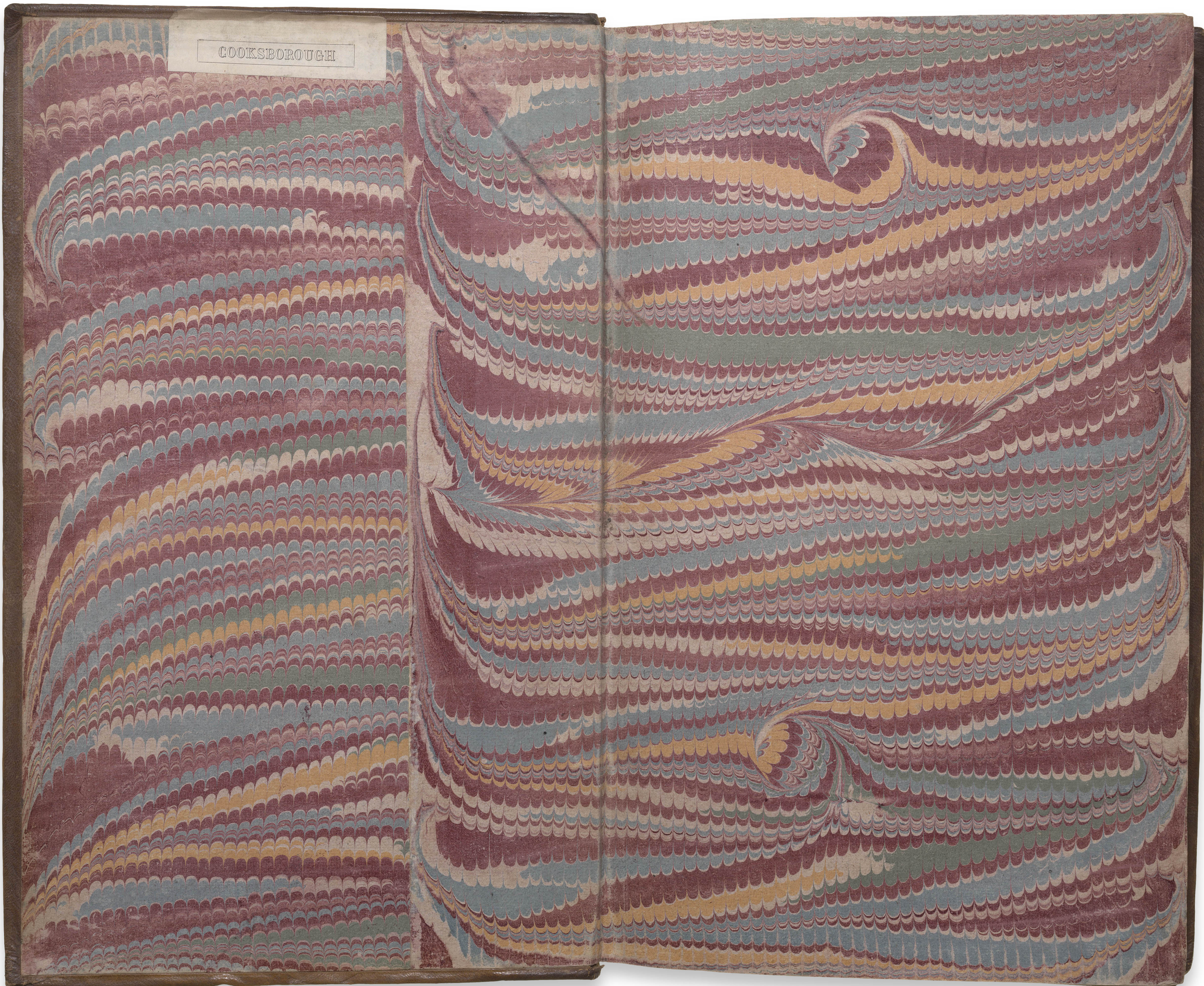


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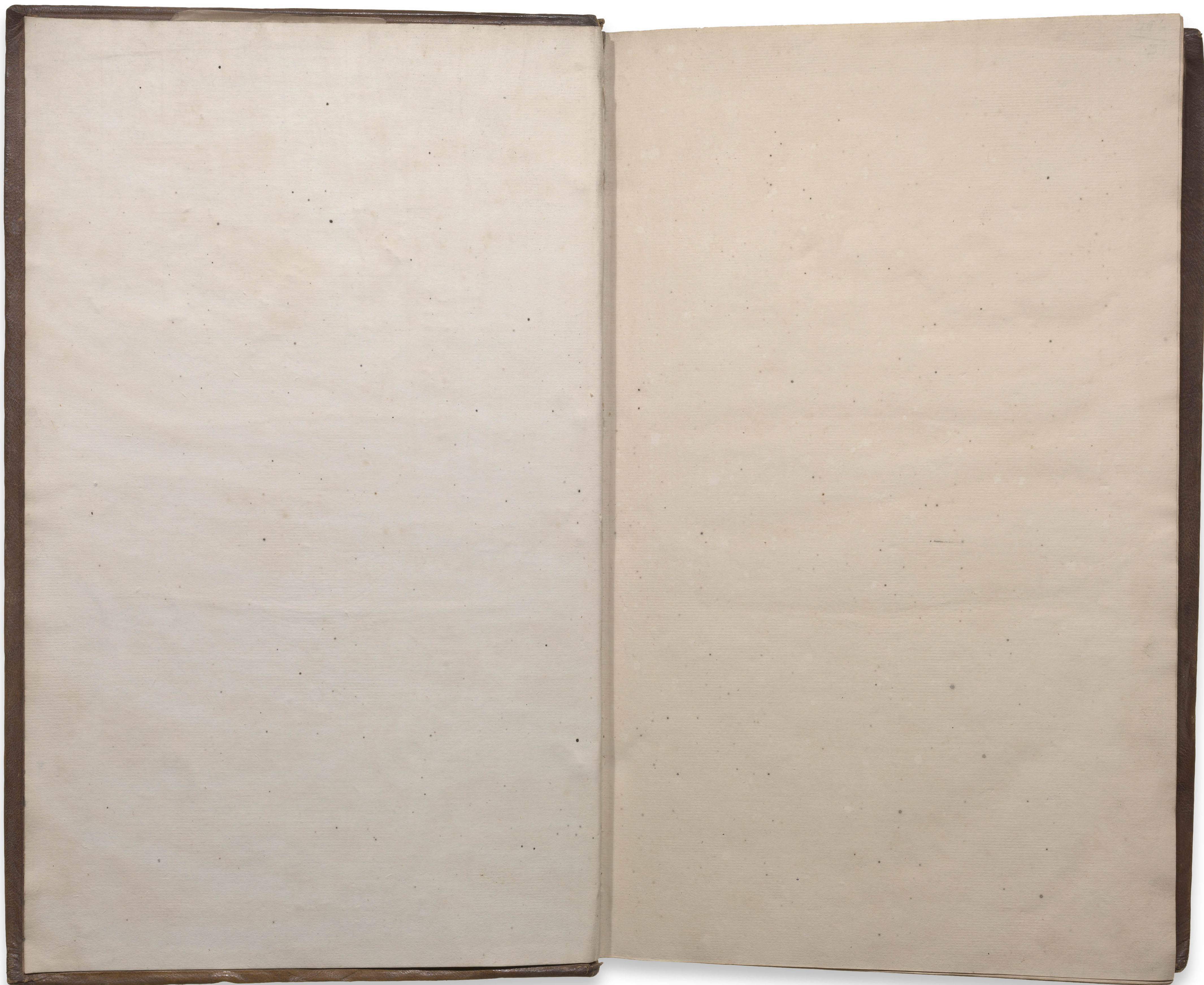
Q-Z



COOKSBOROUGH









**Q** Is a consonant borrowed from the Latin or French, for which, though *q* is commonly placed in the Saxon alphabet, the Saxons generally used *cw*; as *cpellan* or *cwellan*, to quell: *qu* is, in English, pronounced as by the Italians and Spaniards *cu*; as *quail*, *quench*, except *quit*, which is spoken, according to the manner of the French, *coit*: the name of this letter is *cue*, from *queue*, French, tail; its form being that of an O with a tail.

**QUAB.** *n. f.* [derived, by *Skinner*, from *gobio*, the Latin name.] A fort of fish.

**To QUACK.** *v. n.* [*quacken*, Dutch, to cry as a goose.]

1. To cry like a duck. This word is often written *quacke*, to represent the sound better.

Wild-ducks *quack* where grasshoppers did sing. *King.*

2. To chatter boastfully; to brag loudly; to talk ostentatiously. Believe mechanick virtuosi Can raise them mountains in Potofi, Seek out for plants with signatures, To *quack* of universal cures. *Hudibras*, p. iii.

**QUACK.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A boastful pretender to arts which he does not understand. The change, schools and pulpits are full of *quacks*, jugglers and plagiarists. *L'Estrange.*

Some *quacks* in the art of teaching, pretend to make young gentlemen masters of the languages, before they can be masters of common sense. *Felton on the Classics.*

2. A vain boastful pretender to physick; one who proclaims his own medical abilities in publick places. At the first appearance that a French *quack* made in Paris: a little boy walked before him, publishing with a shrill voice, "My father cures all sorts of distempers;" to which the doctor added in a grave manner, "The child says true." *Addison.*

3. An artful tricking practitioner in physick. Despairing *quacks* with curses fled the place, And vile attorneys, now an useless race. *Pope.*

**QUACKERY.** *n. f.* [from *quack*.] Mean or bad acts in physick.

**QUACKSALVER.** *n. f.* [*quack* and *salve*.] One who brags of medicines or salves; a medicalist; a charlatan. Saltimbancos, *quacksalvers* and charlatans deceive the vulgar in lower degrees; were *Aesop* alive, the piazza and the pont neuf could speak their fallacies. *Brown.*

Many poor country vicars, for want of other means, are driven to their shifts; to turn mountebanks, *quacksalvers* and empiricks. *Burton on Melancholy.*

**QUADRAGESIMAL.** *adj.* [*quadragesimal*, Fr. *quadragesima*, Latin.] Lenten; belonging to Lent; used in Lent. I have composed prayers out of the church collects, adventual, *quadragesimal*, paschal, or pentecostal. *Sanderson.*

**QUADRANGLE.** *n. f.* [*quadratus* and *angulus*, Latin.] A square; a surface with four right angles. My choler being overblown With walking once about the *quadrangle*, I come to talk. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

The clerical hath a *quadrangle* for every month in the year. *Howel.*

**QUADRANGULAR.** *adj.* [from *quadrangle*.] Square; having four right angles. Common salt shooteth into little crystals, coming near to a cube, sometimes into square plates, sometimes into short *quadrangular* prisms. *Grey's Cosmol.*

Each environed with a crust, conforming itself to the planes, is of a figure *quadrangular*. *Woodward.*

I was placed at a *quadrangular* table, opposite to the mace-bearer. *Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup> 617.

**QUADRANT.** *n. f.* [*quadrans*, Lat.]

1. The fourth part; the quarter. In sixty-three years may be lost eighteen days, omitting the intercalation of one day every fourth year, allowed for this *quadrant* or six hours supernumerary. *Brown.*

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2. The quarter of a circle. The obliquity of the ecliptick to the equator, and from thence the diurnal differences of the sun's right ascensions, which finish their variations in each *quadrant* of the circle of the ecliptick, being joined to the former inequality, arising from the excentricity, makes these quarterly and seeming irregular inequalities of natural days. *Holder on Time.*

3. An instrument with which altitudes are taken. Some had compasses, others *quadrants*. *Tuller*, N<sup>o</sup> 81. Thin taper sticks must from one center part; Let these into the *quadrant's* form divide. *Gay.*

**QUADRANTAL.** *adj.* [from *quadrant*.] Included in the fourth part of a circle. To fill that space of dilating, proceed in frait lines, and dispose of those lines in a variety of parallels: and to do that in a *quadrantal* space, there appears but one way possible; to form all the interfections, which the branches make, with angles of forty-five degrees only. *Derham's Physico-Theol.*

**QUADRATE.** *adj.* [*quadratus*, Latin.]

1. Square; having four equal and parallel sides.

2. Divisible into four equal parts. The number of ten hath been extolled, as containing even, odd, long and plain, *quadrate* and cubical numbers. *Brown.* Some tell us, that the years Moses speaks of were somewhat above the monthly year, containing in them thirty-six days, which is a number *quadrate*. *Hakewill on Providence.*

3. [*Quadrans*, Lat.] Suited; applicable. This perhaps were more properly *quadrant*. The word consumption, being applicable to a proper or improper consumption, requires a general description, *quadrate* to both. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

**QUADRATE.** *n. f.*

1. A square; a surface with four equal and parallel sides. And 'twixt them both a *quadrate* was the base, Proportion'd equally by seven and nine; Nine was the circle set in heaven's place, All which compacted, made a goodly diapase. *Fa. Queen.* Whether the exact *quadrate*, or the long square be the better, is not well determined; I prefer the latter, provided the length do not exceed the latitude above one third part. *Wotton.*

The powers militant That stood for heav'n, in mighty *quadrate* join'd Of union irresistible, mov'd on In silence their bright legions. *Milton.*

To our finite understanding a *quadrate*, whose diagonal is commensurate to one of the sides, is a plain contradiction. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

2. [*Quadrat*, Fr.] In astrology, an aspect of the heavenly bodies, wherein they are distant from each other ninety degrees, and the same with quartile. *Diét.*

**To QUADRATE.** *v. n.* [*quadrare*, Lat. *quadrer*, Fr.] To suit; to be accommodated. Aristotle's rules for Epick poetry, which he had drawn from his reflections upon Homer, cannot be supposed to *quadrate* exactly with the heroic poems, which have been made since his time; as it is plain, his rules would have been still more perfect, could he have perused the *Aeneid*. *Addison.*

**QUADRATICK.** *adj.* Four square; belonging to a square. *Diét.*

**QUADRATICK equations.** In algebra, are such as retain, on the unknown side, the square of the root or the number sought: and are of two sorts; first, simple quadratics, where the square of the unknown root is equal to the absolute number given; secondly, affected quadratics, which are such as have, between the highest power of the unknown number and the absolute number given, some intermediate power of the unknown number. *Harris.*

**QUADRATURE.** *n. f.* [*quadratura*, Fr. *quadratura*, Latin.]

1. The act of squaring. The speculations of algebra, the doctrine of infinites, and the *quadrature* of curves should not intrench upon our studies of morality. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. The



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2. The first and last quarter of the moon.  
It is full moon, when the earth being between the sun and moon, we see all the enlightened part of the moon; new moon, when the moon being between us and the sun, its enlightened part is turned from us; and half moon, when the moon being in the quadratures, we see but half the enlightened part. *Locke.*
3. The state of being square; a quadrat; a square.  
All things parted by th' empirical bounds.  
His quadrature from thy orbicular world. *Milton.*  
QUADRENNIAL. *adj.* [quadrannium, from quatuor and annus, Latin.]  
1. Comprising four years.  
2. Happening once in four years.  
QUADRILE. *adj.* [from quadra, Lat.] That may be squared.  
Sir Isaac Newton discovered a way of attaining the quantity of all quadrable curves analytically, by his method of fluxions, some time before the year 1688. *Derham.*  
QUADRIFID. *adj.* [quadrifidus, Lat.] Cloven into four divisions.  
QUADRILATERAL. *adj.* [quadrilaterus, Fr. quatuor and later, Lat.] Having four sides.  
Tin incorporated with crystal, disposes it to shoot into a quadrilateral pyramid, sometimes placed on a quadrilateral base or column. *Woodward on Fossils.*  
QUADRILATERALNESS. *n. f.* [from quadrilateral.] The property of having four right lined sides, forming as many right angles. *Dict.*  
QUADRILLE. *n. f.* A game at cards.  
QUADRIN. *n. f.* [quadrinus, Lat.] A mite; a small piece of money, in value about a farthing. *Bayley.*  
QUADRINOMICAL. *adj.* [quatuor and nomen, Lat.] Consisting of four denominations. *Dict.*  
QUADRIPARTITE. *adj.* [quatuor and partitus, Lat.] Having four parties; divided into four parts.  
QUADRIPARTITELY. *adv.* [from quadripartite.] In a quadrupartite distribution.  
QUADRIPARTITION. *n. f.* A division by four, or the taking the fourth part of any quantity or number. *Dict.*  
QUADRIPHYLLOUS. *adj.* [quatuor and φύλλον.] Having four leaves.  
QUADRIREME. *n. f.* [quadrirēmis, Lat.] A galley with four banks of oars.  
QUADRISYLLABLE. *n. f.* [quatuor and syllable.] A word of four syllables.  
QUADRIVALLS. *n. f.* [quatuor and valles, Lat.] Doors with four folds.  
QUADRIVIAL. *adj.* [quadrivium, Lat.] Having four ways meeting in a point.  
QUADRUPED. *n. f.* [quadrupes, Fr. quadrupes, Lat.] An animal that goes on four legs, as perhaps all beasts.  
The different flexure and order of the joints is not disposed in the elephant, as in other quadrupeds. *Brown.*  
The fang teeth, eye teeth, or dentes canini of some quadruped.  
Most quadrupeds, that live upon herbs, have incisive teeth to pluck and divide them. *Arbutnot.*  
The king of brutes,  
Of quadrupeds I only mean. *Swift.*  
QUADRUPED. *adj.* Having four feet.  
The cockney, travelling into the country, is surprized at many actions of the quadruped and winged animals. *Watts.*  
QUADRUPLE. *adj.* [quadruple, Fr. quadruplus, Lat.] Fourfold; four times told.  
A law, that to bridle theft doth punish thieves with a quadruple restitution, hath an end which will continue as long as the world itself continueth. *Hooker.*  
The lives of men on earth might have continued double, treble or quadruple, to any of the longest times of the first age. *Raleigh's History of the World.*  
Fat refreshes the blood in the penury of aliment during the winter, and some animals have a quadruple caul. *Arbutnot.*  
To QUADRUPLICATE. *v. a.* [quadruplex, Fr. quadruplex, Lat.] To double twice; to make fourfold.  
QUADRUPLICATION. *n. f.* [from quadruplicate.] The taking a thing four times.  
QUADRUPLY. *adv.* [from quadruple.] To a fourfold quantity.  
If the person accused maketh his innocence appear, the accuser is put to death, and out of his goods the innocent person is quadruply recompensed. *Swift.*  
QUERERE. [Latin.] Enquire; seek; a word put when any thing is recommended to enquiry.  
Quere, if 'tis steeped in the same liquor, it may not prevent the fly and grub. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
To QUAFF. *v. a.* [of this word the derivation is uncertain: *Junius*, with his usual idleness of conjecture, derives it from the Greek, *κωφίζω* in the Eolick dialect used for *κωφίζω*, *Skinner* from *go off*, as *go off*, *quaff*, *quoff*, *quaff*. It comes from *coffer*, Fr. to be drunk.] To drink; to swallow in large draughts.  
He calls for wine; a health, quoth he, as if  
H'ad been abroad carousing to his mates

# QUA

- After a storm, quaff off the muscadet.  
And threw the fops all in the sexton's face. *Shakespeare.*  
I found the prince, *Shakespeare.*  
With such a deep demeanour in great sorrow,  
That tyranny, which never quaffs but blood,  
Would, by beholding him, have waft'd his knife  
With gentle eye drops. *Shakespeare. Henry IV. p. 11.*  
On flow'rs repos'd, and with rich flow'rets crown'd,  
They eat, they drink, and in communion sweet  
Quaff immortality and joy. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*  
To QUAFF. *v. n.* To drink luxuriously.  
We may contrive this afternoon,  
And quaff carouses to our mistress' health. *Shakespeare.*  
Belhazzet, quaffing in the sacred vessels of the temple, fees his fatal sentence writ by the fingers of God. *South.*  
Twelve days the gods their solemn revels keep,  
And quaff with blameless Ethiopians in the deep. *Dryden.*  
QUAFFER. *n. f.* [from quaff.] He who quaffs.  
To QUAFFER. *v. n.* [a low word, I suppose, formed by chance.] To feel out. This seems to be the meaning.  
Ducks, having larger nerves that come into their bills than geese, quaffer and grope out their meat the most. *Derham.*  
QUAGGY. *adj.* [from quagmire.] Boggy; soft; not solid. *Ans.*  
This word is somewhere too in *Clarissa*.  
QUAGMIRE. *n. f.* [that is, quagmire.] A shaking marsh; a bog that trembles under the feet.  
The fen and quagmire, so marshy by kind,  
Are to be drained. *Tupper.*  
Your hearts I'll stamp out with my horse's heels,  
And make a quagmire of your mingled brains. *Shakespeare.*  
Poor Tom! whom the foul fiend hath through ford and whirlpool, o'er bog and quagmire. *Shakespeare.*  
The wet particles might have easily ever mingled with the dry, and so all had either been sea or quagmire. *Mare.*  
The brain is of such a clammy consistence, that it can no more retain motion than a quagmire. *Glanville's Serf.*  
QUAID. *part.* [of this participle I know not the verb, and believe it only put by *Spenser*, who often took great liberties, for quailed, for the poor convenience of his rhyme.] Crushed; dejected; depreffed.  
Therewith his sturdy courage soon was quaid,  
And all his senses were with sudden dread dimaid. *R. Qu.*  
QUAIL. *n. f.* [quaglia, Italian.] A bird of game.  
His quails ever  
Beat mine, in-hoop'd at odds. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleop.*  
Hen birds have a peculiar sort of voice, when they would call the male, which is so eminent in quails, that men, by counterfeiting this voice with a quail pipe, easily drew the cocks into their snares. *Roy on the Creation.*  
A fresher gale  
Sweeping with shadowy gust the field of corn,  
While the quail clamours for his running mate. *Thompson.*  
QUAILPIPE. *n. f.* [quail and pipe.] A pipe with which fowlers allure quails.  
A dith of wild fowl furnished conversation, which concluded with a late invention for improving the quailpipe. *Addison's Spectator, No 128.*  
To QUAIL. *v. n.* [quelen, Dutch.] To languish; to sink into dejection; to lose spirit. *Spenser.*  
He writes there is no quailing now;  
Because the king is certainly posselt  
Of all our purposes. *Shakespeare. Henry IV. p. i.*  
This may plant courage in their quailing breasts,  
For yet is hope of life and victory. *Shakespeare.*  
After Solyman had with all his power in vain besieged Rhodes, his haughty courage began to quail, so that he was upon point to have raised his siege. *Kneller.*  
While rocks stand,  
And rivers stir, thou canst not shrink or quail;  
Yea, when both rocks and all things shall disband,  
Then shalt thou be my rock and tower. *Harbert.*  
When Dido's ghost appear'd,  
It made this hardy warrior quail. *Wandering Pr. of Troy.*  
At this the errant's courage quails. *Cleveland.*  
To pass the quailing and withering of all things by the reefs, and their reviving by the reaccets of the sun, the sap in trees precisely follows the motion of the sun. *Hakewill.*  
To QUAIL. *v. a.* [cpellan, Saxon.] To crush; to quell; to depress; to sink; to overpower.  
To drive him to despair, and quite to quail,  
He shewed him painted in a table plain  
The damned ghosts. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
Three, with fly courage, he affails;  
Three, all as kings adorn'd in royal wife;  
And each successive alter other quails.  
Still wond'ring whence so many kings should rise. *Daniel.*  
QUAINT. *adj.* [coint, Fr. compositus, Lat.]  
1. Nice; scrupulously, minutely, superfluously exact; having petty elegance.  
Each ear sucks up the words a true love scattereth,  
And plain speech out, than quaint phrase framed is. *Sidney.*  
You

# QUA

- You were glad to be employ'd,  
To shew how quaint an orator you are. *Shakespeare.*  
He spends some pages about two similitudes; one of mine, and another quainter of his own. *Stillington.*  
2. Subtle; artful. Obsolete. *Chaucer.*  
As clerkes been full subtle and quaint.  
3. Neat; pretty; exact.  
But for a fine, quaint, graceful and excellent fashion, yours is worth ten on't. *Shakespeare.*  
Her mother hath intended,  
That, quaint in green, she shall be loose enrob'd  
With ribbands pendent, staring 'bout her head. *Shakespeare.*  
I never saw a better fashion'd gown,  
More quaint, more pleasing, nor more commendable. *Shakespeare.*  
4. Subtly excogitated; finepun.  
I'll speak of frays,  
Like a fine bragging youth, and tell quaint lies,  
How honourable ladies fought my love,  
Which I denying they fell sick and died.  
He his fabrick of the heavens  
Hath left to their disputes, perhaps to move  
His laughter at their quaint opinions wide  
Hereafter. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. viii.*  
5. Quaint is, in *Spenser*, quailed; depreffed. I believe 'by a very licentious irregularity.  
With such fair flight him Guyon fail'd:  
Till at the last, all breathless, weary and faint,  
Him spying, with fresh onset he assail'd,  
And kindling new his courage, seeming quaint,  
Struck him so hugely, that through great constraint  
He made him stoop. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
6. Affected; foppish. This is not the true idea of the word, which *Swift* seems not to have well understood.  
To this we owe those monstrous productions, which under the name of trips, spies, amusements, and other conceited appellations, have overrun us; and I with I could say, those quaint fopperies were wholly absent from graver subjects. *Sw.*  
QUAINTLY. *adv.* [from quaint.]  
1. Nicely; exactly; with petty elegance.  
When was old Sherwood's hair more quaintly curl'd,  
Or nature's cradle more enchas'd and pur'd. *B. Johnson.*  
2. Artfully.  
Breathe his faults to faintly,  
That they seem the taints of liberty,  
The flash and outbreak of a fiery mind. *Shakespeare.*  
3. Ingeniously with success. This is not the true sense.  
As my Buxoma  
With gentle finger stroak'd her milky ears,  
I quaintly stole a kiss. *Gay.*  
QUAINTNESS. *n. f.* [from quaint.] Nicety; petty elegance.  
There is a certain majesty in simplicity, which is far above all the quaintness of wit. *Pope.*  
To QUAKE. *v. n.* [quæc, Saxon.]  
1. To shake with cold or fear; to tremble.  
Dorus threw Pamela behind a tree, where she stood quaking like the partridge on which the hawk is even ready to seize.  
If Cupid hath not spent all his quiver in Venice, thou wilt quake for this. *Shakespeare.*  
Do such business as the better day  
Would quake to look on. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*  
Who honours not his father,  
Henry the fifth, that made all France to quake,  
Shake he his weapon at us, and pass by. *Shakespeare.*  
The mountains quake at him, and the hills melt, and the earth is burnt at his presence. *Nab. i. 5.*  
Son of man eat thy bread with quaking, and drink thy water with trembling and carefulness. *Ezek. xii. 18.*  
In fields they dare not fight where honour calls,  
The very noise of war their souls does wound,  
They quake but hearing their own trumpets found. *Dryden.*  
2. To shake; not to be solid or firm.  
Next Smedley divid'd; slow circles dimpled o'er  
The quaking mud, that clos'd and op'd no more. *Pope.*  
QUAKE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A shudder; a tremulous agitation.  
As the earth may sometimes shake,  
For winds shut up will cause a quake;  
So often jealousy and fear  
Stol'n to mine heart, cause tremblings there. *Suckling.*  
QUAKING-GRASS. *n. f.* An herb.  
QUALIFICATION. *n. f.* [qualification, Fr. from qualify.]  
1. That which makes any person or thing fit for any thing.  
It is in the power of the prince to make piety and virtue become the fashion, if he would make them necessary qualifications for preferment. *Swift.*  
2. Accomplishment.  
Good qualifications of mind enable a magistrate to perform his duty, and tend to create a public esteem of him. *Atter.*  
3. Abatement; diminution.  
Neither had the waters of the flood infused such an impurity, as thereby the natural and powerful operation of all

# QUA

- plants, herbs and fruits upon the earth received a qualification and harmful change. *Raleigh's History of the World.*  
To QUALIFY. *v. a.* [qualifier, Fr.]  
1. To fit for any thing.  
Place over them such governors, as may be qualified in such manner as may govern the place. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*  
I bequeath to Mr. John Whiteaway the sum of one hundred pounds, in order to qualify him for a function. *Swift's Will.*  
2. To furnish with qualifications; to accomplish.  
That which ordinary men are fit for, I am qualified in; and the best of me is diligence. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*  
She is of good esteem;  
Her dowry wealthy, and of worthy birth.  
Beside to qualified, as may be seem  
The spouse of any noble gentleman. *Shakespeare.*  
3. To make capable of any employment or privilege.  
4. To abate; to soften; to diminish.  
I have heard,  
Your grace hath ta'en great pains to qualify  
His rigorous course. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*  
I do not seek to quench your love's hot fire,  
But qualify the fire's extreme rage.  
Left it should burn above the bounds of reason. *Shakespeare.*  
I have drunk but one cup to-night, and that was craftily qualified too; and behold what innovation it makes here. *Shakespeare.*  
They would report that they had records for twenty thousand years, which must needs be a very great untruth, unless we will qualify it, expounding their years not of the revolution of the sun, but of the moon. *Abbott.*  
It hath so pleased God to provide for all living creatures, wherewith he hath filled the world, that such inconveniences, as we contemplate afar off, are found, by trial and the witness of men's travels, to be so qualified, as there is no portion of the earth made in vain. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*  
So happy 'tis you move in such a sphere,  
As your high majesty with awful fear  
In human breasts might qualify that fire,  
Which kindled by those eyes had flamed higher. *Waller.*  
Children should be early instructed in the true estimate of things, by opposing the good to the evil, and compensating or qualifying one thing with another. *L'Estrange.*  
My proposition I have qualified with the word, often; thereby making allowance for those cases, wherein men of excellent minds may, by a long practice of virtue, have rendered even the heights and rigours of it delightful. *Atterbury.*  
5. To ease; to alluage.  
He balms and herbs therto apply'd,  
And evermore with mighty spells them charm'd,  
That in short space he has them qualify'd,  
And him restor'd to health, that would have dy'd. *Spenser.*  
6. To modify; to regulate.  
It hath no larinx or throttle to qualify the found. *Brown.*  
QUALITY. *n. f.* [qualitas, Lat. qualis, Fr.]  
1. Nature relatively considered.  
These, being of a far other nature and quality, are not so strictly or everlastingly commanded in scripture. *Hooker.*  
Other creatures have not judgment to examine the quality of that which is done by them, and therefore in that they do, they neither can accuse nor approve themselves. *Hooker.*  
Since the event of an action usually follows the nature or quality of it, and the quality follows the rule directing it, it concerns a man, in the framing of his actions, not to be deceived in the rule. *South.*  
The power to produce any idea in our mind, I call quality of the subject, wherein that power is. *Locke.*  
2. Property; accident.  
In the division of the kingdom, it appears not which of the dukes he values most; for qualities are so weighed, that curiosity in neither can make choice of either's moiety. *Shakespeare.*  
No sensible qualities, as light and colour, heat and sound, can be subsistent in the bodies themselves absolutely considered, without a relation to our eyes and ears, and other organs of sense: these qualities are only the effects of our sensation, which arise from the different motions upon our nerves from objects without, according to their various modification and position. *Bentley.*  
3. Particular efficacy.  
O, mickle is the powerful grace, that lies  
In plants, herbs, stones, and their true qualities. *Shakespeare.*  
4. Disposition; temper.  
To-night we'll wander through the streets, and note  
The qualities of people. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
5. Virtue or vice.  
One doubt remains, said I, the dames in green,  
What were their qualities, and who their queen? *Dryden.*  
6. Accomplishment; qualification.  
He had those qualities of horsemanship, dancing and fencing, which accompany a good breeding. *Clarendon.*  
7. Character.  
The attorney of the dutchy of Lancaster partakes of both qualities, partly of a judge in that court, and partly of an attorney general. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*  
We,



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We, who are hearers, may be allowed some opportunities in the quality of flanders-by. *Swift.*

8. Comparative or relative rank. It is with the clergy, if their persons be respected, even as it is with other men; their quality many times far beneath that which the dignity of their place requireth. *Hooker.*

We lived most joyful, obtaining acquaintance with many of the city, not of the meanest quality. *Bacon.*

The masters of these horses may be admitted to dine with the lord lieutenant: this is to be done, what quality forever the persons are of. *Temple.*

9. Rank; superiority of birth or station. Let him be so entertained, as suits with gentlemen of your knowing to a stranger of his quality. *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*

10. Persons of high rank. Collectively. I shall appear at the masquerade dressed up in my feathers, that the quality may see how pretty they will look in their travelling habits. *Addison's Guardian, N° 112.*

Of all the servile herd, the worst is he, That in proud dullness joins with quality, A constant crick at the great man's board, To fetch and carry nonsense for my lord. *Pope.*

QUALM. *n. f.* [cycalm, Saxon, a sudden stroke of death.] A sudden fit of sickness; a sudden seizure of sickly languor. Some sudden qualm hath struck me to the heart, And dimm'd mine eyes, that I can read no further. *Shak.*

Some distill'd carduus benedictus, laid to your heart, is the only thing for a qualm. *Shakefp.*

Compar'd to these storms, death is but a qualm, Hell somewhat lightsome, the Bermudas calm. *Dome.*

I find a cold qualm come over my heart, that I faint, I can speak no longer. *Howel.*

All maladies Of ghastly spasm, or racking torture, qualms Of heart-sick agony, *Milton's Par. Lost.*

For who, without a qualm, hath ever look'd On holy garbage, though by Homer cook'd. *Rescommen.*

They have a sickly uneasiness upon them, shifting and changing from one error, and from one qualm to another, hankering after novelties. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

The mother well deserves that short delight, The nauseous qualms of ten months and travail to requite. *Dryden's Virgil.*

When he hath stretch'd his vessels with wine to their utmost capacity, and is grown weary and sick, and feels those qualms and disturbances that usually attend such excesses, he resolves, that he will hereafter contain himself within the bounds of sobriety. *Calamy.*

The qualms or ruptures of your blood Rise in proportion to your food. *Prior.*

QUALMISH. *adj.* [from qualm.] Seized with sickly languor. I am qualmish at the smell of leek. *Shakefp.*

You drop into the place, Careless and qualmish with a yawning face. *Dryden.*

QUANDARY. *n. f.* [qu'en dirai je, Fr. Skinner.] A doubt; a difficulty; an uncertainty. A low word.

QUANTITATIVE. *adj.* [quantitativus, Lat.] Estimable according to quantity. This explication of rarity and density, by the composition of substance with quantity, may peradventure give little satisfaction to such who are apt to conceive therein no other composition or resolution, but such as our senses shew us, in compounding and dividing bodies according to quantitative parts. *Digby on Bodies.*

QUANTITY. *n. f.* [quantité, Fr. quantitas, Lat.] 1. That property of any thing which may be encreased or diminished. Quantity is what may be increased or diminished. *Cheyne.*

2. Any indeterminate weight or measure.

3. Bulk or weight. Unskill'd in heliobore, if thou shou'dst try To mix it, and mistake the quantity, The rules of physick wou'd against thee cry. *Dryden.*

4. A portion; a part. If I were saw'd into quantities, I should make four dozen of such bearded hermites slaves as master Shallow. *Shakefp.*

5. A large portion. The warm anticorbutical plants, taken in quantities, will occasion stinking breath, and corrupt the blood. *Arbutnot.*

6. The measure of time in pronouncing a syllable. The easy pronunciation of a mute before a liquid does not necessarily make the preceding vowel, by position, long in quantity; as patrem. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

QUANTUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] The quantity; the amount. The quantum of presbyterian merit, during the reign of that ill-advised prince, will easily be computed. *Swift.*

QUARANTAIN. *n. f.* [quarantain, Fr.] The space of forty QUARANTINE. 5 days, being the time which a ship, suspected of infection, is obliged to forbear intercourse or commerce. Pals your quarantine among some of the churches round this town, where you may learn to speak before you venture

# QUA

to expose your parts in a city congregation. *Swift.*

QUARREL. *n. f.* [querelle, Fr.] 1. A brawl; a petty fight; a scuffle. If I can fasten but one cup upon him, With that which he hath drank to-night already, He'll be as full of quarrel and offence, As my young mistress's dog. *Shakefp. Othello.*

2. A dispute; a contest. The part, which in this present quarrel striveth against the current and stream of laws, was a long while nothing feared. *Hooker's Dedication.*

As if earth too narrow were for fate, On open seas their quarrels they debate; In hollow wood their floating armies bear, And forc'd imprison'd winds to bring 'em near. *Dryden.*

3. A cause of debate. I could not die any where so contented, as in the king's company; his cause being just, and his quarrel honourable. *Shakefp. Henry V.*

If not in service of our God we fought, In meaner quarrel if this sword were shaken, Well might thou gather in the gentle thought, So fair a princely should not be forsaken. *Fairfax.*

4. Something that gives a right to mischief or reproof. He thought he had a good quarrel to attack him. *Holingb.*

Wives are young men's mistresses, companions for middle age, and old men's nurses; so a man may have a quarrel to marry when he will. *Bacon's Essays.*

5. Objection; ill will. Herodias had a quarrel against him, and would have killed him, but she could not. *Mor. vi. 19.*

We are apt to pick quarrels with the world for every little foolery. *L'Estrange.*

I have no quarrel to the practice; it may be a diverting way. *Felton on the Clapham.*

6. In Shakespeare, it seems to signify any one peevish or malicious. Better She ne'er had known pomp, though't be temporal; Yet if that quarrel, fortune, do divorce It from the bearer, 'tis a suff'rance panging As foul and body's se'ring. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*

7. [From quadrans, Fr. quadrilla, Italian.] An arrow with a square head. It is reported by William Brito, that the arcubalista or archer was first shewed to the French by our king Richard I. who was shortly after slain by a quarrel thereof. *Candem.*

Twang'd the string, outflow the quarrel long. *Fairfax.*

To QUARREL. *v. n.* [quereller, Fr.] 1. To debate; to scuffle; to squabble. I love the sport well, but I shall as soon quarrel at it as any man. Your words have taken such pains, as if they labour'd To bring manslaughter into form, set quarrelling Upon the head of valour. *Shakefp. Timon of Athens.*

Wine drunken with excess, maketh bitterness of the mind, with bawling and quarrelling. *Ecdus. xxxi. 29.*

Beasts called fociable, quarrel in hunger and lust; and the bull and ram appear then as much in fury and war, as the lion and the bear. *Temple's Miscellanies.*

2. To fall into variance. Our discontented counties do revolt; Our people quarrel with obedience. *Shakefp. King John.*

3. To fight; to combat. When once the Persian king was put to flight, The weary Macedons refus'd to fight; Themselves their own mortality confess'd, And left the son of Jove to quarrel for the rest. *Dryden.*

4. To find fault; to pick objections. To admit the things, and quarrel about the name, is to make ourselves ridiculous. *Bramhall against Hobbs.*

They find out miscarriages wherever they are, and forge them often where they are not; they quarrel first with the officers, and then with the prince and state. *Temple.*

In a poem elegantly writ, I will not quarrel with a slight mistake. *Rescommen.*

I quarrel not with the word, because used by Ovid. *Dryd.*

QUARRELLER. *n. f.* [from quarrel.] He who quarrels. QUARRELOUS. *adj.* [querelleux, Fr.] Petulant; easily provoked to enmity; quarrelsome. Ready in gybes, quick answered, saucy, and As quarrelous as the weazel. *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*

QUARRELSOME. *adj.* [from quarrel.] Inclined to brawls; easily irritated; irascible; choleric; petulant. Choleric and quarrelsome persons will engage one into their quarrels. *Bacon's Essays.*

There needs no more to the setting of the whole world in a flame, than a quarrelsome plaintiff and defendant. *L'Estr.*

QUARRELSOMELY. *adv.* [from quarrelsome.] In a quarrelsome manner; petulantly; cholericly.

QUARRELSOMENESS.

# QUA

QUARRELSOMENESS. *n. f.* [from quarrelsome.] Cholericness; petulance. QUARRY. *n. f.* [quarry, Fr.] 1. A square. To take down a quarry of glass to scowre, fodder, band, and to let it up again, is three halfpence a foot. *Mortimer.*

2. [Quarreau, Fr.] An arrow with a square head. The shafts and quarries from their engines fly As thick as falling drops in April show'rs. *Fairfax.*

3. [From querir, to seek, Fr. Skinner; from carry, Kennet.] Game flown at by a hawk. Your wife and babes Savagely slaughter'd; to relate the manner, Were on the quarry of these murder'd deer To add the death of you. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*

She dwells among the rocks, on every side With broken mountains strongly fortify'd; From thence whatever can be seen surveys, And flopping, on the slaughter'd quarry preys. *Sandys.*

So scented the grim feature, and up turn'd His nostrils wide into the murky air, Sagacious of his quarry. *Milton.*

They their guns discharge; This heard some ships of ours, though out of view, And swift as eagles to the quarry flew. *Waller.*

An hollow crystal pyramid he takes, In firmamental waters dipt above, Of it a broad extinguisher he makes, And hoods the flames that to their quarry strove. *Dryden.*

No toil, no hardship can restrain Ambitious man inur'd to pain; The more confin'd, the more he tries, And at forbidden quarry flies. *Dryden's Horace.*

Ere now the god his arrows had not try'd, But on the trembling deer or mountain goat, At this new quarry he prepares to shoot. *Dryden.*

Let reason then at her own quarry fly, But how can finite grasp infinity. *Dryden.*

4. [Quarriers, quarrel, Fr. from carrig, Irish, a stone, Mr. Lye; craigs, Erse, a rock.] A stone mine; a place where they dig stones. The same is said of stone out of the quarry, to make it more durable. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Pyramids and tow'rs From diamond quarries hewn, and rocks of gold. *Milton.*

Here though grief my feeble hands up lock, Yet on the loiter'd quarry would I score My plaining verse as lively as before. *Milton.*

An hard and unrelenting foe, As the new-cruel'd Niobe; Or, what doth more of statue carry, A run of the Platonick quarry. *Cleaveland.*

He like Amphion makes those quarries leap Into fair figures from a confus'd heap. Could necessity infallibly produce quarries of stone, which are the materials of all magnificent structures. *More.*

For them alone the heav'n's had kindly heat In eastern quarries, ripening precious dew. *Dryden.*

As long as the next coal-pit, quarry or chalk-pit will give abundant attestation to what I write, to these I may very safely appeal. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

To QUARRY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To prey upon. A low word not in use. With cares and horrors at his heart, like the vulture that is day and night quarrying upon Prometheus's liver. *L'Estrange.*

QUARRYMAN. *n. f.* [quarry and man.] One who digs in a quarry. One rhomboidal bony scale of the needle-fish, out of Stunsfield quarry, the quarryman assured me was flat, covered over with scales, and three foot long. *Woodward.*

QUART. *n. f.* [quart, Fr.] 1. The fourth part; a quarter. Not in use. Albanact had all the northern part, Which of himself Albania he did call, And Camber did possess the western quart. *Fairy Queen.*

2. The fourth part of a gallon. When I have been dry, and bravely marching, it hath served me instead of a quart pot to drink in. *Shakefp.*

You have made an order, that ale should be sold at three halfpence a quart. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

3. [Quarte, Fr.] The vessel in which strong drink is commonly retailed. You'd rail upon the hostess of the house, And say you would present her at the leet, Because she bought stone jugs and no seal'd quarts. *Shakefp.*

QUARTAN. *n. f.* [febris quartana, Lat.] The fourth day ague. It were an uncomfortable receipt for a quartan ague, to lay the fourth book of Homer's Iliads under one's head. *Brown.*

Call her the metaphysics of her sex, And say she tortures wits, as quartans vex Physicians. *Cleaveland.*

Among these, quartans and tertians of a long continuance most menace this symptom. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

# QUA

A look so pale no quartan ever gave, Thy dwindled legs seem crawling to the grave. *Dryden.*

QUARTATION. *n. f.* [from quartus, Lat.] A chymical operation. In quartation, which refiners employ to purify gold, although three parts of silver be so exquisitely mingled by fusion with a fourth part of gold, whence the operation is denominated, that the resulting mass acquires several new qualities; yet, if you cast this mixture into aqua fortis, the silver will be dissolved in the menstruum, and the gold like a dark powder will fall to the bottom. *Boyle.*

QUARTER. *n. f.* [quart, quartier, Fr.] 1. A fourth part. It is an accustomed action with her, to seem thus washing her hands; I have known her continue in this a quarter of an hour. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*

Suppose the common depth of the sea, taking one place with another, to be about a quarter of a mile. *Burnet.*

Observe what stars arise or disappear, And the four quarters of the rolling year, Supposing only three millions to be paid, 'tis evident that to do this out of commodities, they must, to the consumer, be raised a quarter in their price; so that every thing, to him that uses it, must be a quarter dearer. *Locke.*

2. A region of the skies, as referred to the seaman's card. I'll give thee a wind. —I myself have all the other, And the very points they blow, And all the quarters that they know I' th' shipman's card. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*

His praise, ye winds! that from four quarters blow, Breathe soft or loud. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*

When the winds in southern quarters rise, Ships, from their anchors torn, become their sport, And sudden tempests rage within the port. *Addison.*

3. A particular region of a town or country. The like is to be said of the populousness of their coasts and quarters there. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

No heaven shall be seen in thy quarters. *Exodus xiii. 7.*

The sons of the church being so much dispersed, though without being driven, into all quarters of the land, there was some extraordinary design of divine wisdom in it. *Sprat.*

A bungling collier, that was ready to starve at his own trade, changes his quarter, and sets up for a doctor. *L'Estr.*

4. The place where soldiers are lodged or stationed. Where is lord Stanley quarter'd? —Unless I have mista'en his quarters much, His regiment lies half a mile South from the mighty power of the king. *Shakefp.*

The quarters of the several chiefs they shew'd, Here Phoenix, here Achilles made abode. *Dryden.*

It was high time to shift my quarters. *Spectator.*

5. Proper station. They do best, who, if they cannot but admit love, yet make it keep quarter, and sever it wholly from their serious affairs. *Bacon's Essays.*

Swift to their several quarters halted then The cumbrous elements. *Milton.*

6. Remission of life; mercy granted by a conqueror. He magnified his own clemency, now they were at his mercy, to offer them quarter for their lives, if they gave up the castle. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

When the cocks and lambs lie at the mercy of cats and wolves, they must never expect better quarter. *L'Estrange.*

Discover the opinion of your enemies, which is commonly the truest; for they will give you no quarter, and allow nothing to complaisance. *Dryden.*

7. Treatment shewn by an enemy. To the young if you give any tolerable quarter, you indulge them in their idleness, and ruin them. *Collier.*

Mr. Wharton, who detected some hundreds of the bishop's mistakes, meets with very ill quarter from his lordship. *Swift.*

8. Friendship; amity; concord. Not now in use. Friends, all but now, In quarter, and in terms like bride and groom Dwell'them for bed, and then, but now Swords out, and tilting one at other's breasts. *Shakefp.*

9. A measure of eight bushels. There may be kept in it fourteen thousand quarters of corn, which is two thousand quarters in each loft. *Mortimer.*

10. False quarter is a cleft or chink in a quarter of a horse's hoof from top to bottom; it generally happens on the inside of it, that being the weakest and thinnest part. To QUARTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To divide into four parts. A thought that quarter'd, hath but one part wisdom, And ever three parts coward. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*

2. To divide; to break by force. You tempt the fury of my three attendants, Lean famine, quartering steel, and climbing fire. *Shakefp.*

Mothers shall but smile, when they behold Their infants quarter'd by the hands of war. *Shakefp.*

3. To divide



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3. To divide into distinct regions.  
Then sailors *quarter'd* heav'n, and found a name  
For ev'ry fixt and ev'ry wand'ring star. *Dryden.*
4. To station or lodge soldiers.  
When they hear the Roman horses neigh,  
Behold their *quarter'd* fires,  
They will waste their time upon our notes,  
To know from whence we are. *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*  
Where is lord Stanley *quarter'd*? *Shakefp. Rich. III.*  
—His regiment lies half a mile fouth.  
They o'er the barren shore pursue their way,  
Where *quarter'd* in their camp, the fierce Theſſalians lay. *Dryden.*  
You have *quartered* all the foul language upon me, that  
could be raked out of Billingsgate. *Spektator, N<sup>o</sup> 595.*
5. To lodge; to fix on a temporary dwelling.  
They mean this night in Sardis to be *quarter'd*. *Shakefp.*
6. To diet.  
He fed on vermin;  
And when these fall'd, he'd fuck his claws,  
And *quarter* himself upon his paws. *Hudibras, p. i.*
7. To bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms.  
The first ordinary and natural, being compounded of arg-  
ent and azure, is the coat of Beauchamp of Hack in the  
county of Somerset, now *quartered* by the earl of Hertford.  
*Peacocks on Blazoning.*  
**QUARTERAGE.** *n. f.* [from *quarter*.] A quarterly allowance.  
He us'd two equal ways of gaining,  
By hindring justice or maintaining;  
To many a whore gave privileges,  
And whipp'd for want of *quarterage*. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
- QUARTERDAY.** *n. f.* [*quarter* and *day*.] One of the four  
days in the year, on which rent or interest is paid.  
The usurer would be very well satisfied to have all the time  
annihilated, that lies between the present moment and next  
*quarterday*. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup> 93.*
- QUARTERDECK.** *n. f.* [*quarter* and *deck*.] The short upper  
deck.
- QUARTERLY.** *adj.* [from *quarter*.] Containing a fourth part.  
The moon makes four *quarterly* seasons within her little  
year or month of consecration. *Holder on Time.*  
From the obliquity of the ecliptick to the equator arise  
the diurnal differences of the sun's right ascension, which  
finish their variations in each quadrant of the ecliptick, and  
this being added to the former inequality from eccentricity,  
makes these *quarterly* and seemingly irregular inequalities of  
natural days. *Bentley.*
- QUARTERLY.** *adv.* Once in a quarter of a year.
- QUARTERMASTER.** *n. f.* [*quarter* and *master*.] One who reg-  
ulates the quarters of soldiers.  
The *quartermaster* general was marking the ground for the  
encampment of the covering army. *Tatler, N<sup>o</sup> 62.*
- QUARTERN.** *n. f.* A gill or the fourth part of a pint.
- QUARTERSTAFF.** *n. f.* A staff of defence: so called, I be-  
lieve, from the manner of using it; one hand being placed at  
the middle, and the other equally between the middle and  
the end.  
His *quarterstaff*, which he could ne'er forsake,  
Hung half before, and half behind his back. *Dryden.*  
Immense riches he squandered away at *quarterstaff* and  
cudgel play, in which he challenged all the country. *Arbuth.*
- QUARTILE.** *n. f.* An aspect of the planets, when they are  
three signs or ninety degrees distant from each other, and is  
marked thus □. *Harris.*  
Mars and Venus in a *quartile* move  
My pangs of jealousy for Ariet's love. *Dryden.*  
being twice doubled, makes four leaves.
- QUARTO.** *n. f.* [*quartus*, Lat.] A book in which every sheet,  
then folio's and *quarto*'s were the fashionable sizes, as volumes  
in octavo are now. *Watts.*
- To **QUASH.** *v. a.* [*quassen*, Dutch; *squacciare*, Italian; *quasso*,  
Latin.]  
1. To crush; to squeeze.  
The whales  
Against sharp rocks like reeling vessels *quash'd*,  
Though huge as mountains, are in pieces dash'd. *Waller.*
2. To subdue suddenly.  
'Twas not the spawn of such as these,  
That dy'd with Punick blood the conquer'd seas,  
And *quash'd* the stern *Acides*. *Rowcommon.*  
Our the confederates keep pace with us in *quashing* the re-  
bellion, which had begun to spread itself among part of the  
fair sex. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup> 15.*
3. [*Cassus*, Lat. *casser*, Fr.] To annul; to nullify; to make  
void: as, the indictment was *quashed*.
- To **QUASH.** *v. n.* To be shaken with a noise.  
A thin and fine membrane frait and closely adhering to  
keep it from *quashing* and flaking. *Ray on the Creation.*  
The water in this drop, by a sudden jerk, may be heard  
to *quash*. *Sharp's Surgery.*
- QUASH.** *n. f.* A pompion. *Ainsworth.*

# QUE

- QUATERCOUSINS.** As, they are not quater-cousins, as it is  
commonly spoken *cater-cousins*, plus ne sont pas de *quatre cousins*,  
they are not of the four first degrees of kindred, that is, they  
are not friends. *Stimmer.*
- QUATERINARY.** *n. f.* [*quaternarius*, Lat.] The number four.  
The objections against the *quaternary* of elements and ter-  
nary of principles, needed not to be opposed so much against  
the doctrines themselves. *Bayle.*
- QUATERNION.** *n. f.* [*quaternion*, Lat.] The number four.  
Air and the elements! the eldest birth  
Of nature's womb, that in *quaternion* run  
Perpetual circle, multiform; and mix'  
And nourish all things; let your ceaseless change  
Vary to our great maker still new praise. *Milton.*  
I have not in this scheme of these nine *quaternions* of conso-  
nants, distinct known characters, whereby to express them,  
but must repeat the same. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
- QUATERNITY.** *n. f.* [*quaternitas*, Lat.] The number four.  
The number of four stands much admired, not only in the  
*quaternity* of the elements, which are the principles of bodies,  
but in the letters of the name of God. *Brown.*
- QUATRAIN.** *n. f.* [*quatrain*, Fr.] A stanza of four lines  
rhyming alternately: as,  
Say, Stella, what is love, whose fatal pow'r  
Robs virtue of content, and youth of joy?  
What nymph or goddess in a luteless hour  
Disclos'd to light the mischief-making boy. *Mr. Muffs.*  
I have writ my poem in *quatrains* or stanza's of four in al-  
ternate rhyme, because I have ever judged them of greater  
dignity for the sound and number, than any other verse in  
use. *Dryden.*
- To **QUAVER.** *v. n.* [*cpavan*, Saxon.]  
1. To shake the voice; to speak or sing with a tremulous  
voice.  
Miso sitting on the ground with her knees up, and her  
hands upon her knees tuning her voice with many a *quavering*  
cough, thus discours'd. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
The division and *quavering*, which please so much in mu-  
sic, have an agreement with the glittering of light playing  
upon a wave. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
- Now sportive youth  
Carol incoadite rhythms with futing notes,  
And *quaver* unharmonious. *Philips.*  
We shall hear her *quavering* them half a minute after us,  
to some sprightly airs of the opera. *Addison.*
2. To tremble; to vibrate.  
A membrane, stretched like the head of a drum, is to re-  
ceive the impulse of the sound, and to vibrate or *quaver* ac-  
cording to its reciprocal motions. *Ray on the Creation.*  
If the eye and the finger remain quiet, these colours vanish  
in a second minute of time, but if the finger be moved with  
a *quavering* motion, they appear again. *Newton's Opticks.*
- QUAY.** *n. f.* [*quai*, Fr.] A key; an artificial bank to the sea  
or river, on which goods are conveniently unladen.
- QUEAN.** *n. f.* [*cpaan*, Saxon; a barren cow; *por-cpen*, in the  
laws of Canute, a strumpet.] A worthless woman, gener-  
ally a strumpet.  
As fit as the nail to his hole, or as a scolding *quean* to a  
wrangling knave. *Shakefp.*  
This well they understand like cunning *queans*,  
And hide their nastiness behind the scenes. *Dryden.*  
Such is that sprinkling, which some careless *quean*  
Flirts on you from her mop. *Swift.*
- QUEANINESS.** *n. f.* [from *quean*.] The sickness of a naucaated  
stomach.
- QUEASY.** *adj.* [of uncertain etymology.]  
1. Sick with nausea.  
He, *queasy* with his insolence already,  
Will their good thoughts call from him. *Shakefp.*  
Whether a rotten state and hope of gain,  
Or to diffuse me from the *queasy* pain  
Of being belov'd and loving, *Donne.*  
Out-pull me first.
2. Fastidious; squeamish.  
I, with your two helps, will so practise on Benedick, that,  
in despite of his quick wit and his *queasy* stomach, he shall  
fall in love with Beatrice. *Shakefp.*  
The humility of Gregory the great would not admit the  
file of bishop, but the ambition of Boniface made no scruple  
thereof, nor have *queasy* resolutions been harboured in their  
successors ever since. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
Men's stomachs are generally so *queasy* in these cases, that  
it is not safe to overload them. *Government of the Tongue.*
- Without question,  
Their conscience was too *queasy* of digestion. *Dryden.*
3. Causing naucaousness.  
I have one thing of a *queasy* question,  
Which I must act. *Shakefp. King Lear.*
- To **QUECK.** *v. n.* To shrink; to show pain; perhaps to com-  
plain.  
The lads of Sparta were accustomed to be whipped at altars,  
without so much as *quecking*. *Bacon.*
- QUEEN.**

# QUE

- QUEEN.** *n. f.* [*cpen*, Saxon; a woman, a wife, the wife of a  
king.]  
1. The wife of a king.  
He was lap't  
In a most curious mantle, wrought by the hand  
Of his *queen* mother. *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*
2. A woman who is sovereign of a kingdom.  
That queen Elizabeth lived sixty-nine, and reigned forty-  
five years, means no more than, that the duration of her  
existence was equal to sixty-nine, and the duration of her  
government to forty-five annual revolutions of the sun. *Locke.*  
Have I a *queen*?  
Past by my fellow rulers of the world?  
Have I refus'd their blood to mix with yours,  
And rais'd new kings from so obscure a race? *Dryden.*
- To **QUEEN.** *v. n.* To play the queen.  
A threepence bow'd would hire me, *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*  
Old as I am, to *queen* it.  
Of your own face take care: this dream of mine,  
Being now awake, I'll *queen* it no inch farther. *Shakefp. Winter's Tale.*  
But milk my ewes and weep. *Shakefp. Winter's Tale.*
- QUEEN-APPLE.** *n. f.* A species of apple.  
The *queen-apple* is of the summer kind, and a good cyder  
apple mixed with others. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
Her cheeks with kindly claret spread,  
Aurora like new out of bed,  
Or like the fresh *queen-apple's* side,  
Blushing at sight of Probus's pride. *Sidney, b. ii.*
- QUEENING.** *n. f.* An apple.  
The winter *queening* is good for the table. *Mortimer.*
- QUEER.** *adj.* [of this word the original is not known: a cor-  
respondent supposes a *queer* man to be one who has a *quere*  
to his name in a list.] Odd; strange; original; particular.  
He never went to bed till two in the morning, because he  
would not be a *queer* fellow; and was every now and then  
knocked down by a constable, to signalize his vivacity. *Spekt.*
- QUEERLY.** *adv.* [from *queer*.] Particularly; oddly.
- QUEERNESS.** *n. f.* [from *queer*.] Oddness; particularity.
- QUEEST.** *n. f.* [from *questus*, Lat. *Skinner*.] A ringdove; a  
kind of wild pigeon.
- To **QUELL.** *v. a.* [*cpellan*, Saxon.] To crush; to subdue;  
originally, to kill.  
What avails  
Valour or strength, though matchless, *quell'd* with pain,  
Which all subdues, and makes remits the hands  
Of mightiest? *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vi.*
- His belt of man, and gave him up to tears  
A space; till fiercer thoughts restrain'd excess. *Milton.*  
This *quell'd* her pride, but other doubts remain'd.  
That once disclaiming, the might be disdain'd. *Dryden.*  
He is the guardian of the public quiet, appointed to re-  
strain violence, to *quell* seditions and tumults, and to preserve  
that peace which preserves the world. *Asterbury.*
- To **QUELL.** *v. n.* To die. *Spekt.*
- QUELL.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Murder. Not in use.  
What can not we put upon  
His spongy followers, who shall bear the guilt  
Of our great *quell*. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*
- QUELLER.** *n. f.* [from *quell*.] One that crushes or subdues.  
Hail son of the most high,  
*Queller* of Satan, on thy glorious work  
Now enter. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd, b. iv.*
- QUELQUECHOSE.** [French.] A trifle; a kickshaw.  
From country galls to confitures of court,  
Or city's *quelquechose*, let not report  
My mind transport. *Donne.*
- To **QUEME.** *v. n.* [*cpeman*, Saxon.] To please: An old  
word. *Skinner.*
- To **QUENCH.** *v. a.*  
1. To extinguish fire.  
Since stream, air, sand, mine eyes and ears conspire,  
What hope to *quench*, where each thing blows the fire. *Sidney.*  
No English soul  
More stronger to direct you than yourself;  
If with the sap of reason you would *quench*,  
Or but allay, the fire of passion. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*  
This is the way to kindle, not to *quench*. *Shakefp.*  
A little fire is quickly trodden out,  
Which, being suffer'd, rivers cannot *quench*. *Shakefp.*  
The fire had power in the water, forgetting his own virtue;  
and the water forgot his own *quenching* nature. *Wisd. xix. 20.*  
Milk *quencheth* wild-fire better than water, because it  
entrench better. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
Subdu'd in fire the stubborn metal lies;  
One draws and blows reciprocating air,  
Others to *quench* the hiding mass prepare.  
You have already *quench'd* sedition's brand, *Dryden.*  
And zeal, which burnt it, only warms the land. *Dryden.*  
When your work is forged, do not *quench* it in water to  
cool it, but throw it down upon the floor or hearth to cool of  
itself; for the *quenching* of it in water will harden it. *Mason.*

# QUE

2. To still any passion or commotion.  
But if all aim but this be levell'd false,  
The supposition of the lady's death  
Will *quench* the wonder of her infamy. *Shakefp.*
3. To allay thirst.  
Every draught to him, that has *quenched* his thirst, is but a  
further quenching of nature, a provision for rheum and dif-  
eases, a drowning of the spirits. *South.*
4. To destroy.  
When death's form appears, the seareth not  
An utter *quenching* or extinguishment;  
She would be glad to meet with such a lot,  
That so the might all future ill prevent. *Devies.*  
Covered with skin and hair keeps it warm, being naturally  
very cold, and also to *quench* and dissipate the force of any  
stroke, and retund the edge of any weapon. *Ray.*
- To **QUENCH.** *v. n.* To cool; to grow cool.  
Dost thou think, in time  
She will not *quench*, and let instructions enter  
Where folly now possesses? *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*
- QUENCHABLE.** *adj.* [from *quench*.] That may be quenched.
- QUENCHER.** *n. f.* [from *quench*.] Extinguisher; one that  
quenches.
- QUENCHLESS.** *adj.* [from *quench*.] Unextinguishable.  
Come, bloody Clifford, rough Northumberland,  
I dare your *quenchless* fury to more rage. *Shakefp.*  
The judge of comments, and the king of tears,  
He fills a burnish'd throne of *quenchless* fire. *Crawshaw.*
- QUERELLE.** *n. f.* [*querela*, Lat. *querelle*, Fr.] A complaint to  
a court.  
A circumduction obtains not in causes of appeal, but in  
causes of first instance and simple *querels* only. *Ayliffe.*
- QUERENT.** *n. f.* [*querens*, Latin.] The complainant; the  
plaintiff.
- QUERIMONIOUS.** *adj.* [*querimonia*, Latin.] Querulous;  
complaining.
- QUERIMONIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *querimonious*.] Querulously;  
with complaint.  
To thee, dear Thom, myself addressing,  
Most *querimoniously* confessing. *Denham.*
- QUERIMONIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *querimonious*.] Complain-  
ing temper.
- QUERIST.** *n. f.* [from *quero*, Lat.] An enquirer; an asker  
of questions.  
I shall propose some considerations to my gentle *querist*. *Spekt.*  
The juggling sea god, when by chance trepan'd  
By some instructed *querist* sleeping on the strand,  
Impatient of all answers, strait became  
A stealing brook. *Swift's Miscellanies.*
- QUERN.** *n. f.* [*cpaen*, Saxon.] A handmill.  
Skim milk, and sometimes labour in the *quern*,  
And bootless make the breathless huswife churn. *Shakefp.*  
Some apple-colour'd corn
- Ground in fair *querns*, and some did spindles turn. *Chapm.*
- QUERPO.** *n. f.* [corrupted from *cuervo*, Spanish.] A dress  
close to the body; a waistcoat.  
I would fain see him walk in *querpo*, like a cased rabbit,  
without his holy furr upon his back. *Dryden.*
- QUERRY.** for *querry*. *n. f.* [*acoyer*, Fr.] A groom belonging  
to a prince, or one conversant in the king's stables, and having  
the charge of his horses; also the stable of a prince. *Bailey.*
- QUERULOUS.** *adj.* [*querulus*, Latin.] Mourning; habitually  
complaining.  
Although they were a people by nature hard-hearted, *que-  
rulous*, wrathful and impatient of rest and quietness, yet was  
there nothing of force to work the subversion of their state,  
till the time before-mentioned was expired. *Hooker.*  
The pressures of war have cowed their spirits, as may be  
gathered from the very accent of their words, which they  
prolate in a whining kind of *querulous* tone, as if still com-  
plaining and crest-fallen. *Herwit's Vocal Forest.*  
Though you give no countenance to the complaints of the  
*querulous*, yet curb the insolence of the injurious. *Locke.*
- QUERULOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *querulous*.] Habit or quality of  
complaining mournfully.
- QUERRY.** *n. f.* [from *quere*, Lat.] A question; an enquiry to  
be resolved.  
I shall conclude, with proposing only some *queries*, in order  
to a farther search to be made by others. *Newton.*  
This shews the folly of this *query*, that might always be  
demanded, that would impudently and absurdly attempt to tie  
the arm of omnipotence from doing any thing at all, because  
it can never do its utmost. *Bentley.*
- To **QUERRY.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ask questions.  
Three Cambridge sophs  
Each prompt to *query*, answer and debate. *Pope.*
- QUEST.** *n. f.* [*queste*, Fr.]  
1. Search; act of seeking.  
None but such as this bold ape unblest,  
Can ever thrive in that unlucky *quest*. *Hubbard's Tale.*  
If lusty love should go in *quest* of beauty,  
Where should he find it fairer than in Blanch. *Shakefp.*  
Fair



## QUE

Fair silver buskin'd nymphs,  
I know this *quest* of yours and free intent  
Was all in honour and devotion meant,  
To the great mistress of your princely shrine. *Milton.*  
An aged man in rural weeds,  
Following, as seem'd, the *quest* of some stray ewe. *Milton.*

One for all  
Myself expose, with lonely steps to tread  
Th' unfounded deep, and the void immense  
To search with wand'ring *quest* a place foretold  
Should be. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

Since first break of dawn, the fiend,  
Mere serpent in appearance, forth was come,  
And on his *quest*, where likeliest he might find  
The only two of mankind. *Milton.*

'T would be not strange, should we find Paradise at this  
day where Adam left it; and I the rather note this, because  
I see there are some to earnest in *quest* of it. *Woodward.*

There's not an African,  
That traverses our vast Numidian deserts  
In *quest* of prey, and lives upon his bow,  
But better practises these boasted virtues. *Addison's Cato.*

We see them active and vigilant in *quest* of delight. *Spect.*  
[For *inquest*.] An empanell'd jury.

What's my offence?  
Where is the evidence, that doth accuse me?  
What lawful *quest* have given their verdict up  
Unto the frowning judge. *Shakespeare, Richard III.*

Searchers. Collectively.  
You have been hotly call'd for,  
When, being not at your lodging to be found,  
The senate sent about three several *quests*  
To search you out. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

Enquiry; examination.  
O place and greatness! millions of false eyes  
Are stuck upon thee; volumes of report  
Run with these false and most contrarious *quests*  
Upon thy doings. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure.*

Request; desire; solicitation.  
Gad not abroad at every *quest* and call  
Of an untrained hope or passion. *Herbert.*

To *QUEST*. *v. n.* [*quæter*, Fr. from the noun.] To go in  
search.

*QUESTANT*. *n. f.* [*from quæter*, Fr.] Seeker; endeavourer  
after.

See, that you come  
Not to woo honour, but to wed it; when  
The bravest *questant* shrinks, find what you seek,  
That fame may cry you loud. *Shakespeare.*

*QUESTION*. *n. f.* [*question*, Fr. *questio*, Latin.]  
1. Interrogatory; any thing enquired.

Because he that knoweth least is fittest to ask *questions*, it is  
more reason for the entertainment of the time, that ye ask  
me *questions*, than that I ask you. *Bacon.*

Enquiry; disquisition.  
It is to be put to *question*, whether it be lawful for christian  
princes to make an invasive war simply for the propagation of  
the faith. *Bacon's Holy War.*

A dispute; a subject of debate.  
There arose a *question* between some of John's disciples and  
the Jews about purifying. *Jo. iii. 25.*

Affair to be examined.  
In points of honour to be try'd,  
Suppose the *question* not your own. *Swift.*

Doubt; controversy; dispute.  
This is not my writing,  
Though I confess much like the character:  
But out of *question* 'tis Maria's hand. *Shakespeare.*

'Tis time for him to shew himself, when his very being is  
called in *question*, and to come and judge the world, when  
men begin to doubt whether he made it. *Tillotson.*

The doubt of their being native impressions on the mind,  
is stronger against these moral principles than the other; not  
that it brings their truth at all in *question*. *Locke.*

Our own earth would be barren and desolate, without the  
benign influence of the solar rays, which without *question* is  
true of all the other planets. *Bentley.*

Judicial trial.  
But whosoever be found guilty, the communion book hath  
surely deserved least to be called in *question* for this fault. *Hooker, b. v. f. 31.*

Examination by torture.  
Such a presumption is only sufficient to put the person to  
the rack or *question*, according to the civil law, and not bring  
him to condemnation. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

State of being the subject of present enquiry.  
If we being defendants do answer, that the ceremonies in  
*question* are godly, comely, decent, profitable for the church,  
their reply is childish and disorderly to say, that we demand  
the thing in *question*, and shew the poverty of our cause,  
the goodness whereof we are fain to beg that our adversaries  
would grant. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 4.*

## QUE

If he had said, it would purchase six shillings and three-  
pence weighty money, he had proved the matter in *question*. *Locke.*

Nor are these assertions that dropped from their pens by  
chance, but delivered by them in places where they profess to  
state the points in *question*. *Atterbury's Preface.*

9. Endeavour; search. Not in use.  
As it more concerns the Turk than Rhodes,  
So may he with more facile *question* bear it;  
For that it stands not in such warlike brace,  
But altogether lacks the abilities  
That Rhodes is dress'd in. *Shakespeare.*

To *QUESTION*. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.]  
1. To enquire.  
Suddenly out of this delightful dream  
The man awoke, and would have *question'd* more;  
But he would not endure the woful theme. *Spenser.*

He that *questioneth* much shall learn much, and content  
much; but especially if he apply his questions to the skill of  
the persons whom he asketh. *Bacon's Essays.*

2. To debate by interrogatories.  
I pray you think you *question* with a Jew;  
You may as well use *question* with the wolf,  
Why he hath made the ewe bleat for the lamb. *Shakespeare.*

To *QUESTION*. *v. a.* [*questionner*, Fr.]  
1. To examine one by questions.  
*Question* your royal thoughts, make the case yours;  
Be now the father, and propose a son;  
Hear your own dignity so much prophand;  
And then imagine me taking your part,  
And in your pow'r to silencing your son. *Shakespeare.*

But hark you, Kate,  
I must not have you henceforth *question* me,  
Whither I go. *Shakespeare, Henry IV, p. i.*

This construction is not so undubitably to be received, as  
not at all to be *questioned*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. To doubt; to be uncertain of.  
O impotent estate of human life!  
Where fleeting joy does lasting doubt inspire,  
And most we *question* what we most desire. *Prior.*

3. To have no confidence in; to mention as not to be trusted.  
Be a design never so artfully laid, if it chances to be de-  
feated by some cross accident, the man is then run down, his  
councils derided, his prudence *questioned*, and his person  
despised. *South's Sermons.*

*QUESTIONABLE*. *adj.* [*from question*.]  
1. Doubtful; disputable.  
Your accustomed clemency will take in good worth, the  
offer of these my simple labours, belittled for the necessary  
justification of laws heretofore made *questionable*, because not  
perfectly understood. *Hooker's Dedication.*

That persons drowned float, the ninth day when their gall  
breaketh, is a *questionable* determination, both in the time  
and cause. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

It is *questionable*, whether the use of steel springs was  
known in those ancient times. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

It is *questionable*, whether Galen ever saw the dissection  
of a human body. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

2. Suspicious; liable to suspicion; liable to question.  
Be thy advent wicked or charitable,  
Thou com'st in such a *questionable* shape,  
That I will speak to thee. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

*QUESTIONARY*. *adj.* [*from question*.] Enquiring; asking  
questions.  
I grow laconick even beyond laconicism; for sometimes I  
return only yes or no to *questionary* epistles of half a yard  
long. *Pope to Swift.*

*QUESTIONABLENESS*. *n. f.* [*from question*.] The quality of  
being questionable.

*QUESTIONER*. *n. f.* [*from question*.] An enquirer.

*QUESTIONLESS*. *adv.* [*from question*.] Certainly; without  
doubt.

*Questionless*; hence it comes that many were mistaken. *Ral.*  
*Questionless* duty moves not so much upon command as  
promise; now that which proposes the greatest and most suit-  
able rewards to obedience, and the greatest punishments to  
disobedience, doubtless is the most likely to enforce the one  
and prevent the other. *South.*

*QUESTMAN*. *n. f.* [*quest*, man, and mender.] Starter of  
*QUESTMONGER*. *n. f.* [*quest*, man, and mender.] Starter of  
law suits or prosecutions.

Their principal working was upon penal laws, wherein  
they spared none, great nor small, but raked over all new and  
old statutes, having ever a rabble of promoters, *questmongers*,  
and leading jurors at their command. *Bacon.*

*QUESTRIST*. [*from quest*.] Seeker; pursuer.  
Six and thirty of his knights,  
Hot *questrists* after him, met him at the gate,  
Are gone with him tow'rd Dover. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*

*QUESTUARY*. *adj.* [*from questus*, Lat.] Studios of profit.  
Although lapidaries and *questuary* enquirers affirm it, yet  
the writers of minerals conceive the stone of this name to be  
a mineral concretion, not to be found in animals. *Brown.*

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haps with *quip*.

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the sound of words.

The first service was neats tongues sliced, which the phi-  
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grave formal way. *L'Estrange.*

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*QUICK*. *adj.* [*epic*, Saxon.]  
1. Living; not dead.  
They swallowed us up *quick*, when their wrath was kindled  
against us. *Psalms cxxiv. 3.*

If there be *quick* raw flesh in the risings, it is an old le-  
prosy. *Lev. xiii. 10.*  
The *quick* and the dead.  
As the fun makes; here noon, there day, there night  
Mels wax, dries clay, makes flow'rs, some *quick*, some  
dead. *Davies.*

Thence shall come,  
When this world's dissolution shall be ripe,  
With glory and pow'r to judge both *quick* and dead. *Milt.*

2. Swift; nimble; done with celerity.  
Prayers whereunto devout minds have added a piercing  
kind of brevity, thereby the better to express that *quick* and  
speedy expedition, wherewith ardent affections, the very  
wings of prayer, are delighted to present our suits in heaven. *Hooker, b. v. f. 33.*

3. Speedy; free from delay.  
Oft he to her his charge of *quick* return  
Repeated. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

4. Active; spritely; ready.  
A man of great sagacity in business, and he preserved to  
great a vigour of mind even to his death, when near eighty,  
that some, who had known him in his younger years, did  
believe him to have much *quicker* parts in his age than  
before. *Clarendon.*

A man must have passed his noviciate in finning, before  
he comes to this, be he never so *quick* a proficient. *South.*

The animal, which is first produced of an egg, is a blind  
and dull worm; but that which hath its resurrection thence,  
is a *quick* eyed, volatile and sprightly fly. *Grew's Cosm.*

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As quarrelous as the weazel. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*

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But were it fairy, fiend or snake,  
My courage earned it to wake,  
And manful therat phot. *Spenser.*

2. The living flesh; sensible parts.  
If Stanley held, that a son of king Edward had fill the  
better right, it was to teach all England to say as much; and  
therefore that speech touched the *quick*. *Bacon.*

Seiz'd with sudden smart,  
Stung to the *quick*, he felt it at his heart. *Dryden.*

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Scarifying gangrenes, by several incisions down to the  
*quick*, is almost universal, and with reason, since it not only  
discharges a pernicious ichor, but makes way for topical ap-  
plications. *Sharp's Surgery.*

3. Living plants.  
For indolence of land, the most usual way is with a ditch  
and bank set with *quick*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

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*Quickbeam* or wild forb, by some called the Irish ash, is a  
species of wild ash, preceded by blossoms of an agreeable  
scent. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To *QUICKEN*. *v. a.* [*epic*, Saxon.]  
1. To make alive.  
All they that go down into the dust, shall kneel before him;  
and no man hath *quicken'd* his own soul. *Psalms xxii. 30.*

I will never forget thy commandments; for with them  
thou hast *quicken'd* me. *Psalms cxix.*

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## QUI

This my mean task would be  
As heavy to me, as 'tis odious; but  
The mistress which I serve, *quicken*s what's dead,  
And makes my labours pleasures. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

To *quicken* with kissing; had my lips that power,  
Thus would I wear them out. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Fair foul, since to the fairest body join'd  
You give such lively life, such *quicken*ing pow'r,  
And influence of such celestial kind,  
As keeps it still in youth's immortal flower. *Davies.*

He throws  
His influence round, and kindles as he goes;  
Hence flocks and herds, and men, and beasts and fowls  
With breath are *quicken'd*, and attract their souls. *Dryden.*

2. To hasten; to accelerate.  
You may sooner by imagination *quicken* or slack a mo-  
tion, than raise or cease it; as it is easier to make a dog go  
faster, than to make him stand still. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Others were appointed to consider of penal laws and pro-  
clamations in force, and to *quicken* the execution of the most  
principal. *Hayward.*

Though any commodity should shift hands never to fast,  
yet, if they did not cease to be any longer traffick, this would  
not at all make or *quicken* their vent. *Locke.*

3. To sharpen; to actuate; to excite.  
Though my senses were astonish'd, my mind forced them  
to *quicken* themselves; because I had learnt of him, how little  
favour he is wont to shew in any matter of advantage. *Sidney.*

It was like a fruitful garden without an hedge, that *quicken*s  
the appetite to enjoy to tempting a prize. *South.*

They endeavour by brandy to *quicken* their taste already  
extinguish'd. *Tatler, N<sup>o</sup> 57.*

This review he makes use of, as an argument of great  
force to *quicken* them in the improvement of those advantages  
to which the mercy of God had called them by the gospel. *Rogers's Sermons.*

The desire of fame hath been no inconsiderable motive to  
*quicken* you in the pursuit of those actions, which will best  
deserve it. *Swift.*

To *QUICKEN*. *v. n.*  
1. To become alive; as, a woman quickens with child.  
These hairs, which thou dost ravish from my chin,  
Will *quicken* and accue thee; I'm your host;  
With robbers hands, my hospitable favour  
You should not ruffle thus. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*

They rub out of it a red dust, that converteth after a while  
into worms, which they kill with wine when they begin to  
*quicken*. *Sandys's Journey.*

The heart is the first part that *quicken*s, and the last that  
dies. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. To move with activity.  
Sees by degrees a purer blush arise,  
And keener lightnings *quicken* in her eyes: *Pope.*

*QUICKENER*. *n. f.* [*from quicken*.]  
1. One who makes alive.

2. That which accelerates; that which actuates.  
Love and enmity, aversion and fear are notable whetters  
and *quickeners* of the spirit of life in all animals. *More.*

*QUICKLIME*. *n. f.* [*calx viva*, Lat. *quick* and *lime*.] Lime  
unquenched.  
After burning the stone, when lime is in its perfect and un-  
altered state, it is called *quicklime*. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

*QUICKLY*. *adv.* [*from quick*.] Nimble; speedily; actively.  
Thou com'st to use thy tongue: thy story *quickly*. *Shak.*

Pleasure dwells no longer upon the appetite than the ne-  
cessities of nature, which are *quickly* and easily provided for;  
and then all that follows is an oppression. *South.*

*QUICKNESS*. *n. f.* [*from quick*.]  
1. Speed; velocity; celerity.  
What any invention hath in the strength of its motion, is  
abated in the slowness of it; and what it hath in the extra-  
ordinary *quickness* of its motion, must be allowed for in the  
great strength that is required unto it. *Wilkins.*

Joy, like a ray of the sun, reflects with a greater ardour  
and *quickness*, when it rebounds upon a man from the breast  
of his friend. *South's Sermons.*

2. Activity; briskness.  
The best choice is of an old physician and a young lawyer;  
because, where errors are fatal, ability of judgment and mo-  
deration are required; but where advantages may be wrought  
upon, diligence and *quickness* of wit. *Watson.*



# QUI

Ginger renders it brisk, and corrects its windiness, and juice of corianders whereof a few drops tinge and add a pleasant quickness.

**QUICKSAND.** *n. f.* [*quick and sand.*] Moving sand; unsoft ground.

What is Edward, but a ruthless sea?

What Clarence, but a quicksand of deceit?

Undergirding the ship, and fearing lest they should fall into the quicksands, they strike sail, and so were driven.

But when the vessel is on quicksands cast,

The flowing tide does more the sinking haste.

Trajan, by the adoption of Nerva, stems the tide to her relief, and like another Neptune shoves her off the quicksands.

I have marked out several of the shoals and quicksands of life, in order to keep the unwary from running upon them.

**TO QUICKSET.** *v. a.* [*quick and set.*] To plant with living plants.

In making or mending, as needeth thy ditch,

Get set to quickset it, learn cunningly which.

A man may ditch and quickset three poles a day, where the ditch is three foot wide and two foot deep.

**QUICKSET.** *n. f.* [*quick and set.*] Living plant set to grow.

Plant quicksets and transplant fruit trees towards the decrease.

Nine in ten of the quickset hedges are ruined for want of skill.

**QUICKSIGHTED.** *adj.* [*quick and sight.*] Having a sharp sight.

No body will deem the quicksighted amongst them to have very enlarged views in ethics.

No article of religion hath credibility enough for them; and yet these same cautious and quicksighted gentlemen can swallow down this foolish opinion about percipient atoms.

**QUICKSIGHTEDNESS.** *n. f.* [*from quicksighted.*] Sharpness of sight.

The ignorance that is in us no more hinders the knowledge that is in others, than the blindness of a mole is an argument against the quicksightedness of an eagle.

**QUICKSILVER.** *n. f.* [*quick and silver; argentum vivum, Lat.*]

Quicksilver, called mercury by the chymists, is a naturally fluid mineral, and the heaviest of all known bodies next to gold, and is the more heavy and fluid, as it is more pure; its nature is so homogeneous and simple, that it is a question whether gold itself be more so: it penetrates the parts of all the other metals, renders them brittle, and in part dissolves them: it is wholly volatile in the fire, and may be driven up in vapour by a degree of heat very little greater than that of boiling water: it is the least tenacious of all bodies, and every smaller drop may be again divided by the lightest touch into a multitude of others, and is the most divisible of all bodies: mercury very readily mixes with gold, silver, lead and tin, by chymical operations, but not without difficulty with copper and iron; and it mixes easily with zinc and bismuth among the semimetals: the specific gravity of pure mercury is to water as 14020 to 10000, and as it is the heaviest of all fluids, it is also the coldest, and when heated the hottest: of the various ores, in which mercury is found, cinnabar is the richest and most valuable, which is extremely heavy, and of a bright and beautiful red colour: native cinnabar is principally found in the mines of Friuli, belonging to the Venetians, in Italy, and some others in Spain, Hungary, and the East Indies: quicksilver is also found sometimes in its pure and fluid state lodged in cavities of hard stones in the cinnabar mines, and the purer ores are chiefly composed of cinnabar in small quantities, mixed with various other substances: the ancients all esteemed quicksilver a poison, nor was it brought into internal use till about two hundred and twenty years ago, which was first occasioned by the shepherds, who ventured to give it their sheep to kill worms, and as they received no hurt by it, it was soon concluded, that men might take it safely: in time, the diggers in the mines, when they found it crude, swallowed it in vast quantities, in order to sell it privately, when they had voided it by stool: but too free a use of so powerful a medicine cannot be always without danger: the miners seldom follow their occupation above three or four years, and then die in a most miserable condition; and the artificers, who have much dealing in it, are generally seized with paralytick disorders: however, under proper regulation, it is a most excellent medicine.

Mercury is very improperly called a metal, for though it has weight and similarity of parts, it is neither dissolvable by fire, malleable nor fixed: it seems to constitute a particular class of fossils, and is rather the mother or basis of all metals, than a metal itself: mercury is of considerable use in gilding, making looking-glasses, in refining gold, and various other mechanical operations besides medicine.

Cinnabar maketh a beautiful purple like unto a red rose; the best was wont to be made in Libia of brimstone and quicksilver burnt.

# QUI

**QUICKSILVERED.** *adj.* [*from quicksilver.*] Overlaid with quicksilver.

Metal is more difficult to polish than glass, and is afterwards very apt to be spoiled by tarnishing, and reflects not so much light as glass quicksilvered over does: I would propound to use instead of the metal a glass ground concave on the fore-side, and as much convex on the backside, and quicksilvered over on the convex side.

**QUIDAM.** [*Latin.*] Somebody.

For envy of so many worthy quidams, which catch at the garland, which to you alone is due, you will be persuaded to pluck out of the hateful darkness those few many excellent poems of yours, which lie hid, and bring them forth to eternal light.

**QUIDDANY.** *n. f.* [*cydanium, cydoniatum, Lat. quiddens, German, a quince.*] Marmalade; confection of quinces made with sugar.

**QUIDDIT.** *n. f.* [*corrupted from quiddit, Lat. or from que dit, Fr.*] A subtilty; an equivocation. A low word.

Why may not that be the skull of a lawyer? where be his quiddits now? his quilllets? his cases? and his tricks? *Shak.*

**QUIDDITY.** *n. f.* [*quidditas, low Latin.*]

1. Essence; that which is a proper answer to the question, *quid est?* a scholastic term.

He could reduce all things to acts, And knew their natures and abstracts, Where entity and quiddity, The ghosts of defunct bodies fly.

2. A trifling nicety; a cavil; a captious question.

Minomer in our laws, and other quiddities, I leave to the professors of law.

**QUIESCENCE.** *n. f.* [*from quiesco, Lat.*] Rest; repose.

Whether the earth move or rest, I undertake not to determine: my work is to prove, that the common inducement to the belief of its quiescence, the testimony of sense, is weak and frivolous.

**QUIESCENT.** *adj.* [*quiescens, Latin.*] Resting; not being in motion; not moving; lying at repose.

Though the earth move, its motion must needs be as insensible as if it were quiescent.

The right side, from whence the motion of the body becometh, is the active or moving side; but the finifter is the weaker or more quiescent side.

Sight takes in at a greater distance and more variety at once, comprehending also quiescent objects, which hearing does not.

If it be in some part movent, and in some part quiescent, it must needs be a curve line, and so no radius.

Pression or motion cannot be propagated in a fluid in right lines beyond an obstacle which stops part of the motion, but will bend and spread every way into the quiescent medium, which lies beyond the obstacle.

**QUIET.** *adj.* [*quiet, Fr. quietus, Latin.*]

1. Still; free from disturbance.

Breaking off the end for want of breath, And flying soft, as down to sleep her laid, She ended all her woe in quiet death.

If quiet life is best; sweeter to you, That have a sharper known.

2. Peaceable; not turbulent; not offensive; mild.

Let it be in the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit.

3. Still; not in motion.

They laid wait for him, and were quiet all the night.

4. Smooth; not ruffled.

Happy is your grace, That can translate the stubbornness of fortune Into so quiet and so sweet a style.

**QUIET.** *n. f.* [*quiet, Lat.*] Rest; repose; tranquillity; freedom from disturbance; peace; security.

They came into Laish unto a people that were at quiet and secure.

There fix'd their arms, and there renew'd their name, And there in quiet rules.

Indulgent quiet, pow'r serene, Mother of joy and love.

**TO QUIET.** *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]

1. To calm; to lull; to pacify; to put to rest.

The lowest degree of faith, that can quiet the soul of man, is a firm conviction that God is placable.

2. To still.

Putting together the ideas of moving or quieting corporeal motion, joined to substance, we have the idea of an immaterial spirit.

**QUIETER.** *n. f.* [*from quiet.*] The person or thing that quiets.

**QUIETISM.** *n. f.* [*from quiet.*]

What is called by the poets apathy or dispassion, by the scepticks indisturbance, by the Molinists quietism, by common men peace of conscience, seems all to mean but great tranquillity of mind.

# QUI

**QUIETLY.** *adv.* [*from quiet.*]

1. Calmly; without violent emotion.

Let no man for his own poverty become more oppressing in his bargain, but quietly, modestly and patiently recommend his estate to God, and leave the success to him.

2. Peaceably; without offence.

Although the rebels had behaved themselves quietly and modestly by the way as they went; yet they doubted that would but make them more hungry to fall upon the spoil in the end.

3. At rest; without agitation.

**QUIETNESS.** *n. f.* [*from quiet.*]

1. Coolness of temper.

This cruel quietness neither returning to dislike nor proceeding to favour; gracious, but gracious still after one manner.

2. Peace; tranquillity.

Stop effusion of our christian blood, And 'tablish quietness on every side.

3. Stillness; calmness.

**QUIETNESS.** *adj.* [*from quiet.*] Calm; still; undisturbed.

Not in use.

Let the night be calm and quietness.

**QUIETUDE.** *n. f.* [*quietudo, Fr. from quiet.*] Rest; repose; tranquillity. Not in common use.

From the equal distribution of the phlegmatick humour, the proper alloy of fervent blood, will flow a future quietude and serenity in the affections.

**QUILL.** *n. f.*

1. The hard and strong feather of the wing, of which pens are made.

Birds have three other hard substances proper to them; the bill, which is of a like matter with the teeth, the shell of the egg, and their quills.

2. The instrument of writing.

I will only touch the duke's own department in that island, the proper subject of my quill.

Those lives they fail'd to rescue by their skill, Their muse would make immortal with her quill.

3. Prick or dart of a porcupine.

Near there was the black prince of Monomotapa, by whose side was seen the quill darting porcupine.

4. Reed on which weavers wind their threads.

The presumptuous damsel rashly dar'd The goddess' self to challenge to the field, And to compare with her in curious skill, Of works with loom, with needle, and with quill.

5. The instrument with which musicians strike their strings.

His flying fingers and harmonious quill Strike sev'n distinguish'd notes, and sev'n at once they fill.

**QUILLET.** *n. f.* [*quidlibet, Lat.*] Subtilty; nicety; fraudulent distinction.

Why may not that be the skull of a lawyer? where be his quiddits now? his quilllets? his cases? and his tricks?

A great soul weighs in the scale of reason, what it is to judge of, rather than dwell with too scrupulous a diligence upon little quilllets and niceties.

Ply her with love letters and billets, And bait them well for quirks and quilllets.

**QUILT.** *n. f.* [*couette, Fr. kuilt, Dutch; culcita, culcitra, Lat.*]

A cover made by stitching one cloth over another with some soft substance between them.

Quilts of roses and spices are nothing so helpful, as to take a cake of new bread, and bedew it with a little sack.

In both tables, the beds were covered with magnificent quilts amongst the richer fort.

She on the quilt sinks with becoming woe, Wrapt in a gown, for sickness and for show.

**TO QUILT.** *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To stitch one cloth upon another with something soft between them.

The sharp steel arriving forcibly On his horse neck before the quilted fell, Then from the head the body sundred quite.

A bag quilted with bran is very good, but it drieth too much.

Entellus for the strife prepares, Strip'd of his quilted coat, his body bares, Compos'd of mighty bone.

A chair was ready, So quilted, that he lay at ease reclin'd.

**QUINARV.** *adj.* [*quinarus, Lat.*] Consisting of five.

This quinary number of elements ought to have been restrained to the generality of animals and vegetables.

# QUI

**QUINCE.** *n. f.* [*coin, Fr. quinden, German.*]

1. The tree.

The quince tree is of a low stature; the branches are diffused and crooked; the flower and fruit is like that of the pear tree; but, however cultivated, the fruit is sour and astringent, and is covered with a kind of down: of this the species are six.

2. The fruit.

They call for dates and quinces in the pastry.

A quince, in token of fruitfulness, by the laws of Solon, was given to the brides of Athens upon the day of their marriage.

**TO QUINCH.** *v. n.* [*this word seems to be the same with quench, winch and quack.*] To stir; to founce as in resentment or pain.

Bestow all my soldiers in such fort as I have, that no part of all that realm shall be able to dare to quinch.

**QUINCUNCIAL.** *adj.* [*from quincunx.*] Having the form of a quincunx.

Of a pentagonal or quincunzial disposition, Sir Thomas Brown produces several examples in his discourse about the quincunx.

**QUINCUNX.** *n. f.* [*Latin.*]

Quincunx order is a plantation of trees, disposed originally in a square, consisting of five trees, one at each corner, and a fifth in the middle, which disposition, repeated again and again, forms a regular grove, wood or wilderness; and, when viewed by an angle of the square or parallelogram, presents equal or parallel alleys.

Brown produces several examples in his discourse about the quincunx.

He whose light'ning pierc'd th' Iberian lines, Now forms my quincunx, and now ranks my vines.

**QUINQUAGESIMA.** [*Latin.*] Quinquagesima Sunday, so called because it is the fiftieth day before Easter, reckoned by whole numbers; throve Sunday.

**QUINQUANGULAR.** *adj.* [*quinque and angulus, Lat.*] Having five corners.

Each talus, environed with a crust, conforming itself to the sides of the talus, is of a figure quinquangular.

Exactly round, ordinately quinquangular, or having the sides parallel.

**QUINQUARTICULAR.** *adj.* [*quinque and articular, Lat.*] Consisting of five articles.

They have given an end to the quinquarticular controversy, for none have since undertaken to lay more.

**QUINQUEFID.** *adj.* [*quinque and fido, Lat.*] Cloven in five.

**QUINQUEFOLIATE.** *adj.* [*quinque and folium, Lat.*] Having five leaves.

**QUINQUENNIAL.** *adj.* [*quinquennis, Lat.*] Lasting five years; happening once in five years.

**QUINQUEFID.** *n. f.* [*corrupted from quinquency.*] A tumid inflammation in the throat, which sometimes produces suffocation.

The throttling quinsy 'tis my star appoints, And rheumatism I lend to rack the joints.

Great heat and cold, succeeding one another, occasion pleuritis and quinsy.

**QUINT.** *n. f.* [*quint, Fr.*] A set of five.

For state has made a quint Of generals he's lifted in.

**QUINTAIN.** *n. f.* [*quintain, Fr.*] A post with a turning top.

See **QUINTIN.**

My better parts Are all thrown down; and that, which here stands up, Is but a quintain, a mere lifeless block.

**QUINTESSENCE.** *n. f.* [*quinta essentia, Lat.*]

1. A fifth being.

From their gross matter the abstracts the forms, And draws a kind of quintessence from things.

The ethereal quintessence of heav'n Flew upward, spirited with various forms, That row'd orbicular, and turn'd to stars.

2. An extract from any thing, containing all its virtues in a small quantity.

To me what is this quintessence of dust? man delights not me, nor woman neither.

Who can in memory, or wit, or will, Or air, or fire, or earth, or water find?

What alchymist can draw, with all his skill, The quintessence of these out of the mind.

For I am a very dead thing, In whom love wrought new alchymy, For by his art he did express A quintessence even from nothingness.

From dull privations and lean emptiness, Paracelsus, by the help of an intense cold, teaches to separate the quintessence of wine.

Let there be light! said God; and forthwith light Ethereal, first of things, quintessence pure, Sprung from the deep.



# QUI

When the supreme faculties move regularly, the inferior passions and affections following, there arises a serenity and complacency upon the whole soul, infinitely beyond the greatest bodily pleasures, the highest *quintessence* and elixir of worldly delights.

*South's Sermons.*  
**QUINTESSENTIAL.** *adj.* [from *quintessence*.] Consisting of quintessence.

Venturous assertions as would have puzzled the authors to have made them good, specially considering that there is nothing contrary to the *quintessential* matter and circular figure of the heavens; so neither is there to the light thereof. *Hakew.*  
**QUINTIN.** *n. f.* [I know not whence derived; *Minsheu* deduces it from *quintus*, Lat. and calls it a game celebrated every fifth year; *palus quintanus*, Lat. *Ans.* *quintaine*, Fr.] An upright post, on the top of which a cross post turned upon a pin, at one end of the cross post was a broad board, and at the other a heavy sand bag; the play was to ride against the broad end with a lance, and pass by before the sand bag coming round, should strike the tilter on the back.

At *quintin* he,  
In honour of his bridegroom,  
Hath challeng'd either wide countess;  
Come cut and long tail, for there be  
Six batchelors as bold as he,  
Adjuting to his company,  
And each one hath his livery. *Benj. Johnson.*

**QUINTUPLE.** *n. f.* [*quintuplus*, Lat.] Fivefold.  
In the country, the greatest proportion of mortality, one hundred and fifty-six, is above *quintuple* unto twenty-eight the least. *Grann's Bills of Mortality.*

**QUIP.** *n. f.* [derived, by the etymologists, from *whip*.] A sharp jest; a taunt; a sarcasm.

Notwithstanding all her sudden *quips*,  
The least whereof would quell a lover's hope,  
Yet, spaniel like, the more she fawns my love,  
The more it grows, and fawneth on her fill. *Shaksp.*  
If I sent him word his beard was not well cut, he would send me word, he cut it to please himself: this is called the *quip* modest. *Shaksp. As You Like it.*

Nymph bring with thee  
Jest and youthful jollity,  
*Quips*, and cranks, and wanton wiles,  
Nods, and becks, and wreathed smiles. *Milton.*

To **QUIP.** *v. a.* To rally with bitter sarcasms. *Ainsworth.*  
**QUIRE.** *n. f.* [*cheur*, Fr. *chora*, Italian.]

1. A body of fingers; a chorus.  
The trees did bud and early blossoms bore,  
And all the *quire* of birds did sweetly sing,  
And told that garden's pleasures in their caroling. *Fa. Qu.*  
Myself have lim'd a bush for her,  
And plac'd a *quire* of such enticing birds,  
That she will light to listen to their lays. *Shaksp.*  
At thy nativity a glorious *quire*  
Of angels in the fields of Bethlehem sung  
To shepherds watching at their folds by night,  
And told them the Messiah now was born. *Milton.*

I may worship thee  
For ay, with temples vow'd and virgin *quires*. *Milton.*  
As in beauty she surpass'd the *quire*,  
So nobler than the rest was her attire. *Dryden.*

2. The part of the church where the service is sang.  
I am all on fire,  
Not all the buckets in a country *quire*  
Shall quench my rage. *Cleaveland.*

Some run for buckets to the hallow'd *quire*,  
Some cut the pipes, and some the engines play. *Dryden.*  
The fox obtrude to gaping tombs retires,  
And wolves with howling fill the sacred *quires*. *Pope.*

3. [*Cabier*, Fr.] A bundle of paper consisting of twenty-four sheets.

To **QUIRE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sing in concert.  
There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,  
But in his motion like an angel sings,  
Still *quivering* to the young-ey'd cherubims. *Shaksp.*  
My throat of war be turn'd  
Which *quiver'd* with my drum, into a pipe  
Small as an enchanter, or the virgin's voice  
That babies lull asleep. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

**QUIRISTER.** *n. f.* [from *quire*.] Chorister; one who sings in concert, generally in divine service.  
The coy *quiristers*, that lodge within,  
Are prodigal of harmony. *Thomson's Spring.*

**QUIRK.** *n. f.* [of this word I can find no rational derivation.]  
1. Quick stroke; sharp fit.  
I've felt so many *quicks* of joy and grief,  
That the first face of neither on the start,  
Can woman me unto't. *Shaksp.*

2. Smart taunt.  
Some kind of men quarrel purposely on others to taste their valour; belike, this is a man of that *quirk*. *Shaksp.*  
I may chance to have some odd *quicks* and remnants of wit broken on me. *Shaksp.*

# QUI

Conceits, puns, *quicks* or quibbles, jests and repartees may agreeably entertain, but have no place in the search after truth. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

3. Subtlety; nicety; artful distinction.  
Most fortunately he hath achiev'd a maid,  
That paragon's description and wild fame, *Shaksp.*  
One that excels the *quicks* of blazoning pens.  
Let a lawyer tell them he has spied some defect in an entail; how solicitous are they to repair that error, and leave nothing to the mercy of a law *quirk*? *Decay of Piety.*  
Ply her with love letters and billets,  
And bait them well for *quicks* and quilllets. *Hudibras.*  
There are a thousand *quicks* to avoid the stroke of the law. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

4. Loose light tune.  
Now the chappel's silver bell you hear,  
That summons you to all the pride of pray'r;  
Light *quicks* of mufick, broken and uneven. *Pope.*

To **QUIR.** *v. a.* part. pass. *quit*; pret. *I have quit* or *quitted*. [*quiter*, Fr. *quitate*, Italian; *quitar*, Spanish.]  
1. To discharge an obligation; to make even.  
We will be *quit* of thine oath, which thou hast made us to swear. *Jos. ii. 20.*

By this act, old tyrant,  
I shall be *quit* with thee; while I was virtuous,  
I was a stranger to thy blood, but now  
Sure thou wilt love me for this horrid crime. *Denham.*

To John I ow'd great obligation;  
But John, unhappily, thought fit  
To publish it to all the nation;  
Sure John and I are more than *quit*. *Prior.*

2. To set free.  
Thou art *quit* from a thousand calamities; therefore let thy joy, which should be as great for thy freedom from them, as is thy sadness when thou feelest any of them, do the same cure upon thy discontent. *Taylor.*

Henceforth I fly not death, nor would prolong  
Life much: bent rather how I may be *quit*  
Fairest and easiest of this cumbersome charge. *Milton.*  
To *quit* you wholly of this fear, you have already looked death in the face; what have you found so terrible in it. *Walt.*

3. To carry through; to discharge; to perform.  
Never worthier prince a day did *quit*  
With greater hazard, and with more renown. *Daniel.*

4. To clear himself of an affair.  
Samson hath *quit* himself  
Like Samson, and heroically hath finish'd  
A life heroic, on his enemies  
Fully reveng'd hath left them years of mourning. *Milton.*

5. To repay; to requite.  
He fair the knight saluted, louting low,  
Who fair him *quitted*, as that courteous was. *Fa. Queen.*  
Enkindle all the sparks of nature,  
To *quit* this horrid act. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

6. To vacate obligations.  
For our reward,  
All our debts are paid; dangers of law,  
Actions, decrees, judgments against us *quitted*. *B. Johnson.*

One step higher  
Would set me highest, and in a moment *quit*  
The debt immense of endless gratitude. *Milton.*

7. To pay any obligation; to clear a debt; to be tantamount.  
They both did fail of their purpose, and got not so much as to *quit* their charges; because truth, which is the secret of the most high God, whose proper handy-work all things are, cannot be compassed with that wit and those senses which are our own. *Hooker, b. i.*

Far other plaints, tears and laments  
The time, the place, and our estates require,  
Think on thy sins, which man's old foe presents  
Before that judge that *quits* each foul his hire. *Fairfax.*

Does not the air feed the flame? and does not the flame at the same time warm and enlighten the air? and does not the earth *quit* scores with all the elements in the noble fruits that issue from it. *South's Sermons.*

Still I shall hear, and never *quit* the score,  
Stunn'd with hoarse Codrus' Theleid o'er and o'er. *Dryd.*  
Iron works ought to be confined to certain places, where there is no conveyance for timber to places of vent, so as to *quit* the cost of the carriage. *Temple's Miscellanies.*

8. [Contracted from *acquit*.] To absolve; to acquit.  
Nor further seek what their offences be,  
Guiltless I *quit*, guilty I let them free. *Fairfax.*

9. To abandon; to forsake.  
Their father,  
Then old and fond of issue, took such sorrow,  
That he *quit* being. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

Honours are promis'd  
To all will *quit* 'em; and rewards propos'd  
Even to slaves that can detect their courses. *Benj. Johnson.*

Such

# QUO

Such variety of arguments only distract the understanding, such a superficial way of examining is to *quit* truth for appearance, only to serve our vanity. *Locke.*

10. To resign; to give up.  
The prince, renown'd in bounty as in arms,  
With pity saw the ill-conceal'd distress,  
Quitted his title to Campaspe's charms,  
And gave the fair one to the friend's embrace. *Prior.*

**QUITGRASS.** *n. f.* [epice, Saxon.] Dog grass.  
They are the best corn to grow on grounds subject to *quitgrass* or other weeds. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**QUITE.** *adv.* [this is derived, by the etymologists, from *quitté*, discharged, free, Fr. which however at first appearance unlikely is much favoured by the original use of the word, which was, in this combination, *quite* and *clean*; that is, with a clean riddance: its present signification was gradually introduced.] Completely; perfectly.

Those latter exclude not the former *quite* and *clean* as unnecessary. *Ho-ker, b. i.*  
He hath sold us, and *quite* devoured our money. *Gen. xxxi.*  
If some foreign ideas will offer themselves, reject them, and hinder them from running away with our thoughts *quite* from the subject in hand. *Locke.*

The same actions may be aimed at different ends, and arise from quite contrary principles. *Addison's Spectator.*

**QUITRENT.** *n. f.* [*quit* and *rent*.] Small rent reserved.  
Such a tax would be insensible, and pass but as a small *quittrent*, which every one would be content to pay towards the guard of the seas. *Temple's Miscellanies.*

My old master, a little before his death, wished him joy of the estate which was falling to him, desiring him only to pay the gifts of charity he had left as *quittrents* upon the estate. *Addison's Spectator, N° 517.*

**QUITS.** *interj.* [from *quit*.] An exclamation used when any thing is repaid and the parties become even.

**QUITTANCE.** *n. f.* [*quittance*, Fr.]  
1. Discharge from a debt or obligation; an acquittance.  
Now I am remember'd, he scorn'd at me!  
But that's all one; omittance is no *quittance*. *Shaksp.*

2. Recompense; return; repayment.  
Mine eyes saw him in bloody state,  
Rend'ring faint *quittance*, wearied and outbreath'd,  
To Henry Monmouth. *Shaksp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

Plutus, the god of gold,  
Is but his steward; no meed but he repays  
Sevenfold above itself; no gift to him  
But breeds the giver a return exceeding  
All use of *quittance*. *Shaksp. Timon of Athens.*

We shall forget the office of our hand,  
Sooner than *quittance* of desert and merit. *Shaksp.*

To **QUITTANCE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To repay; to recompense. A word not used.  
Embrace me then this opportunity,  
As fitting best to *quittance* their deceit. *Shaksp.*

**QUITTER.** *n. f.*  
1. A deliverer. *Ainsworth.*  
2. Scoria of tin. *Ainsworth.*

**QUITTERBONE.** *n. f.*  
*Quitterbone* is a hard round swelling upon the coronet, between the heel and the quarter, and grows most commonly on the inside of the foot. *Farrier's Dict.*

**QUIVER.** *n. f.* [this word seems to be corrupted from *coverit*, Fr. or *cover*.] A case for arrows.

As Dianne hunted on a day,  
She chanc'd to come where Cupid lay,  
His *quiver* by his head,  
One of his shafts she stole away,  
And one of hers did close convey  
Into the other's head;  
With that love wounded my love's heart,  
But Dianne befalls with Cupid's dart. *Spenser.*

Diana's nymphs would be arrayed in white, their arms and shoulders naked, bows in their hands, and *quivers* by their sides. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Her sounding *quiver* on her shoulder ty'd,  
One hand a dart, and one a bow supply'd. *Dryden.*

**QUIVER.** *adj.* Nimble; active.  
There was a little *quiver* fellow, and he would manage you his piece thus; and he would about and about. *Shaksp.*

To **QUIVER.** *v. n.*  
1. To quake; to play with a tremulous motion.  
The birds chaunt melody on every bush,  
The green leaves *quiver* with the cooling wind. *Shaksp.*

O'er the pommel cast the knight,  
Forward he flew, and pitching on his head,  
He *quiver'd* with his feet, and lay for dead. *Dryden.*

With what a spring his furious soul broke loose,  
And left the limbs still *quivering* on the ground. *Addison.*  
Eurydice with *quivering* voice he mourn'd,  
And Heber's banks Eurydice return'd. *Gay's Trivia.*

Dancing sun beams on the waters play'd,  
And verdant alders form'd a *quivering* shade. *Pope.*

# QUO

The dying gales that pant upon the trees,  
The lakes that *quiver* to the curling breeze. *Pope.*

2. To shiver; to shudder.  
Zelmane would have put to her helping hand, but she was taken with such a *quivering*, that she thought it more wisdom to lean herself to a tree and look on. *Sidney, b. ii.*

**QUIVERED.** *adj.* [from *quiver*.]  
1. Furnished with a quiver.  
'Tis chaffity,  
She that has that, is clad in compleat steel,  
And like a *quiver'd* nymph with arrows keen,  
May trace huge forests and unharbour'd heaths,  
Infamous hills, and perilous sandy wilds. *Milton.*

2. Sheathed as in a quiver.  
From him whose quills stand *quivered* at his ear,  
To him who notches sticks at Westminster. *Pope.*

To **QUO.** *v. n.* [a low word.] To move as the embryo does in the womb; to move as the heart does when throbbing.

**QUODLIBET.** *n. f.* [Latin.] A nice point; a subtilty.  
He who reading on the heart,  
When all his *quodlibets* of art  
Could not expound its pulse and heat,  
Swore, he had never felt it beat. *Prior.*

**QUODLIBETARIAN.** *n. f.* [*quodlibet*, Lat.] One who talks or disputes on any subject. *Di-ct.*

**QUODLIBETICAL.** *adj.* [*quodlibet*, Lat.] Not restrained to a particular subject; in the schools theses or problems, anciently propounded to be debated for curiosity or entertainment, were so called. *Di-ct.*

**QUOIF.** *n. f.* [*coiffe*, Fr.]  
1. Any cap with which the head is covered. See **COIF**.  
Hence thou sickly *quoif*,  
Thou art a guard too wanton for the head,  
Which princes, fleth'd with conquest, aim to hit. *Shaksp.*

2. The cap of a serjeant at law.  
To **QUOIF.** *v. a.* [*coiffer*, Fr.] To cap; to dress with a head-dress.

She is always *quoiffed* with the head of an elephant, to show that this animal is the breed of that country. *Addison.*

**QUOIFFURE.** *n. f.* [*coiffure*, Fr.] Head-dress.  
The lady in the next medal is very particular in her *quoiffure*. *Addison on Ancient Medals.*

**QUOIL.** *n. f.* See **COIL**.  
**QUOIN.** *n. f.* [*coin*, Fr.]  
1. Corner.

A sudden tempest from the desert flew  
With horrid wings, and thundered as it blew,  
Then whirling round, the *quoins* together strook. *Sandys.*  
Build brick houses with strong and firm *quoins* or columns at each end. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. An instrument for raising warlike engines. *Ainsworth.*  
**QUOIT.** *n. f.* [*coete*, Dutch.]

1. Something thrown to a great distance to a certain point.  
He plays at *quoits* well. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*  
When he played at *quoits*, he was allowed his breeches and stockings. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

2. The discus of the ancients is sometimes called in English *quoit*, but improperly; the game of *quoits* is a game of skill; the discus was only a trial of strength, as among us to throw the hammer.

To **QUOIT.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To throw quoits; to play at quoits. *Dryden* uses it to throw the discus. See the noun.  
Noble youths for mastery should strive  
To *quoit*, to run, and steeds and chariots drive. *Dryden.*

To **QUOIT.** *v. a.* To throw.  
*Quoit* him down, Bardolph, like a shove-groat shilling. *Shak.*  
**QUONDAM.** [Latin.] Having been formerly. A ludicrous word.

This is the *quondam* king, let's seize upon him: *Shaksp.*  
What lands and lordships for their owner know  
My *quondam* barber, but his worship now. *Dryden.*

**QUOKE.** *preterite* of *quake*. Obsolete.  
Freely up those royal spoils he took,  
Yet at the lion's skin he inly *quok*. *Spenser.*

**QUORUM.** *n. f.* [Latin.] A bench of justices; such a number of any officers as is sufficient to do business.  
They were a parcel of mummers, and being himself one of the *quorum* in his own country, he wondered that none of the Middlesex justices took care to lay some of them by the heels. *Addison's Freeholder, N° 44.*

**QUOTA.** *n. f.* [*quatus*, Lat.] A share; a proportion as assigned to each.  
Scarce one in this list but engages to supply a *quota* of brisk young fellows, equip'd with hats and feathers. *Addison.*

**QUOTATION.** *n. f.* [from *quote*.]  
1. The act of quoting; citation.  
2. Passage adduced out of an author as evidence or illustration.

He, that has but ever so little examined the citations of writers, cannot doubt how little credit the *quotations* deserve, where the originals are wanting. *Locke.*

He rang'd his tropes, and preach'd up patience,  
Back'd his opinion with *quotations*. *Prior.*  
21 B  
To **QUOTE**.







# RAC

- RA'CER. *n. f.* [from *race*.] Runner; one that contends in speed.  
His stumbling founder'd jade can trot as high  
As any other pegasus can fly;  
So the dull eel moves nimbler in the mud,  
Than all the swift-finn'd *racers* of the flood. *Dorset.*  
A poet's form she plac'd before their eyes,  
And bade the nimblest *racer* seize the prize. *Pope.*
- RA'CINESS. *n. f.* [from *racy*.] The quality of being racy.
- RACK. *n. f.* [*racke*, Dutch, from *racken*, to stretch.]  
1. An engine to torture.  
Vex not his ghost; O let him pass! he hates him  
That would, upon the rack of this rough world,  
Stretch him out longer. *Shakep. King Lear.*  
Did ever any man upon the rack afflict himself, because he  
had received a cross answer from his mistress. *Taylor.*  
Let them feel the whip, the sword, the fire,  
And in the tortures of the rack expire. *Addison.*  
2. Torture; extreme pain.  
A fit of the stone puts a king to the rack, and makes him  
as miserable as it does the meanest subject. *Temple.*  
A cool behaviour sets him on the rack, and is interpreted  
as an instance of averfion or indifference. *Addison.*  
3. Any instrument by which extension is performed.  
These bows, being somewhat like the long bows in use  
amongst us, were bent only by a man's immediate strength,  
without the help of any bender or rack that are used to  
others. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*  
4. A distaff; commonly a portable distaff, from which they  
spin by twirling a ball.  
The sisters turn the wheel,  
Empty the woolly rack, and fill the reel. *Dryden.*  
5. [*Racke*, Dutch, a track.] The clouds as they are driven by  
the wind.  
That, which is now a horse, even with a thought  
The rack dissolves, and makes it indistinct  
As water is in water. *Shakep. Antony and Cleopatra.*  
The great globe itself,  
Yea, all, which it inherit, shall dissolve;  
And, like this insubstantial pageant, faded,  
Leave not a rack behind. *Shakep. Tempest.*  
We often see against some storm,  
A silence in the heav'n, the rack stand still,  
The bold winds speechless, and the orb below  
As hush as death. *Shakep. Hamlet.*  
The winds in the upper region, which move the clouds  
above, which we call the rack, and are not perceived below,  
pass without noise. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
As wintry winds contending in the sky,  
With equal force of lungs their titles try;  
They rage, they roar: the doubtful rack of heav'n  
Stands without motion, and the tide undriv'n. *Dryden.*  
6. [*Yacca*, the occiput, Saxon; *racca*, Iländick, hinges or  
joints.] A neck of mutton cut for the table. *Bailey.*  
7. A grate.  
8. A wooden grate in which hay is placed for cattle.  
Their bulls they send to pastures far,  
Or hills, or feed them at full racks within. *May's Virgil.*  
The best way to feed cattle with it, is to put it in racks,  
because of the great quantity they tread down. *Mortimer.*  
He bid the nimble hours  
Bring forth the steeds; the nimble hours obey:  
From their full racks the generous steeds retire. *Addison.*  
9. Arrack; a spirituous liquor. See ARRACK.
- To RACK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To stream as clouds before  
the wind.  
Three glorious funs, each one a perfect fun,  
Not separated with the racking clouds,  
But sever'd in a pale clear-shining sky. *Shakep.*
- To RACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To torment by the rack.  
Hold, O dreadful Sir,  
You will not rack an innocent old man. *Dryden and Lee.*  
2. To torment; to harass.  
Th' apostate angle, though in pain,  
Vaunting aloud, but rack'd with deep despair. *Milton.*  
3. To harass by exaction.  
The landlords there shamefully rack their tenants, exacting  
of them, besides his covenants, what he pleaseth. *Spenser.*  
The commons ha't thou rack'd; the clergy's bags  
Are lank and lean with thy extortions. *Shakep.*  
He took possession of his just estate,  
Nor rack'd his tenants with increase of rent. *Dryden.*  
4. To screw; to force to performance.  
They racking and stretching scripture further than by God  
was meant, are drawn into sundry inconveniences. *Hooker.*  
The wisest among the heathens rack'd their wits, and cast  
about every way, managing every little argument to the ut-  
most advantage. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
5. To stretch; to extend.  
Nor have I money nor commodity  
To raise a present sum;  
Try what my credit can in Venice do,  
That shall be rack'd even to the uttermost. *Shakep.*

# RAD

6. To defecate; to draw off from the lees. I know not whence  
this word is derived in this sense; *rein*, German, is clear,  
pure, whence our word to *rinse*; this is perhaps of the same  
race.  
It is common to draw wine or beer from the lees, which  
we call *racking*, whereby it will clarify much the sooner.  
*Bacon.*  
Some roll their cask about the cellar to mix it with the  
lees, and, after a few days settlement, rack it off. *Mortim.*
- RACK-RENT. *n. f.* [*rack* and *rent*.] Rent raised to the ut-  
termost.  
Have poor families been ruined by rack-rents, paid for the  
lands of the church? *Swift's Miscellanies.*
- RACK-RENTER. *n. f.* [*rack* and *renter*.] One who pays the  
uttermost rent.  
Though this be a quarter of his yearly income, and the  
publick tax takes away one hundred; yet this influences not  
the yearly rent of the land, which the rack-renter or under-  
tenant pays. *Locke.*
- RA'CKET. *n. f.* [of uncertain derivation; M. *Casaubon* derives  
it, after his custom, from *ρακίζω*, the dash of fluctuation  
against the shore.]  
1. An irregular clattering noise.  
That the tennis court keeper knows better than I, it is a  
low ebb of linen with thee, when thou keepst not racket  
there. *Shakep. Henry IV. p. ii.*  
2. A confused talk, in burlesque language.  
Ambition hath removed her lodging, and lives the next  
door to faction, where they keep such a racket, that the whole  
parish is disturbed and every night in an uproar. *Swift.*  
3. [*Raquette*, Fr.] The instrument with which players strike  
the ball. Whence perhaps all the other senses.  
When we have matcht our rackets to these balls,  
We will in France play a set,  
Shall strike his father's crown into the hazard. *Shakep.*  
The body, into which impression is made, either can yield  
backward or it cannot: if it can yield backward, then the  
impression made is a motion; as we see a stroke with a  
racket upon a ball, makes it fly from it. *Digby on the Soul.*  
He talks much of the motives to do and forbear, how they  
determine a reasonable man, as if he were no more than a  
tennis-ball, to be tossed to and fro by the rackets of the second  
causes. *Bramhall against Hobbs.*
- RA'CKING. *n. f.*  
Racking pace of a horse is the same as an amble, only that  
it is a swifter time and a shorter tread; and though it does  
not rid so much ground, yet it is something easier. *Far. Dict.*
- RA'CKOON. *n. f.*  
The *rackoon* is a New England animal, like a badger, hav-  
ing a tail like a fox, being clothed with a thick and deep  
fur: it sleeps in the day time in a hollow tree, and goes out  
at nights, when the moon shines, to feed on the sea side, where  
it is hunted by dogs. *Bailey.*
- RA'CY. *adj.* [perhaps from *rays*, Spanish, a root.] Strong;  
flavorous; tasting of the soil.  
Rich rays veries in which we  
The soil, from which they come, taste, smell, and see. *Cowley.*  
From his brain that Helicon distill,  
Whose racy liquor did his offspring fill. *Denham.*  
The cyder at first is very luscious, but if ground more  
early, it is more racy. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
The hospitable sage, in sign  
Of social welcome, mix'd the racy wine,  
Late from the mellowing cask restor'd to light,  
By ten long years refin'd, and rosy bright. *Pope.*
- RAD. the old pret. of *read*. *Spenser.*
- RAD. *Rad*, *red* and *rod*, differing only in dialect, signify coun-  
sel; as Conrad, powerful or skilful in counsel; Etheldred, a  
noble counsellor; Rodbert, eminent for counsel: Eubulus  
and Thrasybulus have almost the same sense. *Giffon.*
- RA'DDOCK, or *raddock*. *n. f.* A bird.  
The *raddock* would,  
With charitable bill, bring thee all this. *Shakep.*
- RA'DIANCE. *n. f.* [*radiare*, Lat.] Sparkling lustre; glitter.  
By the sacred radiance of the sun,  
By all the operations of the orbs,  
Here I disclaim all my paternal care. *Shakep. K. Lear.*  
Whether there be not too high an apprehension above its  
natural radiance, is not without just doubt; however it be  
granted a very splendid gum, and whose sparkles may some-  
what resemble the glances of fire. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
The sun  
Girt with omnipotence, with radiance crown'd  
Of majesty divine. *Milton.*  
A glory surpassing the sun in its greatest radiance, which,  
though we cannot describe, will bear some resemblance.  
*Barnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
The rapid radiance instantaneous strikes  
Th' illum'd mountain. *Thomson's Spring.*
- RA'DIANT. *n. f.*

# RAD

- RA'DIANT. *adj.* [*radians*, Lat.] Shining; brightly sparkling;  
emitting rays.  
There was a fun of gold radiant upon the top, and before,  
a small cherub of gold with wings displayed. *Bacon.*  
Mark what radiant state the spreads,  
In circle round her shining throne,  
Shooting her beams like silver threads,  
This, this is the alone. *Milton's Arcades.*  
Virtue could see to do what virtue would  
By her own radiant light, though fun and moon  
Were in the flat sea sunk. *Milton.*  
I see the warlike host of heaven,  
Radiant in glittering arms and beamy pride,  
Go forth to succour truth below. *Milton.*
- To RA'DIATE. *v. n.* [*radio*, Lat.] To emit rays; to shine;  
to sparkle.  
Though with wit and parts their possessor could never en-  
gage God to send forth his light and his truth; yet now that  
revelation hath disclosed them, and that he hath been pleased  
to make them radiate in his word, men may recollect those  
scatter'd divine beams, and kindling with them the topics  
proper to warm our affections, enflame holy zeal. *Boyle.*  
Light radiates from luminous bodies directly to our eyes,  
and thus we see the fun or a flame; or it is reflected from  
other bodies, and thus we see a man or a picture. *Locke.*
- RA'DIATED. *adj.* [*radiatus*, Lat.] Adorned with rays.  
The radiated head of the phoenix gives us the meaning of  
a passage in Aulonius. *Addison.*
- RADIA'TION. *n. f.* [*radiatio*, Lat. *radiation*, Fr.]  
1. Beamy lustre; emission of rays.  
We have perspective houses, where we make demonstra-  
tions of all lights and radiations, and of all colours. *Bacon.*  
Should I say I liv'd darker than were true,  
Your radiation can all clouds subdue. *Donne.*  
But one, 'tis best light to contemplate you. *Donne.*  
2. Emission from a center every way.  
Sound parallelly in many things with the light, and ra-  
diation of things visible. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- RADICAL. *adj.* [*radical*, Fr. from *radix*, Latin.]  
1. Primitive; original.  
The differences, which are secondary and proceed from  
these radical differences, are, plants are all figurate and de-  
terminate, which inanimate bodies are not. *Bacon.*  
Such a radical truth, that God is, springing up together  
with the essence of the soul, and previous to all other thoughts,  
is not pretended to by religion. *Bentley.*  
2. Implanted by nature.  
The emission of the loose and adventitious moisture doth  
betray the radical moisture, and carrieth it for company. *Bac.*  
If the radical moisture of gold were separated, it might be  
contrived to burn without being consumed. *Wilkins.*  
The fun beams render the humours hot, and dry up the  
radical moisture. *Arbutnot.*  
3. Serving to origination.  
RADICALITY. *n. f.* [from *radical*.] Origination.  
There may be equivocal seeds and hermaphroditical prin-  
ciples, that contain the radicality and power of different  
forms; thus, in the seeds of wheat, there lieth obscurely the  
feminality of darnel. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- RADICALLY. *adv.* [from *radical*.] Originally; primitively.  
It is no easy matter to determine the point of death in in-  
sects, who have not their vitalities radically confined unto one  
part. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
These great orbs thus radically bright,  
Primitive founts, and origins of light  
Enliven worlds deny'd to human sight. *Prior.*
- RA'DICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *radical*.] The state of being  
radical.
- To RA'DICATE. *v. a.* [*radicatus*, from *radix*, Lat.] To  
root; to plant deeply and firmly.  
Meditation will radicate these feeds, fix the transient gleam  
of light and warmth, confirm resolutions of good, and give  
them a durable consistence in the soul. *Hammond.*  
Nor have we let fall our pen upon discouragement of un-  
belief, from radiated beliefs, and points of high pre-  
scription. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
If the object stays not on the sense, it makes not impression  
enough to be remembered; but if it be repeated there, it leaves  
plenty enough of those images behind it, to strengthen the  
knowledge of the object: in which radiated knowledge, if  
the memory confist, there would be no need of referring those  
atoms in the brain. *Glanvill's Defence.*
- RADICA'TION. *n. f.* [*radication*, Fr. from *radicate*.] The act  
of fixing deep.  
They that were to plant a church, were to deal with men  
of various inclinations, and of different habits of sin, and  
degrees of radicality of those habits; and to each of these  
some proper application was to be made to cure their souls.  
*Hammond's Fundamentals.*
- RA'DICLE. *n. f.* [*radicle*, Fr. from *radix*, Lat.]  
Radicle is that part of the feed of a plant, which, upon its  
vegetation, becomes its root. *Quincy.*

# RAG

- RA'DISH. *n. f.* [ædic, Sax. *radis*, *raifort*, Fr. *raphanus*, Lat.]  
A root.  
The flower of the radish consists of four leaves, which are  
placed in the form of a cross; out of the flower-cup rises  
the pointal, which afterward turns to a pod in form of an  
horn, that is thick, spungy, and furnished with a double row  
of roundish seeds, which are separated by a thin membrane;  
there are five species; of that which is commonly cultivated  
in the kitchen-gardens for its root, there are several varie-  
ties; as the small topped, the deep-red, and the long topped  
stripped radish. *Müller.*
- RA'DIUS. *n. f.* [Latin.]  
1. The semi-diameter of a circle.  
2. A bone of the fore-arm, which accompanies the ulna from  
the elbow to the wrist.
- To RAFF. *v. a.* To sweep; to huddle; to take hastily with-  
out distinction.  
Their causes and effects I thus raff up together. *Carew.*
- To RA'FFLE. *v. n.* [*raffler*, to snatch, Fr.] To cast dice for  
a prize, for which every one lays down a stake.  
Letters from Hampstead give me an account, there is a late  
institution there, under the name of a raffing shop. *Tatler.*
- RA'FFLE. *n. f.* [*raffle*, Fr. from the verb.] A species of game  
or lottery, in which many stake a small part of the value of  
some single thing, in consideration of a chance to gain it.  
The toy, brought to Rome in the third triumph of Pompey,  
being a pair of tables for gaming, made of two precious stones,  
three foot broad, and four foot long, would have made a fine  
raffle. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
- RAFT. *n. f.* [probably from *ratia*, Latin.] A frame or float  
made by laying pieces of timber cross each other.  
Where is that son  
That floated with thee on the fatal raft. *Shakep.*  
Fell the timber of yon lofty grove,  
And form a raft, and build the rising ship. *Pope.*
- RAFT, part. pass. of *raave* or *raff*. *Spenser.* Torn; rent.
- RA'FTER. *n. f.* [æfter, Sax. *rafter*, Dutch; corrupted, says  
*Junius*, from *raaf tree*.] The secondary timbers of the  
house; the timbers which are let into the great beam.  
The rafters of my body, bone,  
Being fill with you, the muscle, sinew and vein;  
Which tile this house, will come again. *Donne.*  
Shepherd,  
I trust thy honest offer'd courtesy,  
Which oft is sooner found in lowly sheds  
With smoky rafters, than in tap'itry halls. *Milton.*  
On them the Trojans cast  
Stones, rafters, pillars, beams. *Denham.*  
From the East, a Belgian wind  
His hostile breath through the dry rafters sent;  
The flames impell'd. *Dryden.*  
The roof began to mount aloft,  
Aloft rose every beam and rafter,  
The heavy wall climb'd slowly after. *Swift's Miscel.*
- RA'FTERED. *adj.* [from *rafter*.] Built with rafters.  
No raft'ed roof with dance and tabor found,  
No noon-tide bell invites the country round. *Pope.*
- RAG. *n. f.* [*Yaccobe*, torn, Saxon; *rag*, Fr.]  
1. A piece of cloth torn from the rest; a tatter.  
Cows, hoods and habits, with their wearers tost,  
And flutter'd into rags. *Milton.*  
Rags are a great improvement of chalky lands. *Mortimer.*  
2. Any thing rent and tattered; worn out cloaths.  
Fathers that wear rags,  
Do make their children blind;  
But fathers that bear bags,  
Shall see their children kind. *Shakep. King Lear.*  
Worn like a cloth;  
Gnawn into rags by the devouring moth. *Sandys.*  
Content with poverty, my foul I arm;  
And virtue, though in rags, will keep me warm. *Dryden.*  
3. A fragment of dreis.  
He had first matter seen undress;  
He took her naked all alone,  
Before one rag of form was on. *Hudibras, p. i.*
- RAGAMUFFIN. *n. f.* [from *rag* and I know not what else.]  
I have led my ragamuffins where they were pepper'd; there's  
not three of my hundred and fifty left alive; and they are  
for the town's end to beg during life. *Shakep. Henry IV.*  
Shall we brook that paltry ass  
And feeble scoundrel, Hudibras,  
With that more paltry ragamuffin,  
Ralpho, vapouring and huffing. *Hudibras, p. i.*  
Attended with a crew of ragamuffins, she broke into his  
house, turned all things topsy-turvy, and then set it on  
fire. *Swift.*
- RAGE. *n. f.* [*rage*, Fr.]  
1. Violent anger; vehement fury.  
This tiger-footed rage, when it shall find  
The harm of unkind'd swiftness, will, too late,  
Tie leaden pounds to's heels. *Shakep. Coriolanus.*



# RAI

- Desire not  
To allay my *rages* and revenges with  
Your colder reason. *Shakefp.*  
Argument more heroic than the *rage*  
Of Turnus for Lavinia disposs'd. *Milton.*  
3. Vehemence or exacerbation of any thing painful.  
The party hurt who hath been in great *rage* of pain, till  
the weapon was re-anointed. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Torment and loud lament and furious *rage*. *Milton.*  
The *rage* of thirst and hunger now suppress'd. *Pope.*  
To *RAGE*. *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
1. To be in fury; to be heated with excessive anger.  
Wine is a mocker, strong drink is *raging*; and whosoever  
is deceived thereby, is not wife. *Prov. xx. 1.*  
Why do the heathen *rage*. *Psalms ii. 1.*  
Smote him into the midriff. *Milton.*  
2. To rage; to exercise fury.  
Heart-rending news,  
That death should license have to *rage* among  
The fair, the wife, the virtuous. *Waller.*  
3. To act with mischievous impetuosity.  
The chariots shall *rage* in the streets, they shall jostle one  
against another, seem like torches, and run like the light-  
enings. *Nab. ii. 4.*  
The madding wheels of brazen chariots *rag'd*. *Milton.*  
After these waters had *raged* on the earth, they began to  
lessen and shrink, and the great fluctuations of this deep being  
quieted by degrees, the waters retired. *Burnet.*  
RA'GEFUL. *adj.* [*rage* and *full*.] Furious; violent.  
This courtesy was worse than a batinado to Zelmane; so  
that again with *raged* eyes the bad him defend himself; for  
no less than his life would answer it. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
A popular orator may represent vices in so formidable ap-  
pearances, and set out each virtue in so amiable a form, that  
the covetous person shall scatter most liberally his beloved  
idol, wealth, and the *raged* person shall find a calm. *Hamn.*  
RA'GGER. *adj.* [from *rag*.]  
1. Rent into tatters.  
How like a prodigal,  
The scarfed bark puts from her native bay,  
Hugg'd and embraced by the trumpet wind;  
How like the prodigal doth the return  
With over-weather'd ribs and ragged sails,  
Lean, rent, and beggar'd by the trumpet wind. *Shakefp.*  
As I go in this ragged tattered coat, I am hunted away  
from the old woman's doot by every barking cur. *Arbutnot.*  
2. Uneven; consisting of parts almost disunited.  
The earl of Warwick's ragged staff is yet to be seen pour-  
trayed in their church steeple. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
That some whirlwind bear  
Unto a ragged, fearful, hanging rock,  
And throw it thence into the raging sea. *Shakefp.*  
The moon appears, when looked upon with a good glass,  
rude and ragged. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
3. Dressed in tatters.  
Since noble arts in Rome have no support,  
And ragged virtue not a friend at court. *Dryden.*  
4. Rugged; not smooth.  
The wolf would batter away a ragged coat and a raw-  
boned carcass, for a smooth fat one. *L'Estrange.*  
What shepherd owns those ragged sheep? *Dryden.*  
RA'GGERNESS. *n. f.* [from *ragged*.] State of being dressed in  
tatters.  
Poor naked wretches, where'er you are,  
That bide the pelting of this pitiless storm!  
How shall your houseless heads and unfed sides,  
Your loop'd and window'd raggedness defend you. *Shakefp.*  
RA'GGERLY. *adv.* [from *ragging*.] With vehement fury.  
RA'GMAN. *n. f.* [*rag* and *man*.] One who deals in rags.  
RAGOUT. *n. f.* [French.] Meat stewed and highly seasoned.  
To the stage permit  
Ragouts for Tereus or Thyestes drest,  
'Tis talk enough for thee to expose a Roman feast. *Dryden.*  
No fish they reckon comparable to a ragout of snails. *Add.*  
When art and nature join, th' effect will be  
Some nice ragout, or charming fricassée. *King's Cookery.*  
RA'GWORT. *n. f.* [*rag* and *wort*.] A plant.  
Ragwort hath a radiated flower, the tube of which is al-  
most of a cylindrical figure, and the seeds are fastened to a  
down; the leaves are deeply lacinated or jagged. *Miller.*  
RA'GSTONE. *n. f.* [*rag* and *stone*.]  
1. A stone so named from its breaking in a ragged, uncertain,  
irregular manner. *Wodward on Fossils.*  
2. The stone with which they smooth the edge of a tool new  
ground and left ragged.  
RAIL. *n. f.* [*riegel*, German.]  
1. A cross beam fixed at the ends in two upright posts.  
If you make another square, and also a tenant on each  
untenanted end of the files, and another mortise on the top  
and bottom rails, you may put them together. *Maxon.*  
2. A series of posts connected with beams, by which any thing  
is inclosed: a *pale* is a series of small upright posts rising above

# RAI

- the cross beam, by which they are connected: a *rail* is a se-  
ries of cross beams supported with posts, which do not rise  
much above it.  
A man, upon a high place without rails, is ready to fall.  
A large square table for the commissioners, one side being  
sufficient for those of either party, and a *rail* for others which  
went round. *Clarendon.*  
3. A kind of bird.  
Of wild birds Cornwall hath quail, rail, partridge and  
pheasant. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
4. [Jægle, Saxon.] A woman's name. This is pre-  
served only in the word *night-rail*.  
To RAIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To inclose with rails.  
The hand is square, with four rounds at the corners; this  
should first have been planched over, and *railed* about with  
ballisters. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
As the churchyard ought to be divided from other profane  
places, so it ought to be fenced in and *railed*.  
Sir Roger has given a handsome pulpit-cloth, and *railed* in  
the communion-table. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup> 112.*  
2. To range in a line.  
They were brought to London all *railed* in ropes, like a team  
of horses in a cart, and were executed some of them at London  
and Wapping, and the rest at divers places upon the sea  
coast. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
To RAIL. *v. n.* [*railer*, Fr. *rallier*, Dutch.] To use insolent  
and reproachful language; to speak to, or to mention in op-  
probrious terms.  
Your husband is in his old lunes again; he so *railed* against  
all married mankind, curies all Eve's daughters. *Shakefp.*  
What a monstrous fellow art thou? thus to *rail* on one,  
that is neither known of thee, nor knows thee. *Shakefp.*  
'Till thou can't *rail* the seals from off my bond,  
Thou but offend'st thy lungs to speak to loud. *Shakefp.*  
He tript me behind; being down, insulted, *railed* at,  
And put upon him such a deal of man, *Shakefp. King Lear.*  
That worthied him. *Shakefp. King Lear.*  
Of words cometh railings and evil furnishings. *1 Tim. vi.*  
Angels bring not *railing* accusation against them. *2 Pet. ii.*  
If any is angry, and *railed* at it, he may securely. *Locke.*  
Thou art my blood, where John has no part;  
Where did his wit on learning fix a brand,  
And *railed* at arts he did not understand? *Dryden.*  
Lefbia for ever on me *railed*,  
To talk of me the never fails. *Swift.*  
RAILER. *n. f.* [from *rail*.] One who insults or defames by  
opprobrious language.  
If I build my felicity upon my reputation, I am as happy  
as long as the *railer* will give me leave. *South's Sermon.*  
Let no presuming impious *railer* tax  
Creative wisdom. *Thomson's Summer.*  
RAILLER. *n. f.* [*raillier*, Fr.] Slight satire; satirical me-  
riment.  
Let *raillery* be without malice or heat. *Benj. Johnson.*  
A quotation out of Hudibras shall make them treat with  
levity an obligation wherein their welfare is concerned as to  
this world and the next; *raillery* of this nature is enough to  
make the hearer tremble. *Addison's Freeholders, N<sup>o</sup> 6.*  
Studies employed on low objects; the very naming  
of them is almost sufficient to turn them into *raillery*.  
To these we are solicited by the arguments of the subtle,  
and the *railleries* of the prophane. *Rogers's Sermon.*  
RAIMENT. *n. f.* [for *arrayment*, from *array*.] Vesture; ves-  
tment; cloaths; dress; garment. A word now little used  
but in poetry.  
His *raiments*, though mean, received handfomeness by the  
grace of the wearer. *Sidney.*  
O Protheus, let this habit make thee blush!  
Be thou ashamed, that I have took upon me  
Such an immodest *raiment*. *Shakefp.*  
Living, both food and *raiment* the supplies. *Dryden.*  
To RAIN. *v. n.* [renan, Saxon; *regenens*, Dutch.]  
1. To fall in drops from the clouds.  
Like a low-hung cloud, it rains so fast,  
That all at once it falls. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*  
The wind is South-West, and the weather lowering, and  
like to rain. *Locke.*  
2. To fall as rain.  
The eye marvelleth at the whiteness thereof, and the heart  
is astonished at the *raiming* of it. *Ecclesi. xliii. 18.*  
They fat them down to weep; nor only tears  
*Rain'd* at their eyes, but high winds rose within. *Milton.*  
3. It RAINS. The water falls from the clouds.  
That which serves for gain,  
And follows but for form,  
Will pack when it begins to rain,  
And leave thee in the storm. *Shakefp. King Lear.*  
To RAIN. *v. a.* To pour down as rain. *Shakefp.*  
It *rain'd* down fortune, showing on your head. *Shakefp.*

# RAI

- Rain sacrificial whirpings in his ears,  
Make sacred even his stirrup. *Shakefp. Timon of Athens.*  
Israel here had famish'd, had not God  
Rain'd from heav'n manna. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*  
RAIN. *n. f.* [ren, Saxon.] The moisture that falls from the  
clouds.  
When shall we three meet again;  
In thunder, lightning, or in rain. *Shakefp.*  
With strange rains, hails, and showers were they perle-  
cuted. *Wisdom xvi. 16.*  
The loft clouds pour  
Into the sea an useless show'r,  
And the vex'd sailors curse the rain,  
For which poor farmers pray'd in vain. *Waller.*  
Rain is water by the heat of the sun divided into very small  
parts ascending in the air, till encountering the cold, it be-  
condensed into clouds, and descends in drops. *Ray.*  
RAINBOW. *n. f.* [*rain* and *bow*.] The iris; the femicircle of  
various colours which appears in showery weather.  
Casting of the water in a most cunning manner, makes a  
perfect rainbow, not more pleasant to the eye than to the  
mind, so sensibly to see the proof of the heavenly iris. *Sidney.*  
To add another hue unto the rainbow. *Shakefp.*  
The rainbow is drawn like a nymph with large wings dispread  
in the form of a femicircle, the feathers of sundry colours. *Peach.*  
They could not be ignorant of the promise of God never  
to drown the world, and the rainbow before their eyes to put  
them in mind of it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
This rainbow never appears but where it rains in the sun-  
shine, and may be made artificially by spouting up water,  
which may break aloft, and scatter into drops, and fall down  
like rain; for the sun, shining upon these drops, certainly  
causes the bow to appear to a spectator standing in a true po-  
sition to the rain and sun: this bow is made by refraction of  
the sun's light in drops of falling rain. *Newton's Opticks.*  
The dome's high arch reflects the mingled blaze,  
And forms a rainbow of alternate rays. *Pope.*  
RAINDEER. [Danish; Saxon; *rainger*, Latin.] A deer with  
large horns, which, in the northern regions, draws sledges  
through the snow.  
RAININESS. *n. f.* [from *rainy*.] The state of being showery.  
RAIN-WATER. *n. f.* [*rain* and *water*.] Water not taken from  
springs, but falling from the clouds.  
Court holy water in a dry house, is better than the rain-  
water out of doors. *Shakefp. King Lear.*  
We took distilled rain-water. *Boyle.*  
Rain-water is to be preferred before spring-water. *Mort.*  
RAINY. *adj.* [from *rain*.] Showery; wet.  
Our gayness and our guilt are all besmirch'd,  
With rainy marching in the painful field. *Shakefp. Hen. V.*  
A continual dropping in a very rainy day, and a conten-  
tious woman are alike. *Prov. xxvii. 15.*  
To RAISE. *v. a.* [*reisa*, Swedish; *reiser*, Danish.]  
1. To lift; to heave.  
The elders went to raise him up from the earth. *2 Sam. xii.*  
Such a bulk as no twelve bards could raise  
Twelve starv'ling bards. *Pope.*  
2. To set upright; as, he raised a mast.  
3. To erect; to build up.  
Take his carcass down from the tree, cast it at the enter-  
ing of the gate, and raise thereon a heap of stones. *Jes. viii.*  
4. To exalt to a state more great or illustrious.  
Councillors may manage affairs, which nevertheless are far  
from the ability to raise and amplify an estate. *Bacon.*  
Thou lo pleas'd,  
Can't raise thy creature to what height thou wilt  
Of union. *Milton.*  
5. To amplify; to enlarge.  
That eyeless head of thine was first fram'd flesh,  
To raise my fortunes. *Shakefp. King Lear.*  
6. To increase in current value.  
The plate-pieces of eight were raised three-pence in the  
piece. *Temple's Miscellanies.*  
7. To elevate; to exalt.  
The Persians gazing on the sun,  
Admir'd how high 'twas plac'd, how bright it shone;  
But as his pow'r was known, their thoughts were rais'd,  
And soon they worship'd, what at first they prais'd. *Prior.*  
8. To advance; to promote; to prefer.  
This gentleman came to be raised to great titles. *Clarend.*  
9. To excite; to put in action.  
He raiseth the stormy wind. *Psalms cvii. 28.*  
He might taint  
Th' animal spirits, that from pure blood arise,  
Thence raise'd different thoughts. *Milton.*  
10. To excite to war or tumult; to stir up.  
He first rais'd head against usurping Richard. *Shakefp.*  
They neither found me in the temple disputing with any  
man, neither raising up the people. *Acts xxiv. 12.*  
Aeneas then employs his pains  
In parts remote to raise the Tufcan twains. *Dryden.*

# RAK

11. To rouse; to stir up.  
They shall not awake, nor be raised out of their sleep. *Jes.*  
12. To give beginning to: as, he raised the family.  
13. To bring into being.  
Marry her, and raise up seed. *Gen. xxxviii. 8.*  
I raised up of your sons for prophets. *Amos ii. 11.*  
I will raise up for them a plant of renown, and they shall  
be no more confounded with hunger. *Ezek. xxxiv. 29.*  
I will raise up evil against thee. *2 Samuel xii. 11.*  
One hath ventur'd from the deep to raise  
New troubles. *Milton.*  
God vouchsafes to raise another world  
From him. *Milton.*  
14. To call into view from the state of separate spirits.  
The spirits of the deceased, by certain spells and infernal  
sacrifices, were raised. *Sandys's Journey.*  
These are spectres, the understanding raises to itself, to  
flatter its own laziness. *Locke.*  
15. To bring from death to life.  
He was delivered for our offences, and raised again for our  
justification. *Romans iv. 25.*  
It is frown in dishonour, it is raised in glory; it is frown in  
weakness, it is raised in power. *1 Cor. xv. 23.*  
16. To occasion; to begin.  
Raise not a false report. *Exodus xxiii. 1.*  
The common ferryman of Egypt, that waited over the  
dead bodies from Memphis, was made by the Greeks to be  
the ferryman of hell, and solemn stories raised after him. *Bro.*  
Wantonness and pride  
Raise out of friendship hostile deeds in peace. *Milton.*  
17. To set up; to utter loudly.  
All gaze, and all admire, and raise a shouting sound. *Dry.*  
Soon as the prince appears, they raise a cry. *Dryden.*  
18. To collect; to obtain a certain sum.  
Britain, once despis'd, can raise  
As ample fums, as Rome in Cæsar's days. *Arbutnot.*  
I should not thus be bound,  
If I had means, and could but raise five pound. *Gay.*  
19. To collect; to assemble; to levy.  
He out of smallest things could without end  
Have rais'd incessant armies. *Milton.*  
20. To give rise to.  
Higher argument  
Remains, sufficient of itself to raise  
That name, unless years damp my wing. *Milton.*  
21. To RAISE a paste. To form paste into pies without a dish.  
Miss Liddy can dance a jig, and raise a paste. *Spectator.*  
RAISER. *n. f.* [from *raise*.] He that raises.  
Then shall stand up in his estate a raiser of taxes. *Dan. xi.*  
They that are the first raisers of their houses, are most  
indulgent towards their children. *Bacon.*  
He that boasts of his ancestors, the founders and raisers of  
a family, doth confess that he hath less virtue. *Taylor.*  
Raiser of human kind! by nature cast,  
Naked and helpless. *Thomson's Autumn.*  
RAISIN. *n. f.* [*racemus*, Lat. *raisin*, Fr.]  
Raisins are the fruit of the vine suffered to remain on the  
tree till perfectly ripened, and then dried either by the sun or  
the heat of an oven: grapes of every kind, preserved in this  
manner, are called raisins, but those dried in the sun are much  
sweeter and pleasanter than those dried in ovens; they are  
called *jar raisins*, from their being imported in earthen jars: the  
finest are the fruit of the vitis Damaicensa. *Hill's Materia Med.*  
Dried grapes or raisins, boiled in a convenient proportion  
of water, make a sweet liquor, which, being betimes distilled,  
afford an oil and spirit much like the raisins themselves. *Boyle.*  
RAKE. *n. f.* [*ragbrum*, Lat. *pacc*, Sax. *racbe*, Dutch.]  
1. An instrument with teeth, by which the ground is divided,  
or light bodies are gathered up.  
At Midsummer down with the brembles and brakes,  
And after abroad with thy forks and thy rakes. *Tusser.*  
O that thy bounteous deity wou'd please  
To guide my rake upon the chinking found  
Of some vast treasure hidden under ground.  
He examines his face in the stream, combs his rufal locks  
with a rake. *Garth.*  
2. [Racaille, Fr. the low rabble; or *rekel*, Dutch, a worthless  
cur dog.] A loose, disorderly, vicious, wild, gay, thought-  
less fellow; a man addicted to pleasure.  
The next came with her son, who was the greatest rake in  
the place, but so much the mother's darling, that she left her  
husband for the sake of this graceless youth. *Addison.*  
Rakes hate sober grave gentlewomen.  
Men, some to bus'ness, some to pleasure take;  
But ev'ry woman is at heart a rake. *Pope.*  
The mother begg'd his own virtues wake;  
The mother begg'd the blessing of a rake. *Pope.*  
To RAKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To gather with a rake.  
Mow barlie, and rake it, and set it on cocks. *Tusser.*  
Harrow iron teeth shall every where  
Rake helmets up. *May's Virgil's Georgicks.*



# R A L

If it be such a precious jewel as the world takes it for, yet they are forced to *rake* it out of dunghills; and accordingly the apottle gives it a value suitable to its extract. *South.*

2. To clear with a rake.  
As they *rake* the green appearing ground,  
The russet hay-cock rises. *Thomson.*

3. To draw together by violence.  
An eager desire to *rake* together whatsoever might prejudice or any way hinder the credit of apocryphal books, hath caused the collector's pen so to run as it were on wheels, that the mind, which should guide it, had no leisure to think. *Hooker, b. v. f. 20.*

What piles of wealth hath he accumulated!  
How, i' th' name of thrift,  
Does he *rake* this together. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

A sport more formidable  
Had *ra'd* together village rabble. *Hudibras, p. i.*

Ill-gotten goods are squandered away with as little conscience as they were *raked* together. *L'Estrange.*

4. To scour; to search with eager and vehement diligence.  
The statesman *rakes* the town to find a plot. *Swift.*

5. To heap together and cover.  
Here i' th' sands  
Thee I'll *ra*ke up, the post unanctified  
Of murtherous lechers. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

The blazing wood may to the eye seem great,  
But 'tis the fire *ra'd* up that has the heat,  
And keeps it long. *Suckling.*

To *RAKE*. *v. n.*  
1. To search; to grope. It has always an idea of coarseness or noisomeness.  
If you hide the crown  
Ev'n in your hearts, there will he *ra*ke for it. *Shaksp.*

It is as offensive, as to *ra*ke into a dunghill. *South.*

Another finds the way to dye in grain;  
Or for the golden ore in rivers *rakes*,  
Then melts the mass. *Dryden's Persius.*

One is for *raking* in Chaucer for antiquated words, which are never to be reviv'd, but when found or significance is wanting. *Dryden.*

After having made essays into it, as they do for coal in England, they *ra*ke into the most promising parts. *Addison.*

2. To pass with violence.  
When Pas hand reached him to take,  
The fox on knees and elbows tumbled down:  
Pas could not stay, but over him did *ra*ke,  
And crown'd the earth with his first touching crown. *Sidon.*

The Belgians tack upon our rear,  
And *raking* chafe-guns through our sterns they fend. *Dryd.*

RA'KER. *n. f.* [from *ra*ke.] One that rakes.

RA'KEHEL. *n. f.* [Of this word the etymology is doubtful: as it is now written, it is apparently derived from *ra*ke and *hell*, and may aptly represent a wretch whose life is passed in places of lewdness and wickedness: *Skinner* derives it from *racaille*, French, the rabble; *Junius*, from *rekel*, Dutch, a mongrel dog.] A wild, worthless, dissolute, debauched, sorry fellow.

Out of the fire of these *rakehell* horse-boys, growing up in knavery and villainy, are their kern supplied. *Spenser.*

The king, when he heard of Perkins's siege of Exeter, said in sport, that the king of *rakehells* was landed in the West, and that he hoped now to see him. *Bacon.*

A *rakehell* of the town, whose character is set off with excessive prodigality, prophaneness, intemperance and lust, is rewarded with a lady of great fortune to repair his own, which his vices had almost ruined. *Swift.*

RA'KEHELLY. *adv.* [from *rakehell*.] Wild; dissolute.

I scorn the *rakehell* rout of our ragged rhimers, which without learning boast, without judgment jangle, and without reason rage and foam. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

No breaking of windows or glasses for spight,  
And spoiling the goods for a *rakehell* prank. *Benj. Johnson.*

RA'KISH. *adj.* [from *ra*ke.] Loose; lewd; dissolute.

There seldom can be peculiarity in the love of a *rakish* heart. *Clarissa.*

To RA'LLY. *v. a.* [*rallier*, Fr.]

1. To put disordered or dispersed forces into order.  
With *rallied* arms to try what may be yet  
Regain'd in heav'n. *Milton.*

Publick arguing serves to whet the wits of hereticks, and by shewing weak parts of their doctrines, prompts them to rally all their sophistry to fortify them with fallacy. *D. of Pie.*

Luther deters men from solitariness; but he does not mean from a sober solitude, that rallies our scattered strengths, and prepares us against any new encounters from without. *Atterb.*

2. [*Rallier*, Fr.] To treat with slight contempt; to treat with satirical merriment.  
Honeycomb has not lived a month, for these forty years, out of the smoke of London, and rallies me upon a country life. *Addison's Spectator.*

If after the reading of this letter, you find yourself in a humour rather to rally and ridicule, than to comfort me, I desire you would throw it into the fire. *Addison.*

# R A M

Strephon had long confest'd his am'rous pain,  
Which gay Corinna rally'd with disdain. *Gay.*

To RA'LLY. *v. n.*

1. To come together in a hurry.  
If God should shew this perverse man a new heaven and a new earth, springing out of nothing, he might say, that innumerable parts of matter chanced just then to rally together, and to form themselves into this new world. *Villafen.*

2. To come again into order.  
The Grecians rally, and their pow'rs unite;  
With fury charge us. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

3. To exercise satirical merriment.  
RAM. *n. f.* [ram, Saxon; ram, Dutch.]

1. A male sheep; in some provinces, a tup.  
The ewes, being rank, turned to the rams. *Shaksp.*

An old sheep-whistling rogue, a ram tender. *Shaksp.*

You may draw the bones of a ram's head hung with strings of beads and ribbands. *Peachment on Drawing.*

A ram their off'ring, and a ram their meat. *Dryden.*

The ram, having pass'd the sea, serenely shines,  
And leads the year. *Creach's Manilius.*

2. An instrument with an iron head to batter walls,  
Antony,  
Let not the piece of virtue, which is set  
As the cement of our love,  
To keep it builded, be the ram to batter  
The fortrefs of it. *Shaksp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Judas calling upon the Lord, who without any rams or engines of war did cast down Jericho, gave a fierce assault against the walls. *2 Mac. xii. 15.*

To RAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To drive with violence, as with a battering ram.  
Ram thou thy faithful tidings in mine ears,  
That long time have been barren. *Shaksp.*

Having no artillery nor engines, and finding that he could do no good by ramming with logs of timber, he set one of the gates on fire. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The charge with bullet, or paper wet and hard stopp'd, or with powder alone rammed in hard, maketh no great difference in the loudness of the report. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

A mariner loading his gun, while he was ramming in a cartridge, the powder took fire. *Wise's Surgery.*

Here many poor people roll in vast balls of snow, which they ram together, and cover from the sun shine. *Addison.*

A ditch drawn between two parallel furrows, was fill'd with some found materials, and rammed to make the foundation solid. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

2. To fill with anything driven hard together.  
As when that devilish iron engine wrought  
In deepest hell, and fram'd by furies skill,  
With windy nitre and quick sulphur fraught,  
And ram'm'd with bullet round ordain'd to kill. *Fa. Queen.*

He that proves the king,  
To him will we prove loyal; till that time,  
Have we ram'm'd up our gates against the world. *Shaksp.*

They mined the walls, laid the powder, and rammed the mouth, but the citizens made a countermine. *Hayward.*

This into hollow engines, long and round,  
Thick ram'm'd, at th' other bore with touch of fire  
Dilated and infuriate, shall send forth  
Such implements of mischief, as shall dash  
To pieces. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*

Leave a convenient space behind the wall to ram in clay. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To RAMBLE. *v. n.* [rammelen, Dutch, to rove loosely in lust; ram, Swedisch, to rove.] To rove loosely and irregularly; to wander.

Shame contracts the spirits, fixes the ramblings of fancy, and gathers the man into himself. *South.*

He that is at liberty to ramble in perfect darkness, what is his liberty better than if driven up and down as a bubble by the wind. *Locke.*

Chapman has taken advantage of an immeasurable length of verse, notwithstanding which, there is scarce any paraphrase so loose and rambling as his. *Pope.*

Never ask leave to go abroad, for you will be thought an idle rambling fellow. *Swift's Directions to Postmen.*

O'er his ample fides the rambling sprays  
Luxuriant shoot. *Thomson's Spring.*

RAMBLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Wandering irregular excursion.

This conceit puts us upon the ramble up and down for relief, 'till very weariness brings us at last to ourselves. *L'Estrange.*

Coming home after a short Christmas ramble, I found a letter upon my table. *Swift.*

She quits the narrow path of sense  
For a dear ramble through impertinence. *Swift's Miscel.*

RAMBLER. *n. f.* [from ramble.] Rover; wanderer.

If a lion were the proper coat of Judah, yet were it not probable a lion rampant, but couchant or dormant. *Brown.*

The lion rampant shakes his brindled mane. *Milton.*

To RAMPAART. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fortify with  
To RA'MPIRE. *s.* ramparts. Not in use.

Set but thy foot  
Against our rampir'd gates, and they shall ope. *Shaksp.*

The marquis directed part of his forces to rampart the gates and ruinous places of the walls. *Hayward.*

# R A M

RA'MEKIN. *s.* [*ramekins*, Fr.] In cookery, small slices

RA'MEQUINS. *s.* of bread covered with a farce of cheese and eggs. *Bailey.*

RAMENTS. *n. f.* [ramenta, Lat.] Scrapings; shavings. *Dier.*

RAMIFICATION. *n. f.* [ramification, Fr. from ramus, Latin.] Division or separation into branches; the act of branching out.

By continuation of profane histories or other monuments kept together, the genealogies and ramifications of some single families to a vast extension may be preferred. *Hale.*

As the blood and chyle pass together through the ramifications of the pulmonary artery, they will be still more perfectly mixed; but if a pipe is divided into branches, and these again subdivided, the red and white liquors, as they pass through the ramifications, will be more intimately mixed; the more ramifications, the mixture will be the more perfect. *Arb.*

To RA'MIFY. *v. a.* [ramifier, Fr. ramus and facio, Lat.] To separate into branches.

The mint, grown to have a pretty thick stalk, with the various and ramified roots, which it shot into the water, presented a spectacle not unpleasant to behold. *Boyle.*

To RA'MIFY. *v. n.* To be parted into branches.

Asparagus affects the urine with a fetid smell, especially if cut when they are white; when they are older, and begin to ramify, they lose this quality. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

RAMMER. *n. f.* [from ram.]

1. An instrument with which any thing is driven hard.  
The master bricklayer must try the foundations with an iron crow and rammer, to see whether the foundations are found. *Mason's Mechanical Exercises.*

2. The stick with which the charge is forced into the gun.  
A mariner loading a gun suddenly, while he was ramming in a cartridge, the powder took fire, and shot the rammer out of his hand. *Wise's Surgery.*

RAMMISH. *adj.* [from ram.] Strong scented.

RAMMOUS. *adj.* [from ramus, Latin.] Branchy; consisting of branches.

Which vast contraction and expansion seems unintelligible, by feigning the particles of air to be springy and ramous, or rolled up like hoops, or by any other means than a repulsive power. *Newton's Opticks.*

A ramous effluence, of a fine white spar, found hanging from a crust of like spar, at the top of an old wrought cavern. *Woodward on Fossils.*

To RAMP. *v. n.* [*rampers*, French; *rampare*, Italian; *nempen*, Saxon.]

1. To leap with violence.  
Foaming tarr, their bridles they would champ,  
And trampling the fine element, would fiercely ramp. *F. 2.*

Out of the thickest wood  
A ramping lion rushed suddenly,  
Hunting lion greedy after savage blood. *Fairy Queen.*

They gape upon me with their mouths; as a ramping and roaring lion. *Psal. xxii. 13.*

Upon a bull, that deeply bellowed,  
Two horrid lions ramp'd, and seiz'd, and tugg'd off. *Chapin.*

Sporting the lion ramp'd; and in his paw  
Dandled the kid. *Milton.*

2. To climb as a plant.  
Furnished with claspers and tendrils, they catch hold of them, and so ramping upon trees, they mount up to a great height. *Ray on the Creation.*

RAMP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Leap; spring.

He is vaulting variable ramps,  
In your despatch, upon your purse. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

The bold Ascalonite  
Fled from his lion ramp, old warriors turn'd  
Their plated backs under his heel. *Milton's Agonistes.*

RAMPALLIAN. *n. f.* A mean wretch. Not in use.

AWAY you scullion, you rampallian, you fustilarian. *Shaksp.*

RAMPANCY. *n. f.* [from rampant.] Prevalence; exuberance.

As they are come to this height and rampancy of vice, from the countenance of their betters, so they have took some steps in the same, that the extravagances of the young carry with them the approbation of the old. *South.*

RAMPANT. *adj.* [rampant, Fr. from ramp.]

1. Exuberant; overgrowing restraint.  
The foundation of this behaviour towards persons set apart for the service of God, can be nothing else but atheism; the growing rampant sin of the times. *South.*

The seeds of death grow up, till, like rampant weeds, they choke the tender flower of life. *Clarissa.*

2. [In heraldry.]  
Rampant is when the lion is reared up in the escutcheon, as it were ready to combat with his enemy. *Peachment.*

If a lion were the proper coat of Judah, yet were it not probable a lion rampant, but couchant or dormant. *Brown.*

The lion rampant shakes his brindled mane. *Milton.*

To RA'MPART. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fortify with  
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Set but thy foot  
Against our rampir'd gates, and they shall ope. *Shaksp.*

The marquis directed part of his forces to rampart the gates and ruinous places of the walls. *Hayward.*

# R A N

RA'MPART. *s.* [*rampart*, Fr.]

RA'MPIRE. *s.* [*rampart*, Fr.]

1. The platform of the wall behind the parapet.

2. The wall round fortified places.  
She felt it, when past preventing, like a river; no rampir'd being built against it, till already it have overflowed. *Sidney.*

Yo' have cut a way for virtue, which our great men  
Held shut up, with all ramparts, for themselves. *B. Johnson.*

He who endeavours to know his duty, and practises what he knows, has the equity of God to stand as a mighty wall or rampart between him and damnation for any infirmities. *South.*

The son of Thetis, rampire of our host,  
Is worth our care to keep. *Dryden.*

The Trojans round the place a rampire cast,  
And palisades about the trenches plac'd. *Dryden.*

No standards, from the hostile ramparts torn,  
Can any future honours give. *Prior.*

To the victorious monarch's name.

RA'MPIONS. *n. f.* [*rapunculus*, Lat.] A plant.

The flower of rampions consists of one leaf, in its form approaching to a bell-shape; but is so expanded and cut, that it almost represents the figure of a star: the point is commonly split into two horned divisions, and the flower-cup becomes a fruit, which is divided into three cells inclosing many small seeds. *Miller.*

Rampion is a plant, whose tender roots are eaten in the springs, like those of radishes. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

RA'MSONS. *n. f.* An herb. *Anjworth.*

RAN. *præterite* of run.

The dire example ran through all the field,  
Till heaps of brothers were by brothers kill'd. *Addison.*

To RANCH. *v. a.* [corrupted from *wrench*.] To sprain; to injure with violent contortion. This is the proper sense, but in *Dryden*, it seems to be to *tear*.

Against a stump his tusk the monster grinds,  
And ranch'd his hips with one continu'd wound. *Dryden.*

Emetics ranch, and keen catharticks scour. *Garth.*

RANCID. *adj.* [*rancidus*, Lat.] Strong scented.

The oil, with which fishes abound, often turns rancid, and lies heavy on the stomach, and affects the very sweat with a rancid smell. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

RANCIDNESS. *s.* [*rancid*; *rancor*, Lat.] Strong scent.

RANCIDITY. *s.* as of old oil.

RANCOROUS. *adj.* [from *rancor*.] Malignant; malicious; spiteful in the utmost degree.

So flam'd his eyes with rage and rancorous ire. *Fa. 2.*

Because I cannot  
Duck with French nods and apish courtesy,  
I must be held a rancorous enemy. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*

The most powerful of these were Pharisees and Sadducees; of whose chief doctrines some notice is taken by the evangelists, as well as of their rancorous opposition to the gospel of Christ. *West on the Reformation.*

RANCOUR. *n. f.* [*rancor*, old Fr.] Invenerate malignity; malice; steadfast implacability; standing hate.

His breast full of rancor like canker to treat. *Tusser.*

As two brave knights in bloody fight  
With deadly rancor he enraged found. *Fairy Queen.*

All the way that they fled for very rancor and despite; in their return, they utterly consumed and wasted whatsoever they had before left unspoiled. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Rancor will out, proud prelate; in thy face  
I see thy fury. *Shaksp. Henry VI. p. ii.*

It issues from the rancor of a villain,  
A recreant and most degen'rate traitor. *Shaksp. Rich. II.*

For Banquo's issue, Duncan have I murder'd;  
Put rancor in the vessel of my peace  
Only for them. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

Such ambush  
Waited with hellish rancor imminent. *Milton.*

No authors draw upon themselves more displeasure, than those who deal in political matters, which is justly incurred, considering that spirit of rancor and virulence, with which works of this nature abound. *Addison's Freeholder, N° 40.*

Presbyterians and their abettors, who can equally go to a church or conventicle, or such who bear a personal rancor towards the clergy. *Swift.*

RAND. *n. f.* [*rand*, Dutch.] Border; seam: as, the rand of a woman's shoe.

RA'NDOM. *n. f.* [*random*, Fr.] Want of direction; want of rule or method; chance; hazard; roving motion.

Thy words at random argue thy inexperience. *Milton.*

He lies at random carelessly diffus'd,  
With languish'd head unpropt,  
As one past hope abandon'd. *Milton.*

Fond love his darts at random throws,  
And nothing springs from what he sows. *Waller.*

The striker must be dense, and in its best velocity; the angle, which the miffive is to mount by, if we will have it go to its furthest random, must be the half of a right one; and the figure of the miffive must be such, as may give scope to the air to bear it. *Digby.*

21 D



# RAN

In the days of old the birds lived at *random* in a lawless state of anarchy; but in time they moved for the setting up of a king. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
Who could govern the dependance of one event upon another, if that event happened at *random*, and was not cast into a certain relation to some foregoing purpose to direct. *South.*  
'Tis one thing when a person of true merit is drawn as like as we can; and another, when we make a fine thing at *random*, and persuade the next vain creature that 'tis his own likeness. *Pope.*  
**RANDOM.** *adj.* Done by chance; roving without direction.  
Virtue borrow'd but the arms of chance,  
And struck a *random* blow! 'twas fortune's work,  
And fortune take the praise. *Dryden.*  
**RANFORCE.** *n. f.* The ring of a gun next the touch-hole. *Bailey.*  
**RANG.** *preterite of ring.*  
Complaints were sent continually up to Rome, and *rang* all over the empire. *Grew's Casmol.*  
To **RANGE.** *v. a.* [*ranger*, Fr. *rhenge*, Welsh.]  
1. To place in order; to put in ranks.  
Maccabeus *ranged* his army by bands, and went against Timotheus. *2 Mac. xii. 20.*  
He saw not the marquis till the battle was *ranged*. *Clarendon.*  
Somewhat rais'd  
By false presumptuous hope, the *ranged* pow'rs  
Disband, and wand'ring each his several way  
Pursues. *Milton.*  
Men, from the qualities they find united in them, and wherein they observe several individuals to agree, *range* them into sorts for the convenience of comprehensive signs. *Locke.*  
A certain form and order, in which we have long accustomed ourselves to *range* our ideas, may be best for us now, though not originally best in itself. *Watts.*  
2. To rove over.  
To the copse thy lesser spaniel take,  
Teach him to *range* the ditch and force the brake. *Gay.*  
To **RANGE.** *v. n.*  
1. To rove at large.  
Caesar's spirit *-ranging* for revenge,  
With Ate by his side come hot from hell,  
Shall in these confines, with a monarch's voice,  
Cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war. *Shakespeare.*  
'Tis better to be lowly born,  
And *range* with humble livers in content,  
Than to be perk'd up in a glist'ning grief,  
And wear a golden sorrow. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*  
I saw him in the battle *range* about;  
And watch'd him, how he singled Clifford forth. *Shakespeare.*  
As a roaring lion and a *-ranging* bear; so is a wicked ruler over the poor people. *Prov. xxviii. 15.*  
Other animals *unactive range*,  
And of their doings God takes no account. *Milton.*  
Thanks to my stars, I have not *rang'd* about  
The wilds of life, e're I could find a friend. *Addison.*  
2. To be placed in order.  
That is the way to lay the city flat,  
To bring the roof to the foundation,  
And bury all which yet distinctly *ranges*  
In heaps of ruin. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*  
**RANGE.** *n. f.* [*range*, Fr. from the verb.]  
1. A class; any thing placed in a line.  
You fled  
From that great face of war, whose several *ranges*  
Frighted each other. *Shakespeare. Antony and Cleopatra.*  
The light, which pass'd through its several interstices, painted so many *ranges* of colours, which were parallel and contiguous, and without any mixture of white. *Newton.*  
From this walk you have a full view of a huge *range* of mountains, that lie in the country of the Grisons. *Addison.*  
These *ranges* of barren mountains, by condensing the vapours and producing rains, fountains and rivers, give the very plains that fertility they boast of. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
2. A class; an order.  
The next *range* of beings above him are the immaterial intelligences, the next below him is the sensible nature. *Hale.*  
3. Excursion; wandering.  
He may take a *range* all the world over, and draw in all that wide circumference of sin and vice, and center it in his own breast. *South's Sermons.*  
4. Room for excursion.  
A man has not enough *range* of thought, to look out for any good which does not relate to his own interest. *Addison.*  
5. Compas taken in by any thing excursive, extended, or ranked in order.  
Far as creation's ample *range* extends,  
The scale of sensual mental pow'rs ascends. *Pope.*  
Judge we by nature? habit can efface;  
Affections? they still take a wider *range*. *Pope.*  
6. Step of a ladder.  
The liturgy, practis'd in England, would kindle that jealousy, as the prologue to that design, and as the first *range* of that ladder, which should serve to mount over all their customs. *Clarendon.*

# RAN

7. A kitchen grate.  
Its door forth right to him did open,  
Therein an hundred *ranges* weren pight,  
And hundred furnaces all burning bright. *Fairy Queen.*  
It was a vault ybuilt for great dispuce,  
With many *ranges* rear'd along the wall,  
And one great chimney. *Fairy Queen.*  
The buttery must be visible, and we need for our *ranges*,  
a more spacious and luminous kitchen. *Watten's Architect.*  
The implements of the kitchen are spits, *ranges*, coblions and pots. *Bacon's Physical Remains.*  
He was bid at his first coming to take off the *range*, and let down the cinders. *L'Estrange.*  
**RANGER.** *n. f.* [*from range*.]  
1. One that ranges; a rover; a robber.  
They walk not widely, as they were wont,  
For fear of *rangers* and the great hoont,  
But privily prolling to and fro. *Spenser's Pastoral.*  
Come, says the *ranger*, here's neither honour nor money to be got by staying.  
2. A dog that beats the ground.  
Let your obsequious *ranger* search around,  
Nor will the roving spy direct thy pain,  
But numerous coveys gratify thy pain. *Gay's Rural Sports.*  
3. An officer who tends the game of a forest.  
Their father Tyrreus did his fodder bring,  
Tyrreus chief *ranger* to the Latian king. *Dryden.*  
**RANK.** *adj.* [*name, Saxon*.]  
1. High growing; strong; luxuriant.  
Down with the grassie,  
That groweth in shadow so *rank* and so stout. *Tusser.*  
Is not thilk fame goteheard proud,  
That fits in yonder bank,  
Whose straying heard themselves shrowde  
Among the bushes *rank*. *Spenser.*  
Who would be out, being before his beloved mistress?  
—That should you, if I were your mistress, or I should think my honesty *rank*er than my wit. *Shakespeare.*  
In which disguise,  
While other jests are something *rank* on foot,  
Her father hath commanded her to slip  
Away with Slender. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
Seven ears came up upon one stalk, *rank* and good. *Gen.*  
They fancy that the difference lies in the manner of appulse, one being made by a fuller or *ranker* appulse than the other. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*  
The most plentiful season, that gives birth to the finest flowers, produces also the *rankest* weeds. *Addison.*  
2. Fruitful; bearing strong plants.  
Seven thousand broad-tail'd sheep graz'd on his downs;  
Three thousand camels his *rank* pastures fed. *Sandys.*  
Where land is *rank*, 'tis not good to sow wheat after a fallow. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
3. [*Rankidus*, Lat.] Strong scented; rancid.  
*Rank* smelling rue, and cummin good for eyes. *Spenser.*  
In their thick breaths,  
*Rank* of gross diet, shall we be enclouded,  
And forc'd to drink their vapour. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*  
The ewes, being *rank*,  
In the end of Autumn turned to the rams.  
The drying marshes such a stench convey,  
Such the *rank* steams of reeking Albula. *Addison.*  
Hircina, *rank* with sweat, presumes  
To censure Phillis for perfumes. *Swift's Miscellany.*  
4. High tailed; strong in quality.  
Such animals as feed upon flesh, because such kind of food is high and *rank*, qualify it; the one by swallowing the hair of the beasts they prey upon, the other by devouring some part of the feathers of the birds they gorge themselves with. *Roy on the Creation.*  
Divers sea fowl taste *rank* of the fish on which they feed. *Boyle.*  
5. Rampant; highgrown.  
For you, most wicked Sir, whom to call brother  
Would infect my mouth, I do forgive  
Thy *rankest* faults. *Shakespeare. Temp.*  
This Epiphanius cries out upon as *rank* idolatry, and the device of the devil, who always brought in idolatry under fair pretences. *Stillington's Def. of Discourse on Roman Idol.*  
'Tis pride, *rank* pride, and haughtiness of soul,  
The Romans call it stoicism. *Addison's Cat.*  
6. Gross; coarse.  
My wife's a hobby-horse, deserves name  
As *rank* as any flax-wench, that puts to  
Before her troth-plight. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*  
This power of the people in Athens, claimed as the undoubted privilege of an Athenian born, was the *rankest* encroachment and the grossest degeneracy from the ionic Solon left. *Swift.*  
7. The iron of a plane is set *rank*, when its edge stands so flat below the sole of the plane, that in working it will take off a thick shaving. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*  
**RANK.**

# RAN

**RANK.** *n. f.* [*rank*, Fr.].  
1. Line of men placed a-breast.  
Fierce fiery warriors fight upon the clouds,  
In *rank*s, and squadrons, and right form of war,  
Which drizzled blood upon the capitol. *Shakespeare.*  
I have seen the cannon,  
When it hath blown his *rank*s into the air. *Shakespeare.*  
Is't not pity,  
That we, the sons and children of this isle,  
Fill up her enemies *rank*s? *Shakespeare. King John.*  
If you have a station in the file,  
And not in the worst *rank* of manhood, say it. *Shakespeare.*  
2. A row.  
West of this place down in the neighbour bottom,  
The *rank* of officers, by the murmuring stream,  
Left on your right hand brings you to the place. *Shakespeare.*  
A sylvan scene, and as the *rank*s ascend  
Shade above shade, a woody theatre. *Milton.*  
If the walk, in even *rank*s they stand,  
Like some well-marshall'd and obsequious band. *Waller.*  
He cou'd through *rank*s of ruin go,  
With storms above and rocks below. *Dryden's Horace.*  
3. Range of subordination.  
The wisdom and goodness of the maker plainly appears in the parts of this stupendous fabrick, and the several degrees and *rank*s of creatures in it. *Locke.*  
4. Class; order.  
The enchanting power of prosperity over private persons is remarkable in relation to great kingdoms, where all *rank*s and orders of men, being equally concerned in publick blessings, equally join in spreading the infection. *Auterbury.*  
5. Degree of dignity.  
Her charms have made me man, her ravish'd love  
In *rank* shall place me with the blest'd above. *Dryden.*  
These all are virtues of a meaner *rank*,  
Perfections that are plac'd in bones and nerves. *Addison.*  
Lepidus's house, which in his consulate was the finest in Rome, within thirty-five years was not in the hundredth *rank*. *Arbutnot on Coins.*  
6. Dignity; high place: as, *he is a man of rank*.  
To **RANK.** *v. a.* [*rank*, Fr. from the noun.].  
1. To place a-breast.  
In view flood *rank'd* of seraphim another row. *Milton.*  
2. To range in any particular class.  
If four woe delights in fellowship,  
And needily will be *rank'd* with other griefs;  
Why follow'd not, when the laid Tybalt's dead,  
Thy father or thy mother. *Shakespeare.*  
He was a man  
Of an unbounded stomach, ever *ranking*  
Himself with princes. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*  
Hereby is *ranked* with idolatry and witchcraft. *Decay of Piety.*  
I have *ranked* this diversion of christian practice among the effects of our contentions. *Decay of Piety.*  
Poets were *ranked* in the class of philosophers, and the ancients made use of them as preceptors in music and morality. *Broom's Notes on the Odyssey.*  
3. To arrange methodically.  
Who now shall rear you to the sun, or *rank*  
Your tribes. *Milton.*  
*Ranking* all things under general and special heads, renders the nature or uses of a thing more easy to be found out, when we seek in what *rank* of beings it lies. *Watts's Logic.*  
To **RANK.** *v. n.* To be *ranked*; to be placed.  
Let that one article *rank* with the rest;  
And thereupon give me your daughter.  
From straggling mountaineers, for publick good,  
To *rank* in tribes, and quit the savage wood. *Tate.*  
To **RANKLE.** *v. n.* [*from rank*.] To fester; to breed corruption; to be inflamed in body or mind.  
As when two bears with *rankling* malice met,  
Their gory sides fresh bleeding fiercely fret. *Fa. Queen.*  
I little smart did feel;  
But soon it sore increased,  
And now it *rankleth* more and more,  
And inwardly it festereth sore. *Spenser's Pastoral.*  
The grief thereof him wondrous sore diseased,  
Ne might his *rankling* pain with patience be appeased. *Fairy Queen.*  
That fresh bleeding wound  
Whilome doth *rankle* in my riven breast. *Fairy Queen.*  
Beware of yonder dog;  
Look, when he fawns, he bites; and, when he bites,  
His venom tooth will *rankle* to the death. *Shakespeare.*  
The storm of his own rage the fool confounds,  
And envy's *rankling* sting th' imprudent wounds. *Sandys.*  
Thou shalt feel, enrag'd with inward pains,  
The hydra's venom *rankling* in thy veins. *Addison.*  
I have endur'd the rage of secret grief,  
A malady that burns and *rankles* inward.  
On the *rank'd* foul the fury falls. *Rowe.*  
*Thomson.*

# RAN

**RANKLY.** *adv.* [*from rank*.] Coarsely; grossly.  
'Tis given out, that, sleeping in my garden,  
A serpent stung me: so the whole ear of Denmark  
Is, by a forged process of my death,  
Rankly abus'd. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*  
**RANKNESS.** *n. f.* [*from rank*.] Exuberance; superfluity of growth.  
It bringeth forth abundantly, through too much *rankness*,  
things less profitable, whereby that which principally it should yield, being either prevented in place, or defrauded of nourishment, faileth. *Hooker, b. v. f. iii.*  
Begin you to grow upon me; I will phyck your *rankness*. *Shakespeare. As You Like it.*  
Among the crowd i' th' abbey, where a finger  
Could not be wedg'd in more; I am stifled  
With the mere *rankness* of their joy. *Shakespeare. Hen. VIII.*  
We'll like a bated and retired flood,  
Leaving our *rankness* and irregular course,  
Stoop low within those bounds, we have o'erlook'd. *Shak.*  
The crane's pride is in the *rankness* of her wing. *L'Estr.*  
He the stubborn soil manur'd,  
With rules of husbandry the *rankness* cur'd;  
Tam'd us to manners. *Dryden.*  
**RANNEY.** *n. f.* The shrewmouse.  
The mus araneus, the shrewmouse or *ranny*. *Brown.*  
To **RANSACK.** *v. a.* [*ran*, Saxon, and *saka*, Swedish, to search for or seize.].  
1. To plunder; to pillage.  
A covetous spirit,  
Warily awaited day and night,  
From other covetous fiends it to defend,  
Who it to rob and *ransack* did intend. *Fairy Queen.*  
Their vow is made to *ransack* Troy.  
Men by his suggestion taught,  
*Ransack'd* the centre, and with impious hands  
Rifled the bowels of the earth. *Milton.*  
The *ransack'd* city, taken by our toils,  
We left, and hither brought the golden spoils. *Dryden.*  
The spoils which they from *ransack'd* houses brought,  
And golden bowls from burning altars caught. *Dryden.*  
2. To search narrowly.  
I *ransack* the several caverns, and search into the store-houses of water, to find out where that mighty mass of water, which overflowed the earth, is belittled. *Woodward.*  
3. To violate; to deflower.  
With greedy force he 'gan the fort assail,  
Whereof he weened possessed soon to be,  
And with rich spoil of *ransacked* chastity. *Fairy Queen.*  
**RANSOME.** *n. f.* [*ranson*, Fr.] Price paid for redemption from captivity or punishment.  
By his captivity in Austria, and the heavy *ransom* that he paid for his liberty, Richard was hindered to pursue the conquest of Ireland. *Davies on Ireland.*  
Ere the third dawning light  
Return, the stars of morn shall see him rise,  
The *ransom* paid, which man from death redeemes,  
His death for man. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*  
Has the prince lost his army or his liberty?  
Tell me what province they demand for *ransom*. *Denham.*  
This as a *ransom* Albemarle did pay,  
For all the glories of so great a life. *Dryden.*  
To adore that great mystery of divine love, God's sending his only son into this world to save sinners, and to give his life a *ransom* for them, would be noble exercise for the pens of the greatest wits. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
Th' avenging pow'r  
Thus will perfit, relents in his ire,  
Till the fair slave be render'd to her fire,  
And *ransom* free restor'd to his abode. *Dryden.*  
To **RANSOME.** *v. a.* [*ransommer*, Fr.] To redeem from captivity or punishment.  
How is't with Titus Lartius?  
—Condemning some to death and some to exile,  
*Ransoming* him, or pitying, threatening the other. *Shakespeare.*  
I will *ransom* them from the grave, and redeem them from death. *Hosea xiii. 14.*  
He'll dying rise, and rising with him raise  
His brethren, *ransom'd* with his own dear life. *Milton.*  
**RANSOMELESS.** *adj.* [*from ransom*.] Free from ransom.  
*Ransomeless* here we set our prisoners free. *Shakespeare.*  
Deliver him  
Up to his pleasure *ransomeless* and free. *Shakespeare.*  
To **RANT.** *v. n.* [*randen*, Dutch, to rave.] To rave in violent or high sounding language without proportionable dignity of thought.  
Look where my *ranting* host of the garter comes; there is either liquor in his pate, or money in his purse, when he looks so merrily. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
Nay, an thou'lt mouth, I'll *rant* as well as thou. *Shak.*  
They have attacked me; some with piteous moans, others grinning and only throwing their teeth, others *ranting* and hectoring, others scolding and reviling. *Stillington.*  
**RANT.**



## RAP

RANT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] High sounding language unsupported by dignity of thought.

Dryden himself, to please a frantick age,  
Was forc'd to let his judgment stoop to rage,  
To a wild audience he conform'd his voice,  
Comply'd to custom, but not err'd through choice;  
Deem then the people's, not the writer's sin,  
Almanzor's rage, and rants of Maximin. *Granville.*  
This is a stoical rant, without any foundation in the nature of man or reason of things. *Athenbury's Preface.*

RANTER. *n. f.* [from rant.] A ranting fellow.  
RANTIPOLE. *adj.* [this word is wantonly formed from rant.] Wild; roving; rakish. A low word.

What at years of discretion, and comport yourself at this rantipole rate! *Congreve's Way of the World.*

TO RANTIPOLE. *v. n.* To run about wildly. It is a low word.

The eldest was a temerarious wench; she used to rantipole about the house, pinch the children, kick the servants, and torture the cats and dogs. *Arbutnot.*

RANULA. *n. f.* [Latin.]

Ranula is a soft swelling, possessing those salivary glands under the tongue: it is made by congestion, and its progress filthily up the space between the jaws, and maketh a tumour externally under the chin. *Wijeman's Surgery.*

RANUNCULUS. *n. f.* Crowfoot.

Ranunculuses excel all flowers in the richness of their colours: of them there is a great variety. *Mortimer.*

TO RAP. *v. n.* [hæppan, Saxon.] To strike with a quick smart blow.

Knock me at this gate  
And rap me well, or I'll knock your knave's pate. *Shakep.*  
With one great peal they rap the door,  
Like footmen on a visiting day. *Prior.*

He was provoked in the spirit of magistracy, upon discovering a judge, who rapped out a great oath at his footman. *Addison.*

TO RAP. *v. a.* [from *rapio extra se*, Lat.]

1. To affect with rapture; to strike with extasy; to hurry out of himself.

These are speeches of men, not comforted with the hope of that they desire, but rapped with admiration at the view of enjoyed bliss. *Hooker.*

Beholding the face of God, in admiration of so great excellency, they all adore him; and being rapt with the love of his beauty, they cleave inseparably for ever unto him. *Hook.*

What, thus raps you? are you well? *Shakep.*

The government I cast upon my brother,  
And to my fate grew stranger, being transported  
And rapt in fiercer studies. *Shakep.*

You're rapt in some work, some dedication  
To the great lord. *Shakep. Timon of Athens.*

I'm rapt with joy to see my Marcia's tears. *Addis. Cato.*  
It is impossible duly to consider these things, without being rapt into admiration of the infinite wisdom of the divine architect. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

Rapt into future times, the bard begun,  
A virgin shall conceive, a virgin bear a son! *Pope.*

Let heav'n seize it, all at once 'tis fir'd,  
Not touch'd, but rapt; not waken'd, but inspir'd. *Pope.*

2. To snatch away.

He leaves the welkin way most beaten plain,  
And rapt with whirling wheels, inflames the skyen,  
With fire not made to burn, but fairly for to thine. *F. 2.*  
Underneath a bright sea flow'd  
Of jasper, or of liquid pearl, whereon  
Who after came from earth, failing arriv'd  
Wasted by angels, or flew o'er the lake  
Rap'd in a chariot drawn by fiery steeds. *Milton.*

Standing on earth, not rapt above the pole. *Milton.*

TO RAP and rend. [more properly rap and rend; næpan, Saxon, to bind, and rana, Islandick, to plunder.] To seize by violence.

Their husbands robb'd, and made hard shifts  
To administer unto their gifts

All they could rap and rend and pilfer,  
To scraps and ends of gold and silver. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

RAP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A quick smart blow.

How comest thou to go with thy arm tied up? has old Lewis given thee a rap over thy fingers ends? *Arbutnot.*

RAPACIOUS. *adj.* [rapax, Fr. rapax, Lat.] Given to plunder; seizing by violence.

Well may thy Lord, appears'd,  
Redeem thee quite from death's rapacious claim. *Milton.*

Shall this prize,  
Soon heighten'd by the diamond's circling rays,  
On that rapacious hand for ever blaze? *Pope.*

RAPACIOUSLY. *adv.* [from rapacious.] By rapine; by violent robbery.

RAPACIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from rapacious.] The quality of being rapacious.

RAPACITY. *n. f.* [rapacitas, Lat. rapacitas, Fr. from rapax.] Addictedness to plunder; exercise of plunder; ravenousness.

## RAP

Any of these, without regarding the pains of churchmen, grudge them those small remains of ancient piety, which the rapacity of some ages has scarce left to the church. *Sprat.*

RAPE. *n. f.* [rapt, Fr. raptus, Latin.]

1. Violent deforation of chastity.

You are both decypher'd  
For villains mark'd with rape. *Shakep. Titus Andronicus.*

Rape call you it, to seize my own,  
My true betrothed love. *Shakep. Titus Andronicus.*

The parliament conceived, that the obtaining of women by force into possession, howsoever afterwards assent might follow by allurements, was but a rape drawn forth in length, because the first force drew on all the rest. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Witness that night  
In Gibeath, when the hospitable door  
Expos'd a matron, to avoid worse rape. *Milton.*

The haughty fair,  
Who not the rape ev'n of a god could bear. *Dryden.*

Tell Thracian tyrant's alter'd shape,  
And dire revenge of Philomela's rape. *Recommon.*

Privation; act of taking away.

Pear grew after pear,  
Fig after fig came; time made never rape  
Of any dainty there. *Chapman's Odyssey.*

3. Something snatch'd away.

Sad widows with thee rised, weep in vain,  
And ruin'd orphans of thy rapes complain. *Sandys.*

Where now are all my hopes? oh never more  
Shall they revive! nor death her rapes restore! *Sandys.*

4. The juice of grapes is drawn as well from the rape, or whole grapes pluck'd from the cluster, and wine pour'd upon them in a vessel, as from a vat, where they are bruised. *Roy.*

5. A plant, from the seed of which oil is expressed.

RAPID. *adj.* [rapide, Fr. rapidus, Lat.] Quick; swift.

Part shun the goal with rapid wheels. *Milton.*

While you so smoothly turn and rowl our sphere,  
That rapid motion does but rest appear. *Dryden.*

RAPIDITY. *n. f.* [rapidité, Fr. rapiditas, from rapidus, Lat.]

Celerity; velocity; swiftness.

Where the words are not monosyllables, we make them so by our rapidity of pronunciation. *Addison's Spectator.*

RAPIDLY. *adv.* [from rapid.] Swiftly; with quick motion.

RAPIDNESS. *n. f.* [from rapid.] Celerity; swiftness.

RAPIER. *n. f.* [rapier, Fr. so called from the quickness of its motion.] A small sword used only in thruffling.

I will turn thy falsehood to thy heart,  
Where it was forged, with my rapier's point. *Shakep.*

A soldier of far inferior strength may manage a rapier or fire-arms so expertly, as to be an overmatch for his adversary. *Pope's Essay on Homer's Battle.*

RAPIER-FISH. *n. f.*

The rapier-fish, called xiphias, grows sometimes to the length of five yards: the sword, which grows level from the snout of the fish, is here about a yard long, at the basis four inches over, two-edged, and pointed exactly like a rapier: he preys on fishes, having first stabbed them with this sword. *Grew's Museum.*

RAPIRE. *n. f.* [rapina, Lat. rapine, Fr.]

1. The act of plundering.

If the poverty of Scotland might, yet the plenty of England cannot, excuse the envy and rapine of the church's rights. *King Charles.*

The logic of a conquering sword may silence, but convince it cannot; its efficacy rather breeds aversion and abhorrence of that religion, whose first address is in blood and rapine. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Violence; force.

Her least action overaw'd  
His malice, and with rapine sweet betray'd  
His fierceness of his fierce intent. *Milton.*

RAPPER. *n. f.* [from rap.] One who strikes.

RA'PPORT. *n. f.* [rappat, Fr.] Relation; reference; proportion. A word introduced by the innovator, Temple, but not copied by others.

'Tis obvious what rapport there is between the conceptions and languages in every country, and how great a difference this must make in the excellence of books. *Temple.*

TO RAP. *v. n.* [this word is used by Chapman for rap improperly, as appears from the participle, which from rap would be not rapt, but rapted.] To ravish; to put in ecstacy.

You may safe approve,  
How strong in infatigation to their love  
Their raptures tunc are. *Chapman's Odyssey.*

RAPT. *n. f.* [from rap.] A trance; an ecstacy.

RAPTURE. *n. f.*

1. Ecstacy; transport; violence of any pleasing passion; enthusiasm; uncommon heat of imagination.

Mulick, when thus applied, raises in the mind of the hearer great conceptions; it strengthens devotion, and advances praise into rapture. *Addison's Spectator, N° 406.*

You grow correct, that once with rapture writ. *Pope.*

## RAR

2. Rapidity; haste.

The wat'ry throng,  
Wave rowling after wave, where way they found,  
If steep, with torrent rapture; if through plain  
Soft-ebbing; nor withstood them rock or hill. *Milton.*

RA'PTURED. *adj.* [from rapture.] Ravished; transported.

A bad word.

He drew  
Such madding draughts of beauty to the soul,  
As for a while cancell'd his raptur'd thought  
With luxury too daring. *Thomson's Summer.*

RA'PTUROUS. *adj.* [from rapture.] Ecstacy; transporting.

Are the pleasures of it so inviting and rapturous? is a man bound to look out sharp to plague himself? *Collier.*

RARE. *adj.* [rarus, Lat. rare, Fr. in all the senses but the last.]

1. Scarce; uncommon.

Live to be the show, and gaze o' th' time;  
We'll have you, as our rarer monsters are,  
Painted upon a pole. *Shakep.*

2. Excellent; incomparable; valuable to a degree seldom found.

This jealousy  
Is for a precious creature; as she's rare,  
Must it be great; and as she's person's mighty,  
Must it be violent. *Shakep. Winter's Tale.*

On which was wrought the gods and giants fight,  
Rare work, all fill'd with terror and delight.  
Above the rest I judge one beauty rare. *Cowley.*

3. Thinly scattered.

The cattle in the fields and meadows green  
Those rare and solitary, these in flocks  
Pasturing at once, and in broad herds upspring. *Milton.*

4. Thin; subtle; not dense.

They are of so tender and weak a nature, as they affect only light and attenuate substance, as the spirit of living creatures. *Bacon's Natural History.*

So eagerly the fiend  
O'er bog or steep, through strait, rough, dense, or rare,  
With head, hands, wings, or feet, pursues his way. *Milt.*

The dense and bright light of the circle will obscure the rare and weak light of these dark colours round about it, and render them almost insensible. *Newton's Opticks.*

Bodies are much more rare and porous than is commonly believed: water is nineteen times lighter, and by consequence nineteen times rarer than gold, and gold is so rare, as very readily, and without the least opposition, to transmit the magnetic effluvia, and easily to admit quicksilver into its pores, and to let water pass through it. *Newton's Opticks.*

5. Raw; not fully subdued by the fire. This is often pronounced rare.

New-laid eggs, with Baucis' busy care,  
Turn'd by a gentle fire, and roasted rare. *Dryden.*

RA'RESHOW. *n. f.* [this word is formed in imitation of the foreign way of pronouncing rare show.] A show carried in a box.

The fashions of the town affect us just like a rareshow, we have the curiosity to peep at them, and nothing more. *Pope.*

Of rareshows he sings, and Punch's feats. *Gay.*

RA'REFACTION. *n. f.* [rarefaction, Fr. from rarefy.] Extension of the parts of a body, that makes it take up more room than it did before; contrary to condensation.

The water within being rarefied, and by rarefaction resolved into wind, will force up the smoke. *Wilton's Architecture.*

When exhalations, shut up in the caverns of the earth by rarefaction or compression, come to be straitened, they strive every way to set themselves at liberty. *Burnet.*

RA'REFIABLE. *adj.* [from rarefy.] Admitting rarefaction.

TO RA'REFY. *v. a.* [rarefier, Fr. rarus and facio, Lat. rarefy were more proper.] To make thin; contrary to condense.

To the hot equator crowding fast,  
Where highly rarefied the yielding air  
Admits their steam. *Thomson.*

TO RA'REFY. *v. n.* To become thin.

Earth rarefies to dew; expanded more  
The subtil dew in air begins to soar. *Dryden's Fables.*

RA'RELY. *adv.* [from rare.]

1. Seldom; not often; not frequently.

Rarely they rise by virtue's aid, who lie  
Plung'd in the depth of helpless poverty. *Dryden's Juven.*

Vanilla in her bloom,  
Advanc'd like Atalanta's star,  
But rarely seen, and seen from far. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

2. Finely; nicely; accurately.

How rarely does it meet with this time's guise,  
When man was will'd to love his enemies. *Shakep.*

RA'RENESS. *n. f.* [from rare.]

1. Uncommonness; state of happening seldom; infrequency.

Ticking is most in the soles, arm-holes and sides: the cause is the thinness of the skin, joined with the rareness of the being touched there; for tickling is a light motion of the spirits, which the thinness of the skin, the suddenness and rareness of touch doth further. *Bacon.*

## RAS

For the rareness and rare effect of that petition, I'll infer it as presented. *Clarendon.*

Of my heart I now a present make;  
Accept it as when early fruit we fend,  
And let the rareness the small gift commend. *Dryden.*

2. Value arising from scarcity.

Roses set in a pool, supported with some stay, is matter of rareness and pleasure, though of small use. *Bacon.*

To worthiest things,  
Virtue, art, beauty, fortune, now I see  
Rareness or use, not nature, value brings. *Donne.*

RA'RITY. *n. f.* [raritas, Fr. raritas, Lat.]

1. Uncommonness; infrequency.

So far from being fond of any one for its rarity, if I meet with any in a field which pleases me, I give it a place in my garden. *Spektator.*

2. A thing valued for its scarcity.

Sorrow would be a rarity most below'd,  
If all could become it. *Shakep. King Lear.*

It would be a rarity worth the seeing, could any one shew us such a thing as a perfectly reconciled enemy. *South.*

I saw three rarities of different kinds, which pleased me more than any other shows of the place. *Addison.*

3. Thinness; subtlety: the contrary to density.

Bodies, under the same outward bulk, have a greater thinness and expansion, or thickness and solidity, which terms, in English, do not signify fully those differences of quantity; therefore I will do it under the names of rarity and density. *Digby.*

This I do, not to draw any argument against them from the universal rest or accurately equal diffusion of matter, but only that I may better demonstrate the great rarity and tenuity of their imaginary chaos. *Bentley's Sermons.*

RA'SCAL. *n. f.* [rascal, Saxon, a lean beast.] A mean fellow; a scoundrel; a lousy wretch.

For the rascal commons, left he cared. *Spenser.*

And when him list the rascal routs appeal,  
Men into stones therewith he could transmute. *Fa. Queen.*

When Marcus Brutus grows so covetous  
To lock such rascal counters from his friends:  
Be ready, gods, with all your thunder-bolts,  
Dash him to pieces. *Shakep. Julius Caesar.*

The rascal people, thirsting after prey,  
Join with the traitor. *Shakep. Henry VI. p. ii.*

But for our gentlemen,  
The mouse ne'er shun'd the cat, as they did budge  
From rascals worse than they. *Shakep.*

I am accus'd to rob in that thief's company; the rascal hath remov'd my horse. *Shakep. Henry IV. p. i.*

Scoundrels are insolent to their superiors; but it does not become a man of honour to contest with mean rascals. *L'Es.*

Did I not see you, rascal, did I not!

When you lay snug to snap young Damon's goat? *Dryden.*

I have sense, to serve my turn, in store,  
And he's a rascal who pretends to more. *Dryden's Persius.*

The poor girl provoked told him he lyed like a rascal. *Sw.*

RASCA'LION. *n. f.* [from rascal.] One of the lowest people.

That proud dame  
Us'd him so like a base rascalion,  
That old pig—what d'ye call him—malion,  
That cut his mistress out of stone,  
Had not so hard a hearted one. *Hudibras, p. i.*

RASCA'LITY. *n. f.* [from rascal.] The low mean people.

Pretended philosophers judge as ignorantly in their way, as the rascality in theirs. *Glanvill's Sleep.*

Jeroboam having procured his people gods, the next thing was to provide priests; hereupon, to the calves he adds a commission, for the approving, trying and admitting the rascality and lowest of the people to minister in that service. *South.*

RA'SCALLY. *adj.* [from rascal.] Mean; worthless.

Wouldst thou not be glad to have the niggardly rascally sheep-biter come by some notable shame. *Shakep.*

Our rascally porter is fallen fast asleep with the black cloth and sconces, or we might have been tacking up by this time. *Swift.*

TO RASE. *v. a.* [this word is written rase or raze: I would write rase, when it signifies to strike slightly, perfringere; and raze, when it signifies to ruin, delere; raser, Fr. rarus, Lat.]

1. To skim; to strike on the surface.

He certifies your lordship, that this night  
He dreamt the boar had ras'd off his helm. *Shakep.*

Was he not in the nearest neighbourhood to death? and might not the bullet, that ras'd his cheek, have gone into his head. *South's Sermons.*

2. To overthrow; to destroy; to root up.

Her battering engines bent to rase some city. *Milton.*

3. To blot out by rasure; to erase.

Though of their names in heav'nly records now  
Be no memorial, blotted out and ras'd. *Milton.*

RASH. *adj.* [rascb, Dutch.] Hasty; violent; precipitate; acting without caution or reflection.

This is to be bold without shame, rash without skill, full of words without wit. *21 E.*

Alcham's Schoolmaster.

Blatt



# RAT

Blasphemy, O ye blest gods! so will you wish on me,  
when the *rat* mood is on me. *Shakep.*  
I have scarce leisure to salute you,  
My matter is to *rat*. *Shakep. Troilus and Cressida.*  
Be not *rat* with thy mouth, and let not thine heart be  
hasty to utter any thing before God; for God is in heaven,  
and thou upon earth; therefore let thy words be few. *Ecclus.*  
Her *rat* hand in evil hour,  
Forth reaching to the fruit, she pluck'd, she eat. *Milton.*  
*RASH. n. f.* [*rafcia*, Italian.]  
1. Sattin. *Minshew.*  
2. [Corrupted probably from *rat*.] An effluence on the  
body; a breaking out.  
*RA'SHER. n. f.* [*rafura lardi*, Lat.] A thin slice of bacon.  
If we grow all to be pork eaters, we shall not shortly have  
a *rasher* on the coals for money. *Shakep. Merch. of Venice.*  
White and black was all her homely cheer,  
And *rasbers* of sing'd bacon on the coals. *Dryden.*  
Quenches his thirst with ale in nut-brown bowls,  
And takes the hasty *rasber* from the coals. *King.*  
*RA'SHLY. adv.* [from *rat*.] Hastily; violently; without due  
consideration.  
This expedition was by York and Talbot  
Too *rashly* plotted. *Shakep. Henry VI. p. i.*  
Men are not *rashly* to take that for done, which is not  
done. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
He that doth any thing *rashly*, must do it willingly; for he  
was free to deliberate or not. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
Declare the secret villain,  
The wretch so meanly base to injure Phaedra,  
So *rashly* brave to dare the sword of Theseus. *Smith.*  
*RA'SHNESS. n. f.* [from *rat*.] Foolish contempt of danger;  
inconsiderate heat of temper; precipitation; temerity.  
Who seeth not what sentence it shall enforce us to give  
against all churches in the world; in as much as there is not  
one, but hath had many things established in it, which though  
the scripture did never command, yet for us to condemn were  
*rashness*. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 6.*  
Nature to youth hot *rashness* doth dispence,  
But with cold prudence age doth recompence. *Denham.*  
In so speaking, we offend indeed against truth; yet we  
offend not properly by falsehood, which is a speaking against  
our thoughts; but by *rashness*, which is an affirming or de-  
crying, before we have sufficiently informed ourselves. *South.*  
The vain Morat by his own *rashness* wrought,  
Too soon discover'd his ambitious thought,  
Believ'd me his, because I spoke him fair. *Dryden.*  
*RASP. n. f.* [*raspo*, Italian.] A delicious berry that grows on  
a species of the bramble; a raspberry.  
Sorrel set amongst *rasps*, and the *rasps* will be the smaller.  
*Bacon's Natural History.*  
Now will the corinths, now the *rasps* supply  
Delicious draughts, when prest to wines. *Phillips.*  
To *RASP. v. a.* [*raspen*, Dutch; *rasper*, Fr. *raspare*, Italian.]  
To rub to powder with a very rough file.  
Some authors have advised the *rasping* of these bones; but  
in this case it is needless. *Wise man's Surgery.*  
Having prepared hard woods and ivory for the lathe with  
*rasps*, they pitch it between the pikes. *Moxon.*  
*RASP. n. f.* [from the verb.] A large rough file, commonly  
used to wear away wood. *Atterbury.*  
Case-hardening is used by file-cutters, when they make  
coarse files, and generally most *rasps* have formerly been made  
of iron and case-hardened. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*  
*RA'SPATORY. n. f.* [*raspatoir*, Fr. from *rasp*.] A surgeon's  
*rasp*.  
I put into his mouth a *raspatory*, and pulled away the cor-  
rupt flesh, and with cauteries burnt it to a crust. *Wise man's Surgery.*  
*RA'SPBERRY, or Rasperry. n. f.* A kind of berry.  
*Raspberries* are of three sorts; the common wild one, the  
large red garden *raspberry*, which is one of the pleasantest  
of fruits, and the white, which is little inferior to the  
red. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
*RASPBERRY-BUSH. n. f.* A species of bramble.  
*RA'SURE. n. f.* [*rafura*, Lat.]  
1. The act of scraping or shaving.  
2. A mark in a writing where something has been rubbed out.  
Such a writing ought to be free from any vituperation of  
*rafure*. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*  
*RAT. n. f.* [*ratte*, Dutch; *rat*, Fr. *ratta*, Spanish.] An animal  
of the mouse kind that infests houses and ships.  
Our natures do pursue,  
Like *rats* that ravin down their proper bane. *Shakep.*  
Make you ready your stiff bats and clubs,  
Rome and her *rats* are at the point of battle. *Shakep.*  
I have seen the time, with my long sword I would have  
made you four tall fellows skip like *rats*. *Shakep.*  
Thus horses will knable at walls, and *rats* will gnaw  
iron. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
If in despair he goes out of the way like a *rat* with a dose  
of arsenick, why he dies nobly. *Dennis.*

# RAT

To *snell* a *RAT*. To be put on the watch by suspicion as the  
cat by the scent of a rat; to suspect danger.  
Quoth Hudibras, I *snell* a rat,  
Ralpho, thou dost prevaricate. *Hudibras, p. i.*  
*RATABLE. adj.* [from *rate*.] Set at a certain value.  
The Danes brought in a reckoning of money by ores, per  
oras; I collect out of the abby-book of Burton, that twenty  
ores were *ratable* to two marks of silver. *Camden's Remains.*  
*RATABLY. adv.* Proportionably.  
Many times there is no proportion of shot and powder al-  
lowed *ratably* by that quantity of the great ordnance. *Raleigh.*  
*RATA'RIA. n. f.* A fine liquor, prepared from the kernels of  
apricots and spirits. *Bailey.*  
*RATA'N. n. f.* An Indian cane.  
*RATCH. n. f.* In clockwork, a sort of wheel, which serves  
*RASH. f.* to lift up the detents every hour, and thereby make  
the clock strike. *Bailey.*  
*RATE. n. f.* [*ratius*, Lat. *rate*, old Fr.]  
1. Price fixed on any thing.  
How many things do we value, because they come at dear  
rates from Japan and China, which if they were our own  
manufacture, common to be had, and for a little money,  
would be neglected? *Locke.*  
I'll not betray the glory of my name,  
'Tis not for me, who have prefer'd a state,  
To buy an empire at so base a rate. *Dryden.*  
The price of land has never changed, in the several changes  
have been made in the rate of interest by law; nor now that  
the rate of interest is by law the same, is the price of land  
every where the same. *Locke.*  
2. Allowance settled.  
His allowance was a continual allowance, a daily rate for  
every day. *2 Kings xxv. 30.*  
They oblig'd themselves to remit after the rate of twelve  
hundred thousand pounds sterling per annum, divided into  
six monthly payments. *Addison.*  
3. Degree; comparative height or valour.  
I am a spirit of no common rate;  
The summer still doth tend upon my fate. *Shakep.*  
I have disabled mine estate,  
By shewing something a more twining port,  
Than my faint means would grant continuance;  
Nor do I now make mean to be abridg'd  
From such a noble rate. *Shakep. Merchant of Venice.*  
In this did his holiness and godliness appear above the rate  
and pitch of other mens, in that he was so infinitely mer-  
ciful. *Calamy's Sermons.*  
To which relation whatsoever is done agreeably, is mo-  
rally and essentially good; and whatsoever is done otherwise,  
is at the same rate morally evil. *South.*  
4. Quantity assignable.  
In goodly form comes on the enemy;  
And by the ground they hide, I judge their number  
Upon or near the rate of thirty thousand. *Shakep.*  
5. That which sets value.  
Heretofore the rate and standard of wit was very different  
from what it is now-a-days: no man was then accounted a  
wit for speaking such things, as deserved to have the tongue  
cut out. *South's Sermons.*  
A virtuous heathen is, at this rate, as happy as a virtuous  
christian. *Atterbury.*  
6. Manner of doing any thing; degree to which any thing is  
done.  
Many of the horse could not march at that rate, nor come  
up soon enough. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
Tom hinting his dislike of some trifle his mistress had said,  
she asked him how he would talk to her after marriage, if he  
talked at this rate before? *Addison.*  
7. Tax imposed by the parish.  
They paid the church and parish rate,  
And took, but read not the receipt. *Prior.*  
To *RATE. v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To value at a certain price.  
I freely told you, all the wealth I had  
Ran in my veins, I was a gentleman;  
And yet, dear lady,  
Rating myself as nothing, you shall see  
How much I was a braggart. *Shakep. Merch. of Venice.*  
We may there be instructed, how to name and rate all  
goods, by those that will concentrate into felicity. *Boyle.*  
You seem not high enough your joys to rate,  
You stand indebted a vast sum to fate,  
And should large thanks for the great blessing pay. *Dryden.*  
2. [*Reita*, Islandick.] To chide hastily and vehemently.  
Go rate thy minions, proud insulting boy,  
Becomes it thee to be thus bold in terms  
Before thy sovereign. *Shakep. Henry VI. p. iii.*  
An old lord of the council rated me the other day in the  
street about you, Sir. *Shakep. Henry IV. p. i.*  
What is all that a man enjoys, from a year's converse,  
comparable to what he feels for one hour, when his conscience  
shall take him aside and rate him by himself. *South.*

# RAT

If words are sometimes to be used, they ought to be grave,  
kind and sober, representing the ill or unbecomingness of the  
faults, rather than a hasty rating of the child for it. *Locke.*  
*RATH. n. f.* A hill. I know not whence derived.  
There is a great use among the Irish, to make great as-  
semblies together upon a *rath* or hill, there to parly about  
matters and wrongs between townships or private persons.  
*Spenser on Ireland.*  
*RATH. adv.* Early.  
Thus is my summer worn away and wasted,  
Thus is my harvest hasten'd all too *rath*,  
The ear, that budded fair, is burnt and blasted,  
And all my hoped gain is turn'd to scathe. *Spenser.*  
Strong Laguean wines  
Rath ripe and purple grapes there be. *May's Virgil.*  
Rath ripe are some, and some of later kind,  
Of golden some, and some of purple kind. *May's Virgil.*  
*RATH. adj.* [*rað*, Saxon, quickly.] Early; coming before  
the time.  
Bring the *rath* primrose that forsaken dies,  
The tufted crow-toe and pale jessamine. *Milton.*  
*RA'THER. adv.* [this is a comparative from *rath*; *rað*, Saxon,  
soon. Now out of use. One may still say, by the same  
form of speaking, I will sooner do this than that; that is, I  
like better to do this.]  
1. More willingly; with better liking.  
Almighty God desireth not the death of a sinner, but ra-  
ther that he should turn from his wickedness and live.  
*Common Prayer.*  
2. Preferably to the other; with better reason.  
'Tis rather to be thought, that an heir had no such right  
by divine institution, than that God should give such a right,  
but yet leave it undetermined who such heir is. *Locke.*  
3. In a greater degree than otherwise.  
He sought through the world, but sought in vain,  
And no where finding, rather fear'd her slain. *Dryden.*  
4. More properly.  
This is an art,  
Which does mend nature, change it rather, but  
The art itself is nature. *Shakep. Winter's Tale.*  
5. Especially.  
You are come to me in a happy time,  
The rather for I have some sport in hand. *Shakep.*  
6. To have *RATHER*. [this is, I think, a barbarous expression  
of late intrusion into our language, for which it is better to  
say *will rather*.] To desire in preference.  
'Tis with reluctance he is provoked by our impatience to  
apply the discipline of severity and correction; he had rather  
mankind should adore him as their patron and benefactor.  
*Rogers's Sermons.*  
*RATIFICATION. n. f.* [*ratification*, Fr. from *ratify*.] The act  
of ratifying; confirmation.  
*RA'TIFIER. n. f.* [from *ratify*.] The person or thing that  
ratifies.  
They cry, "chuse we Laertes for our king."  
The *ratifiers* and props of every word,  
Caps, hands and tongues applaud it to the clouds. *Shakep.*  
To *RATIFY. v. a.* [*ratum facio*, Latin.] To confirm; to  
settle.  
The church being a body which dieth not, hath always  
power, as occasion requireth, no less to ordain that which  
never was, than to *ratify* what hath been before. *Hooker.*  
By the help of these, with him above  
To *ratify* the work, we may again  
Give to our tables meat, sleep to our nights. *Shakep.*  
We have *ratified* unto them the borders of Judaea. *1 Mac.*  
God *ratified* their prayers by the judgment they brought  
down upon the head of him, whom they prayed against.  
*South.*  
Tell me, my friend, from whence had'st thou the skill,  
So nicely to distinguish good from ill?  
And what thou art to follow, what to fly,  
This to condemn, and that to *ratify*? *Dryden.*  
*RATIO. n. f.* [Latin.] Proportion.  
Whatever inclinations the rays have to the plane of inci-  
dence, the sine of the angle of incidence of every ray con-  
sidered apart, shall have to the sine of the angle of refraction  
a constant ratio. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*  
To *RATIOCINATE. v. n.* [*ratiocinor*, Lat.] To reason;  
to argue.  
*RATIOCINATION. n. f.* [*ratiocinatio*, Lat.] The act of rea-  
soning; the act of deducing consequences from premises.  
In simple terms, expressing the open notions of things,  
which the second act of reason compoundeth into propo-  
sitions, and the last into syllogisms and forms of *ratioci-*  
*nation*. *Brown.*  
Can any kind of *ratio-cination* allow Christ all the marks of  
the Messiah, and yet deny him to be the Messiah? *South.*  
Such an inscription would be self-evident without any ra-  
tio-cination or study, and could not fail constantly to exert its  
energy in their minds. *Bentley.*

# RAT

*RATIOCINATIVE. adj.* [from *ratio-cinate*.] Argumentative;  
advancing by process of discourse.  
Some conclusions are so intimately and evidently connexed  
to, or found in the premises, that the conclusion is attained  
quasi per saltum, and without any thing of *ratio-cinative* pro-  
cess, even as the eye sees his object immediately, and without  
any previous discourse. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*  
*RA'TIONAL. adj.* [*rationalis*, Latin.]  
1. Having the power of reasoning.  
2. Agreeable to reason.  
What higher in her society thou find'st  
Attractive, humane, *rational*, love still. *Milton.*  
When the conclusion is deduced from the unerring dictates  
of our faculties, we say the inference is *rational*. *Glanvill.*  
If your arguments be *rational*, offer them in as moving a  
manner as the nature of the subject will admit; but beware  
of letting the pathetic part swallow up the *rational*. *Swift.*  
3. Wise; judicious: as, a *rational* man.  
*RATIONALE. n. f.* [from *ratio*, Lat.] A detail with reasons:  
as, Dr. *Sparrow's* *Rationale of the Common Prayer*.  
*RA'TIONALIST. n. f.* [from *rational*.] One who proceeds in  
his disquisitions and practice wholly upon reason.  
He often used this comparison; the empirical philosophers  
are like to pismires; they only lay up and use their store:  
the *rationalists* are like to spiders; they spin all out of their  
own bowels: but give me a philosopher, who, like the bee,  
hath a middle faculty, gathering from abroad, but digesting  
that which is gathered by his own virtue. *Bacon.*  
*RATIONALITY. n. f.* [from *rational*.]  
1. The power of reasoning.  
When God has made *rationality* the common portion of  
mankind, how came it to be thy inclosure? *Gov. of the Tong.*  
2. Reasonableness.  
In human occurrences, there have been many well directed  
intentions, whose *rationalities* will never bear a rigid exami-  
nation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
*RA'TIONALLY. adv.* [from *rational*.] Reasonably; with  
reason.  
Upon the proposal of an agreeable object, it may *rationally*  
be conjectured, that a man's choice will rather incline him to  
accept than to refuse it. *South.*  
*RATIONALNESS. n. f.* [from *rational*.] The state of being  
*rational*.  
*RA'TSBANE. n. f.* [*rat* and *bane*.] Poison for rats; arsenick.  
Poor Tom! that hath laid knives under his pillow, and  
halters in his pew, set *ratbane* by his porridge. *Shakep.*  
He would throw *ratbane* up and down a house, where chil-  
dren might come at it. *L'Estrange.*  
When murder's out, what vice can we advance?  
Unless the new-found pois'ning trick of France;  
And when their art of *ratbane* we have got,  
By way of thanks, we'll send 'em o'er our plot. *Dryden.*  
I can hardly believe the relation of his being poisoned, but  
fack might do it, though *ratbane* would not. *Swift to Pope.*  
*RA'TTEEN. n. f.* A kind of stuff.  
We'll rig in Meath-street Egypt's haughty queen,  
And Anthony shall court her in *ratteen*. *Swift.*  
To *RA'TTLE. v. n.* [*ratelen*, Dutch.]  
1. To make a quick sharp noise with frequent repetitions and  
collisions of bodies not very sonorous: when bodies are so-  
norous, it is called *jingling*.  
The quiver *ratteled* against him. *Jeb xxxix. 23.*  
The noise of a whip, of the rattling of the wheels, of  
prancing horses, and of the jumping chariots. *Nab. iii. 2.*  
They had, to affright the enemies horses, big rattles co-  
vered with parchment, and small stones within; but the  
*rattling* of shot might have done better service. *Hayward.*  
He was too warm on picking work to dwell;  
He fagoted his notions as they fell,  
And if they rhym'd and *rattled* all was well. *Dryden.*  
There she assembles all her blackest storms,  
And the rude hail in *rattling* tempest forms. *Addison.*  
2. To speak eagerly and noisily.  
With jealous eyes at distance she had seen  
Whip'ring with Jove the silver-footed queen;  
Then, impotent of tongue, her silence broke,  
Thus turbulent in *rattling* tone she spoke. *Dryden.*  
He is a man of pleasure, and a free-thinker; he is an af-  
fector of liberty and property; he rattles it out against  
popery. *Swift.*  
To *RA'TTLE. v. a.*  
1. To move any thing so as to make a rattle or noise.  
Her chains she *rattles*, and her whip she shakes. *Dryden.*  
2. To stun with a noise; to drive with a noise.  
Sound but another, and another shall,  
As loud as thine, *rattle* the welkin's ear,  
And mock the deep-mouth'd thunder. *Shakep.*  
He should be well enough able to scatter the Irish as a flight  
of birds, and *rattle* away this swarm of bees with their  
king. *Bacon's Henry VII.*



# RAV

3. To scold; to rail at with clamour.  
Hearing Eltop had been beforehand, he sent for him in a rage, and rattled him with a thousand traitors and villains for robbing his house. *L'Estrange.*  
She that would sometimes rattle off her servants pretty sharply, now if she saw them drunk, never took any notice. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*  
RA'TTLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. A quick noise nimbly repeated.  
I'll hold ten pound my dream is out;  
Of those confounded drums. *Prior.*  
2. Empty and loud talk.  
All this ado about the golden age, is but an empty rattle and frivolous conceit. *Haweswill on P. evidence.*  
3. An instrument, which agitated makes a clattering noise.  
The rattles of liss and the cymbals of Brillea nearly enough resemble each other. *Raleigh's History of the World.*  
They had, to affright the enemies horses, big rattles covered with parchment and small bones within. *Hayward.*  
Opinions are the rattles of immature intellects, but the advanced reasons have outgrown them. *Glanvill's Sceps.*  
They want no rattles for their froward mood,  
Nor nurse to reconcile them to their food. *Dryden.*  
Farewel then verse, and love, and ev'ry toy,  
The rhymes and rattles of the man or boy;  
What right, what true, what fit we justly call,  
Let this be all my care; for this is all. *Pope.*  
4. A plant.  
RA'TTLEHEADED. *adj.* [rattle and head.] Giddy; not steady.  
RA'TTLENAKE. *n. f.* A kind of serpent.  
The rattlesnake is so called, from the rattle at the end of his tail. *Grew's Museum.*  
She loses her being at the very sight of him, and drops plump into his arms, like a charmed bird into the mouth of a rattlesnake. *Moore's Foundling.*  
RATTLESNAKE Root. *n. f.*  
Rattlesnake root, called also feneka, belongs to a plant, a native of Virginia; the Indians use it as a certain remedy against the bite of a rattlesnake: it has been recommended in all cases, in which the blood is known to be thick and fizy. *Hill.*  
RA'TTOON. *n. f.* A West Indian fox, which has this peculiar property, that if any thing be offered to it that has lain in water, it will wipe and turn it about with its fore feet, before it will put it to its mouth. *Bailey.*  
To RAVAGE. *v. a.* [ravager, Fr.] To lay waste; to sack; to ransack; to spoil; to pillage; to plunder.  
Already Cæsar  
Has ravaged more than half the globe, and sees  
Mankind grown thin by his destructive sword. *Addison.*  
His blasts obey, and quit the howling hill,  
The shatter'd forest, and the ravag'd vale. *Thomson.*  
RAVAGE. *n. f.* [ravages, Fr. from the verb.] Spoil; ruin; waste.  
Some cruel pleasure will from thence arise,  
To view the mighty ravage of your eyes.  
Would one think 'twere possible for love  
To make such ravage in a noble soul. *Addison.*  
These savages were not then, what civilized mankind is now; but without mutual society, without arms of offence, without houses or fortifications, an obvious and exposed prey to the ravage of devouring beasts. *Bentley.*  
RA'VAGER. *n. f.* [from ravage.] Plunderer; spoiler.  
When that mighty empire was overthrown by the northern people, vast sums of money were buried to escape the plundering of the conquerors; and what remained was carried off by those ravagers. *Swift's Miscellanies.*  
RAUCITY. *n. f.* [raucus, Lat.] Hoarseness; loud rough noise.  
Inequality not stayed upon, but passing, is rather an encrease of sweetness; as in the purling of a wreathed string, and in the raucity of a trumpet. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
To RAVE. *v. n.* [reven, Dutch; rêver, Fr.]  
1. To be delirious; to talk irrationally.  
Men who thus rave, we may conclude their brains are turned, and one may as well read lectures at Bedlam as treat with such. *Government of the Tongue.*  
It soon infecteth the whole member, and is accompanied with watching and raving. *Wifeman's Surgery.*  
Her grief has wrought her into frenzy,  
The images her troubled fancy forms  
Are incoherent, wild; her words disjointed:  
Sometimes she raves for musick, light and air;  
Nor air, nor light nor musick calm her pains. *Smith.*  
2. To burst out into furious exclamations as if mad.  
Shall these wild distempers of thy mind,  
This tempest of thy tongue, thus rave, and find  
No opposition? *Sandy's Paraphrase on Job.*  
Our ravings and complaints are but like arrows shot up into the air, at no mark, and so to no purpose. *Temple.*  
They gaped upon me with their mouths, as a ravening and a roaring lion. *Psalms xxii. 13.*

# RAV

Revenge, revenge, thus raving through the streets,  
I'll cry for vengeance. *Southern's Spartan Dame.*  
He swore he could not leave me,  
With ten thousand ravings. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*  
3. To be unreasonably fond. With upon before the object of fondness. A colloquial and improper sense.  
Another partiality is a fantastical and wild attributing all knowledge to the ancients or the moderns: this raving upon antiquity, in matter of poetry, Horace has wittily exposed in one of his satires. *Lodge.*  
To RAVEL. *v. a.* [ravelen, Dutch, to entangle.]  
1. To entangle; to entwine one with another; to make intricate; to involve; to perplex.  
As you unwind her love from him,  
Left it should ravel, and be good to none,  
You must provide to bottom it on me. *Shakespeare.*  
If then such praise the Macedonian got,  
For having rudely cut the Gordian knot;  
What glory's due to him that cou'd divide  
Such ravel'd int'rests, has the knot unt'y'd,  
And without stroke so smooth a passage made,  
Where craft and malice such obstructions laid. *Wallor.*  
2. To unweave; to unknot: as, to ravel out a twist or piece of knit work.  
Let him for a pair of reechy kisses,  
Or padding in your neck with his damn'd fingers,  
Make you to ravel all this matter out. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*  
Sleep that knits up the ravel'd sleeve of care. *Shakespeare.*  
3. To hurry over in confusion. This seems to be the meaning in *Digby*.  
They but ravel it over loosely, and pitch upon disputing against particular conclusions, that at the first encounter of them fingle, seem harsh to them. *Digby.*  
To RAVEL. *v. n.*  
1. To fall into perplexity or confusion.  
Give the reins to wandering thought,  
Regardless of his glory's diminution;  
Till by their own perplexities involv'd,  
They ravel more, still less resolv'd,  
But never find self-satisfying solution. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
2. To work in perplexity; to busy himself with intricacies.  
It will be needless to ravel far into the records of elder times; every man's memory will suggest many pertinent instances. *Decay of Pity.*  
The humour of raveling into all these mythical or intangled matters, mingling with the interest and passions of princes and of parties, and thereby heightened and inflamed, produced infinite disputes. *Temple.*  
RAVELIN. *n. f.* [French.] In fortification, a work that consists of two faces, that make a salient angle, commonly called half moon by the soldiers: it is raised before the courtyes or counterescarpes. *Dia.*  
RA'VEN. *n. f.* [hæpæn, Saxon.] A large black fowl.  
The raven himself is hoarse  
That croaks the fatal entrance of Duncan  
Under my battlements. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
Come thou day in night,  
For thou wilt lie upon the wings of night,  
Whiter than snow upon a raven's back. *Shakespeare.*  
I have seen a perfectly white raven, as to bill as well as feathers. *Byle on Calvary.*  
He made the greedy ravens to be Elias' caterers, and bring him food. *King Charles.*  
On sev'ral parts a sev'ral praise bestows,  
The ruby lips, and well-proportion'd nose,  
The snowy skin, the raven glossy hair,  
The dimpled cheek. *Dryden's Cymon and Iphigenia.*  
The raven once in snowy plumes was dress'd,  
White as the whitest dove's unfully'd breast,  
His tongue, his prating tongue had chang'd him quite  
To footy blackness from the purest white. *Addison.*  
To RAVEN. *v. a.* [hæpæn, Saxon, to rob.] To devour with great eagerness and rapacity.  
Thriftless ambition! that will raven up  
Thine own life's means. *Shakespeare.*  
Our natures do pursue,  
Like rats that raven down their proper bane,  
A thirsty evil; and when we drink we die. *Shakespeare.*  
The cloyed will  
That satiate, yet unsatisfied desire, that tub  
Both fill'd and running, ravening first the lamb,  
Longs after for the garbage. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*  
There is a conspiracy of the prophets, like a roaring lion ravening the prey. *Ezek. xxii. 25.*  
To RAVEN. *v. n.* To prey with rapacity.  
Benjamin shall raven as a wolf; in the morning he shall devour the prey, and at night he shall divide the spoil. *Gen.*  
The Pharisees make clean the outside of the cup; but their inward part is full of ravening and wickedness. *Luke xi.*  
They gaped upon me with their mouths, as a ravening and a roaring lion. *Psalms xxii. 13.*

The

# RAW

The more they fed, they raven'd still for more,  
They drain'd from Dan, and left Beertheba poor;  
But when some lay-preferment fell by chance,  
The Gourmands made it their inheritance. *Dryden.*  
Convulsions rack man's nerves and cares his breast,  
His flying life is chas'd by raving pains  
Through all his doubles in the winding veins. *Blackmore.*  
RA'VENOUS. *adj.* [from raven.] Furiously voracious; hungry to rage.  
Thy desires  
Are wolfish, bloody, starv'd and ravenous. *Shakespeare.*  
As when a flock  
Of ravenous fowl, though many a league remote,  
Against the day of battle, to a field  
Where armies lie encamp'd come flying, lur'd  
With scent of living carcasses. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
What! the kind Iliana,  
That nurs'd me, watch'd my sickness! oh she watch'd me,  
As ravenous vultures watch the dying lion. *Smith.*  
RA'VENOUSLY. *adv.* [from ravenous.] With raging voracity.  
RA'VENOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from ravenous.] Rage for prey; furious voracity.  
The ravenousness of a lion or bear are natural to them; yet their mission upon an extraordinary occasion may be an actus imperatus of divine providence. *Hale.*  
RAUGHT. the old pret. and part. pass. of reach. Snatched; reached; attained.  
His tail was stretched out in wond'rous length,  
That to the house of heavenly gods it reach'd,  
And with extorted power and borrow'd strength,  
The ever-burning lamps from thence it brought. *Fa. Qu.*  
And that as soon as ripe years he reach'd,  
He might, for memory of that day's ruth,  
Be called Ruddyman. *Fairy Queen.*  
In like delights of bloody game,  
He trained was till ripe years he reach'd,  
And there abode whilst any beast of name  
Walk'd in that forest. *Fairy Queen.*  
This staff of honour reach'd, there let it stand,  
Where best it fits to be, in Henry's hand. *Shakespeare.*  
The hand of death has reach'd him. *Shakespeare.*  
Gritus furiously running in upon Schenden, violently reach'd from his head his rich cap of fables, and with his horsemen took him. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*  
RA'VIN. *n. f.* [from raven; this were better written raven.]  
1. Prey; food gotten by violence.  
The lion strangled for his lionesses, and filled his holes with prey, and his dens with ravin. *Nab. ii. 2.*  
To me, who with eternal famine pine,  
Alike is hell, or paradise, or heav'n;  
There best, where most with ravin I may meet. *Milton.*  
2. Rapine; rapaciousness.  
They might not lie long in a condition exposed to the ravin of any vermin that may find them, being unable to escape. *Ray on the Creation.*  
RA'VINGLY. *adv.* [from rave.] With frenzy; with distraction.  
In this depth of mutes and divers sorts of discourses, would she ravingly have remained. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
To RAVISH. *v. a.* [ravis, Fr.]  
1. To corrupt by force.  
They ravish'd the women and maids. *Lam. v. 11.*  
They cut thy sister's tongue, and ravish'd her. *Shakespeare.*  
2. To take away by violence.  
These hairs, which thou dost ravish from my chin,  
Will quicken and accuse thee. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*  
Their vow is made  
To ransack Troy, within whose strong immures  
The ravish'd Helen sleeps. *Shakespeare. Troilus and Cressida.*  
I owe myself the care,  
My fame and injur'd honour to repair;  
From thy own tent, proud man, in thy despite;  
This hand shall ravish thy pretended right. *Dryden.*  
3. To delight to rapture; to transport.  
Thou hast ravish'd my heart.  
Be thou ravish'd always with her love. *Cant. iv. ix.*  
RA'VISHER. *n. f.* [ravisser, Fr. from ravish.]  
1. He that embraces a woman by violence.  
They are cruel and bloody, common ravishers of women, and murderers of children. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*  
A ravisher must repair the temporal detriment to the maid, and give her a dowry, or marry her if she desire it. *Taylor.*  
Turn hence those pointed glories of your eyes!  
For if more charms beneath those circles rise,  
So weak my virtue, they so strong appear,  
I shall turn ravisher to keep you here.  
2. One who takes any thing by violence.  
Shall the ravisher display your hair,  
While the fops envy, and the ladies stare. *Pope.*  
RAVISHMENT. *n. f.* [ravishment, Fr. from ravish.]  
1. Violation; forcible corruption.  
Of his several ravishments, betrayings and stealing away of

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men's wives, came in all those ancient fables of his transformations and all that rabble of Grecian forgeries. *Raleigh.*  
Tell them ancient stories of the ravishment of chaste maidens. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*  
I told them I was one of their knight-errants that delivered them from ravishment. *Dryden.*  
2. Transport; rapture; ecstasy; pleasing violence on the mind.  
All things joy, with ravishment  
Attracted by thy beauty still to gaze. *Milton.*  
Thee all things gaze on,  
With ravishment beheld! *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*  
Can any mortal mixture of earth's mould  
Breathe such divine enchanting ravishment. *Milton.*  
What a ravishment was that, when having found out the way to measure Hero's crown, he leaped out of the bath, and, as if he were suddenly possit, ran naked up and down. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*  
RAW. *adj.* [hneap, Saxon; raag, Danish; rawu, Dutch.]  
1. Not subdued by the fire.  
Full of great lumps of flesh, and gobbets raw. *Spenser.*  
2. Not covered with the skin.  
All about the wind doth blow,  
And coughing drowns the parson's faw;  
And birds sit brooding in the snow,  
And Marian's nose looks red and raw. *Shakespeare.*  
If there be quick raw flesh in the rifings, it is an old leprosy. *Lev. xiii. 10.*  
3. Sore.  
This her knight was feeble and too faint,  
And all his sinews waxen weak and raw  
Through long imprisonment. *Spenser.*  
4. Immature; unripe.  
5. Unseasoned; unripe in skill.  
Some people, very raw and ignorant, are very unworthy and unfitly nominated to places, when men of desert are held back and unpreferred. *Raleigh's Essays.*  
People, while young and raw, and soft-natured, are apt to think it an easy thing to gain love, and reckon their own friendship a sure price of another man's; but when experience shall have once opened their eyes, they will find that a friend is the gift of God.  
Sails were spread to ev'ry wind that blew,  
Raw were the failors, and the depths were new. *Dryden.*  
Well I knew  
What perils youthful ardour would pursue,  
Young as thou wert in dangers, raw to war. *Dryden.*  
6. New. This seems to be the meaning.  
I have in my mind  
A thousand raw ticks of these bragging jacks. *Shakespeare.*  
7. Bleak; chill.  
They carried always with them that weed, as their house, their bed and their garment; and coming lastly into Ireland, they found there more special use thereof, by reason of the raw cold climate. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*  
Youthful still in your doublet and hose, this raw rheumatick day. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
Once upon a raw and gusty day,  
The troubled Tyber chafing with his shores,  
God help thee, shallow man; God make  
Incision in thee, thou art raw. *Shakespeare.*  
8. Not concocted.  
Distilled waters will last longer than raw waters. *Bacon.*  
RA'WBONED. *adj.* [raw and bone.] Having bones scarcely covered with flesh.  
Lean rawbon'd rascals! who would e'er suppose  
They had such courage. *Shakespeare. Henry VI. p. i.*  
The wolf was content to barter away a rawboned carcass for a smooth and fat one. *L'Estrange.*  
RA'WHEAD. *n. f.* [raw and head.] The name of a spectre, mentioned to fright children.  
Hence draw thy theme, and to the stage permit  
Rawhead and bloody bones, and hands and feet,  
Ragouts for Tereus or Thyestes dress'd. *Dryden.*  
Servants awe children, and keep them in subjection, by telling them of rawhead and bloodybones. *Locke.*  
RA'WLY. *adv.* [from raw.]  
1. In a raw manner.  
2. Unskillfully.  
3. Newly.  
Some crying for a surgeon, some upon the debts they owe, some upon their children rawly left. *Shakespeare. Henry V.*  
RA'WNESS. *n. f.* [from raw.]  
1. State of being raw.  
Chalk helpeth concoction, so it be out of a deep well; for then it cureth the rawness of the water. *Bacon.*  
2. Unskillfulness.  
Charles V. considering the rawness of his seamen, established a pilot major for their examination. *Haweswill.*  
3. Hasty manner. This seems to be the meaning in this obscure passage.  
Why in that rawness left he wife and children,  
Without leave taking. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
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# REA

- RAY. *n. f.* [*raie, rayon*, Fr. *radius*, Lat.]  
 1. A beam of light.  
 These eyes that roll in vain  
 To find thy piercing ray, and find no dawn. *Milton.*  
 The least light, or part of light, which may be lost alone,  
 or do or suffer any thing alone, which the rest of the light  
 doth not or suffers not, I call a ray of light. *Newton.*  
 2. Any lustre corporeal or intellectual.  
 The air sharpen'd his visual ray. *Milton.*  
 3. [*Raie*, Fr. *raie*, Lat.] A fish. *Ainsworth.*  
 4. [*Lalium*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*  
 To RAY. *v. a.* [*raye*, Fr. from the noun.] To streak; to  
 mark in long lines. An old word.  
 Beside a bubbling fountain low she lay,  
 Which the increased with her bleeding heart,  
 And the clean waves with purple gore did ray. *Fa. Qu.*  
 His horse is rai'd with the yellows. *Shakefp.*  
 Was ever man so beaten? was ever men so rai'd? was  
 ever man so weary? *Shakefp. Taming of the Shrew.*  
 RAY, for array. *Spenser.*  
 RAZE. *n. f.* [*raye*, a root, Spanish.] A root of ginger. This  
 is commonly written *race*, but less properly.  
 I have a gammon of bacon and two razes of ginger to be  
 delivered. *Shakefp. Henry IV. p. i.*  
 To RAZE. *v. a.* [*raiser*, Fr. *raiser*, Lat.] See RASE.  
 1. To overthrow; to ruin; to subvert.  
 Will you suffer a temple, how poorly built soever, but yet  
 a temple of your deity, to be razed. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
 He yokeath your rebellious necks,  
 Razeth your cities, and subverts your towns. *Shakefp.*  
 It grieved the tyrant, that so base a town should so long  
 hold out, so that he would threaten to raze it. *Kneller.*  
 Shed christian blood, and populous cities raze;  
 Because they're taught to use some diff'rent phrase. *Waller.*  
 We touch'd with joy  
 The royal hand that raz'd unhappy Troy. *Dryden.*  
 The place would be razed to the ground, and its founda-  
 tions down with salt. *Addison's Spectator, N° 189.*  
 2. To efface.  
 Fatal this marriage; cancelling your fame,  
 Razing the characters of your renown. *Shakefp.*  
 Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow,  
 Raze out the written troubles of the brain. *Shakefp.*  
 He in derision sets  
 Upon their tongues a various spirit, to raze  
 Quite out their native language; and instead,  
 To sow a jangling noise of words. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
 3. To extirpate.  
 I'll find a day to massacre them all,  
 And raze their faction and their family. *Shakefp.*  
 RAZOR. *n. f.* [*raior*, Lat.] A knife with a thick blade and  
 fine edge used in shaving.  
 Zeal, except order'd aright, useth the razor with such ea-  
 gerness, that the life of religion is thereby hazarded. *Hooker.*  
 These words are razors to my wounded heart. *Shakefp.*  
 Those thy boist'rous locks, not by the sword  
 Of noble warrior, so to stain his honour,  
 But by the barber's razor best subdu'd. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
 All our lords are by his wealth outw'd,  
 Whole razor on my callow beard was try'd. *Dryden.*  
 Razor makers generally clap a small bar of Venice steel  
 between two small bars of Flemish steel, and weld them to-  
 gether, to strengthen the back of the razor. *Moxon.*  
 RAZORABLE. *adj.* [from *razor*.] Fit to be shaved. Not in use.  
 New-born chins be rough and razorable. *Shakefp.*  
 RAZORFISH. *n. f.*  
 The sheath or razorfish resembles in length and bigness a  
 man's finger. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
 RAZURE. *n. f.* [*rasure*, Fr. *rasura*, Latin.] Act of crasing.  
 Oh! your desert speaks loud;  
 It well deserves with characters of brass  
 A forced residence, 'gainst the tooth of time  
 And razure of oblivion. *Shakefp. Measure for Measure.*  
 RE. Is an inseparable particle used by the Latins, and from them  
 borrowed by us to denote iteration or backward action:  
 as, *return*, to come back; to *revive*, to live again; *reper-*  
*cussion*, the act of driving back.  
 REACCESS. *n. f.* [*re* and *access*.] Visit renewed.  
 Let pass the qualling and withering of all things by the  
 recess, and their reviving by the recess of the sun. *Hakewill.*  
 To REACH. *v. a.* ancient preterite *raught*. [*racan*, Saxon.]  
 1. To touch with the hand extended.  
 What are riches, empire, pow'r,  
 But larger means to gratify the will;  
 The steps by which we climb to rise and reach  
 Our wish, and that obtained, down with a scaffolding  
 Of scepters, crowns and thrones: they've serv'd their end,  
 And there like lumber to be left and scorn'd. *Congreve.*  
 2. To arrive at; to attain any thing distant; to strike from a  
 distance.  
 Round the tree  
 They longed stood, but could not reach. *Milton.*  
 O patron pow'r, thy present aid afford,  
 That I may reach the beat. *Dryden.*

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- The coast so long desir'd  
 Thy troops shall reach, but having reach'd, repent. *Dryden.*  
 What remains beyond this, we have no more a positive no-  
 tion of, than a mariner has of the depth of the sea; where,  
 having let down his sounding-line, he reaches no bottom. *Locke.*  
 It must fall perhaps before this letter reaches your hands. *Pope.*  
 3. To fetch from some place distant, and give.  
 He reach'd me a full cup. *2 Esdr. xiv. 39.*  
 4. To bring forward from a distant place.  
 Reach hither thy finger, and behold my hands; and reach  
 hither thy hand, and thrust it into my side. *John xx. 27.*  
 5. To hold out; to stretch forth.  
 These kinds of goodness are so nearly united to the things  
 which desire them, that we scarcely perceive the appetite to  
 stir in reaching forth her hand towards them. *Hooker.*  
 When thou fittest among many, reach not thine hand out  
 first. *Ecclus. xxxi. 13.*  
 6. To attain; to gain; to obtain.  
 The best accounts of the appearances of nature, which hu-  
 man penetration can reach, comes short of its reality. *Chrys.*  
 7. To transfer.  
 Through such hands  
 The knowledge of the gods is reach'd to man. *Rousse.*  
 8. To penetrate to.  
 Whatever alterations are made in the body, if they reach  
 not the mind, there is no perception. *Locke.*  
 9. To be adequate to.  
 The law reached the intention of the promoters, and this  
 act fixed the natural price of money. *Locke.*  
 If these examples of grown men reach not the case of chil-  
 dren, let them examine. *Locke on Education.*  
 10. To extend to.  
 Thy desire leads to no excess that reaches blame. *Milton.*  
 Her imprecations reach not to the tomb,  
 They shut not out society in death. *Addison's Cato.*  
 11. To extend; to spread abroad.  
 Trees reach'd too far their pamper'd boughs. *Milton.*  
 To REACH. *v. n.*  
 1. To be extended.  
 We hold that the power which the church hath lawfully  
 to make laws doth extend unto sundry things of ecclesiastical  
 jurisdiction, and such other matters whereto their opinion is,  
 that the church's authority and power doth not reach. *Hooker.*  
 The new world reaches quite cross the torrid zone in one  
 tropic to the other. *Bopla.*  
 When men pursue their thoughts of space, they are apt to  
 stop at the confines of body, as if space were there at an end  
 too, and reached no farther.  
 If I do not ask any thing improper, let me be buried by  
 Theodosius; my vow reaches no farther than the grave. *Add.*  
 The influence of the stars reaches to many events, which  
 are not in the power of reason. *Swift.*  
 2. To be extended far.  
 Great men have reaching hands. *Shakefp. Henry VI.*  
 3. To penetrate.  
 He hath delivered them into your hand, and ye have slain  
 them in a rage, that reacheth up into heaven. *2 Chr. xxvii.*  
 We reach forward into futurity, and bring up to our thoughts  
 objects hid in the remotest depths of time. *Addison.*  
 4. To make efforts to attain.  
 Could a sailor always supply new line, and find the plum-  
 met sink without stopping, he would be in the posture of the  
 mind, reaching after a positive idea of infinity. *Locke.*  
 5. To take in the hand.  
 Left he reach of the tree of life, and eat. *Milton.*  
 REACH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
 1. Act of reaching or bringing by extension of the hand.  
 2. Power of reaching or taking in the hand.  
 There may be in a man's reach a book containing pictures  
 and discourses, capable to delight and instruct him, which yet  
 he may never have the will to open. *Locke.*  
 3. Power of attainment or management.  
 In actions, within the reach of power in him, a man seems  
 as free as it is possible for freedom to make him. *Locke.*  
 4. Power; limit of faculties.  
 Our fight may be considered as a more diffusive kind of  
 touch, that brings into our reach some of the most remote  
 parts of the universe. *Addison.*  
 Be sure yourself and your own reach to know,  
 How far your genius, taste and learning go. *Pope.*  
 5. Contrivance; artful scheme; deep thought.  
 Drawn by others, who had deeper reaches than themselves  
 to matters which they least intended. *Hayward.*  
 Some, under types, have affected obscurity to amuse and  
 make themselves admired for profound reaches. *Hewel.*  
 6. A fetch; an artifice to attain some distant advantage.  
 The duke of Parma had particular reaches and ends of his  
 own underhand, to cross the design. *Bacon.*  
 7. Tendency to distant consequences.  
 Strain not my speech  
 To grosser issues, not to larger reach,  
 Than to suspicion. *Shakefp. Othello.*  
 8. Extent.

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8. Extent.  
 The confines met of empyrean heav'n,  
 And of this world: and, on the left hand, hell  
 With long reach interpos'd, *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*  
 To REACT. *v. a.* [*re* and *act*.] To return the impulse or  
 impression.  
 The lungs being the chief instrument of sanguification,  
 and acting strongly upon the chyle to bring it to an animal  
 fluid, must be react'd upon as strongly. *Arbutnot.*  
 Cut off your hand, and you may do  
 With t'other hand the work of two;  
 Because the soul her power contracts,  
 And on the brother limb reacts. *Swift's Miscellanies.*  
 REACTION. *n. f.* [*reaction*, Fr. from *react*.] The recipi-  
 tation of any impulse or force impressed, made by the body  
 on which such impression is made: action and reaction are  
 equal.  
 Do not great bodies conferre their heat the longest, their  
 parts heating one another; and may not great, dense and  
 fixed bodies, when heated beyond a certain degree, emit  
 light so copiously, as, by the emission and reaction of its  
 light, and the reflexions and refractions of its rays within its  
 pores, to grow still hotter till it comes to a certain period of  
 heat, such as is that of the sun? *Newton's Opticks.*  
 Alimentary substances, of a mild nature, act with small  
 force upon the solids, and as the action and reaction are equal,  
 the smallest degree of force in the solids digests them. *Arb.*  
 READ. *n. f.* [*read*, Saxon; *raed*, Dutch.]  
 1. Counsel.  
 The man is blest that hath not lent  
 To wicked read his ear. *Sternhold.*  
 2. Saying; law. This word is in both senses obsolete.  
 This read is rife that oftentime  
 Great cumbres fall unsoft,  
 In humble dales is footing fall,  
 The trade is not so tickle. *Spenser.*  
 To READ. *v. a.* pret. *read*, part. pass. *read*, [*raed*, Saxon.]  
 1. To peruse any thing written.  
 I have seen her take forth paper, write upon't, read it,  
 and afterwards seal it. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*  
 The passage you must have read, though since slept out of  
 your memory. *Pope.*  
 If we have not leisure to read over the book itself regularly,  
 then by the titles of chapters we may be directed to peruse  
 several sections. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*  
 2. To discover by characters or marks.  
 An armed corse did lie,  
 In whose dead face he read great magnanimity. *Spenser.*  
 3. To learn by observation.  
 Those about her  
 From her shall read the perfect ways of honour. *Shakefp.*  
 4. To know fully.  
 O most delicate fiend!  
 Who is't can read a woman? *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*  
 To READ. *v. n.*  
 1. To perform the act of perusing writing.  
 It shall be with him, and he shall read therein, that he may  
 learn to fear the Lord. *Deut. xvii. 19.*  
 2. To be studious in books.  
 'Tis sure that Fleury reads. *Taylor.*  
 3. To know by reading.  
 I have read of an eastern king, who put a judge to death  
 for an iniquitous sentence. *Swift.*  
 READ. *partic. adj.* [from *read*; the verb *read* is pronounced  
*red*; the preterite and participle *red*.] Skillful by reading.  
 Virgil's shepherds are too well read in the philosophy of  
 Epicurus. *Dryden.*  
 We have a poet among us, of a genius as exalted as his  
 stature, and who is very well read in Longinus his treatise  
 concerning the sublime. *Addison's Guardian, N° 108.*  
 READING. *n. f.* [from *read*.]  
 1. Study in books; perusal of books.  
 Though reading and conversation may furnish us with  
 many ideas of men and things, yet it is our own meditation  
 must form our judgment. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*  
 Less reading than makes felons 'scape,  
 Less human genius than God gives an ape, *Pope.*  
 Can make a Clobber.  
 2. A lecture; a prelection.  
 The Jews always had their weekly readings of the law. *Hooker, b. v. f. 8.*  
 Give attendance to readings, exhortation and doctrine. *1 Tim. iv. 13.*  
 3. Variation of copies.  
 That learned prelate has restored some of the readings of  
 the authors with great sagacity. *Arbutnot on Cato.*  
 READEPTION. *n. f.* [*re* and *adeptus*, Latin.] Recovery; act  
 of regaining.  
 Will any say, that the redeption of Trevisi was matter of  
 scruple? *Bacon.*  
 READER. *n. f.* [from *read*.]  
 1. One that peruses any thing written.  
 2.

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- As we must take the care that our words and sense be clear,  
 so if the obscurity happen through the hearers or readers want  
 of understanding, I am not to answer for them. *B. Johnson.*  
 2. One studious in books.  
 Bafiris' altars and the dire decrees *Dryden.*  
 Of hard Euthreus, ev'ry reader fees.  
 3. One whose office is to read prayers in churches.  
 He got into orders, and became a reader in a parish church  
 at twenty pounds a year. *Swift.*  
 READERSHIP. *n. f.* [from *reader*.] The office of reading  
 prayers.  
 When they have taken a degree, they get into orders, and  
 solicit a readership. *Swift's Miscellanies.*  
 READILY. *adv.* [from *ready*.] Expeditely; with little hinde-  
 rance or delay.  
 My tongue obey'd, and readily could name *Milton.*  
 Whate'er I saw.  
 Those very things, which are declined as impossible, are  
 readily practicable in a case of extreme necessity. *South.*  
 I readily grant, that one truth cannot contradict another. *Locke.*  
 Every one sometime or other dreams that he is reading  
 papers, in which case the invention prompts so readily, that  
 the mind is imposed upon. *Addison's Spectator, N° 487.*  
 READINESS. *n. f.* [from *ready*.]  
 1. Expediteness; promptitude.  
 He would not forget the readiness of their king, in aiding  
 him when the duke of Bretagne failed him. *Bacon.*  
 He opens himself to the man of business with reluctance,  
 but offers himself to the visits of a friend with facility and all  
 the meeting readiness of desire. *South.*  
 2. The state of being ready or fit for any thing.  
 Have you an army ready?  
 — The centurions and their charges already in the enter-  
 tainment to be on foot at an hour's warning. *Shakefp.*  
 — I am joyful to hear of their readiness. *Clarendon.*  
 They remained near a month, that they might be in readi-  
 ness to attend the motion of the army.  
 3. Facility; freedom from hinderance or obstruction.  
 Nature has provided for the readiness and easiness of  
 speech. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*  
 4. State of being willing or prepared.  
 A pious and well-disposed mind, attended with a readiness  
 to obey the known will of God, is the surest means to en-  
 lighten the understanding to a belief of christianity. *South.*  
 Their conviction grew so strong, that they embraced the  
 same truths, and laid down their lives, or were always in a  
 readiness to do it, rather than depart from them. *Addison.*  
 READMISSION. *n. f.* [*re* and *admission*.] The act of admit-  
 ting again.  
 In an exhausted receiver, animals, that seem as they were  
 dead, revive upon the readmission of fresh air. *Arbutnot.*  
 To READMIT. *v. a.* [*re* and *admit*.] To let in again.  
 These evils I deserve,  
 Yet despair not of his final pardon,  
 Whole ear is ever open, and his eye  
 Gracious to readmit the suppliant. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
 After twenty minutes I readmitted the air. *Derham.*  
 To READORN. *v. a.* [*re* and *adorn*.] To decorate again;  
 to deck a new.  
 The streams now change their languid blue,  
 Regain their glory, and their fame renew,  
 With scarlet honours readorn the tide. *Blackmore.*  
 READY. *adj.* [*raed*, Saxon; *raed*, Swedish; *hpaed*, nimble,  
 Saxon.]  
 1. Prompt; not delayed.  
 These commodities yield the readiest money of any in this  
 kingdom, because they never fail of a price abroad. *Temple.*  
 He overlook'd his hind; their pay was just  
 And ready: for he scorn'd to go on trust. *Dryden.*  
 2. Fit for a purpose; not to seek.  
 All things are ready, if our minds be so.  
 — Perish the man whose mind is backward now! *Shakefp.*  
 Make you ready your stiff bats and clubs;  
 Rome and her rats are at the point of battle. *Shakefp.*  
 One hand the sword, and one the pen employs,  
 And in my lap the ready paper lies. *Dryden.*  
 The sacred priests with ready knives bereave  
 The beasts of life, and in full bowls receive  
 The streaming blood. *Dryden's Aeneis.*  
 3. Prepared; accommodated to any design, so as that there can  
 be no delay.  
 Trouble and anguish shall prevail against him, as a king  
 ready to the battle. *Job xv. 24.*  
 Death ready stands to interpose his dart. *Milton.*  
 The word which I have giv'n, I'll not revoke;  
 If he be brave, he's ready for the stroke. *Dryden.*  
 The imagination is always restless, and the will, reason  
 being laid aside, is ready for every extravagant project. *Locke.*  
 4. Willing; eager.  
 Men, when their actions succeed not as they would, are  
 always ready to impute the blame thereof unto the heavens, so  
 as to excuse their own follies. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*  
 5. Being



# REA

5. Being at the point; not distant; near; about to do or be. He knoweth that the day of darkness is ready at hand. *Job.*  
Satan ready now  
To stoop with weary'd wings and willing feet  
On this world. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
6. Being at hand; next to hand.  
A sapling pine he wrench'd from out the ground,  
The ready weapon that his fury found. *Dryden.*
7. Facile; easy; opportune; near.  
Sometimes the ready way, which a wife man hath to conquer, is to fly.  
The race elect,  
Safe towards Canaan from the shore advance  
Through the wild desert, not the ready way. *Milton.*  
Proud of their conquest, prouder of their prey,  
They leave the camp, and take the ready way. *Dryden.*  
The ready way to be thought mad, is to contend that you are not so. *Spectator, N° 577.*
8. Quick; not done with hesitation.  
A ready content often subjects a woman to contempt. *Clarissa.*
9. Expedite; nimble; not embarrassed; not slow.  
Those, who speak in public, are much better accepted, when they can deliver their discourse by the help of a lively genius and a ready memory, than when they are forced to read all. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
10. To make ready. To make preparations.  
He will show you a large upper room; there make ready for us. *Mar. xiv. 15.*
- READY. *adv.* Readily; so as not to need delay.  
We will go ready armed before the children of Israel. *Num.*
- READY. *n. f.* Ready money. A low word.  
Lord Strutt was not flush in ready, either to go to law, or clear old debts. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*
- REAFFIRMANCE. *n. f.* [re and affirmation.] Second confirmation.  
Causes of deprivation are a conviction before the ordinary of a wilful maintaining any doctrine contrary to the thirty-nine articles, or a persisting therein without revocation of his error, or a reaffirmance after such revocation. *Ayliffe.*
- REAL. *adj.* [reel, Fr. *realis*, Latin.]  
1. Relating to things not persons; not personal.  
Many are perfect in men's humours, that are not greatly capable of the real part of business; which is the constitution of one that hath studied men more than books. *Bacon.*
2. Not fictitious; not imaginary; true; genuine.  
We do but describe an imaginary world, that is but little a-kin to the real one. *Glanvill's Scops.*  
When I place an imaginary name at the head of a character, I examine every letter of it, that it may not bear any resemblance to one that is real. *Addison.*
3. In law, consisting of things immovable, as land.  
I am hastening to convert my small estate, that is personal, into real. *Child's Discourse of Trade.*
- REALGAR. *n. f.* A mineral.  
Realgar or sandarach is red arsenick. *Harris.*  
Put realgar hot into the midst of the quicksilver, whereby it may be condensed as well from within as without. *Bacon.*
- REALITY. *n. f.* [realité, Fr. from *real*.]  
1. Truth; verity; what is, not what merely seems.  
I would have them well versed in the Greek and Latin poets, without which a man fancies that he understands a critic, when in reality he does not comprehend his meaning. *Addison's Spectator, N° 291.*  
The best accounts of the appearances of nature in any single instance human penetration can reach, comes infinitely short of its reality and internal constitution; for who can search out the Almighty's works to perfection? *Cheyne.*
2. Something intrinsically important; not merely matter of show.  
Of that skill the more thou know'st,  
The more she will acknowledge thee her head,  
And to realities yield all her shows,  
Made so adorn for thy delight the more. *Milton.*
- TO REALIZE. *v. a.* [realiser, Fr. from *real*.]  
1. To bring into being or act.  
Thus we realize what Archimedes had only in hypothesis, weighing a single grain against the globe of earth. *Glanvill.*  
As a Diocesan, you are like to exemplify and realize every word of this discourse. *South.*
2. To convert money into land.
- REALLY. *adv.* [from *real*.]  
1. With actual existence.  
There cannot be a more important case of conscience for men to be resolved in, than to know certainly how far God accepts the will for the deed, and how far he does not; and to be informed truly when men do really will a thing, and when they have really no power to do, what they have willed. *South.*
2. In truth; truly; not seemingly.  
The understanding represents to the will things really evil, under the notion of good. *South.*

- These orators inflame the people, whose anger is really, but a short fit of madness. *Swift.*
3. Why really fifty-five is somewhat old. *Young.*
  - REALM. *n. f.* [realme, French.]  
1. A kingdom; a king's dominion.  
Is there any part of that realm, or any nation therein, which have not yet been subdued to the crown of England. *Spenser.*  
They had gather'd a wife council to them  
Of every realm, that did debate this business. *Shakespeare.*  
A son whose worthy deeds  
Raise him to be the second in that realm. *Milton.*
  2. Kingly government. This sense is not frequent.  
Learn each small people's genius, policies,  
The ant's republic, and the realm of bees. *Pope.*
  - REALTY. *n. f.* [a word peculiar, I believe, to Milton.]  
Really means not in this place reality in opposition to show, but loyalty; for the Italian Dictionary explains the adjective *reale* by loyal.  
O heaven, that such resemblance of the highest  
Should yet remain, where faith and reality  
Remain not. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*
  - REAM. *n. f.* [rame, Fr. *riem*, Dutch.] A bundle of paper containing twenty quires.  
All vain petitions mounting to the sky,  
With reams abundant this abode supply. *Pope.*
  - TO REANIMATE. *v. a.* [re and animo, Lat.] To revive; to restore to life.  
We are our reanimated ancestors, and antedate their resurrection. *Glanvill's Scops.*  
The young man left his own body breathless on the ground, while that of the doe was reanimated. *Spectator, N° 578.*
  - TO REANNE'X. *v. a.* [re and annex.] To annex again.  
King Charles was not a little inflamed with an ambition to repurchase and reannex that dutchy. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
  - TO REAP. *v. a.* [repan, Saxon.]  
1. To cut corn at harvest.  
From Ireland come I with my strength,  
And reap the harvest which that rascal sow'd. *Shakespeare.*  
When ye reap the harvest, thou shalt not wholly reap the corners of thy field. *Lev. xix. 9.*  
The hire of the labourers, which have reaped down your fields, is kept back by fraud. *Ja. v. 5.*  
Is it fitting in this very field,  
Where I so oft have reap'd, so oft have till'd,  
That I should die for a deserter? *Gay.*
  2. To gather; to obtain.  
They that love the religion which they profess, may have failed in choice, but yet they are sure to reap what benefit the same is able to afford. *Hooker.*  
What sudden anger's this? how have I reap'd it? *Shakespeare.*  
This is a thing,  
Which you might from relation likewise reap.  
Being much spoke of. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
Our sins being ripe, there was no preventing of God's justice from reaping that glory in our calamities, which we robbed him of in our prosperity. *King Charles.*
  - TO REAP. *v. n.* To harvest.  
They that sow in tears, shall reap in joy. *Psal. cxvii. 5.*
  - REAPER. *n. f.* [from *reap*.] One that cuts corn at harvest.  
Your ships are not well mann'd,  
Your mariners are multitudes, people  
Ingross'd by swift impress. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleop.*  
From hungry reapers they their sheaves withhold. *Sand.*  
Here Ceres' gifts in waving prospect stand,  
And nodding tempt the joyful reaper's hand. *Pope.*  
A thousand forms he wears,  
And first a reaper from the field appears,  
Sweating he walks, while loads of golden grain  
O'ercharge the shoulders of the seeming swain. *Pope.*
  - REAPINGHOOK. *n. f.* [reaping and hook.] A hook used to cut corn in harvest.  
Some are brib'd to vow it looks  
Most plainly done by thieves with reapinghooks. *Dryden.*
  - REAR. *n. f.* [arriere, French.]  
1. The hinder troop of an army, or the hinder line of a fleet.  
The rear admiral, an arch pirate, was afterwards slain with a great shot. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*  
Argive chiefs  
Fled from his well-known face, with wonted fear,  
As when his thund'ring sword and pointed spear  
Drove headlong to their ships, and glean'd the rear. *Dryden.*  
Snowy headed winter leads,  
Yellow autumn brings the rear. *Waller.*
  2. The last class.  
Coins I place in the rear, because made up of both the other.
  - REAR. *adj.* [hnepe, Saxon.]  
1. Raw; half roasted; half sodden.  
2. Early. A provincial word.  
O'er yonder hill does scant the dawn appear,  
Then why does Cuddy leave his cot to rear? *Gay.*

# REA

TO REAR. *v. a.* [aræpan, Saxon.]

1. To raise up.  
All the people shouted with a loud voice, for the rearing up of the house of the Lord. *1 Esdr. v. 62.*  
Who now shall rear you to the sun, or rank  
Your tribes. *Milton.*
2. To lift up from a fall.  
Down again the fell unto the ground,  
But he her quickly rear'd up again. *Fa. Queen, b. i.*  
In adoration at his feet I fell  
Submits: he rear'd me. *Milton.*
3. To move upwards.  
Up to a hill anon his steps he rear'd,  
From whose high top to ken the prospect round. *Milton.*
4. To bring up to maturity.  
No creature goeth to generate, whilst the female is busy in fitting or rearing her young. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
They were a very hardy breed, and reared their young ones without any care. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
They flourish'd long in tender bliss, and rear'd  
A numerous offspring, lovely like themselves. *Thomson.*
5. To educate; to instruct.  
He wants a father to protect his youth,  
And rear him up to virtue. *Southey.*  
They have in every town public nurseries, where all parents, except cottagers and labourers, are obliged to send their infants to be reared and educated. *Swift.*
6. To exalt; to elevate.  
Charity decent, modest, easy, kind,  
Softens the high, and rears the abject mind. *Prior.*
7. To rouse; to stir up.  
Into the naked woods he goes,  
And seeks the tusk'd boar to rear,  
With well-mouth'd hounds and pointed spear. *Dryden.*
- REARWARD. *n. f.* [from *rear*.]  
1. The last troop.  
He from the beginning began to be in the rearward, and before they left fighting, was too far off. *Stedey.*  
The standard of Dan was the rearward of the camp. *Num.*
2. The end; the tail; a train behind.  
Why follow'd not, when she said Tybalt's dead,  
Thy father or thy mother?  
But with a rearward following Tybalt's death,  
Romeo is banished. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*
3. The latter part. In contempt.  
He was ever in the rearward of the fashion. *Shakespeare.*
- REARMOUSE. *n. f.* [more properly *rearmouse*; hnepe-mu, Sax.]  
The leather-winged bat.  
Some war with rearmice for their leathern wings  
To make my small elves coats. *Shakespeare.*  
Of flying filices, the wings are not feathers, but a thin kind of skin, like the wings of a bat or rearmouse. *Abbot.*
- TO REARSE'ND. *v. n.* [re and ascend.] To climb again.  
When as the day the heaven doth adorn,  
I wish that night the noxious day would end;  
And when as night hath us of light forlorn,  
I wish that day would shortly rearsend. *Spenser.*  
Taught by the heav'nly muse to venture down  
The dark descent, and up to rearsend,  
These puffed legions, whose exile  
Hath ever heav'n, shall fail to rearsend,  
Self-raised, and repossess their native seat? *Milton.*
- TO REASC'ND. *v. a.* To mount again.  
When the god his fury had allay'd,  
He mounts aloft, and reascends the skies. *Addison.*
- REASON. *n. f.* [raison, Fr. *ratio*, Lat.]  
1. The power by which man deduces one proposition from another, or proceeds from premises to consequences; the rational faculty.  
Reason is the director of man's will, discovering in action what is good; for the laws of well-doing are the dictates of right reason. *Hooker, b. i. f. 7.*  
Though brutish that contest and foul,  
When reason hath to deal with force; yet so  
Most reason is that reason overcome. *Milton.*  
Dim, as the borrow'd beams of moon and stars  
To lonely, weary, wand'ring travellers,  
Is reason to the soul: and as on high,  
Those rowling fires discover but the sky,  
Not light us here; so reason's glimmering ray  
Was lent, not to assure our doubtful way,  
But guide us upward to a better day. *Dryden.*  
It would be well, if people would not lay so much weight on their own reason in matters of religion, as to think every thing impossible and absurd, which they cannot conceive: how often do we contradict the right rules of reason in the whole course of our lives? reason itself is true and just, but the reason of every particular man is weak and wavering, perpetually swayed and turn'd by his interests, his passions and his vices. *Swift's Miscellanies.*
2. Cause; ground or principle.  
Virtue and vice are not arbitrary things, but there is a natural and eternal reason for that goodness and virtue, and against vice and wickedness. *Tillotson.*

# REA

3. Cause efficient.  
Spain is thin sown of people, partly by reason of the fertility of the soil, and partly their natives are exhausted by so many employments in such vast territories as they possess. *Bacon.*  
The reason of the motion of the balance in a wheel watch, is by the motion of the next wheel. *Hale.*  
By reason of the sickness of a reverend prelate, I have been overruled to approach this place. *Spenser.*  
I have not observed equality of numbers in my verse; partly by reason of my haste, but more especially because I would not have my sense a slave to syllables. *Dryden.*
4. Final cause.  
Reason, in the English language, sometimes is taken for true and clear principles; sometimes for clear and fair deductions; sometimes for the cause, particularly the final cause: but here for a faculty in man. *Locke.*
5. Argument; ground of persuasion; motive.  
I mark the business from the common eye  
For sundry weighty reasons. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
If it be natural, ought we not rather to conclude, that there is some ground and reason for these fears, and that nature hath not planted them in us to no purpose. *Tillotson.*
6. Ratiocination; discursive power.  
When she rates things, and moves from ground to ground,  
The name of reason she obtains by this;  
But when by reason she the truth hath found,  
And standeth fixt, she understanding is. *Davies.*
7. Clearness of faculties.  
Lovers and madmen have their seething brains,  
Such shap'd fantasies that apprehend  
More than cool reason ever comprehends. *Shakespeare.*  
When valour preys on reason,  
It eats the sword it fights with. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleop.*
8. Right; justice.  
I was promis'd on a time,  
To have reason for my rhyme:  
From that time unto this season,  
I receiv'd nor rhyme nor reason. *Spenser.*  
Are you in earnest?  
Ay, and resolv'd withal  
To do myself this reason and this right. *Shakespeare.*  
The papists ought in reason to allow them all the excuses they make use of for themselves; such as an invincible ignorance, oral tradition and authority. *Stillingfleet.*  
Let it drink deep in thy most vital part;  
Strike home, and do me reason in thy heart. *Dryden.*
9. Reasonable claim; just practice.  
God brings good out of evil; and therefore it were but reason we should trust God to govern his own world, and wait till the change cometh, or the reason be discovered. *Taylor.*  
Conscience, not acting by law, is a boundless presumptuous thing; and, for any one by virtue thereof, to challenge himself a privilege of doing what he will, and of being unaccountable, is in all reason too much, either for man or angel. *South.*  
A severe reflection Montaigne has made on princes, that we ought not in reason to have any expectations of favour from them. *Dryden's Dedication to Aurangzeb.*  
We have as great assurance that there is a God, as the nature of the thing to be proved is capable of, and as we could in reason expect to have. *Tillotson's Preface.*  
When any thing is proved by as good arguments as a thing of that kind is capable of, we ought not in reason to doubt of its existence. *Tillotson.*
10. Rationale; just account.  
To render a reason of an effect or phenomenon, is to deduce it from something else more known than itself. *Boyle.*
11. Moderation; moderate demands.  
The most probable way of bringing France to reason, would be by the making an attempt upon the Spanish West Indies, and by that means to cut off all communication with this great source of riches. *Addison.*
- TO REASON. *v. n.* [raisonner, Fr.]  
1. To argue rationally; to deduce consequences justly from premises.  
No man, in the strength of the first grace, can merit the second; for reason they do not, who think so; unless a beggar, by receiving one alms, can merit another. *South.*  
Ideas, as ranked under names, are those, that for the most part men reason of within themselves, and always those which they commune about with others. *Locke.*  
Every man's reasoning and knowledge is only about the ideas existing in his own mind; and our knowledge and reasoning about other things is only as they correspond with those our particular ideas. *Locke.*  
Love is not to be reason'd down, or lost  
In high ambition. *Addison.*  
In the lonely grove,  
'Twas there just and good he reason'd strong,  
Clear'd some great truth. *Tickell.*
2. To debate; to discourse; to talk; to take or give an account. Not in use.  
Reason with the fellow,  
Before you punish him, where he heard this. *Shakespeare.*



# REA

I *reason'd* with a Frenchman yesterday,  
Who told me in the narrow seas,  
There miscarried a vessel of our country. *Shakefp.*  
Stand still, that I may *reason* with you of all the righteous  
acts of the Lord. *1 Sam. xii. 7.*

3. To raise disquisitions; to make enquiries.  
Jesús, perceiving their thoughts, said, what *reason* ye in  
your hearts? *Luke v. 22.*

They *reason'd* high  
Of providence, foreknowledge, will and fate. *Milton.*  
Already by thy *reasoning* this I guess,  
Who art to lead thy offspring; and supposest,  
That bodies bright and greater should not serve  
The less not bright. *Milton.*

Down *reason* then, at least vain *reasoning* down. *Milt.*  
To REASON. *v. a.* To examine rationally. This is a French  
mode of speech.

When they are clearly discovered, well digested, and well  
*reasoned* in every part, there is beauty in such a theory. *Burn.*

REASONABLE. *adj.* [*raison*, Fr.]  
1. Having the faculty of reason; endued with reason.  
She perceived her only son lay hurt, and that his hurt was  
so deadly, as that already his life had lost use of the *reasonable*  
and almost sensible part. *Sidney.*

2. Acting, speaking or thinking rationally.  
The parliament was dissolved, and gentlemen furnished  
with such forces, as were held sufficient to hold in bridle either  
the malice or rage of *reasonable* people. *Hayward.*

3. Just; rational; agreeable to reason.  
A law may be *reasonable* in itself, although a man does not  
allow it, or does not know the reason of the lawgivers. *Swift.*

4. Not immoderate.  
Let all things be thought upon,  
That may with *reasonable* swiftness add  
More feathers to our wings. *Shakefp. Henry V.*

5. Tolerable; being in mediocrity.  
I could with *reasonable* good manner receive the salutation  
of her and of the prince's Pamela, doing them yet no further  
reverence than one prince's oath to another. *Sidney.*

A good way distant from the nigra rupes, there are four fev-  
eral lands of *reasonable* quantity. *Abbot's Deser. of the World.*

Notwithstanding these defects, the English colonies main-  
tained themselves in a *reasonable* good estate, as long as they  
retained their own ancient laws. *Davies on Ireland.*

REASONABLENESS. *n. f.* [*from reasonable*.]  
1. The faculty of reason.

2. Agreeableness to reason.  
They thought the work would be better done, if those,  
who had satisfied themselves with the *reasonableness* of what  
they wish, would undertake the converting and disposing of  
other men. *Clarendon.*

The passive reason, which is more properly *reasonableness*,  
is that order and congruity which is impressed upon the thing  
thus wrought; as in a watch, the whole frame and contex-  
ture of it carries a *reasonableness* in it, the passive impression  
of the reason or intellectual idea that was in the artist. *Hale.*

3. Moderation.  
REASONABLY. *adv.* [*from reasonable*.]  
1. Agreeably to reason.

Chaucer makes Arcite violent in his love, and unjust in the  
pursuit of it; yet when he came to die, he made him think  
more *reasonably*. *Dryden's Preface to Fables.*

2. Moderately; in a degree reaching to mediocrity.  
Some man *reasonably* studied in the law, should be persuaded  
to go thither as chancellor. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

If we can by industry make our deaf and dumb persons *rea-*  
*sonably* perfect in the language and pronunciation, he may be  
also capable of the same privilege of understanding by the eye  
what is spoken. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

REASONER. *n. f.* [*raisonneur*, Fr. *from reason*.] One who rea-  
sons; an arguer.

Due reverence pay  
To learn'd Epicurus; see the way  
By which this *reasoner* of so high renown  
Moves through th' ecliptick road the rolling sun. *Blackm.*

The terms are loose and undefined; and what less becomes  
a fair *reasoner*, he puts wrong and invidious names on every  
thing to colour a false way of arguing. *Addison.*

Those *reasoners*, who employ so much of their zeal for the  
upholding the balance of power in Christendom, by their  
practices are endeavouring to destroy it at home. *Swift.*

REASONING. *n. f.* [*from reason*.] Argument.  
Those who would make use of solid arguments and strong  
*reasonings* to a reader of so delicate a turn, would be like that  
foolish people, who worshipped a fly, and sacrificed an ox to it.

REASONLESS. *adj.* [*from reason*.] Void of reason.  
This proffer is absurd and *reasonless*. *Shakefp. Hen. VI.*

Is it  
Her true perfection, or my false transgression,  
That makes me *reasonless* to reason thus? *Shakefp.*

That they wholly direct the *reasonless* mind, I am resolved;  
for all those which were created mortal, as birds and beasts,  
are left to their natural appetites. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

# REB

These reasons in love's law have past for good,  
Though fond and *reasonless* to some. *Milton's Agonist.*

To REASSEMBLE. *v. a.* [*re* and *assemble*.] To collect anew.  
There *reassembling* our afflicted pow'rs,  
Consult how to offend our enemy. *Milton.*

To REASSERT. *v. a.* [*re* and *assert*.] To assert anew; to  
maintain after suspension or cessation.  
His steps I followed, his doctrine I *reasserted*. *Atterbury.*

Young Orestes grown  
To manly years should *reassert* the throne. *Pope.*

To REASSUME. *v. a.* [*reassume*, Lat. *re* and *assume*.] To  
resume; to take again.

To him the son return'd  
Into his blissful bosom *reassum'd*,  
In glory as of old. *Milton.*

Nor only on the Trojans fell this doom,  
Their hearts at last the vanquish'd *reassume*. *Denham.*

For this he *reassumes* the nod,  
While Semele commands the god. *Prior.*

After Henry VIII. had *reassumed* the supremacy, a statute  
was made, by which all doctors of the civil law might be  
made chancellors. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To REASSURE. [*raassurer*, Fr.] To free from fear; to relieve  
from terror.

They rose with fear,  
Till dauntless Pallas *reassur'd* the rest. *Dryden.*

REATE. *n. f.* A kind of long small grass that grows in water,  
and complicates itself together.

Let them lie dry six months to kill the water-weeds; as  
water-lilies, candocks, *reate* and bulrushes. *Walsm.*

To REAVE. *v. a.* pret. *reft*. [*reap*, Lat. *re* and *reave*.] Whence to *reave*.  
1. To take away by stealth or violence. An obsolete word.

Dismounting from his lofty steed,  
He to him leapt, in mind to *reave* his life. *Spenser.*

Some make his meathy bed, but *reave* his rest. *Carver.*

Who can be bound by any solemn vow,  
To do a murd'rous deed, to rob a man,  
To force a spotless virgin's chastity,  
To reave the orphan of his patrimony,  
And have no other reason for his wrong,  
But that he was bound by a solemn oath. *Shakefp. Hen. VI.*

2. It was used as well in a good as bad sense.  
They fought my troubled sense how to deceiver  
With talk, that might inquiet fancies *reave*. *Haberd.*

Each succeeding time addeth or *reaveth* goods and evils,  
according to the occasions itself produceth. *Carver.*

To REBAPTIZE. *v. a.* [*rebaptizer*, Fr. *re* and *baptize*.] To  
baptize again.

Understanding that the rites of the church were observed,  
he approved of their baptism, and would not suffer them to  
be *rebaptized*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

REBAPTIZATION. *n. f.* [*rebaptization*, Fr. *from rebaptize*.]  
Renewal of baptism.

In maintenance of *rebaptization*, their arguments are built  
upon this, that heretics are not any part of the church of  
Christ. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 1.*

To REBATE. *v. n.* [*rebatte*, Fr.] To blunt; to beat to ob-  
tuseness; to deprive of keenness.

He doth *rebatte* and blunt his natural edge  
With profits of the mind, study and fast. *Shakefp.*

The icy goat, the crab which square the scales;  
With those of aries trine consent to hate  
The scales of libra, and her rays *rebatte*. *Creech.*

He modifies his first severe decrees  
The keener edge of battle to *rebatte*. *Dryden.*

The troops for honour fighting, not for hate.  
My flagging soul flies under her own pitch,  
My senses too are dull and stupify'd,  
Their edge *rebatet*. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

Their innocence unfeign'd long joys afford  
To the honest nuptial bed, and, in the wane  
Of life, *rebatte* the miseries of age. *Philips.*

REBECCA. *n. f.* [*rebec*, Fr. *rebecca*, Italian.] A three stringed  
fiddle.

When the merry bells ring round,  
And the jocund *rebeks* found,  
To many a youth and many a maid,  
Dancing in the checker'd shade. *Milton.*

REBEL. *n. f.* [*rebelle*, Fr. *rebellis*, Lat.] One who opposes  
lawful authority.

The mercilefs Macdonel  
Worthy to be a *rebel*; for to that  
The multiplying villanies of nature  
Do swarm upon him. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*

The rebels there are up,  
And put the Englishmen unto the sword. *Shakefp.*

Shall man from nature's sanction fray,  
A *rebel* to her rightful sway. *Fenton.*

To REBEL. *v. n.* [*rebello*, Lat.] To rise in opposition against  
lawful authority.

Boys, immature in knowledge,  
Pawn their experience to their present pleasures,  
And so *rebel* to judgment. *Shakefp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

# REB

If they perceive dissent in our looks,  
How will their grudging stomachs be provok'd  
To wilful disobedience, and *rebel*? *Shakefp. Henry VI.*

Such smiling rogues as these foath every passion,  
That in the nature of their lords *rebels*;  
Bring oil to fire. *Shakefp. King Lear.*

There was a time, when all the body's members  
*Rebell'd* against the belly. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*

Arm'd with thy might, rid heav'n of these *rebell'd*. *Milt.*

How cou'd my hand *rebel* against my heart?  
How cou'd your heart *rebel* against your reason? *Dryden.*

Part of the angels *rebelled* against God, and thereby lost  
their happy state. *Locke.*

REBEL. *n. f.* [*from rebel*.] One that rebels.  
REBELLION. *n. f.* [*rebellion*, Fr. *rebellis*, Lat. *from rebel*.]  
Insurrection against lawful authority.

He was victorious in rebellions and feditions of people. *Bac.*

Adam's sin, or the curse upon it, did not deprive him  
of his rule, but left the creatures to a *rebellion* or sedition.

Raz'd by *rebellion* from the books of life. *Milton.*

REBELLIOUS. *adj.* [*from rebel*.] Opponent to lawful autho-  
rity.

From the day that thou didst depart out of Egypt, until ye  
came unto this place, ye have been *rebellious* against  
the Lord. *Deutr. ix. 7.*

This our son is stubborn and *rebellious*, he will not obey  
our voice. *Deutr. xxi. 20.*

REBELLIOUSLY. *adv.* [*from rebellious*.] In opposition to law-  
ful authority.

When one shewed him where a nobleman, that had *rebel-*  
*lously* born arms against him, lay very honourably intombed,  
and advised the king to deface the monument; he said, no,  
no, but I would all the rest of mine enemies were as honour-  
ably intombed. *Camden's Remains.*

REBELLIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*from rebellious*.] The quality of  
being rebellious.

To REBELLOW. *v. n.* [*re* and *bellow*.] To bellow in return;  
to echo back a loud noise.

He loudly bray'd with beastly yelling sound,  
That all the fields *rebellowed* again. *Fairy Queen.*

The refilling air the thunder broke,  
The cave *rebellow'd*, and the temple shook. *Dryden.*

From whence were heard, *rebellowing* to the main,  
The roars of lions. *Dryden's Ensis.*

REBOUND. *n. f.* [*rebois*, Lat.] The return of a loud bel-  
lowing sound.

To REBOUND. *v. n.* [*reboundir*, Fr. *re* and *bound*.] To spring  
back; to be reverberated; to fly back, in consequence of mo-  
tion impressed and resisted by a greater power.

Whether it were a roaring voice of most savage wild beasts,  
or a *rebouncing* echo from the hollow mountains. *Wisd. xvii.*

It with *rebouncing* surge the bars assail'd. *Milton.*

Life and death are in the power of the tongue, and that  
not only directly with regard to the good or ill we may do to  
others, but reflexively with regard to what may rebound to  
ourselves. *Government of the Tongue.*

Bodies which are absolutely hard, or so soft as to be void  
of elasticity, will not rebound from one another: impenetra-  
bility makes them only stop. *Newton's Opticks.*

She bounding from the shelvy shore,  
Round the descending nymph the waves *rebouncing* roar. *Po.*

To REBOUND. *v. a.* To reverberate; to beat back.  
All our investives, at their supposed errors, fall back with  
a *rebounced* force upon our own real ones. *Decay of Piety.*

Silenus sung, the vales his voice *rebound*,  
And carry to the skies the sacred sound. *Dryden.*

Flow'rs, by the soft South West  
Open'd, and gather'd by religious hands,  
Rebound their sweets from th' odoriferous pavement. *Prior.*

REBOUNDED. *n. f.* [*from rebound*.] The act of flying back in  
consequence of motion resisted; refutation.

I do feel,  
By the rebound of yours, a grief that shoots  
My very heart. *Shakefp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

If you strike a ball fidealong, not full upon the surface, the  
*rebound* will be as much the contrary way; whether there be  
any such resilience in echoes may be tried. *Bacon.*

The weapon with unerring fury flew,  
At his left shoulder aim'd: nor entrance found;  
But back, as from a rock, with swift *rebound*,  
Harmless return'd. *Dryden.*

REBUFF. *n. f.* [*rebuffata*, Fr. *rebuffa*, Italian.] Repercussion;  
quick and sudden resistance.

By ill chance  
The strong *rebuff* of some tumultuous cloud,  
Infus'd with fire and nitre, hurried him  
As many miles aloft. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

To REBUFF. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To beat back; to op-  
pose with sudden violence.

To REBUILD. *v. a.* [*re* and *build*.] To rectify; to restore  
from demolition; to repair.

# REC

The fines imposed there were the more questioned, and re-  
pined against, because they were assigned to the *rebuilding*  
and repairing of St. Paul's church. *Clarendon.*

Fine is the secret, delicate the art,  
To raise the shades of heroes to our view;  
*Rebuild* fall'n empires, and old time renew. *Tickell.*

REBUKABLE. *adj.* [*from rebuke*.] Worthy of reprehension.

And worthy shameful check it were, to stand  
On mere mechanick compliment. *Shakefp. Ant. and Cleop.*

To REBUKE. *v. a.* [*reboucher*, Fr.] To chide; to reprehend;  
to repress by oburgation.

I am asham'd; does not the stone *rebuke* me,  
For being more stone than it? *Shakefp. Winter's Tale.*

He was *rebuked* for his iniquity; the dumb ass, speaking  
with man's voice, forbade the madness of the prophet. *2 Pet.*

My son, despite not thou the chaffening of the Lord, nor  
faint when thou art *rebuked* of him. *Heb. xii. 15.*

The proud he tam'd, the penitent he cheer'd,  
Nor to *rebuke* the rich offender fear'd. *Dryden.*

REBUKE. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]

1. Reprehension; chiding expression; oburgation:  
Why bear you these *rebukes*, and answer not? *Shakefp.*

If he will not yield,  
*Rebuke* and dread correction wait on us,  
And they shall do their office. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*

The channels of waters were seen; at thy *rebuke*, O Lord,  
at the blast of the breath of thy nostrils. *Palm xviii. 15.*

Thy *rebuke* hath broken my heart; I am full of heaviness. *Palm lxxix. 21.*

The *rebukes* and chiding to children, should be in grave  
and dispassionate words. *Locke.*

Shall Cibber's son, without *rebuke*,  
Swear like a lord? *Pope.*

Should vice expect to scape *rebukes*,  
Because its owner is a duke? *Swift's Miscellanies.*

2. In low language, it signifies any kind of check.  
He gave him so terrible a *rebuke* upon the forehead with his  
heel, that he laid him at his length. *L'Estrange.*

REBUKER. *n. f.* [*from rebuke*.] A chider; a reprehender.  
The revolvers are profound to make slaughter, though I  
have been a *rebuker* of them all. *Hosea v. 2.*

REBUS. *n. f.* [*rebus*, Latin.] A word represented by a picture.  
Some citizens, wanting arms, have coined themselves cer-  
tain devices alluding to their names, which we call *rebuses*:  
Maffer Juggle the printer, in many of his books, took, to ex-  
press his name, a nightingale sitting in a bush with a scrole  
in her mouth, wherein was written juggle, juggle, juggle. *Pearce.*

To REBUT. *v. n.* [*rebuter*, Fr.] To retire back. Obsolete.

Themselves too rudely rigorous,  
Attorn'd with the stroke of their own hand,  
Do back *rebut*, and each to other yielded land. *Fa. Queen.*

REBUTTER. *n. f.* An answer to a rejoinder.

To RECALL. *v. a.* [*re* and *call*.] To call back; to call again;  
to revoke.

They who *recall* the church unto that which was at the first,  
must set bounds unto their speeches. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 2.*

If Henry were *recall'd* to life again,  
These news would cause him once more yield the ghost. *Shakefp. Henry VI. p. i.*

Neglected long, the let the secret rest,  
Till lov'd *recall'd* it to her lab'ring breast. *Dryden.*

It is strange the soul should never once *recall* over any of its  
pure native ideas, before it borrowed any thing from the body's  
never any other ideas, but what derive their original from  
that union. *Locke.*

To the churches, wherein they were ordained, they might  
of right be *recalled* as to their proper church, under pain of  
excommunication. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

It is necessary to *recall* to the reader's mind, the desire  
Ulysses has to reach his own country. *Broom's Notes on Odys.*

If princes, whose dominions lie contiguous, be forced to  
draw from those armies which act against France, we must  
hourly expect having those troops *recalled*, which they now  
leave with us in the midst of a siege. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

RECALL. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] Revocation; act or power  
of calling back.

Other decrees  
Against thee are gone forth, without *recall*. *Milton.*

'Tis done, and since 'tis done, 'tis past *recall*;  
And since 'tis past *recall*, must be forgotten. *Dryden.*

To RECAUNT. *v. a.* [*recanto*, Lat.] To retract; to recall;  
to contradict what one has once said or done.

He shall do this, or else I do *recant*  
The pardon that I late pronounced. *Shakefp. Mer. of Ven.*

Ease would *recant* vows made in pain. *Milton.*

If it be thought, that the praise of a translation consists in  
adding new beauties, I shall be willing to *recant*. *Dryden.*

That the legislature should have power to change the suc-  
cession, whenever the necessities of the kingdom require, is  
so useful towards preserving our religion and liberty, that I  
know not how to *recant*. *Swift.*

RECAUNTATION.



## REC

RECANTATION. *n. f.* [from *recant.*] Retraction; declaration contradictory to a former declaration.

She could not see means to join this recantation to the former vow. *Shakef.*

The poor man was imprisoned for this discovery, and forced to make a public recantation. *Stillingfleet.*

RECA'NTER. *n. f.* [from *recant.*] One who recants.

The public body, which doth seldom Play the recanter, feeling in itself A lack of Timon's aid, hath sense withal Of its own fall, restraining aid to Timon. *Shakef.*

TO RECAPITULATE. *v. a.* [recapituler, Fr. *re* and *capitulum*, Lat.] To repeat again distinctly; to detail again.

Hylobares judiciously and retentively recapitulates your main reasonings. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

I have been forced to recapitulate these things, because mankind is not more liable to deceit, than it is willing to continue in a pleasing error. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

RECAPITULATION. *n. f.* [from *recapitulate.*] Detail repeated; distinct repetition of the principal points.

He maketh a recapitulation of the christian churches; among the rest he addeth the ile of Eden by name. *Raleigh.*

Instead of raising any particular uses from the point that has been delivered, let us make a brief recapitulation of the whole. *South.*

RECAPITULATORY. *adj.* [from *recapitulate.*] Repeating again. *Recapitulatory exercises.* *Garretson.*

TO RECA'RRY. *v. a.* [*re* and *carry.*] To carry back.

When the Turks besieged Malta or Rhodes, pigeons carried and recarried letters. *Watson's Angler.*

TO RECE'DE. *v. n.* [*recede*, Latin.]

1. To fall back; to retreat.

A deaf noise of sounds that never cease, Confus'd and chiding, like the hollow roar Of tides, receding from th'insulted shore. *Dryden.*

Scatter'd by winds recede, and wild in forests rove. *Prior.*

All bodies, moved circularly, have a perpetual endeavour to recede from the center, and every moment would fly out in right lines, if they were not violently restrained by contiguous matter. *Bentley.*

2. To desert.

I can be content to recede mth from my own interests and personal rights. *King Charles.*

They hoped that their general assembly would be persuaded to depart from some of their demands; but that, for the present, they had not authority to recede from any one proposition. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

RECEIPT. *n. f.* [*receptum*, Latin.]

1. The act of receiving.

Villain, thou did'st deny the gold's receipt, And told me of a miltres. *Shakef. Com. of Err.*

It must be done upon the receipt of the wound, before the patient's spirits be overheated. *Wise man's Surgery.*

The joy of a monarch for the news of a victory must not be expell'd like the ecstacy of a harlequin, on the receipt of a letter from his miltres. *Dryden.*

2. The place of receiving.

Jesus saw Matthew sitting at the receipt of custom. *Matt.*

3. [*Recepte*, Fr.] A note given, by which money is acknowledged to have been received.

4. Reception; admission.

It is of things heavenly an universal declaration, working in them, whose hearts God inspireth with the due consideration thereof, an habit or disposition of mind, whereby they are made fit vessels, both for the receipt and delivery of whatsoever spiritual perfection. *Hooker, b. v. f. 37.*

5. Reception; welcome.

The same words in my lady Philoclea's mouth might have had a better grace, and perchance have found a gentler receipt. *Shakef.*

6. [From *recipe.*] Prescription of ingredients for any composition.

On's bed of death

Many receipts he gave me, chiefly one Of his old experience th' only darling. *Shakef.*

That Medea could make old men young again, was nothing else, but that, from knowledge of simples, she had a receipt to make white hair black. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Wife leeches will not vain receipts obtrude, While growing pains pronounce the humours crude. *Dryden.*

Some dryly plain, without invention's aid, Write dull receipts how poems may be made. *Pope.*

Scribonius found the receipt in a letter wrote to Tiberius, and was never able to procure the receipt during the emperor's life. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

RECEIVABLE. *adj.* [*recevabile*, Fr. from *recevere.*] Capable of being received. *Diſt.*

TO RECEIVE. *v. a.* [*recevoir*, Fr. from *recevere*, Lat.]

1. To take or obtain any thing as due.

If by this crime he owes the law his life, Why, let the war receive't in valiant gore. *Shakef.*

A certain nobleman went into a far country, to receive for himself a kingdom, and return. *Luke xiv. 12.*

2. To take or obtain from another.

Ye shall receive of me gifts. *Dan. ii. 6.*

Though I should receive a thousand shekels of silver in mine hand, yet would I not put forth mine hand against the king's son. *2 Sam. xvii. 12.*

What? shall we receive good at the hands of God, and shall we not receive evil? *Job ii. 10.*

To them hast thou poured a drink-offering? should I receive comfort in thee? *Is. lvii. 6.*

He that doeth wrong, shall receive for the wrong done; and there is no respect of persons. *Col. iii. 25.*

They lived with the friendship and equality of brethren, received no laws from one another, but lived separately. *Locke.*

3. To take any thing communicated.

Put all in writing that thou givest out, and receivest in. *Ecclef. xlii. 7.*

Draw general conclusions from every particular they meet with: these make little true benefit of history; nay, being of forward and active spirits, receive more harm by it. *Locke.*

The idea of solidity we receive by our touch. *Locke.*

The same inability will every one find, who shall go about to fashion in his understanding any simple idea, not received in by his senses or by reflection. *Locke.*

To conceive the ideas we receive from sensation, consider them, in reference to the different ways, whereby they make their approaches to our minds. *Locke.*

4. To embrace intellectually.

We have set it down as a law, to examine things to the bottom, and not to receive upon credit, or reject upon improbabilities. *Bacon's Natural History.*

In an equal indifferency for all truth; I mean the receiving it, in the love of it, as truth; and in the examination of our principles, and not receiving any for such, till we are fully convinced of their certainty, consists the freedom of the understanding. *Locke.*

5. To allow.

Long received custom forbidding them to do as they did, there was no excuse to justify their act; unless, in the scripture, they could show some law, that did licence them thus to break a received custom. *Hooker, b. ii. f. 5.*

Will it not be received, When we have mark'd with blood those sleepy two, And us'd their very daggers; that they have don't? *Shakef. Macbeth.*

—Who dares receive it other? *Shakef. Macbeth.*

Left any should think that any thing in this number eight creates the diapason; this computation of eight is rather a thing received, than any true computation. *Bacon.*

6. To admit.

When they came to Jerusalem, they were received of the church. *Acts xv. 4.*

Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel, and afterward receive me to glory. *Psaln lxviii. 24.*

Let her be shut out from the camp seven days, and after that received in again. *Numb. xii. 14.*

Free converse with persons of different sects will enlarge our charity towards others, and incline us to receive them into all the degrees of unity and affection, which the word of God requires. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

7. To take as into a vessel.

He was taken up, and a cloud received him out of their sight. *Acts i. 9.*

8. To take into a place or state.

After the Lord had spoken, he was received up into heaven, and sat on the right hand of God. *Mar. xvi. 19.*

9. To conceive in the mind; to take intellectually.

To one of your receiving, Enough is shewn. *Shakef.*

10. To entertain as a guest.

Abundance fit to honour, and receive Our heav'nly stranger. *Milton.*

RECEIVEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *received.*] General allowance.

Others will, upon account of the receivedness of the proposed opinion, think it rather worth to be examined, than acquiesced in. *Boyle.*

RECEIVER. *n. f.* [*recevour*, Fr. from *recevere.*]

1. One to whom any thing is communicated by another.

All the learnings that his time could make him receiver of, he took as we do air. *Shakef. Cymbeline.*

She from whose influence all impression came, But by receivers impotencies lame. *Donne.*

2. One to whom any thing is given or paid.

There is a receiver, who alone handleth the monies. *Bacon.*

In all works of liberality, something more is to be considered, besides the occasion of the givers; and that is the occasion of the receivers. *Spratt.*

Gratitude is a virtue, disposing the mind to an inward sense, and an outward acknowledgement of a benefit received, together with a readiness to return the same, as the occasions of the doer shall require, and the abilities of the receiver extend to. *South.*

REC

## REC

## REC

If one third of the money in trade were locked up, landholders must receive one third less for their goods; a less quantity of money by one third being to be distributed amongst an equal number of receivers. *Locke.*

Wood's halfpence will be offered for six a penny, and the necessary receivers will be losers of two thirds in their pay. *Sto.*

3. One who partakes of the blessed sacrament.

The signification and sense of the sacrament dispose the spirit of the receiver to admit the grace of the spirit of God there conſigned. *Taylor's Worſhip Communicant.*

4. One who cooperates with a robber, by taking the goods which he steals.

This is a great cause of the maintenance of thieves, knowing their receivers always ready; for were there no receivers, there would be no thieves. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

5. The vessel into which spirits are emitted from the still.

These liquors, which the wide receiver fill, Prepar'd with labour, and refin'd with skill, Another course to distant parts begin. *Blackmore.*

Alkaline spirits run in veins down the sides of the receiver in distillations, which will not take fire. *Arbutnot.*

6. The vessel of the air pump, out of which the air is drawn, and which therefore receives any body on which experiments are tried.

The air that in exhausted receivers of air pumps is exhaled from minerals, is as true as to elasticity and density or rarefaction, as that we respire in. *Bentley.*

TO RECELEBRATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *celebrate.*] To celebrate anew.

French air and English verse here wedded lie: Who did this knot compose, Again hath brought the lily to the rose; And with their chained dance, *Ben. Johnson.*

Recelebrates the joyful match.

RECE'NCY. *n. f.* [*recens*, Lat.] Newness; new state.

A schirrus in its recency, whilst it is in its augment, requirer milder applications than the confirmed one. *Wise man.*

RECE'NSION. *n. f.* [*recensio*, Lat.] Enumeration; review.

In this recension of monthly flowers, it is to be understood from its first appearing to its final withering. *Evelyn's Kalen.*

RECE'NT. *adj.* [*recens*, Latin.]

1. New; not of long existence.

The ancients were of opinion, that those parts, where Egypt now is, were formerly sea, and that a considerable portion of that country was recent, and formed out of the mud discharged into the neighbouring sea by the Nile. *Woodward.*

2. Late; not antique.

Among all the great and worthy persons, whereof the memory remaineth, either ancient or recent, there is not one that hath been transported to the mad degree of love. *Bacon.*

3. Fresh; not long diffused from.

Ulysses moves, Urg'd on by want, and recent from the storms, The brackish ooze his manly grace deforms. *Pope.*

RECE'NTLY. *adv.* [from *recent.*] Newly; freshly.

Those tubes, which are most recently made of fluids, are most flexible and most easily lengthened. *Arbutnot.*

RECE'NTNESS. *n. f.* [from *recent.*] Newness; freshness.

This inference of the recentness of mankind from the recentness of these apothoses of gentile deities, seems too weak to bear up this supposition of the novitas humani generis. *Hale.*

RECE'PTACLE. *n. f.* [*receptaculum*, Lat.] A vessel or place into which any thing is received.

When the sharpness of death was overcome, he then opened heaven, as well to believing gentiles as Jews: heaven till then was no receptacle to the souls of either. *Hooker.*

The county of Tipperary, the only county palatine in Ireland, is by abuse of some bad ones made a receptacle to rob the rest of the counties about it. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

As in a vault, an ancient receptacle, Where for these many hundred years, the bones Of all my buried ancestors are packt. *Shakef.*

The eye of the soul, or receptacle of sapience and divine knowledge. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Left paradise a receptacle prove To spirits foul, and all my trees their prey. *Milton.*

Their intelligence, put in at the top of the horn, shall convey it into a little receptacle at the bottom. *Addison.*

These are conveniences to private persons; instead of being receptacles for the truly poor, they tempt men to pretend poverty, in order to share the advantages. *Atterbury.*

Though the supply from this great receptacle below be continual and alike to all the globe; yet when it arrives near the surface, where the heat is not so uniform, it is subject to vicissitudes. *Woodward.*

RECEP'TILITY. *n. f.* [*receptus*, Lat.] Possibility of receiving.

The peripatetic matter is a pure unactuated power; and this conſected vacuum a mere receptibility. *Glanvill.*

RECEP'TARY. *n. f.* [*receptus*, Lat.] Thing received. Not in use.

They, which behold the present state of things, cannot condemn our sober enquiries in the doubtful apertencies of arts and receptivities of philosophy. *Brown.*

RECEP'TION. *n. f.* [*receptus*, Latin.]

1. The act of receiving.

Both serve completely for the reception and communication of learned knowledge. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

In this animal are found parts official unto nutrition, which were its aliment the empty reception of air, provisions had been superfluous. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. The state of being received.

3. Admission of any thing communicated.

Causes, according still To the reception of their matter, act; Not to th' extent of their own sphere. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

In some animals, the avenues, provided by nature for the reception of sensations, are few, and the perception, they are received with, obscure and dull. *Locke.*

4. Readmission.

All hope is lost Of my reception into grace. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

5. The act of containing.

I cannot survey this world of fluid matter, without thinking on the hand that first poured it out, and made a proper channel for its reception. *Addison.*

6. Treatment at first coming; welcome; entertainment.

This succession of so many powerful methods being farther prescribed by God, have found so discouraging a reception, that nothing but the violence of storming or battery can pretend to prove successful. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Pretending to consult About the great reception of their king, Thither to come. *Milton.*

7. Opinion generally admitted.

Philosophers, who have quitted the popular doctrines of their countries, have fallen into as extravagant opinions, as even common reception countenanced. *Locke.*

8. Recovery.

He was right glad of the French king's reception of those towns from Maximilian. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

RECEP'TIVE. *adj.* [*receptus*, Lat.] Having the quality of admitting what is communicated.

The soul being, as it is active, perfected by love of that infinite good, shall, as it is receptive, be also perfected with those supernatural passions of joy, peace and delight. *Hooker.*

The pretended first matter is capable of all forms, and the imaginary space is receptive of all bodies. *Glanvill.*

RECEP'TORY. *adj.* [*receptus*, Lat.] Generally or popularly admitted.

Although therein be contained many excellent things, and verified upon his own experience, yet are there many also receptory, and will not endure the test. *Brown.*

RECE'SS. *n. f.* [*recessus*, Latin.]

1. Retirement; retreat; withdrawing; secession.

What tumults could not do, an army must; my recess hath given them confidence that I may be conquered. *K. Charles.*

Fair Thames she haunts, and ev'ry neighb'ring grove, Sacred to soft recess and gentle love. *Prior.*

2. Departure.

We come into the world, and know not how; we live in it in a self-necience, and go hence again, and are ignorant of our recess. *Glanvill's Scetf.*

3. Place of retirement; place of secrecy; private abode.

This happy place, our sweet Recess, and only consolation left. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The deep recesses of the grove he gain'd. *Dryden.*

I wish that a crowd of bad writers do not rush into the quiet of your recesses. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

4. [Recess, Fr.] Perhaps an abstract of the proceedings of an imperial diet.

In the imperial chamber, the proctors have a florin taxed and allowed them for every substantial recess. *Ayliffe.*

5. Departure into privacy.

The great seraphick lords and cherubim, In close recess, and secret conclave sat. *Milton.*

In the recess of the jury, they are to consider their evidence. *Hale.*

6. Remission or suspension of any procedure.

On both sides they made rather a kind of recess, than a breach of treaty, and concluded upon a truce. *Bacon.*

I conceived this parliament would find work, with convenient recesses, for the first three years. *King Charles.*

7. Removal to distance.

Whatsoever sign the sun possessed, whose recess or vicinity defineth the quarters of the year, those of our seasons were actually existent. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

8. Privacy; secrecy of abode.

Good verse, recess and solitude requires; And ease from cares, and undisturb'd desires. *Dryden.*

In their mysteries, and most secret recesses, and adyta of their religion, their heathen priests betrayed and led their votaries into all the most horrid unnatural sins. *Hammond.*

Every scholar should acquaint himself with a superficial scheme of all the sciences, yet there is no necessity for every man of learning to enter into their difficulties and deep recesses. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

REC'ESSION.

## REC

Both serve completely for the reception and communication of learned knowledge. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

In this animal are found parts official unto nutrition, which were its aliment the empty reception of air, provisions had been superfluous. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. The state of being received.

3. Admission of any thing communicated.

Causes, according still To the reception of their matter, act; Not to th' extent of their own sphere. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

In some animals, the avenues, provided by nature for the reception of sensations, are few, and the perception, they are received with, obscure and dull. *Locke.*

4. Readmission.

All hope is lost Of my reception into grace. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

5. The act of containing.

I cannot survey this world of fluid matter, without



## REC

RECESSION. *n. f.* [*recessio*, Lat.] The act of retreating.  
To RECHARGE. *v. a.* [*recharger*, Fr. *re and charge*.] To change again.

Those endowed with foresight, work with facility; others are perpetually changing and recharging their work. *Dryden.*  
To RECHARGE. *v. a.* [*recharger*, Fr. *re and charge*.]

1. To accuse in return.  
The fault, that we find with them, is, that they over-much abridge the church of her power in these things: whereupon they recharge us, as if in these things we gave the church a liberty, which hath no limits or bounds. *Hooker.*  
2. To attack anew.

They charge, recharge, and all along the sea  
They drive, and squander the huge Belgian fleet. *Dryden.*

RECHARGE. *n. f.* Among hunters, a lesson which the hunt-man winds on the horn, when the hounds have lost their game, to call them back from pursuing a counterfence. *Bail.*

That a woman conceived me, I thank her; but that I will have a recharge winded in my forehead, or hang my bugle in an invisible baldrick, all women shall pardon me. *Shaksp.*

RECIDIVATION. *n. f.* [*recidivus*, Lat.] Backsliding; falling again.

Our renewed obedience is still most indispensably required, though mixed with much of weakness, frailties, recidivations, to make us capable of pardon. *Hammond's Pract. Cat.*

RECIDIVOUS. *adj.* [*recidivus*, Lat.] Subject to fall again.

RECIPE. *n. f.* [*recipe*, Lat. the term used by physicians, when they direct ingredients.] A medical prescription.

I should enjoin you travel; for absence doth in a kind remove the cause, and answers the physicians first recipe, vomiting and purging; but this would be too harsh. *Suckling.*

Th' apothecary train is wholly blind,  
From files a random recipe they take,  
And many deaths of one prescription make. *Dryden.*

RECIPIENT. *n. f.* [*recipiens*, Latin.] Temple.

1. The receiver; that to which any thing is communicated.

Though the images, or whatever else is the cause of sense, may be alike as from the object, yet may the representations be varied according to the nature of the recipient. *Glarwill.*

2. [Recipient, Fr.] The vessel into which spirits are driven by the still.

The form of sound words, dissolved by chymical preparation, ceases to be nutritive; and after all the labours of the alembick, leaves in the recipient a fretting corrosive. *D. of Pie.*

RECIPROCAL. *adj.* [*reciprocus*, Lat. *reciprocus*, Fr.] Acting in vicissitude; alternate.

Corruption is reciprocal to generation; and they two are as nature's two boundaries, and guides to life and death. *Bacon.*

What if that light,  
To the terrestrial moon be as a star,  
Enlight'ning her by day, as the by night,  
This earth? reciprocal, if land be there,  
Fields and inhabitants. *Milton.*

2. Mutual; done by each to each.

Where there's no hope of a reciprocal aid, there can be no reason for the mutual obligation. *L'Estrange.*

In reciprocal duties, the failure on one side justifies not a failure on the other. *Clarissa.*

3. Mutually interchangeable.

These two rules will render a definition reciprocal with the thing defined; which, in the schools, signifies, that the definition may be used in the place of the thing defined. *Watts.*

4. In geometry, reciprocal proportion is, when, in four numbers, the fourth number is so much lesser than the second, as the third is greater than the first, and vice versa. *Harris.*

According to the laws of motion, if the bulk and activity of aliment and medicines are in reciprocal proportion, the effect will be the same. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

RECIPROCALLY. *adv.* [from reciprocal.] Mutually; interchangeably.

His mind and place  
Infecting one another reciprocally. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

Make the bodies appear enlightened by the shadows which bound the light, which cause it to repose for some space of time; and reciprocally the shadows may be made sensible by enlightening your ground. *Dryden.*

If the distance be about the hundredth part of an inch, the water will rise to the height of about an inch; and if the distance be greater or less in any proportion, the height will be reciprocally proportional to the distance very nearly: for the attractive force of the glasses is the same, whether the distance between them be greater or less; and the weight of the water drawn up is the same, if the height of it be reciprocally proportional to the height of the glasses. *Newton's Opticks.*

Those two particles do reciprocally affect each other with the same force and vigour, as they would do at the same distance in any other situation. *Bentley.*

RECIPROCALNESS. *n. f.* [from reciprocal.] Mutual return; alternateness.

The reciprocalness of the injury ought to allay the displeasure at it. *Decay of Piety.*

To RECIPROCATE. *v. n.* [*reciprocus*, Lat. *reciprocus*, Fr.] To act interchangeably; to alternate.

One brawny smith the puffing bellows plies,  
And draws, and blows reciprocating air. *Dryden.*

From whence the quick reciprocating breath,  
The lobe adhesive, and the sweat of death. *Sevel.*

RECIPROCATION. *n. f.* [*reciprocatio*, from *reciprocus*, Lat.] Alternation; action interchanged.

Bodies may be altered by heat, and yet no such reciprocation of rarefaction, condensation and separation. *Bacon.*

That Aristotle drowned himself in Euripus, as departing to resolve the cause of its reciprocation or ebb and flow seven times a day, is generally believed. *Brown.*

Where the bottom of the sea is owze or sand, it is by the motion of the waters, so far as the reciprocation of the sea extends to the bottom, brought to a level. *Roy.*

The systole resembles the forcible bending of a spring, and the diastole its flying out again to its natural size: what is the principal efficient of this reciprocation? *Roy.*

RECISION. *n. f.* [*recisus*, Lat.] The act of cutting off.

RECITAL. *n. f.* [from recite.]

1. Repetition; rehearsal.

The last are repetitions and recitals of the first. *Debam.*

This often lets him on empty boasts, and betrays him into vain fantastick recitals of his own performances. *Addison.*

2. Enumeration.

To make the rough recital aptly chime,  
Or bring the sum of Gallia's loss to rhyme,  
Is mighty hard. *Prior.*

RECITATION. *n. f.* [from recite.] Repetition; rehearsal.

If menaces of scripture fall upon men's persons, if they are but the recitations and descriptions of God's decreed wrath, and those decrees and that wrath have no respect to the actual sins of men; why should terrors restrain me from sin, when present advantage invites me to it? *Hammond.*

He used philosophical arguments and recitations. *Temple.*

RECITATIVE. *n. f.* [from recite.] A kind of tuneful pronunciation, more musical than common speech, and less than song; chaunt.

He introduced the examples of moral virtue, writ in verse, and performed in recitative music. *Dryden.*

By singing peers upheld on either hand,  
Then thus in quaint recitative spoke. *Dunciad, b. iv.*

To RECITE. *v. a.* [*recito*, Lat. *recitor*, Fr.] To rehearse; to repeat; to enumerate; to tell over.

While Telephus's youthful charms,  
His rosy neck, and winding arms,  
With endless rapture you recite,  
And in the tender name delight. *Addison.*

The thoughts of gods let Granville's verse recite,  
And bring the scenes of op'ning fate to light. *Pope.*

If we will recite nine hours in ten,  
You lose your patience. *Pope's Epistles of Horace.*

RECITE. *n. f.* [*recit*, Fr. from the verb.] Recital. Not in use.

This added to all former recites or observations of long-lived races, makes it easy to conclude, that health and long life are the blessings of the poor as well as rich. *Temple.*

To RECK. *v. n.* [*reccan*, Saxon.] To care; to heed; to mind; to rate at much; to be in care. Out of use. *Reck* is still retained in Scotland.

Thou'st but a lazy loarde,  
And reck'st much of thy twinkle,  
That with fond terms and wittles words,  
To bleer mine eyes do'tt think. *Spenser.*

Good or bad,  
What do I reck, fith that he dy'd entire. *Fairy Queen.*

I rack as little what betideth me,  
As much I wish all good befotune you. *Shaksp.*

Of night or loneliness it racks me not;  
I fear the dread events that dog them both,  
Left some ill-greeting touch attempt the person  
Of our unowned sister. *Milton.*

With that care lost  
Went all his fear; of God, or hell or worse  
He rack'd not. *Milton.*

To RECK. *v. a.* To heed; to care for.

This son of mine, not recking danger, and neglecting the present good way he was in of doing himself good, came hither to do this kind office to my unpeackable grief. *Sidney.*

If I do lose thee, I do lose a thing,  
That none but fools would rack. *Shaksp.*

Do not you as ungracious parsons do,  
Who shew the steep and thorny way to heav'n;  
Yet like unthinking reckless libertines,  
That in the soft path of dalliance treads,  
Recks not his own rede. *Shaksp.*

RECKLESS. *adj.* [from *reck*; *reccleas*, Saxon.] Careless; heedless; mindless; untouched. See RECK.

It made the king as reckless, as they diligent. *Sidney.*

I'll after, more to be reveng'd of Eglamour  
Than for the love of reckless Silvia. *Shaksp.*

He apprehends death no more dreadfully, but as a drunken sleep; careless, reckless, and fearless of what's past, present or to come; insensible of mortality and desperately mortal. *Shaksp.*

Next

## REC

Next this was drawn the reckless cities flame,  
When a strange hell pour'd down from heaven there came. *Cowley.*

RECKLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *reck*. This word in the seventeenth article is erroneously written *wretchless*.] Carelessness; negligence.

Over many good fortunes began to breed a proud reckless in them. *Sidney.*

To RECKON. *v. a.* [*reccan*, Saxon; *rekenen*, Dutch.]

1. To number; to count.

The priest shall reckon unto him the money according to the years that remain, and it shall be abated. *Lev. xxvii. 18.*

Numb'ring of his virtues praise,  
Death lost the reckoning of his days. *Croshaw.*

When are questions belonging to all finite existences by us reckoned from some known parts of this sensible world, and from some certain epochs marked out by motions in it. *Locke.*

The freezing of water, or the blowing of a plant, returning at equidistant periods, would as well serve men to reckon their years by, as the motions of the sun. *Locke.*

I reckoned above two hundred and fifty on the outside of the church, though I only told three sides of it. *Addison.*

Would the Dutch be content with the military government and revenues, and reckon it among what shall be thought necessary for their barrier? *Swift's Miscellanies.*

A multitude of cities are reckoned up by the geographers, particularly by Ptolemy. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

2. To esteem; to account.

Where we cannot be persuaded that the will of God is, we should far reject the authority of men, as to reckon it nothing. *Hooker.*

Varro's aviary is still so famous, that it is reckoned for one of those notables, which men of foreign nations record. *Watt.*

For him I reckon not in high estate;  
But thee, whose strength, while virtue was her mate,  
Might have subdu'd the earth. *Milton's Agonistes.*

People, young and raw, and lost-natured, are apt to think it an easy thing to gain love, and reckon their own friendship a sure price of another man's; but when experience shall have shewn them the hardness of most hearts, the hollowiness of others and the baseness of all, they will find that a friend is the gift of God, and that he only, who made hearts, can unite them. *South's Sermons.*

3. To assign in an account.

To him that worketh is the reward not reckoned of grace, but of debt. *Romans iv. 4.*

To RECKON. *v. n.*

1. To compute; to calculate.

We may fairly reckon, that this first age of apostles, with that second generation of many who were their immediate converts, extended to the middle of the second century. *Add.*

2. To state an account.

We shall not spend a large expence of time,  
Before we reckon with your several loves,  
And make us even with you. *Shaksp.*

3. To charge to account.

I call posterity  
Into the debt, and reckon on her head. *Benj. Johnson.*

4. To pay a penalty.

If they fail in their bounden duty, they shall reckon for it one day. *Sander's Judgment.*

5. To call to punishment.

God suffers the most grievous sins of particular persons to go unpunished in this world, because his justice will have another opportunity to meet and reckon with them. *Tillotson.*

6. [Compter sur, Fr.] To lay streis or dependance upon.

You reckon upon loving your friends kindness, when you have sufficiently convinced them, they can never hope for any of yours. *Temple's Miscellanies.*

RECKONER. *n. f.* [from *reckon*.] One who computes; one who calculates cost.

Reckoners without their host must reckon twice. *Camden.*

RECKONING. *n. f.* [from *reckon*.]

1. Computation; calculation.

2. Account of time.

Can't thou their reckonings keep? the time compute?  
When their twain bellies shall enlarge their fruit. *Sandys.*

3. Accounts of debtor and creditor.

They that know how their own reck'ning goes,  
Account not what they have, but what they lose. *Daniel.*

It is with a man and his conscience, as with one man and another; even reckoning makes lasting friends; and the way to make reckonings even, is to make them often. *South.*

4. Money charged by an host.

His industry is up stairs and down; his eloquence the parcel of a reckoning. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

When a man's verses cannot be understood, it strikes a man more dead than a great reckoning in a little room. *Shaksp.*

A coin would have a nobler use than to pay a reckoning. *Add.*

5. Account taken.

There was no reckoning made with them of the money delivered into their hand. *2 Kings.*

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Next

## REC

6. Esteem; account; estimation.

Beauty, though in as great excellency in yourself as in any, yet you make no further reckoning of it, than of an outward fading benefit nature bestowed. *Sidney.*

Were they all of as great account as the best among them, with us notwithstanding they ought not to be of such reckoning, that their opinion should cause the laws of the church to give place. *Hooker's Preface.*

To RECLAIM. *v. a.* [*reclamo*, Latin.]

1. To reform; to correct.

He spared not the heads of any mischievous practices, but shewed sharp judgment on them for ensample sake, that all the meaner sort, which were infected with that evil, might, by terror thereof, be reclaimed and saved. *Spenser.*

This error whoever is able to reclaim, he shall save more in one summer, than Themison destroy'd in any autumn. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Reclaim your wife from strolling up and down  
To all affizes. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

'Tis the intention of providence, in all the various expressions of his goodness, to reclaim mankind, and to engage their obedience. *Rogers's Sermons.*

The penal laws in being against papists have been found ineffectual, and rather confirm than reclaim men from their errors. *Swift.*

2. [Reclamer, Fr.] To reduce to the state desired.

It was for him to hasten to let his people see, that he meant to govern by law, howsoever he came in by the sword; and



## REC

3. A bond of record testifying the recognizer to owe unto the recognizee a certain sum of money; and is acknowledged in some court of record: and those that are mere recognizances are not sealed but enrolled: It is also used for the verdict of the twelve men empanelled upon an affize. *Cowel.*

The English should not marry with any Irish, unless bound by recognizance with sureties, to continue loyal. *Davies.*

TO RECOGNISE. *v. a.* [*recognisco*, Lat.]

1. To acknowledge; to recover and avow knowledge of any person or thing.

The British cannon formidably roars,  
While starting from his oozy bed,  
Th' asserted ocean rears his reverend head,  
To view and recognize his ancient lord. *Dryden.*

Then first he recognis'd th' æthereal guest,  
Wonder and joy alternate fire his breast. *Pope.*

2. To review; to reexamine.

However their causes speed in your tribunals, Christ will recognize them at a greater. *Saunders.*

RECOGNISER. *n. f.* He in whose favour the bond is drawn.

RECOGNISOR. *n. f.* He who gives the recognizance.

RECOGNITION. *n. f.* [*recognitio*, Latin.]

1. Review; renovation of knowledge.

The virtues of some being thought expedient to be annually had in remembrance, brought in a fourth kind of public reading, whereby the lives of such saints had, at the time of their yearly memorials, solemn recognition in the church of God. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 20.*

2. Knowledge confessed.

Every species of fancy hath three modes; recognition of a thing, as present; memory of it, as past; and foresight of it, as to come. *Greene's Cosmol.*

3. Acknowledgment.

If the recognition or acknowledgment of a final concord, upon any writ of covenant finally, be taken by justice of affize, and the yearly value of those lands be declared by affidavit made before the same justice; then is the recognition and value signed with the hand-writing of that justice. *Bacon.*

TO RECOIL. *v. n.* [*recoil*, Fr.]

1. To rush back in consequence of resistance, which cannot be overcome by the force impressed.

The very thought of my revenges that way  
Recoil upon me; in himself too mighty. *Shakespeare.*

Revenge, at first though sweet,  
Bitter ere long, back on itself recoils. *Milton.*

Amazement seiz'd  
All th' host of heav'n, back they recoil'd, afraid  
At first. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

Evil on itself shall back recoil. *Milton.*

Who in deep mines for hidden knowledge toils,  
Like guns o'ercharg'd, breaks, misfires or recoils. *Denham.*

My hand's to soft, his heart so hard,  
The blow recoils, and hurts me while I strike! *Dryden.*

Whatever violence may be offered to nature, by endeavouring to reason men into a contrary persuasion, nature will still recoil, and at last return to itself. *Tillotson.*

2. To fall back.

Ye both forewearing be; therefore a while  
I read you rest, and to your bowers recoil. *Fairy Queen.*

Ten paces huge  
He back recoil'd; the tenth on bended knee,  
His massy spear upstay'd. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vi.*

3. To fail; to shrink.

A good and virtuous nature may recoil  
In an imperial charge. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

TO RECOIN. *v. a.* [*re* and *coin*.] To coin over again.

Among the Romans, to preserve great events upon their coins, when any particular piece of money grew very scarce, it was often recoined by a succeeding emperor. *Addison.*

RECOINAGE. *n. f.* [*re* and *coinage*.] The act of coining anew.

The mint gained upon the late statute, by the recoining of groats and half-groats, now twelvespences and sixpences. *Bacon.*

TO RECOLLECT. *v. a.* [*recollectus*, Lat.]

1. To recover to memory.

It did relieve my passion much;  
More than light airs and recollected terms  
Of these most brisk and giddy-paced times. *Shakespeare.*

Recall'd every day the things seen, heard, or read, which made any addition to your understanding. *Watts's Logic.*

2. To recover reason or resolution.

The Tyrian queen  
Admir'd his fortunes, more admir'd the man;  
Then recollected blood. *Dryden's Æneis.*

3. To gather what is scattered; to gather again.

Now that God hath made his light radiate in his word,  
men may recollect those scattered divine beams, and kindling with them the topics proper to warm our affections, enflame holy zeal. *Boyle.*

RECOLLECTION. *n. f.* [*from recollect*.] Recovery of notion; revival in the memory.

Recollection is when an idea is sought after by the mind, and with pain and endeavour found, and brought again in view. *Locke.*

## REC

Let us take care that we sleep not without such a recollection of the actions of the day as may represent any thing that is remarkable, as matter of sorrow or thanksgiving. *Taylor.*

The last image of that troubled heap,  
When sense subsides, and fancy sports in sleep,  
Though past the recollection of the thought,  
Becomes the stuff of which our dream is wrought. *Pope.*

TO RECOMFORT. *v. a.* [*re* and *comfort*.]

1. To comfort or console again.

What place is there left, we may hope our woes to recomfort. *Sidney, b. i.*

Ne'er through an arch so hurried the blown tides,  
As the recomforted through th' gates. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*

As one from sad dismay  
Recomforted, and, after thoughts disturb'd,  
Submitting to what seem'd remedies. *Milton.*

2. To give new strength.

In strawberries, it is usual to help the ground with muck; and likewise to recomfort it sometimes with muck put to the roots; but to water with muck water is not practised. *Bacon.*

TO RECOMMENCE. *v. a.* [*recommencere*, Fr. *re* and *commence*.]

To begin anew.

TO RECOMMEND. *v. a.* [*recommender*, Fr. *re* and *commend*.]

1. To praise to advantage.

Mecenas recommended Virgil and Horace to Augustus, whose praises helped to make him popular while alive, and after his death have made him precious to posterity. *Dryden.*

A decent boldness ever meets with friends,  
Succeeds, and ev'n a stranger recommends. *Pope.*

2. To make acceptable.

They had been recommended to the grace of God. *Acts xiv.*

RECOMMENDABLE. *adj.* [*recommendabile*, Fr. *from recommend*.]

Worthy of recommendation or praise.

Though these pursuits should make out no pretence to advantage, yet, upon the account of honour, they are recommendable. *Glaswill's Preface to Sculp.*

RECOMMENDATION. *n. f.* [*recommendation*, Fr. *from recommend*.]

1. The act of recommending.

2. That which secures to one a kind reception from another.

Poplicola's doors were opened on the outside, to save the people even the common civility of asking entrance; where misfortune was a powerful recommendation; and where want itself was a powerful mediator. *Dryden.*

RECOMMENDATORY. *adj.* [*from recommend*.] That which commends to another.

Verbes recommendatory they have commanded me to prefix before my book. *Swift.*

RECOMMENDER. *n. f.* [*from recommend*.] One who recommends.

St. Chrysostom, as great a lover and recommender of the solitary state as he was, declares it to be no proper school for those who are to be leaders of Christ's flock. *Atterbury.*

TO COMMIT. *v. a.* [*re* and *commit*.] To commit anew.

When they had bailed the twelve bishops, who were in the Tower, the house of commons expostulated with them, and caused them to be recommitted. *Clarendon.*

TO RECOMPACT. [*re* and *compact*.] To join anew.

Repair  
And recompact my scatter'd body. *Donne.*

TO RECOMPENSE. *v. a.* [*recompensere*, Fr. *re* and *compensere*, Lat.]

1. To repay; to requite.

Continue faithful, and we will recompense you. *1 Mac. x.*

Hear from heaven, and requite the wicked, by recompensing his way upon his own head. *2 Chron. vi. 23.*

2. To give in requital.

Thou wast begot of them, and how canst thou recompense them the things they have done for thee! *Ecclesiast. viii. 28.*

Recompense to no man evil for evil. *Rom. xii. 17.*

3. To compensate; to make up by something equivalent.

French wheat, which is bearded, requirerh the best soil, recompensing the same with a profitable plenty. *Carew.*

Solyman, willing them to be of good cheer, said, that he would in short time find occasion for them to recompense that disgrace, and again to shew their approved valour. *Kneller.*

He is long ripening, but then his maturity, and the complement thereof, recompenseth the slowness of his maturation. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

4. To redeem; to pay for.

If the man have no kinsman to recompense the trespass unto, let it be recompensed unto the Lord. *Numb. v. 8.*

RECOMPENSE. *n. f.* [*recompense*, Fr. *from the verb*.]

Thou'rt so far before,  
That swiftest wing of recompense is slow *Shakespeare.*

2. Equivalent; compensation.

Wife men thought the vast advantage from their learning and integrity an ample recompense for any inconvenience from their passion. *Clarendon.*

Your mother's wrongs a recompense shall meet,  
I lay my sceptre at her daughter's feet. *Dryden.*

RECOMPLEMENT.

## REC

RECOMPLEMENT. *n. f.* [*re* and *complement*.] New complement.

Although I had a purpose to make a particular digest or re-complement of the laws, I laid it aside. *Bacon.*

TO RECOMPOSE. *v. a.* [*recomposere*, Fr. *re* and *composere*.]

1. To settle or quiet anew.

Elijah was so transported, that he could not receive answer from God, till by music he was recomposed. *Taylor.*

2. To form or adjust anew.

We produced a lovely purple, which we can destroy or recompose at pleasure, by severing or reapproaching the edges of the two irises. *Boyle on Colours.*

RECOMPOSITION. *n. f.* [*re* and *composition*.] Composition renewed.

TO RECONCILE. *v. a.* [*reconciliere*, Fr. *reconcilio*, Lat.]

1. To make to like again.

This noble passion,  
Child of integrity, hath from my soul  
Wip'd the black scruples, reconcil'd my thoughts  
To thy good truth and honour. *Shakespeare.*

Submit to Caesar;  
And reconcile thy mighty soul to life. *Addison's Cato.*

2. To make to be liked again.

Many wise men, who knew the treasurer's talent in removing prejudice, and reconciling himself to wavering affections, believ'd the loss of the duke was unfeasonable. *Clarendon.*

He that has accustomed himself to take up with what easily offers itself, has reason to fear he shall never reconcile himself to the fatigue of turning things in his mind, to discover their more retired secrets. *Locke.*

2. To make any thing consistent.

The great men among the ancients understood how to reconcile manual labour with affairs of state. *Locke.*

Questions of right and wrong  
Which though our consciences have reconciled,  
My learning cannot answer. *Southern's Spartan Dame.*

Some figures monstrous and misshap'd appear,  
Consider'd singly, or beheld too near;  
Which but proportion'd to their light or place,  
Due distance reconciles to form and grace. *Pope.*

3. To restore to favour.

So thou shalt do for every one that ereth and is simple, so shall ye reconcile the house. *Ezek. xlv. 20.*

Let him live before thee reconcil'd. *Milton.*

RECONCILEABLE. *adj.* [*reconciliable*, Fr. *from reconcile*.]

1. Capable of renewed kindness.

2. Consistent; possible to be made consistent.

What we did was against the dictates of our own conscience; and consequently never makes that act reconcileable with a regenerate estate, which otherwise would not be so. *Hammond.*

The different accounts of the numbers of ships are reconcileable, by supposing that some spoke of the men of war only, and others added the transports. *Arbutnot.*

The bones, to be the most convenient, ought to have been as light, as was reconcileable with sufficient strength. *Cbeysne.*

RECONCILEABLENESS. *n. f.* [*from reconcileable*.]

1. Consistence; possibility to be reconciled.

The cylinder is an inanimate lifeless trunk, which hath nothing of choice or will in it; and therefore cannot be a fit resemblance to shew the reconcileableness of fate with choice. *Hammond.*

Discerning how the several parts of scripture are fitted to several times, persons and occurrences, we shall discover not only a reconcileableness, but a friendship and perfect harmony betwixt texts, that here seem most at variance. *Boyle.*

2. Disposition to renew love.

RECONCILEMENT. *n. f.* [*from reconcile*.]

1. Reconciliation; renewal of kindness; favour restored.

No cloud  
Of anger shall remain; but peace assur'd  
And reconciliation. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.*

Creature so fair! his reconciliation seeking,  
Whom the had dispos'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

2. Friendship renewed.

Injury went beyond all degree of reconciliation. *Sidney.*

On one side great reserve, and very great resentment on the other, have enflamed animosities, so as to make all reconciliation impracticable. *Swift.*

RECONCILER. *n. f.* [*from reconcile*.]

1. One who renews friendship between others.

2. One who discovers the consistence between propositions.

Part of the world know how to accommodate St. James and St. Paul, better than some late reconcilers. *Norris.*

RECONCILIATION. *n. f.* [*reconciliatio*, from *re* and *concilio*, Lat. *reconciliation*, Fr.]

1. Renewal of friendship.

2. Agreement of things seemingly opposite; solution of seeming contraries.

These distinctions of the fear of God give us a clear and easy reconciliation of those seeming inconsistencies of scripture, with respect to this affection. *Rogers.*

## REC

3. Attonement; expiation.

He might be a merciful and faithful high priest to make reconciliation for sin. *Heb. ii. 17.*

TO RECONDENSE. *v. a.* [*re* and *condense*.] To condense anew.

In the heads of hills and necks of colps, such vapours quickly are by a very little cold recondens'd into water. *Boyle.*

RECONDITE. *adj.* [*reconditus*, Lat.] Secret; profound; abstruse.

A disagreement between thought and expression seldom happens, but among men of more recondite studies and deep learning. *Felton on the Clafficks.*

TO RECONDUCT. *v. a.* [*reconduis*, Fr. *reconductus*, Lat. *re* and *conduct*.] To conduct again.

Wander'st thou within this lucid orb,  
And stray'd from those fair fields of light above,  
Amidst this new creation want'st a guide,  
To reconduct thy steps? *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

TO RECONJOIN. *v. a.* [*re* and *conjoin*.] To join anew.

Some liquors, although colourless themselves, when elevated into exhalations, exhibit a conspicuous colour, which they lose again when rejoin'd into a liquor. *Boyle.*

TO RECONQUER. *v. a.* [*reconquerir*, Fr. *re* and *conquer*.] To conquer again.

Chatterton undertook to reconquer Orier. *Davies.*

TO RECONVENE. *v. n.* [*re* and *convene*.] To assemble anew.

A worse accident fell out about the time of the two houses reconvening, which made a wonderful impression. *Clarendon.*

TO RECONSECRATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *consecrate*.] To consecrate anew.

If a church should be consumed by fire, it shall, in such a case, be reconsecrated. *Ayliffe's Pavegen.*

TO RECONVEY. *v. a.* [*re* and *convey*.] To convey again.

As rivers lost in seas, some secret vein  
Thence recovery, there to be lost again. *Denham.*

TO RECORDE. *v. a.* [*recondere*, Lat. *recondere*, Fr.]

1. To register any thing so that its memory may not be lost.

I made him my book, where my soul recorded  
The history of all my secret thoughts. *Shakespeare.*

He shall record a gift  
Here in the court, of all he dies posses'd,  
Unto his son Lorenzo. *Shakespeare.*

Those things that are recorded of him and his impiety, are written in the chronicles. *1 Esdr. i. 42.*

I call heaven and earth to record this day against you, that I have set before you life and death. *Deut. xxx. 20.*

They gave complex ideas names, that they might the more easily record and discourse of those things they were daily conversant in. *Locke.*

2. To celebrate; to cause to be remembered solemnly.

They long'd to see the day, to hear the lark,  
Record her hymns, and chant her carols blest. *Fairfax.*

So ev'n and morn record'd the third day. *Milton.*

RECORD. *n. f.* [*recondere*, Fr. *from the verb*.] The accent of the noun is indifferently on either syllable; of the verb always on the last. Register; authentick memorial.

Is it upon record? or else reported  
Successively, from age to age? *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

It cannot be

The Volscians dare break with us.  
—We have record that very well it can;  
And three examples of the like have been. *Shakespeare.*

The king made a record of these things, and Mardocheus wrote thereof. *Ezra. xii. 4.*

An ark, and in the ark his testimony,  
The records of his covenant. *Milton.*

Of such a goddess no time leaves record,  
Who burn'd the temple where she was ador'd. *Dryden.*

If he affirms such a monarchy continued to the flood, I would know what records he has it from. *Locke.*

Though the attested copy of a record be good proof, yet the copy of a copy never so well attested will not be admitted as a proof in judicature. *Locke.*

Thy elder look, great Janus! cast  
Into the long records of ages past;  
Review the years in fairest action dress'd. *Prior.*

RECORDATION. *n. f.* [*recordatio*, Lat.] Remembrance. Not in use.

I never shall have length of life enough,  
To rain upon remembrance with mine eyes,  
That it may grow and spout as high as heav'n  
For recordation to my noble husband. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*

Make a recordation to my soul  
Of every syllable that here was spoke. *Shakespeare.*

A man of the primitive temper, when the church by lowliness did flourish in high examples, which I have inserted as a due recordation of his virtues, having been much obliged to him for many favours. *Watson.*

RECORDE. *n. f.* [*from record*.]

1. One whose business is to register any events.

I but your recorder am in this,  
Or mouth and speaker of the universe,



## REC

2. The keeper of the rolls in a city.  
I ask'd, what meant this wilful silence?  
His answer was, the people were not us'd  
To be spoke to except by the recorder. *Shakefp. Rich. III.*  
The office of recorder to this city being vacant, five or six  
persons are soliciting to succeed him. *Swift.*
3. A kind of flute; a wind instrument.  
The shepherds went among them, and sang an eclogue,  
while the other shepherds, pulling out recorders, which pos-  
selt the place of pipes, accorded their musick to the others  
voice. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
In a recorder, the three uppermost holes yield one tone,  
which is a note lower than the tone of the first three. *Bacon.*  
The figures of recorders, and flutes and pipes are straight;  
but the recorder hath a less bore and a greater above and  
below. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- TO RECOU'CH. *v. n.* [re and couch.] To lie down again.  
Thou mak'st the night to overvail the day;  
Then lions whelps lie roaring for their prey;  
And at thy powerful hand demand their food;  
Who when at morn'th eyle awake again,  
Then tolling man till eve pursues his pain. *Watton.*
- TO RECOVER. *v. a.* [recoover, Fr. *recuperare*, Lat.]  
1. To restore from sickness or disorder.  
Every of us, each for his self, laboured how to recover him,  
while he rather daily sent us companions of our deceit, than  
ever return'd in any found and faithful manner. *Sidney.*  
Would my Lord were with the prophet; for he would re-  
cover him of his leprosy. *2 Kings v. 3.*  
The clouds dipell'd, the sky resum'd her light,  
And nature stood recover'd of her fright. *Dryden.*
2. To repair.  
Should we apply this precept only to those who are con-  
cerned to recover time they have lost, it would extend to the  
whole race of mankind. *Rogers.*  
Even good men have many failings and lapses to lament  
and recover. *Rogers.*
3. To regain.  
Stay a while; and we'll debate,  
By what safe means the crown may be recover'd. *Shakefp.*  
The spirit of the Lord is upon me, to preach the gospel to  
the poor, and recovering of sight to the blind. *Luke iv. 18.*  
Once in forty years cometh a pope, that calleth his eye  
upon the kingdom of Naples, to recover it to the church. *Bac.*  
These Italians, in delight of what could be done, reco-  
vered Tiliaventum. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*  
I who e'er while the happy garden sung,  
By one man's disobedience lost, now sing  
Recover'd Paradise to all mankind,  
By one man's firm obedience. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*  
Any other person may join with him that is injured, and  
assist him in recovering from the offender so much, as may  
make satisfaction. *Locke.*
4. To release.  
That they may recover themselves out of the snare of the  
devil, who are taken captive by him. *2 Tim. ii. 26.*
5. To attain; to reach; to come up to.  
The forest is not three leagues off;  
If we recover that, we're sure enough. *Shakefp.*
- TO RECOVER. *v. n.* To grow well from a disease.  
Adam, by this from the cold sudden damp  
Recovering, his scatter'd spirits return'd. *Milton.*
- RECOVERABLE. *adj.* [recoverable, Fr. from recover.]  
1. Possible to be restored from sickness.  
2. Possible to be regained.  
A prodigal's course  
Is like the sun's, but not like his, recoverable, I fear. *Shak.*  
They promised the good people ease in the matter of pro-  
tections, by which the debts from parliament men and their  
followers were not recoverable. *Clarendon.*
- RECOVERY. *n. s.* [from recover.]  
1. Restoration from sickness.  
Your hopes are regular and reasonable, though in tempo-  
ral affairs; such as are deliverance from enemies, and reco-  
very from sickness. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*  
The sweet sometimes acid, is a sign of recovery after acute  
distempers. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
2. Power or act of regaining.  
What should move me to undertake the recovery of this,  
being not ignorant of the impossibility? *Shakefp.*  
These counties were the keys of Normandy;  
But wherefore weeps Warwick?  
For grief that they are past recovery. *Shakefp. Henry VI.*  
Mario Sanudo lived about the fourteenth age, a man full of  
zeal for the recovery of the Holy Land. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*  
The act of cutting off an entail.
3. The spirit of wantonness is sure scared out of him; if the  
devil have him not in fee simple, with fine and recovery. *Shak.*
- TO RECOUNT. *v. a.* [recount, Fr.] To relate in detail;  
to tell distinctly.  
Bid him recount the fore-recited practices. *Shakefp.*  
How I have thought of these times,  
I shall recount hereafter. *Shakefp. Julius Caesar.*

## REC

- Plato in Timæo produces an Egyptian priest, who recounted  
to Solon out of the holy books of Egypt the story of the flood  
universal, which happened long before the Grecian inunda-  
tion. *Raleigh's History of the World.*  
The talk of worldly affairs hindreth much, although re-  
counted with a fair intention: we speak willingly, but seldom  
return to silence. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*  
Say, from these glorious seeds what harvest flows,  
Recount our blessings, and compare our woes.  
RECOUNTMENT. *n. s.* [from recount.] Relation; recital.  
When from the first to last, betwixt us two,  
Tears our recountments had most finely bath'd;  
As how I came into that desert place. *Shakefp.*  
RECOVERED, for RECOVERED. *Spenser.*
- RECOUSE. *n. s.* [recouse, Lat. *recours*, Fr.]  
1. Frequent passage. Obsolete.  
Not Priamus and Hecuba on knees,  
Their eyes o'ergall'd with recourse of tears. *Shakefp.*
2. Return; new attack.  
Preventive physick, by purging noxious humours and the  
causes of diseases, preventeth sickness in the healthy, or the  
recourse thereof in the valetudinary. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
3. [Recoeur, Fr.] Application as for help or protection. This  
is the common use.  
Thus died this great peer, in a time of great recourse unto  
him and dependance upon him, the house and town full of  
servants and suitors. *Watton's Buckingham.*  
The council of Trent commends the making recourse, not  
only to the prayers of the saints, but to their aid and assis-  
tance. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Diff. on Roman Idol.*  
Can any man think, that this privilege was at first con-  
ferred upon the church of Rome, and that christians in all  
ages had constant recourse to it for determining their differ-  
ences; and yet that that very church should now be at a loss  
where to find it? *Tillotson.*  
All other means have fail'd to wound her heart,  
Our last recourse is therefore to our art. *Dryden.*
4. Access.  
The doors be lockt,  
That no man hath recourse to her by night. *Shakefp.*
- RECREANT. *adj.* [recreant, Fr.]  
1. Cowardly; meanpirited; subdued; crying out for mercy;  
recanting out of fear.  
Let be that lady debonaire,  
Thou recreant knight, and soon thyself prepare  
To battle. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
Dost  
Thou wear a lion's hide? dost it for shame,  
And hang a calf's skin on those recreant limbs. *Shakefp.*  
Here standeth Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk,  
On pain to be found false and recreant. *Shakefp.*  
Thou  
Must, as a foreign recreant, be led  
With manacles along our street. *Shakefp.*  
The knight, whom fate and happy chance shall grace  
From out the bars to force his opposite,  
Or kill, or make him recreant on the plain,  
The prize of valour and of love shall gain. *Dryden.*
2. Apostate; false.  
Who for so many benefits receiv'd,  
Turn'd recreant to God, ingrate and false,  
And so of all true good himself despoil'd. *Milton's Par. Reg.*
- TO RECREATE. *v. a.* [recreo, Lat. *recreo*, Fr.]  
1. To refresh after toil; to amuse or divert in weariness.  
He hath left you all his walks,  
And to your heirs for ever; common pleasures,  
To walk abroad and recreate yourselves. *Shakefp.*  
Necessity and the example of St. John, who recreated him-  
self with sporting with a tame partridge, teach us, that it is  
lawful to relax our bow, but not suffer it to be unstrung. *Tayl.*  
Painters, when they work on white grounds, place before  
them colours mixt with blue and green, to recreate their eyes;  
white wearying and paining the sight more than any. *Dryden.*
2. To delight; to gratify.  
These ripe fruits recreate the nostrils with their aromatick  
scent. *Mare's Divine Dialogues.*
3. To relieve; to revive.  
Take a walk to refresh yourself with the open air, which  
inspired fresh doth exceedingly recreate the lungs, heart and  
vital spirits. *Harvey on Consumption.*
- RECREATION. *n. s.* [from recreate.]  
1. Relief after toil or pain; amusement in sorrow or distress.  
The chief recreation she could find in her anguish, was  
sometime to visit that place, where first she was so happy as  
to see the cause of her unhapp. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
I'll visit  
The chapel where they lie, and tears, shed there,  
Shall be my recreation. *Shakefp. Winter's Tale.*  
The great men among the antients understood how to re-  
concile manual labour with affairs of state; and thought it no  
lessening to their dignity to make the one the recreation to the  
other. *Locke on Education.*
2. Refreshment;

## REC

2. Refreshment; amusement; diversion.  
You may have the recreation of surprizing those with ad-  
miration, who shall hear the deaf person pronounce whatso-  
ever they shall desire, without your seeming to guide him.  
Nor is that man less deceived, that thinks to maintain a  
constant tenure of pleasure, by a continual pursuit of sports  
and recreations: for all these things, as they refresh a man  
when weary, so they weary him when refreshed. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*  
RECREATIVE. *adj.* [from recreate.] Refreshing; giving re-  
lief after labour or pain; amusing; diverting.  
Let the musick be recreative, and with some strange  
changes. *Bacon.*  
Let not your recreations be lavish spenders of your time;  
but chuse such as are healthful, recreative and apt to refresh  
you: but at no hand dwell upon them. *Taylor.*  
The access these trifles gain to the closets of ladies,  
seem to promise such easy and recreative experiments, which  
require but little time or charge. *Boyle.*
- RECREATIVENESS. *n. s.* [from recreative.] The quality of  
being recreative.
- RECREMENT. *n. s.* [recrementum, Lat.] Drofs; spume;  
superfluous or useless parts.  
The vital fire in the heart requires an ambient body of a  
yielding nature, to receive the superfluous ferocities and other  
recrements of the blood. *Boyle.*
- RECREM'NTIAL. *adj.* [from recrement.] Droffy.
- TO RECRIMINATE. *v. n.* [recriminer, Fr. *re* and *crimi-*  
*ner*, Latin.] To return one accusation with another.  
It is not my business to recriminate, hoping sufficiently to  
clear myself in this matter. *Stillingfleet.*  
How shall such hypocrites reform the state,  
On whom the brothels can recriminate? *Dryden.*
- TO RECRIMINATE. *v. a.* To accuse in return. Unusual.  
Did not Joseph lie under black infamy? he turned to much  
as to clear himself, or to recriminate the trumpet. *South.*
- RECRIMINATION. *n. s.* [recrimination, Fr. from recriminate.]  
Return of one accusation with another.  
Publick defamation will seem disobliging enough to pro-  
voke a return, which again begets a rejoinder, and so the  
quarrel is carried on with mutual recriminations. *Gov. of Tong.*
- RECRIMINATOR. *n. s.* [from recriminate.] He that returns  
one charge with another.
- RECRUDESCENT. *adj.* [recrudescens, Lat.] Growing painful  
or violent again.
- TO RECRUIT. *v. a.* [recruter, Fr.]  
1. To repair any thing wasted by new supplies.  
He was longer in recruiting his flesh than was usual; but  
by a milk diet he recovered it. *Wifeman's Surgery.*  
Increase thy care to save the sinking kind;  
With greens and flow'rs recruit their empty lives,  
And seek fresh forage to sustain their lives. *Dryden.*  
Her cheeks glow the brighter, recruiting their colour;  
As flowers by sprinkling revive with fresh odour. *Granville.*  
This sun is set; but see in bright array  
What hosts of heavenly lights recruit the day!  
Love in a shining galaxy appears  
Triumphant still. *Granville.*  
Seeing the variety of motion, which we find in the world  
is always decreasing, there is a necessity of conferring and  
recruiting it by active principles; such as are the cause of  
gravity, by which planets and comets keep their motions in  
their orbs, and bodies acquire great motion in falling. *Newt.*
2. To supply an army with new men.  
He trusted the earl of Holland with the command of that  
army, with which he was to be recruited and assisted. *Clar.*
- TO RECRUIT. *v. n.* To raise new soldiers.  
The French have only Switzerland besides their own coun-  
try to recruit in; and we know the difficulties they meet with  
in getting thence a single regiment. *Addison.*
- RECRUIT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]  
1. Supply of any thing wasted.  
Whatever nature has in worth deny'd,  
She gives in large recruits of needful pride. *Pope.*  
The endeavour to raise new men for the recruit of the  
army found opposition. *Clarendon.*
2. New soldiers.  
The pow'rs of Troy  
With fresh recruits their youthful chief sustain:  
Not theirs a raw and unexperient'd train,  
But a firm body of embattel'd men. *Dryden.*
- RECTANGLE. *n. s.* [rectangle, Fr. *rectangulus*, Latin.] A  
figure which has one angle or more of ninety degrees.  
If all Athens should decree, that in rectangle triangles the  
square, which is made of the side that subtendeth the right  
angle, is equal to the squares which are made of the sides  
containing the right angle, geometers would not receive  
satisfaction without demonstration. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
The mathematician considers the truth and properties be-  
longing to a rectangle, only as it is in idea in his own mind.  
*Locke.*

## REC

- RECTANGULAR. *adj.* [rectangulaire, Fr. *rectus* and *angulus*,  
Latin.] Right angled; having angles of ninety degrees.  
Bricks moulded in their ordinary rectangular form, if they  
shall be laid one by another in a level row between any sup-  
porters sustaining the two ends, then all the pieces will ne-  
cessarily sink. *Watton's Architecture.*
- RECTANGULARLY. *adv.* [from rectangular.] With right  
angles.  
At the equator, the needle will stand rectangularly; but ap-  
proaching northward toward the tropics, it will regard the  
stone obliquely. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- RECTIFIABLE. *adj.* [from rectify.] Capable to be set right.  
The natural heat of the parts being insufficient for a perfect  
and thorough digestion, the errors of one concoction are not  
rectifiable by another. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- RECTIFICATION. *n. s.* [rectification, Fr. from rectify.]  
1. The act of setting right what is wrong.  
It behoved the deity to renew that revelation from time to  
time, and to rectify abuses with such authority for the re-  
newal and rectification, as was sufficient evidence of the truth  
of what was revealed. *Forbes.*
2. In chymistry, rectification is drawing any thing over again  
by distillation, to make it yet higher or finer. *Quincy.*  
At the first rectification of some spirit of salt in a retort, a  
single pound afforded no less than six ounces of phlegm. *Boyle.*
- TO RECTIFY. *v. a.* [rectifier, Fr. *rectus* and *facio*, Lat.]  
1. To make right; to reform; to redress.  
That wherein unfounder times have done amiss, the better  
ages ensuing must rectify as they may. *Hooker.*  
It shall be bootless,  
That longer you defer the court, as well  
For your own quiet, as to rectify  
What is unsettled in the king. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*  
Where a long course of piety has purged the heart, and  
rectified the will, knowledge will break in upon such a soul,  
like the sun shining in his full might. *South.*  
The substance of this theory I mainly depend on, being  
willing to suppose that many particularities may be rectified  
upon farther thoughts. *Burnet.*  
If those men of parts, who have been employed in vitiat-  
ing the age, had endeavoured to rectify and amend it, they  
needed not have sacrificed their good sense to their fame. *Add.*  
The false judgment he made of things are owned; and the  
methods pointed out by which he rectified them. *Atterbury.*
2. To exalt and improve by repeated distillation.  
The skin hath been kept white and smooth for above fif-  
teen years, by being included with rectified spirit of wine in  
a cylindrical glass. *Grew's Museum.*
- RECTILINEAR. *adj.* [rectus and linea, Lat.] Consisting of  
RECTILINEOUS. } right lines.  
There are only three rectilinear and ordinate figures, which  
can serve to this purpose; and inordinate or unlike ones must  
have been not only less elegant, but unequal. *Ray.*  
This image was oblong and not oval, but terminated with  
two rectilinear and parallel sides and two semicircular ends.  
*Newton's Opticks.*  
The rays of light, whether they be very small bodies pro-  
jected, or only motion and force propagated, are moved in  
right lines; and whenever a ray of light is by any obstacle  
turned out of its rectilinear way, it will never return into the  
same rectilinear way, unless perhaps by very great accident.  
*Newton's Opticks.*
- RECTITUDE. *n. s.* [rectitudo, Fr. from rectus, Lat.]  
1. Straightness; not curvity.  
2. Rightness; uprightness; freedom from moral curvity or ob-  
liquity.  
Faith and repentance, together with the rectitude of their  
present engagement would fully prepare them for a better  
life. *King Charles.*  
Calm the disorders of thy mind, by reflecting on the wis-  
dom, equity and absolute rectitude of all his proceedings. *Atterbury.*
- RECTOR. *n. s.* [recteur, Fr. *rector*, Latin.]  
1. Ruler; lord; governour.  
God is the supreme rector of the world, and of all those  
subordinate parts thereof. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*  
When a rector of an university of scholars is chosen by the  
corporation or university, the election ought to be confirmed  
by the superior of such university. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
2. Parson of an unimpropriated parish.
- RECTORSHIP. *n. s.* [rectoratus, Fr. from rector.] The rank or  
office of rector.  
Had your bodies  
No heart among you? or had you tongues to cry  
Against the rectorship of judgment. *Shakefp.*
- RECTORY. *n. s.* [rectorie, Fr. from rector.]  
A rectory or parsonage is a spiritual living, composed of  
land, tithes and other oblations of the people, separate or de-  
dicated to God in any congregation for the service of his  
church there, and for the maintenance of the governor or  
minister thereof, to whose charge the same is committed.  
*Speelman.*
- RECUBATION.



## REC

RECUBATION. *n. f.* [*recubo*, Latin.] The act of lying or leaning.

Whereas our translation renders it sitting, it cannot have that illation, for the French and Italian translations express neither position of session or recubation. *Brown.*

RECULE, for RECOIL. [*reculer*, Fr.] *Spenser.*

RECUMBENCY. *n. f.* [*recumbens*, Lat.] *Spenser.*

1. The posture of lying or leaning.

In that memorable shew of Germanicus, twelve elephants danced unto the sound of music, and after laid them down in tricliniums, or places of festal recumbency. *Brown.*

2. Rest; repose.

When the mind has been once habituated to this lazy recumbency and satisfaction on the obvious surface of things, it is in danger to rest satisfied there. *Locke.*

RECUMBENT. *adj.* [*recumbens*, Lat.] Lying; leaning.

The Roman recumbent, or more properly accumbent, posture in eating was introduced after the first Punic war. *Arb.*

TO RECUR. *v. n.* [*recurere*, Lat.]

1. To come back to the thought; to revive in the mind.

The idea, I have once had, will be unchangeably the same, as long as it recurs the same in my memory. *Locke.*

In this life, the thoughts of God and a future state often offer themselves to us; they often spring up in our minds, and when expelled, recur again. *Calamy.*

A line of the golden verses of the Pythagoreans recurring on the memory, hath often guarded youth from a temptation to vice. *Watts.*

When any word has been used to signify an idea, that old idea will recur in the mind when the word is heard. *Watts.*

2. [*Recurit*, Fr.] To have recourse to; to take refuge in.

If to avoid succession in eternal existence, they recur to the punctum flans of the schools, they will thereby very little help us to a more positive idea of infinite duration. *Locke.*

The second cause we know, but trouble not ourselves to recur to the first. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

TO RECUR. *v. a.* [*re* and *cure*.] To recover from sickness or labour.

Through wife handling and fair governance,

I him recured to a better will, *Fairy Queen.*

Purged from drugs of foul intemperance. *Phoebus pure*

In western waves his weary wagon did recure. *Fa. Queen.*

With one look she doth my life dismay,

And with another doth it straight recure. *Spenser.*

The wanton boy was shortly well recured

Of that his malady. *Spenser.*

Thy death's wound

He who comes thy Saviour shall recure,

Not by destroying Satan, but his works

In thee and in thy seed. *Milton's Par. Lost, l. xii.*

RECUR. *n. f.* Recovery; remedy.

Whatever fell into the enemies hands, was lost without recure: the old men were slain, the young men led away into captivity. *Knelley's History of the Turks.*

RECURRE. *v. n.* [*recurere*, Lat.] Return.

Although the opinion at present be well suppressed, yet, from some stirrings of tradition and fruitful recurrence of error, it may revive in the next generation. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

RECURRENT. *adj.* [*recurrens*, Fr. *recurrens*, Lat.] Returning from time to time.

Next to lingering durable pains, short intermittent or swift recurrent pains precipitate patients unto consumptions. *Harv.*

RECURSION. *n. f.* [*recursus*, Lat.] Return.

One of the assistants told the recursions of the other pendulum hanging in the free air. *Boyle.*

RECURVATION. *n. f.* [*recurvus*, Lat.] Flexure backwards.

RECURVITY. *n. f.* [*recurvus*, Lat.] Flexure backwards.

Ascending first into a capillary reception of the breast bone by a serpentine recurvation, it ascendeth again into the neck. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

RECURVUS. *adj.* [*recurvus*, Lat.] Bent backward.

I have not observed tails in all; but in others I have observed long recurvus tails, longer than their bodies. *Derham.*

RECU'SANT. *n. f.* [*recusans*, Lat.] One that refuses any terms of communion or society.

They demand of the lords, that no recusant lord might have a vote in passing that act. *Clarendon.*

Were all corners ransacked, what a multitude of recusants should we find upon a far differing account from that of conscience! *Decay of Piety.*

TO RECUSE. *v. n.* [*recuse*, Fr. *recuso*, Lat.] To refuse.

A juridical word.

The humility, as well of understanding as manners of the fathers, will not let them be troubled, when they are recused as judges. *Digby.*

A judge may proceed notwithstanding my appeal, unless I recuse him as a suspected judge. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

RED. *adj.* [*from the old Saxon, red; rhod, Welsh.* As the town of Hertford, Mr. Camden, in his Britannia, noteth, first was called, by the Saxons, Herudford, the red ford, or

red ford or water; high Dutch, *rot*; from the Greek, *ῥοῦρος*, French, *rouge*; Italian, *rubro*; from the Latin, *ruber*. *Peacham.* Of the colour of blood, of one of the primitive colours, which is subdivided into many; as scarlet, vermilion, crimson.

Look I so pale.

—Ay, and no man in the presence,

But his red colour hath forsook his cheeks. *Shakep.*

Bring me the fairest creature northward born,

To prove whose blood is reddest. *Shakep. Merch. of Ven.*

His eyes shall be red with wine, and his teeth white with milk. *Gen. xlix. 12.*

Th' angelick squadron turn'd fiery red. *Milton.*

If red lead and white paper be placed in the red light of the coloured spectrum, made in a dark chamber by the refraction of a prism, the paper will appear more lucid than the red lead, and therefore reflects the red making rays more copiously than red lead doth. *Newton's Opticks.*

The sixth red was at first of a very fair and lively scarlet, and soon after of a brighter colour, being very pure and brisk, and the best of all the reds. *Newton's Opticks.*

Why heavenly truth,

And moderation fair, were the red marks

Of superstition's scourge. *Thomson's Winter.*

TO REDARGUE. *v. a.* [*redarguo*, Lat.] To refute. Not in use.

The last wittily redargues the pretended finding of coin, graved with the image of Augustus Cæsar, in the American mines. *Hakewill on Providence.*

REDBERRIED *shrub coffea*. *n. f.* A plant. It is male and female in different plants: the male hath flowers consisting of many stamina or threads, without any petals; these are always fertile: the female plants, which have no conspicuous power, produce spherical berries, in which are included nuts of the same form. *Milner.*

REDBREAST. *n. f.* A small bird, so named from the colour of its breast.

No burial this pretty babe

Of any man receives,

But robin redbreast painfully

Did cover him with leaves. *Children in the Wood.*

The redbreast, sacred to the household gods,

Pays to trusted man his annual visit. *Thomson.*

REDCOAT. *n. f.* A name of contempt for a soldier.

The fearful passenger, who travels late,

Shakes at the moon-shine shadow of a rush,

And fees a redcoat rise from ev'ry bush. *Dryden.*

TO REDDEN. *v. a.* [*from red*.] To make red.

In a heav'n serene, resplendent arms appear

Redning the skies, and glittering all around,

The temper'd metals clasp. *Dryden's Æneid.*

TO REDDEN. *v. n.* To grow red.

With shame they reddened, and with spight grew pale.

*Dryden's Juvenal.*

Turn upon the ladies in the pit,

And if they reddens, you are sure 'tis wit. *Addison.*

The poor inhabitant beholds in vain

The redning orange and the swelling grain. *Addison.*

For me the balm shall bleed, and amber flow,

The coral reddens, and the ruby glow. *Pope.*

Appius reddens at each word you speak,

And stares, tremendous, with a threatening eye,

Like some fierce tyrant in old tapestry. *Pope.*

REDDISH. [*from red*.] Somewhat red.

A bright spot, white and somewhat reddish. *Levi.*

REDDISHNESS. *n. f.* [*from reddish*.] Tendency to redness.

Two parts of copper and one of tin, by fusion brought into one mass, the whiteness of the tin is more conspicuous than the reddishness of the copper. *Boyle.*

REDDITION. *n. f.* [*from reddo*, Lat.] Restitution.

She is reduced to a perfect obedience, partly by voluntary reddition and desire of protection, and partly by conquest. *Howell's Vocal Forest.*

REDDITIVE. *adj.* [*redditivus*, Lat.] Answering to an interrogative. A term of grammar.

REDDLE. *n. f.* A sort of mineral.

Reddle is an earth of the metal kind, of a tolerably close and even texture: its surface is smooth and somewhat glossy, and it is soft and unctuous to the touch, staining the fingers very much: it is remarkably heavy, and its colour of a fine florid, though not very deep red: our American colonies abound with it; and in England we have the finest in the world: it has been used as an astringent. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

REDE. *n. f.* [*red*, Saxon.] Counsel; advice. Not used.

Do not as some ungracious pastors do,

Shew me the steep and thorny way to heav'n;

Whilst he a puffed and reckless libertine,

Himself the primrose path of dalliance treads,

And reck's not his own rede. *Shakep. Hamlet.*

TO REDE. *v. a.* [*redan*, Saxon.] To advise.

I rede thee hence to remove,

Lest thou the price of my displeasure prove. *Spenser.*

TO REDEEM.

## RED

TO REDEEM. *v. a.* [*redime*, Lat.]

1. To ransom; to relieve from any thing by paying a price.

The kinsman said, I cannot redeem it for myself, lest I mat mine inheritance. *Ruth iv. 6.*

2. To rescue; to recover.

If, when I am laid into the tomb,

I wake before the time that Romeo

Comes to redeem me, there's a fearful point. *Shakep.*

Thy father

Levied an army, weening to redeem

And re-inthal me in the diadem. *Shakep. Henry VI.*

Th' almighty from the grave

Hath me redeemed; he will the humble save. *Sandys.*

Redeem Israel, O God, out of all his troubles. *Pf. xxv.*

Redeem from this reproach my wand'ring ghost. *Dryden.*

3. To recompense; to compensate; to make amends for.

Waywardly proud; and therefore bold, because extremely

faultry; and yet having no good thing to redeem these. *Sandys.*

This feather stirs, the lives; if it be so,

It is a chance which does redeem all sorrows

That ever I have felt. *Shakep. King Lear.*

Having committed a fault, he became the more obsequious

and pliant to redeem it. *Watson.*

Think it not hard, if at so cheap a rate

You can secure the constancy of fate,

Whole kindreds sent what does your malice seem

By lesser ills the greater to redeem. *Dryden.*

4. To pay an atonement.

Thou hast one daughter,

Who redeems nature from the general curse,

Which twain have brought her to. *Shakep.*

5. To save the world from the curse of sin.

Which of you will be mortal to redeem

Man's mortal crime. *Milton.*

REDEEMABLE. *n. f.* [*from redeem*.] Capable of redemption.

REDEEMABLENESS. *n. f.* [*from redeemable*.] The state of being redeemable.

REDEMER. *n. f.* [*from redime*.]

1. One who ransoms or redeems.

She inslaved him so,

That he would alights with Pyrocles fight,

And his redemptor challeng'd for his foe,

Because he had not well maintain'd his right. *Fa. Queen.*

2. The Saviour of the world.

I every day expect an embassy

From my redeemer to redeem me hence;

And now in peace my soul shall part to heav'n. *Shakep.*

Man's friend, his mediator, his design'd

Both ransom and redeemer voluntary. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

When saw we thee any way distressed, and relieved thee?

will be the question of those, to whom heaven itself will be

at the last day awarded, as having ministered to their redeemer. *Boyle.*

TO REDEIVER. *v. a.* [*re* and *deliver*.] To deliver back.

I have remembrances of yours,

That I have longed long to redeliver. *Shakep.*

Instruments judicially exhibited, are not of the acts of courts; and therefore may be redelivered on the demand of the person that exhibited them. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

REDELIVERY. *n. f.* [*from redeliver*.] The act of delivering back.

TO REDEMAND. *v. a.* [*redemand*, Fr. *re* and *demand*.] To demand back.

Threefold attacked the place where they were kept in custody, and rescued them: the duke redemands his prisoners, but receiving only excuses, he resolved to do himself justice. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

REDEMPTION. *n. f.* [*redemption*, Fr. *redemptio*, Lat.]

1. Ransome; release.

Utter darkness his place

Ordain'd without redemption, without end. *Milton.*

2. Purchase of God's favour by the death of Christ.

I charge you, as you hope to have redemption,

That you depart, and lay no hands on me. *Shakep.*

The Saviour son be glorify'd,

Who for lost man's redemption dy'd. *Dryden.*

REDEMPATORY. *adj.* [*from redemptus*, Lat.] Paid for ransome.

Omega sings the exequies,

And Hector's redemptory price. *Chapman's Iliad.*

REDHOT. *adj.* [*red* and *hot*.] Heated to redness.

Iron redhot burneth and consumeth not. *Bacon.*

Is not fire a body heated so hot as to emit light copiously?

for what else is a redhot iron than fire? and what else is a burning coal than redhot wood? *Newton's Opticks.*

The redhot metal hisses in the lake. *Pope.*

REDINTEGRATE. *adj.* [*redintegratus*, Latin.] Restored; renewed; made new.

Charles VIII. received the kingdom of France in flourishing estate, being redintegrate in those principal members, which anciently had been portions of the crown, and were after discovered: so as they remained only in homage, and not in sovereignty. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

REDINTEGRATION. *n. f.* [*from redintegrate*.]

1. Renovation; restoration.

They kept the feast indeed, but with the leven of malice, and absurdly commemorated the redintegration of his natural body, by mutilating and dividing his mystical. *Dec. of Piety.*

2. Redintegration chymists call the restoring any mixed body or matter, whose form has been destroyed, to its former nature and constitution. *Quincy.*

He but prescribes as a bare chymical purification of nitre, what I teach as a philosophical redintegration of it. *Boyle.*

REDLEAD. *n. f.* [*red* and *lead*.] Minium. See MINIMUM.

To draw with dry colours, make long pastils, by grinding redlead with strong wort, and so roll them up into long rolls like pencils, drying them in the sun. *Peacham.*

REDNESS. *n. f.* [*from red*.] The quality of being red.

There was a pretty redness in his lips. *Shakep.*

In the red sea, most apprehend a material redness, from whence they derive its common denomination. *Brown.*

The glowing redness of the berries vies with the verdure of their leaves. *Spectator, N° 477.*

REDOLENCE. *n. f.* [*from redolent*.] Sweet scent.

REDOLENCY. *n. f.* [*from redolent*.] Sweet scent.

We have all the redolence of the perfumes we burn upon his altars. *Boyle.*

Their flowers attract spiders with their redolency. *Mortim.*

REDOLENT. *adj.* [*redolens*, Lat.] Sweet of scent.

Thy love excels the joys of wine;

Thy odours, O how redolent! *Sandys's Paraphrase.*

TO REDOUBLE. *v. a.* [*redoubler*, Fr. *re* and *double*.]

1. To repeat often.

So ended she; and all the rest around



## RED

REDRESS. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Reformation; amendment.

To seek reformation of civil laws is commendable, but for us the more necessary is a speedy redress of ourselves. *Hooker.*

2. Relief; remedy.

No humble suitors press to speak for right; but

No, not a man comes for redress to thee. *Shakespeare.*Such people, as break the law of nations, all nations are interested to suppress, considering that the particular states, being the delinquents, can give no redress. *Bacon.*

Grief, finding no redress, ferment and rages,

Nor less than wounds immedicable,

Rankle, and fester, and gangrene

To black mortification. *Milton.*

3. One who gives relief.

Fair majesty, the refuge and redress

Of those whom fate pursues, and wants oppress. *Dryden.*REDRESSIVE. *adj.* [from redress.] Succouring; affording remedy. A word not authorized.

The generous band,

Who, touch'd with human woe, redressive search'd

Into the horrors of the gloomy jail. *Thomson.*To REDRESS. *v. n.* [red and fear.] A term of workmen.If iron be too cold, it will not feel the weight of the hammer, when it will not batter under the hammer; and if it be too hot, it will redress, that is, break or crack under the hammer. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*REDSHANK. *n. f.* [red and shank.]

1. This seems to be a contemptuous appellation for some of the people of Scotland.

He sent over his brother Edward with a power of Scots and redshanks unto Ireland, where they got footing. *Spenser.*

2. A bird.

REDSTREAK. *n. f.* [red and streak.]

1. An apple.

The redstreak, of all cyder fruit, hath obtained the preference, being but a kind of wilding, and though kept long, yet is never pleasing to the palate; there are several sorts of redstreak: some sorts of them have red veins running through the whole fruit, which is esteemed to give the cyder the richest tincture.

2. Cyder pressed from the redstreak.

Redstreak he quaffs beneath the Chianti vine,

Gives Tuscan yearly for thy Scudmore's wine. *Smith.*To REDUCE. *v. a.* [reduce, Lat. reducere, Fr.]

1. To bring back. Obsolete.

Abate the edge of traitors, gracious lord!

That would reduce these bloody days again. *Shakespeare.*

2. To bring to the former state.

It were but just

And equal to reduce me to my dust,

Desirous to resign and render back

All I receiv'd. *Milton.*

3. To reform from any disorder.

That temper in the archbishop, who licensed their most pernicious writings, left his successor a very difficult work to do, to reform and reduce a church into order, that had been so long neglected, and so ill filled. *Clarendon.*

4. To bring into any state of diminution.

A diaphanous body, reduced to very minute parts, thereby acquires many little surfaces in a narrow compass. *Boyle.*

His ire will quite consume us, and reduce

To nothing this essential. *Milton.*The ordinary smallest measure is looked on as an unit in number, when the mind by division would reduce them into less fractions. *Locke.*

5. To degrade; to impair in dignity.

There is nothing so bad, but a man may lay hold of something about it, that will afford matter of excuse; nor nothing so excellent, but a man may fasten upon something belonging to it, whereby to reduce it. *Tillotson.*

6. To bring into any state of misery or meanness.

The most prudent part was his moderation and indulgence, not reducing them to desperation. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

7. To subdue.

Under thee, as head supreme,

Thrones, principdoms, pow'rs, dominions I reduce. *Milton.*

8. To bring into any state more within reach or power.

To have this project reduced to practice, there seems to want nothing.

9. To reclaim to order.

There left desert utmost hell,

Reduc'd in careful watch round their metropolis. *Milton.*

10. To subject to a rule; to bring into a class.

REDUCEMENT. *n. f.* [from reduce.] The act of bringing back, subduing, reforming or diminishing.The navy received blessing from the reducement of this kingdom to the obedience of Rome. *Bacon.*REDUCER. *n. f.* [from reduce.] One that reduces.They could not learn to digest, that the man, which they so long had used to mask their own appetites, should now be the reducer of them into order. *Sidney, b. ii.*

## REE

REDUCIBLE. *adj.* [from reduce.] Possible to be reduced.All law that a man is obliged by, is reducible to the law of nature, the positive law of God in his word, and the law of man enacted by the civil power. *South.*Actions, that promote society and mutual fellowship, seem reducible to a proneness to do good to others, and a ready sense of any good done by others. *South.*All the parts of painting are reducible into these mentioned by our author. *Dryden's Duffessy.*If minerals are not convertible into another species, though of the same genus, much less can they be furnished reducible into a species of another genus. *Harvey on Consumption.*Our damps in England are reducible to the suffocating or the fulminating. *Woodward.*REDUCIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from reducible.] Quality of being reducible.Spirit of wine, by its pungent taste, and especially by its reducible, according to Helmont, into alkali and water, seems to be as well of a saline as a sulphureous nature. *Boyle.*REDUCTION. *n. f.* [reduction, Fr. from reducere, Lat.]

1. The act of reducing.

Some will have these years to be but months; but we have no certain evidence that they used to account a month a year; and if we had, yet that reduction will not serve. *Hale.*2. In arithmetic, reduction brings two or more numbers of different denominations into one denomination. *Cocker.*REDUCTIVE. *adj.* [reductif, Fr. reducere, Lat.] Having the power of reducing.Thus far concerning these reductives by foundations and conflagrations. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*REDUCTIVELY. *adv.* [from reductif.] By reduction; by consequence.If they be our superiors, then 'tis modesty and reverence to all such in general, at least reductively. *Hammond.*Other niceties, though they are not matter of conscience, singly and apart, are yet so reductively; that is, though they are not so in the abstract, they become so by affinity and connection. *L'Estrange's Fabian.*REDUNDANCE. *n. f.* [redundantia, Lat. from redundare, Lat.]REDUNDANCY. *n. f.* [redundantia, Lat. from redundare, Lat.] Superfluity; superabundance.The cause of generation seemeth to be fulness; for generation is from redundancy: this fulness ariseth from the nature of the creature, if it be hot, and moist and sanguine; or from plenty of food. *Bacon.*It is a quality, that confines a man wholly within himself, leaving him void of that principle, which alone should dispose him to communicate and impart those redundancies of good, that he is possessed of. *South.*I shall show our poets redundancy of wit, justness of comparisons, and elegance of descriptions. *Garth.*Labour ferments the humours, casts them into their proper channels, and throws off redundancies. *Addison.*REDUNDANT. *adj.* [redundans, Lat.]

1. Superabundant; exuberant; superfluous.

His head,

With burnish'd neck of verdant gold, erect

Amidst his circling spires, that on the grass

Floated redundant. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*Notwithstanding the redundant oil in fishes, they do not encrease fat so much as flesh. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. Using more words or images than are useful.

Where the author is redundant, mark those paragraphs to be retrenched; when he trifles, abandon those passages. *Watts.*REDUNDANTLY. *adv.* [from redundant.] Superfluously; superabundantly.To REDUPPLICATE. *v. a.* [re and duplicate.] To double.REDUPLICATION. *n. f.* [from reduplicate.] The act of doubling.This is evident, when the mark of exclusion is put; as when we speak of a white thing, adding the reduplication, as white; which excludes all other considerations. *Digby.*REDUPLICATIVE. *adj.* [reduplicatif, Fr. from reduplicate.] Double.Some logicians mention reduplicative propositions; as men, considered as men, are rational creatures; i. e. because they are men. *Watts's Logic.*REDWING. *n. f.* A bird.To REE. *v. a.* [I know not the etymology.] To riddle; to sift.After malt is well rubbed and winnowed, you must then ree it over in a sieve. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*To REECH. *v. n.* [re and echo.] To echo back.

Around we stand, a melancholy train,

And a loud groan reeches from the main. *Pope.*REECHY. *adj.* [from reech, corruptly formed from reek.] Smoky; sooty; tanned.

Let him, for a pair of reechy kisses,

Make you to ravel all this matter out. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

The kitchen malkin pins

Her richest lockram 'bout her reechy neck. *Shakespeare.*REED. *n. f.* [reob, Saxon; ried, German; arundo, Lat.]

1. An hollow knotted stalk, which grows in wet grounds.

A reed is distinguished from the grasses by its magnitude, and by its having a firm stem: the species are, the large manure

## REE

nured cane or reed, the sugar cane, the common reed, the variegated reed, the Bambu cane, and dark red reed. *Miller.*This Derceta, the mother of Semiramis, was sometimes a recluse, and falling in love with a goodly young man, she was by him with child, which, for fear of extreme punishment, she conveyed away and caused the same to be hidden among the high reeds which grew on the banks of the lake. *Raleigh's History of the World.*The knotty bulrush next in order stood, *Dryden.*And all within of reeds a trembling wood, *Dryden.*Her lover Cimon lay concealed in the reeds. *Brome.*

2. A small pipe.

I'll speak between the change of man and boy

With a reed voice. *Shakespeare.*

Arcadian pipe, the pastoral reed

Of Hermes. *Milton.*

3. An arrow.

When the Parthian turn'd his fleed,

And from the hostile camp withdrew;

With cruel skill the backward reed

He sent; and as he fled, he flew. *Prior.*REED. *adj.* [from reed.] Covered with reeds.

Where houses be reed'd

Now pare off the moss, and go beat in the reed. *Tusser.*REEDEN. *adj.* [from reed.] Consisting of reeds.

Honey in the sickly hive infuse

Through redden pipes. *Dryden's Virgil's Georgicks.*To REEDIFY. *v. a.* [reedifier, Fr. re and edify.] To rebuild; to build again.

The ruin'd walls he did reedify.

This monument five hundred years hath stood,

Which I have sumptuously reedified. *Shakespeare.*The Aolians, who reseeded, reedified Ilium. *Sandys.*The house of God they first reedify. *Milton.*REEDLESS. *adj.* [from reed.] Being without reeds.

Youths tomb'd before their parents were,

Whom soul Cocytus' reedless banks enclose. *May.*REEDY. *adj.* [from reed.] Abounding with reeds.

The sportive flood in two divides

And forms with erring streams the reedy isles. *Blackmore.*

Around th' adjoining brook,

Now fretting o'er a rock,

Now scarcely moving through a reedy pool. *Thomson.*REEK. *n. f.* [rec, Saxon; reake, Dutch.]

1. Smoke; steam; vapour.

'Tis as hateful to me as the reek of a lime kiln. *Shakespeare.*

2. [Reke, German, any thing piled up.] A pile of corn or hay.

Nor barns at home, nor reeks are rear'd abroad. *Dryden.*The covered reek, much in use westward, must needs prove of great advantage in wet harvests. *Mortimer.*To REEK. *v. n.* [reecan, Saxon.]

1. To smoke; to steam; to emit vapour.

They redoubled strokes upon the foe,

Except they meant to bathe in reeking wounds;

Or memorise another Golgotha. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

To the battle came he; where he did

Run reeking o'er the lives of men, as if

'Twere a perpetual spoil. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

You remember

How under my oppression I did reek;

When I first mov'd you. *Shakespeare.*

Dying like men, though buried in your dunghills,

They shall be fam'd; for there the sun shall greet them,

And draw their honours reeking up to heav'n. *Shakespeare.*

I found me laid

In balmy sweat; which with his beams the sun

Soon dry'd, and on the reeking moisture fed. *Milton.*

Love one descended from a race of tyrants,

Whose blood yet reeks on my avenging sword. *Smith.*

Shut me in a charnel house,

O'ercover'd quite with dead men's rattling bones,

With reeky shanks and yellow chapels skulls. *Shakespeare.*REEL. *n. f.* [reol, Saxon.] A turning frame, upon which yarn is wound into skeins from the spindle.To REEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gather yarn off the spindle.It may be useful for the reeling of yarn. *Wilkins.*To REEL. *v. n.* [rollen, Dutch; ragla, Swedish.] To stagger; to incline in walking, first to one side and then to the other.

Him when his mistress proud perceiv'd to fall,

While yet his feeble feet for faintness reel'd,

She 'gan call, help Orgoglio! *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

What news in this our tott'ring state?

—It is a reeling world. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*

And I believe will never stand upright,

Till Richard wear the garland. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*

It is amiss to sit

And keep the turn of tipling with a slave,

To reel the streets at noon. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*They reel to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man. *Pope.*

Gripe in the dark, and to no feat confine

Their wandering feet; but reel as drunk with wine. *Sandys.*

## REF

He with heavy fumes oppress'd, *Pope.*

Reel'd from the palace, and retir'd to rest.

Should he hide his face,

Th' extinguish'd stars would loosening reel

Wide from their spheres. *Thomson.*REFLECTION. *n. f.* [re and election.] Repeated election.Several acts have been made, and rendered ineffectual, by leaving the power of reflection open. *Swift.*To REENACT. *v. a.* [re and enact.] To enact anew.The construction of ships was forbidden to senators, by a law made by Claudius the tribune, and reenacted by the Julian law of concessions. *Arbutnot on Coins.*To REENFORCE. *v. a.* [re and enforce.] To strengthen with new assistance.The French have reenforc'd their scatter'd men. *Shakespeare.*They used the stones to reenforce the pier. *Hayward.*The preference of a friend raises fancy, and reenforces reason. *Collier.*REENFORCEMENT. *n. f.* [re and enforcement.] Fresh assistance.

Alone he enter'd

The mortal gate o' th' city, which he painted

With shunlike destiny; aidless came off,

And with a sudden reinforcement struck

Coriol like a planet. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*They require a special reinforcement of sound endocrinating to let them right. *Milton.*

What reinforcement we may gain from hope.

The words are a reiteration or reinforcement of a corollary. *Ward.*To REENJOY. *v. a.* [re and enjoy.] To enjoy anew or a second time.The calmness of temper Achilles reenjoyed, is only an effect of the revenge which ought to have preceded. *Pope.*To REENTER. *v. a.* [re and enter.] To enter again; to enter anew.

With opportune excursion, we may chance

Reenter heav'n. *Milton.*The fiery sulphurous vapours seek the centre from whence they proceed; that is, reenter again. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*To REENTHRONE. *v. a.* To replace in a throne.

He disposes in my hands the scheme

To reenthrope the king. *Southerne.*REENTRANCE. *n. f.* [re and entrance.] The act of entering again.Their repentance, although not their first entrance, is notwithstanding the first step of their reentrance into life. *Hooker.*The pores of the brain, through the which the spirits before took their course, are more easily opened to the spirits which demand reentrance. *Glanvill's Scept.*REERMUSE. *n. f.* [heeremuse, Saxon.] A bat.To REESTABLISH. *v. a.* [re and establish.] To establish anew.To reestablish the right of lineal succession to paternal government, is to put a man in possession of that government, which his fathers did enjoy. *Locke.*Peace, which hath for many years been banished the christian world, will be speedily reestablished. *Smalridge.*REESTABLISHER. *n. f.* [from reestablish.] One that reestablishes.REESTABLISHMENT. *n. f.* [from reestablish.] The act of reestablishing; the state of being reestablished; restoration.The Jews made such a powerful effort for their reestablishment under Barchocab, in the reign of Adrian, as shook the whole Roman empire. *Addison.*REEVE. *n. f.* [genepa, Saxon.] A steward. Obsolete.The reeve, miller and cook are distinguished. *Dryden.*To REEXAMINE. *v. a.* [re and examine.] To examine anew.Spend the time in reexamining more duly your cause. *Hook.*To REFECT. *v. a.* [refectus, Lat.] To refresh; to restore after hunger or fatigue. Not in use.A man in the morning is lighter in the scale, because in sleep some pounds have perspired; and is also lighter unto himself, because he is refreshed. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*REFECTION. *n. f.* [refectio, Fr. from refectus, Lat.] Refreshment after hunger or fatigue.After a draught of wine, a man may seem lighter in himself from sudden refectio, though he be heavier in the balance, from a ponderous addition. *Brown.*Fasting is the diet of angels, the food and refectio of souls, and the richest aliment of grace. *South.*

For sweet refectio due,



## REF

- It instructs the scholar in the various methods of discovering and refelling the subtil tricks of sophisters. *Watts.*
- TO REFERR. *v. a.* [*referr*, Lat. *referre*, Fr.]
1. To dismiss for information or judgment. Those causes the divine historian refers us to, and not to any productions out of nothing. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
  2. To betake for decision. The heir of his kingdom hath referred herself unto a poor, but worthy gentleman. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*
  3. To reduce to, as to the ultimate end. You profess and practise to refer all things to yourself. *Bac.*
  4. To reduce, as to a class. The salts, predominant in quick lime, we refer rather to lixivate, than acid. *Boyle on Colours.*
- TO REFERR. *v. n.* To respect; to have relation. Of those places, that refer to the shutting and opening the abyss, I take notice of that in Job. *Barnet.*
- REFEREE. *n. f.* [from *refer*.] One to whom any thing is referred. *Referees and arbitrators seldom forget themselves. L'Estr.*
- REFERENCE. *n. f.* [from *refer*.] Allusion to.
1. Relation; respect; view towards; allusion to. The knowledge of that which man is in reference unto himself and other things in relation unto man, I may term the mother of all those principles, which are decrees in that law of nature, whereby human actions are framed. *Hooker.* Jupiter was the son of *Aether* and *Dies*; so called, because the one had reference to his celestial conditions, the other discovered his natural virtues. *Raleigh's History of the World.* Christian religion commands sobriety, temperance and moderation, in reference to our appetites and passions. *Tillotson.*
  2. Dismissal to another tribunal. It passed in England without the least reference hither. *Su.*
- REFERENDARY. *n. f.* [*referendus*, Lat.] One to whose decision any thing is referred. In suits, it is good to refer to some friend of trust; but let him chuse well his referendaries. *Bacon's Essays.*
- TO REFERMENT. *v. a.* [*re* and *ferment*.] To ferment anew. Th' admitted nitre agitates the flood, Revives its fire, and referments the blood. *Blackmore.*
- REFERABLE. *adj.* [from *refer*.] Capable of being considered, as in relation to something else. Unto God all parts of time are alike, unto whom none are referrible, and all things present, unto whom nothing is past or to come, but who is the same yesterday, to-day and to-morrow. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- TO REFINE. *v. a.* [*raffiner*, Fr.]
1. To purify; to clear from dross and recrement. I will refine them as silver is refined, and will try them as gold is tried. *Zech. xiii. 9.* Weigh ev'ry word, and ev'ry thought refine. *Anon.* The red Dutch currant yields a rich juice, to be diluted with a quantity of water boiled with refined sugar. *Mortimer.*
  2. To make elegant; to polish; to make accurate. Queen Elizabeth's time was a golden age for a world of refined wits, who honoured poetry with their pens. *Peacocks.* Love refines the thoughts, and hath his seat In reason. *Milton.* The same traditional sloth, which renders the bodies of children, born from wealthy parents, weak, may perhaps refine their spirits. *Swift.*
- TO REFINE. *v. n.*
1. To improve in point of accuracy or delicacy. Chaucer refined on Boccace, and mended stories. *Dryden.* Let a lord but own the happy lines; How the wit brightens, how the sense refines! *Pope.*
  2. To grow pure. The pure limpid stream, when foul with stains, Works itself clear, and as it runs refines. *Addison.*
  3. To affect nicety. He makes another paragraph about our refining in controversy, and coming nearer still to the church of Rome. *Atterbury.*
- REFINEDLY. *adv.* [from *refine*.] With affected elegance. Will any dog Refinedly leave his bitches and his bones, To turn a wheel? *Dryden.*
- REFINEMENT. *n. f.* [from *refine*.]
1. The act of purifying, by clearing any thing from dross and recrementitious matter. The more bodies are of kin to spirit in subtilty and refinement, the more diffusive are they. *Norris.*
  2. Improvement in elegance or purity. From the civil war to this time, I doubt whether the corruptions in our language have not equalled its refinements. *Su.*
  3. Artificial practice. The rules religion prescribes are more successful in publick and private affairs, than the refinements of irregular cunning. *Rog.*
  4. Affection of elegant improvement. The flirts about town had a design to leave us in the lurch, by some of their late refinements. *Addison's Guardian.*
- REFINER. *n. f.* [from *refine*.]
1. Purifier; one who clears from dross or recrement. The refiners of iron observe, that that iron stone is hardest

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- to melt, which is fullest of metal; and that easiest, which hath most dross. *Bacon's Physical Remains.*
2. Improver in elegance. As they have been the great refiners of our language, so it hath been my chief ambition to imitate them. *Swift.*
  3. Inventor of superfluous subtilties. No men see less of the truth of things, than these great refiners upon incidents, who are so wonderfully subtle, and over wise in their conceptions. *Addison's Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup> 170. Some refiners pretend to argue for the usefulness of parties in such a government as ours. *Swift.*
- TO REFIT. *v. a.* [*refait*, Fr. *re* and *fit*.] To repair; to restore after damage. He will not allow that there are any such signs of art in the make of the present globe, or that there was so great care taken in the refitting of it up again at the deluge. *Warton.* Permit our ships a shelter on your shoars, Refitted from your woods with planks and oars. *Dryden.*
- TO REFLECT. *v. a.* [*reflektiv*, Fr. *reflexio*, Lat.] To throw back. We, his gather'd beams Reflected, may with matter fere foment. *Milton.* Bodies close together reflect their own colour. *Dryden.*
- TO REFLECT. *v. n.*
1. To throw back light. In dead men's skulls, and in those holes, Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept, As 'twere in scorn of eyes, reflecting gems. *Shakesp.*
  2. To bend back. Inanimate matter moves always in a straight line, and never reflects in an angle, nor bends in a circle, which is a continual reflection, unless either by some external impulse, or by an intrinsic principle of gravity. *Bentley's Sermon.*
  3. To throw back the thoughts upon the past or on themselves. The imagination casts thoughts in our way, and forces the understanding to reflect upon them. *Dugda.* In every action reflect upon the end; and in your undertaking it, consider why you do it. *Taylor.* Who faith, who could such ill events expect? With shame on his own counsels doth reflect. *Denham.* When men are grown up, and reflect on their own minds, they cannot find any thing more ancient there, than those opinions which were taught them before their memory began to keep a register of their actions. *Locke.* It is hard, that any part of my land should be settled upon one who has used me to ill; and yet I could not see a sprig of any bough of this whole walk of trees, but I should reflect upon her and her severity. *Addison's Spectator.* Let the king dismiss his woes, Reflecting on her fair renown; And take the cyphers from his brows, To put his wonted laurels on. *Prior.*
- TO REFLECT. *v. n.*
4. To consider attentively. Into myself my reason's eye I turn'd; And as I much reflected, much I mourn'd. *Prior.*
  5. To throw reproach or censure. Neither do I reflect in the least upon the memory of his late majesty, whom I entirely acquit of any imputation. *Su.*
  6. To bring reproach. Errors of wives reflect on husbands still. *Dryden.*
- REFLECTENT. *adj.* [*reflectens*, Lat.] Bending back; flying back. The ray descendent, and the ray reflectent, flying with so great a speed, that the air between them cannot take a formal play any way, before the beams of the light be on both sides of it; it follows, that, according to the nature of humid things, it must first only swell. *Digby on the Soul.*
- REFLECTION. *n. f.* [from *reflect*; thence I think *reflexion* less proper: *reflexion*, Fr. *reflexus*, Lat.]
1. The act of throwing back. The eye sees not itself, But by reflection from other things. *Shakesp. Julius Caesar.* If the sun's light consisted but of one sort of rays, there would be but one colour, and it would be impossible to produce any new by reflections or refractions. *Cheyne.*
  2. The act of bending back. Inanimate matter moves always in a straight line, nor ever reflects in an angle or circle, which is a continual reflection, unless by some external impulse. *Bentley's Sermon.*
  3. That which is reflected. She shines not upon fools, left the reflection should hurt her. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.* As the sun in water we can bear, Yet not the sun, but his reflection there; So let us view her here, in what she was, And take her image in this watry glass. *Dryden.*
  4. Thought thrown back upon the past. The three first parts I dedicate to my old friends, to take off those melancholy reflections, which the sense of age, infirmity and death may give them. *Denham.* This dreadful image lo posses'd her mind, She ceas'd all farther hope, and now began To make reflection on th' unhappy man. *Dryden.*

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- Job's reflections on his once flourishing estate, did at the same time afflict and encourage him. *Atterbury.* What wounding reproaches of soul must he feel, from the reflections on his own ingratitude. *Roger's Sermon.*
5. The action of the mind upon itself. Reflection is the perception of the operations of our own minds within us, as it is employed about the ideas it has got. *Locke.*
  6. Attentive consideration. This delight grows and improves under thought and reflection; and while it exercises, does also endear itself to the mind; at the same time employing and inflaming the meditations. *South's Sermons.*
  7. Censure. He dy'd; and oh! may no reflection shed Its poisonous venom on the royal dead. *Prior.*
- REFLECTIVE. *adj.* [from *reflect*.]
1. Throwing back images. When the weary king gave place to night, His beams he to his royal brother lent, And so shone still in his reflective light. *Dryden.* Viewing her charms impair'd, abash'd shall hide Her penive head. *Prior.*
  2. Considering things past; considering the operations of the mind. Fore'd by reflective reason I confess, That human science is uncertain guess. *Prior.*
- REFLECTOR. *n. f.* [from *reflect*.] Considerer. There is scarce any thing that nature has made, or that men do suffer, whence the devout reflector cannot take an occasion of an aspiring meditation. *Boyle on Colours.*
- REFLEX. *adj.* [*reflexus*, Lat.] Directed backward. The motions of my mind are as obvious to the reflex act of the soul, or the turning of the intellectual eye inward upon its own actions, as the passions of my sense are obvious to my sense; I see the object, and I perceive that I see it. *Hale.* The order and beauty of the inanimate parts of the world, the discernible ends of them do evince by a reflex argument, that it is the workmanship, not of blind mechanism or blind chance, but of an intelligent and benign agent. *Bentley.*
- REFLEX. *n. f.* [*reflexus*, Lat.] Reflection. There was no other way for angels to sin, but by reflex of their understandings upon themselves. *Hooker.* I'll say you gray is not the morning's eye, 'Tis but the pale reflex of Cynthia's brow. *Shakesp.*
- REFLEXIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *reflexus*.] The quality of being reflexible. Reflexibility of rays is their disposition to be reflected or turned back into the same medium from any other medium, upon whose surface they fall; and rays are more or less reflexible, which are turned back more or less easily. *Newton.*
- REFLEXIBLE. *adj.* [from *reflexus*, Lat.] Capable to be thrown back. Sir Isaac Newton has demonstrated, by convincing experiments, that the light of the sun consists of rays differently refrangible and reflexible; and that those rays are differently reflexible, that are differently refrangible. *Cheyne.*
- REFLEXIVE. *adj.* [*reflexus*, Lat.] Having respect to something past. That assurance reflexive cannot be a divine faith, but at the most an human, yet such as perhaps I may have no doubting mixed with. *Hammond's Practical Catechism.*
- REFLEXIVELY. *adv.* [from *reflexive*.] In a backward direction. Solomon tells us life and death are in the power of the tongue, and that not only directly in regard of the good or ill we may do to others, but reflexively also, in respect of what may rebound to ourselves. *Government of the Tongue.*
- REFLUX. *n. f.* [*re* and *flux*.] Ebb; reflux. The main float and refloat of the sea, is by consent of the universe, as part of the diurnal motion. *Bacon.*
- TO REFLOU'N. *v. a.* [*re* and *flou'ish*.] To flourish anew. Revives, *reflo'ishes*, then vigorous most, When most unactive deem'd. *Milton's Agonistes.*
- TO REFLOW. *v. n.* [*refluer*, Fr. *re* and *flow*.] To flow back. REFLEU'NT. *adj.* [*refluens*, Lat.] Running back; flowing back. The liver receives the *refluent* blood almost from all the parts of the abdomen. *Arbutnot on Aliments.* Tell, by what paths, Back to the fountain's head the sea conveys The *refluent* rivers, and the land repays. *Blackmore.*
- REFLU'X. *n. f.* [*refluxus*, Fr. *refluxus*, Lat.] Backward course of water. Besides Mine own that 'bide upon me, all from me Shall with a fierce reflux on me redound. *Milton.* The variety of the flux and reflux of Euripus, or whether the same do ebb and flow seven times a day, is inconstruable. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- REFOCILLATION. *n. f.* [*refocilla*, Lat.] Restoration of strength by refreshment.

## REF

- TO REFORM. *v. a.* [*reforma*, Lat. *reformer*, Fr.] To change from worse to better. A sect in England, following the very same rule of policy, seeketh to reform even the French reformation, and purge out from thence also dregs of popery. *Hucker, b. iv. f. 8.* Seat worthier of Gods, was built With second thoughts, reforming what was old. *Milton.* May no such storm Fall on our times, where ruin must reform. *Denham.* Now low'ring looks preface approaching storms, And now prevailing love her face reforms. *Dryden.* One cannot attempt the perfect reforming the languages of the world, without rendering himself ridiculous. *Locke.* The example alone of a vicious prince will corrupt an age; but that of a good one will not reform it. *Swift.*
- TO REFORM. *v. n.* To make a change from worse to better. Was his doctrine of the mass struck out in this conflict? or did it give him occasion of reforming in this point? *Atterbury.*
- REFORM. *n. f.* [French.] Reformation. REFORMATION. *n. f.* [*reformation*, Fr. from *reform*.]
1. Change from worse to better. Never came reformation in a flood With such a heady current, scow'ring faults; Nor ever Hydra-headed willfulness So soon did lose his seat, as in this king. *Shakesp. Henry V.* Satire lathes vice into reformation. *Dryden.* The pagan converts mention this great reformation of those who had been the greatest sinners, with that sudden and surprising change, which the christian religion made in the lives of the most profligate. *Addison.*
  2. The change of religion from the corruptions of popery to its primitive state. The burden of the reformation lay on Luther's shoulders. *Atterbury.*
- REFORMER. *n. f.* [from *reform*.]
1. One who makes a change for the better; an amender. Publick reformers had need first practise that on their own hearts, which they purpose to try on others. *King Charles.* The complaint is more general, than the endeavours to redress it: Abroad every man would be a reformer, how very few at home. *Sprat's Sermons.* It was honour enough, to behold the English churches reformed; that is, delivered from the reformers. *South.*
  2. Those who changed religion from popish corruptions and innovations. Our first reformers were famous confessors and martyrs all over the world. *Bacon.*
- TO REFRACT. *v. a.* [*refractus*, Lat.] To break the natural course of rays. If its angle of incidence be large, and the refractive power of the medium not very strong to throw it far from the perpendicular, it will be refracted. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.* Rays of light are urged by the refracting media. *Cheyne.* Refracted from yon eastern cloud, The grand ethereal bow shoots up. *Thomson.*
- REFRACTION. *n. f.* [*refraction*, Fr.] Refraction, in general, is the incurvation or change of determination in the body moved, which happens to it whilst it enters or penetrates any medium: in dioptricks, it is the variation of a ray of light from that right line, which it would have passed on in, had not the density of the medium turned it aside. Refraction, out of the rarer medium into the denser, is made towards the perpendicular. *Newton's Opticks.*
- REFRACTIVE. *adj.* [from *refract*.] Having the power of refraction. Those superficies of transparent bodies reflect the greatest quantity of light, which have the greatest refracting power; that is, which intercede mediums that differ most in their refractive densities. *Newton's Opticks.*
- REFRACTORINESS. *n. f.* [from *refractory*.] Sullen obstinacy. I did never allow any man's refractoriness against the privileges and orders of the houses. *King Charles.* Great complaint was made by the presbyterian gang, of my refractoriness to obey the parliament's order. *Scamden's.*
- REFRACTORY. *adj.* [*refractorius*, Fr. *refractorius*, Lat. and so should be written *refractory*. It is now accented on the first syllable, but by *Shakespeare* on the second.] Obstinate; perverse; contumacious. There is a law in each well-order'd nation, To curb those raging appetites that are Most disobedient and refractory. *Shakesp.* A rough hewn steaman, being brought before a wife justice for some misdemeanor, was by him ordered to be sent away to prison, and was refractory after he heard his doom, inasmuch as he would not stir a foot from the place where he stood; saying, it was better to stand where he was, than go to a worse place. *Bacon's Appophthegms.* Vulgar compliance with any illegal and extravagant ways, like violent motions in nature, soon grows weary of itself, and ends in a refractory fullness. *King Charles.*



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*Refractory* mortal! if thou wilt not trust thy friends, take what follows; know assuredly, before next full moon, that thou wilt be hung up in chains. *Arbutnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*  
These atoms of theirs may have it in them, but they are *refractory* and fullen; and therefore, like men of the same tempers, must be banged and buffeted into reason. *Bentley.*  
**REFRAGABLE.** *adj.* [*refragabilis*, Lat.] Capable of confutation and conviction.

**TO REFRAIN.** *v. a.* [*refrenere*, Fr. *re* and *frenum*, Lat.] To hold back; to keep from action.

Hold not thy tongue, O God, keep not still silence; *re-*  
*frain* not thyself. *Psal. lxxxiii. 1.*  
My son, walk not thou in the way with them, *refrain* thy foot from their path. *Prov. i. 15.*

Not from the holy one of heav'n  
*Refrain'd* his tongue. *Milton.*

Neptune aton'd, his wrath shall now *refrain*,  
Or thwart the synod of the gods in vain. *Pope.*

**TO REFRAIN.** *v. n.* To forbear; to abstain; to spare.

In what place, or upon what consideration soever it be, they do it, were it in their own opinion of no force being done, they would undoubtedly *refrain* to do it. *Hooker.*

For my name's sake will I defer mine anger, and *refrain* for thee, that I cut thee not off. *Jl. xlviii. 9.*

That they fed not on flesh, at least the faithful party before the flood, may become more probable, because they *refrain'd* therefrom some time after. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

**REFRANGIBILITY.** *n. f.* [*from refrangible*.]

*Refrangibility* of the rays of light, is their disposition to be refracted or turned out of their way, in passing out of one transparent body or medium into another. *Newton.*

**REFRANGIBLE.** *adj.* [*re* and *frango*, Lat.]

As some rays are more *refrangible* than others; that is, are more turned out of their course, in passing from one medium to another; it follows, that after such refraction, they will be separated, and their distinct colour observed. *Locke.*

**REFRACTION.** *n. f.* [*re* and *frango*, Lat.] The act of refracting.

**TO REFRESH.** *v. a.* [*refraichir*, Fr. *refrigerare*, Lat.]

1. To recreate; to relieve after pain, fatigue or want.  
Service shall with feeded sinews toil;  
And labour shall *refresh* itself with hope. *Shakefp.*

Musick was ordain'd to *refresh* the mind of man,  
After his studies or his usual pain. *Shakefp.*

He was in no danger to be overtaken; so that he was content to *refresh* his men. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

His meals are coarse and short, his employment warrantable, his sleep certain and *refreshing*, neither interrupted with the labours of a guilty mind, nor the aches of a crazy body. *South.*

If you would have trees to thrive, take care that no plants be near them, which may deprive them of nourishment, or hinder *refreshings* and helps that they might receive. *Mortim.*

2. To improve by new touches any thing impaired.  
The rest *refresh* the scaly snakes, that fold  
The shield of Pallas, and renew their gold. *Dryden.*

3. To refrigerate; to cool.  
A dew coming after heat *refresheth*. *Eccus. xliii. 22.*

**REFRESH.** *n. f.* [*from refresh*.] That which refreshes.

The kind *refresher* of the summer heats. *Thomson.*

**REFRESHMENT.** *n. f.* [*from refresh*.]

1. Relief after pain, want or fatigue.

2. That which gives relief, as food, rest.

He was full of agony and horror upon the approach of a dismal death, and so had most need of the *refreshments* of society, and the friendly assistances of his disciples. *South.*

Such honest *refreshments* and comforts of life, our christian liberty has made it lawful for us to use.

**REFRIGERANT.** *adj.* [*refrigerans*, Fr. from *refrigerare*.] Cooling; mitigating heat.

In the cure of gangrenes, you must beware of dry heat, and resort to things that are *refrigerant*, with an inward warmth and virtue of cherishing. *Bacon.*

If it arise from an external cause, apply *refrigerants*, without any preceding evacuation. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

**TO REFRIGERATE.** *v. a.* [*refrigerare*, *re* and *frigus*, Lat.] To cool.

The great breezes, which the motion of the air in great circles, such as the girdle of the world, produceth, do *refrigerate*; and therefore in those parts noon is nothing so hot, when the breezes are great, as about ten of the clock in the forenoon. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Whether they be *refrigerated* inclinatory or somewhat equinoctially, though in a lesser degree, they discover some verticity. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

**REFRIGERATION.** *n. f.* [*refrigeratio*, Lat. *refrigeration*, Fr.] The act of cooling; the state of being cooled.

Divers do flut; the cause may be the *refrigeration* of the tongue, whereby it is less apt to move. *Bacon.*

If the mere *refrigeration* of the air would fit it for breathing, this might be somewhat helped with bellows. *Wilkins.*

**REFRIGERATIVE.** *adj.* [*refrigerativus*, Fr. *refrigeratorius*, Lat.]

**REFRIGERATORY.** *adj.* Cooling; having the power to cool.

2

## REF

**REFRIGERATORY.** *n. f.*

1. That part of a distilling vessel that is placed about the head of a still, and filled with water to cool the condensing vapours; but this is now generally done by a worm or spiral pipe, turning through a tub of cold water. *Quincy.*

2. Any thing internally cooling.

A delicate wine, and a durable *refrigeratory*. *Mortimer.*

**REFRIGERIUM.** *n. f.* [*Latin*.] Cool refreshment; refrigeration.

It must be acknowledged, the ancients have talked much of annual *refrigeriums*, respites or intervals of punishment to the damned; as particularly on the festivals. *South.*

**REFR.** *part. pret. of reave.*

1. Deprived; taken away.

Thus we well left, he better *refr*,  
In heaven to take his place,  
That by like life and death, at last,  
We may obtain like grace. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

I, in a desperate bay of death,  
Like a poor bark, of sails and tackling *refr*,  
Rush all to pieces on thy rocky bottom. *Shakefp.*

Another ship had seiz'd on us,  
And would have *refr* the fishers of their prey. *Shakefp.*

Our dying hero, from the continent  
Ravish'd whole towns, and forts from Spaniards *refr*,  
As his last legacy to Britain left. *Waller.*

2. *Preterite of reave.* Took away.

So 'twixt them both, they not a lamkin left,  
And when lambs fail'd, the old sheeps lives they *refr*. *Spens.*

About his shoulders broad he threw  
An hairy hide of some wild beast, whom he  
In savage forest by adventure slew,  
And *refr* the spoil his ornament to be. *Spenser.*

**REFUG.** *n. f.* [*refuge*, Fr. *refugium*, Lat.]

1. Shelter from any danger or distress; protection.

Rocks, dens and caves! but I in none of these  
Find place or *refuge*. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*

The young ones, supposed to break through the belly of the dam, will, upon any fright, for protection run into it; for then the old one receives them in at her mouth, which way, the fright being past, they will return again; which is a peculiar way of *refuge*. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

Those, who take *refuge* in a multitude, have an Arabian council to answer for. *Atterbury.*

2. That which gives shelter or protection.

The Lord will be a *refuge* for the oppressed; a *refuge* in times of trouble. *Psal. ix. 9.*

They shall be your *refuge* from the avenger of blood. *Jl. i.*

Fair majesty, the *refuge* and redress  
Of those whom fate pursues. *Dryden.*

3. Expedient in distress.

This last old man,  
Whom with a crack'd heart I have sent to Rome,  
Lov'd me above the measure of a father:  
Their latest *refuge* was to send him. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*

4. Expedient in general.

Light must be supplied among graceful *refuges*, by terracing any story in danger of darkness. *Watson.*

**TO REFUGE.** *v. a.* [*refugere*, Fr. from the noun.] To shelter; to protect.

Silly beggars,  
Who sitting in the flocks, *refuge* their shame,  
That many have, and others must, sit there. *Shakefp.*

Dreads the vengeance of her injur'd lord;  
Ev'n by those gods, who *refug'd* her, abhor'd. *Dryden.*

**REFUGEE.** *n. f.* [*refugit*, Fr.] One who flies to shelter or protection.

Poor *refugees*, at first they purchase here;  
And soon as denizen'd, they domineer. *Dryden.*

This is become more necessary in some of their governments, since so many *refugees* settled among them. *Addison.*

**REFUGENT.** *adj.* [*refugens*, Latin.] Bright; shining; glittering; splendid.

He neither might, nor wish'd to know  
A more *refugent* light. *Waller.*

So conspicuous and *refugent* a truth is that of God's being the author of man's felicity, that the dispute is not so much concerning the thing, as concerning the manner of it. *Boyle.*

Agamemnon's train,  
When his *refugent* arms flash'd through the shady plain,  
Fled from his well-known face. *Dryden's Æniti.*

**TO REFUND.** *v. n.* [*refundere*, Lat.]

1. To pour back.

Were the humours of the eye tinctured with any colour, they would *refund* that colour upon the object, and so it would not be represented as in itself it is. *Ray.*

2. To repay what is received; to restore.

A governor, that had pill'd the people, was, for receiving of bribes, sentenced to *refund* what he had wrongfully taken. *L'Estrange.*

Such

## REG

Such wise men as himself account all that is past, to be also gone; and know, that there can be no gain in *refunding*, nor any profit in paying debts. *South.*

How to Icarus, in the bridal hour,  
Shall I, by waste undone, *refund* the dow'r. *Pope.*

3. *Swift* has somewhere the absurd phrase, *to refund himself*, for *to reimburse*.

**REFUSAL.** *n. f.* [*from refuse*.]

1. The act of refusing; denial of any thing demanded or solicited.

God has born with all his weak and obstinate *refusals* of grace, and has given him time day after day. *Rogers.*

2. The preemption; the right of having any thing before another; option.

When employments go a begging for want of hands, they shall be sure to have the *refusal*. *Swift.*

**TO REFUSE.** *v. a.* [*refuser*, Fr.]

1. To deny what is solicited or required.

If he should chuse the right casket, you should *refuse* to perform his father's will, if you should *refuse* to accept him. *Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.*

Common experience has justly a mighty influence on the minds of men, to make them give or *refuse* credit to any thing proposed. *Locke.*

Women are made as they themselves would choose;  
Too proud to ask, too humble to *refuse*. *Garth.*

2. To reject; to dismiss without a grant.

I may neither chuse whom I would, nor *refuse* whom I dislike. *Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.*

**TO REFUSE.** *v. n.* Not to accept.

Wonder not then what God for you saw good  
If I *refuse* not, but convert, as you,  
To proper substance. *Milton.*

**REFUSE.** *adj.* [*from the verb*.] The noun has its accent on the first syllable, the verb on the second.] Unworthy of reception; left when the rest is taken.

Every thing vile and *refuse* they destroyed. *Sam. xv. 9.*

Please to bestow on him the *refuse* letters; he hopes by printing them to get a plentiful provision. *Spektator.*

**REFUSE.** *n. f.* That which remains disregarded when the rest is taken.

We dare not disgrace our worldly superiors with offering unto them such *refuse*, as we bring unto God himself. *Hook.*

Many kinds have much *refuse*, which countervails that which they have excellent. *Bacon.*

I know not whether it be more shame or wonder, to see that men can so put off ingenuity, as to descend to so base a vice; yet we daily see it done, and that not only by the scum and *refuse* of the people. *Government of the Tongue.*

Down with the falling stream the *refuse* run,  
To raise with joyful news his drooping son. *Dryden.*

This humourist keeps more than he wants, and gives a vast *refuse* of his superfluities to purchase heaven. *Addison.*

**REFUSER.** *n. f.* [*from refuse*.] He who refuses.

Some few others are the only *refusers* and condemners of this catholic practice. *Taylor.*

**REFUTAL.** *n. f.* [*from refute*.] Refutation.

**REFUTATION.** *n. f.* [*refutatio*, Lat. *refutation*, Fr. from *refute*.] The act of refuting; the act of proving false or erroneous.

'Tis such miserable absurd stuff, that we will not honour it with especial *refutation*. *Bentley.*

**TO REFUTE.** *v. a.* [*refuto*, Lat. *refuter*, Fr.] To prove false or erroneous. Applied to persons or things.

Self-destruction fought, *refutes*  
That excellence thought in thee. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

He knew that there were so many witnesses in these two miracles, that it was impossible to *refute* such multitudes. *Add.*

**TO REGAIN.** *v. a.* [*regagner*, Fr. *re* and *gain*.] To recover; to gain anew.

Hopeful to *regain*  
Thy love, from thee I will not hide  
What thoughts in my unquiet breast are ris'n. *Milton.*

We've driven back  
These heathen Saxons, and *regain'd* our earth,  
As earth recovers from an ebbing tide. *Dryden.*

As soon as the mind *regains* the power to stop or continue any of these motions of the body or thoughts, we then consider the man as a free agent. *Locke.*

**REGAL.** *adj.* [*regal*, Fr. *regalis*, Lat.] Royal; kingly.

Edward, duke of York,  
Usurps the *regal* title and the feat  
Of England's true anointed lawful heir.  
Why am I sent for to a king,  
Before I have shook off the *regal* thoughts  
Wherewith I reign'd. *Shakefp. Richard II.*

With them comes a third of *regal* port,  
But faded splendour want, who by his gait  
And fierce demeanour seems the prince of hell. *Milton.*

When was there ever a better prince on the throne than the present queen? I do not talk of her government, her love of the people, or qualities that are purely *regal*; but her piety, charity, temperance and conjugal love. *Swift.*

## REG

**REGAL.** *n. f.* [*regale*, Fr.] A musical instrument.

The founts, that produce tones, are ever from such bodies as are in their parts and ports equal; and such are in the nightingale pipes of *regals* or organs. *Bacon.*

**REGALE.** *n. f.* [*Latin*.] The prerogative of monarchy.

**TO REGALE.** *v. a.* [*regaler*, Fr. *regalar*, Italian.] To refresh; to entertain; to gratify.

I with warming puff *regale* chill'd fingers. *Philips.*

**REGALEMENT.** *n. f.* [*regalement*, Fr.] Refreshment; entertainment.

The mules still require  
Humid *regalement*, nor will aught avail  
Imploring Phœbus with unmoisten'd lips. *Philips.*

**REGALIA.** *n. f.* [*Latin*.] Ensigns of royalty.

**REGALITY.** *n. f.* [*regalis*, Latin.] Royalty; sovereignty; kingship.

Behold the image of mortality,  
And feeble nature cloth'd with fleshly 'tire,  
When raging passion with fierce tyranny,  
Robs reason of her due *regality*. *Fairy Queen.*

He neither could, nor would, yield to any diminution of the crown of France, in territory or *regality*. *Bacon.*

He came partly in by the sword, and had high courage in all points of *regality*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The majesty of England might hang like Mahomet's tomb by a magnetick charm, between the privileges of the two houses, in airy imagination of *regality*. *King Charles.*

**TO REGARD.** *v. a.* [*regarder*, Fr.]

1. To value; to attend to as worthy of notice.

This aspect of mine,  
The best *regarded* virgins of our clime  
Have lov'd. *Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.*

He denies  
To know their God, or message to *regard*. *Milton.*

2. To observe; to remark.

If much you note him,  
You offend him; feed and *regard* him not. *Shakefp.*

3. To mind as an object of grief or terror.

The king marvelled at the young man's courage, for that he nothing *regarded* the pains. *2 Mac. vii. 12.*

4. To observe religiously.

He that *regardeth* the day, *regardeth* it unto the Lord; and he that *regardeth* not the day, to the Lord he doth not *regard* it. *Rem. xiv. 6.*

5. To pay attention to.

He that observeth the wind shall never sow, and he that *regardeth* the clouds shall never reap. *Proverbs.*

6. To respect; to have relation to.

7. To look towards.

It is a peninsula, which *regardeth* the mainland. *Sandys.*

**REGARD.** *n. f.* [*regard*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Attention as to a matter of importance.

The nature of the sentence he is to pronounce, the rule of judgment by which he will proceed, requires that a particular *regard* be had to our observation of this precept. *Atterbury.*

2. Respect; reverence.

To him they had *regard*, because long he had bewitched them. *Acts viii. 11.*

With some *regard* to what is just and right,  
They'll lead their lives. *Milton.*

3. Note; eminence.

Mac Ferlagh was a man of meanest *regard* amongst them, neither having wealth nor power. *Spenser on Ireland.*

4. Respect; account.

Change was thought necessary, in *regard* of the great hurt which the church did receive by a number of things then in use. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 14.*

5. Relation; reference.

How best we may  
Compose our present evils, with *regard*  
Of what we are and where. *Milton.*

Their business is to address all the ranks of mankind, and persuade them to pursue and persevere in virtue, with *regard* to themselves; in justice and goodness, with *regard* to their neighbours; and piety towards God. *Watts.*

6. [*Regard*, Fr.] Look; aspect directed to another.

Soft words to his fierce passion she assay'd;  
But her with stern *regard* he thus repell'd. *Milton.*



# REG

**REGARDFUL.** *adj.* [*regard* and *full*.] Attentive; taking notice of.  
Bryan was so *regardful* of his charge, as he never disposed any matter, but first he acquainted the general. *Hayward.*  
Let a man be very tender and *regardful* of every pious motion made by the spirit of God to his heart. *South.*  
**REGARDFULLY.** *adv.* [*from regardful*.]  
1. Attentively; heedfully.  
2. Respectfully.  
Is this th' Athenian minion, whom the world  
Voic'd to *regardfully*. *Shaksp. Timon of Athens.*  
**REGARDLESS.** *adj.* [*from regard*.] Heedless; negligent; inattentive.  
He likest is to fall into mischance,  
That is *regardless* of his governance. *Spenser.*  
*Regardless* of the bliss wherein he sat,  
Second to thee, offer'd himself to die  
For man's offence. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iii.*  
We must learn to be deaf and *regardless* of other things,  
besides the present subject of our meditation. *Watts.*  
**REGARDLESSLY.** *adv.* [*from regardless*.] Without heed.  
**REGARDLESSNESS.** *n. f.* [*from regardless*.] Heedlessness; negligence; inattention.  
**REGENCY.** *n. f.* [*from regent*.]  
1. Authority; government.  
As Christ took manhood, that by it he might be capable of death, whereunto he humbled himself; so because manhood is the proper subject of compassion and feeling pity, which maketh the scepter of Christ's *regency* even in the kingdom of heaven amiable. *Hooker, b. v. f. 51.*  
Men have knowledge and strength to fit them for action: women affection, for their better compliance; and herewith beauty to compensate their subjection, by giving them an equivalent *regency* over men. *Grew.*  
2. Vicarious government.  
This great minister, finding the *regency* shaken by the faction of so many great ones within, and awed by the terror of the Spanish greatness without, durst begin a war. *Temple.*  
3. The district governed by a viceroy.  
Regions they pass'd, the mighty *regencies*  
Of seraphim. *Milton.*  
4. Those to whom vicarious regality is intrusted.  
**TO REGENERATE.** *v. a.* [*regenero*, Lat.]  
1. To reproduce; to produce anew.  
Albeit the son of this earl of Desmond, who lost his head, were restored to the earldom; yet could not the king's grace *regenerate* obedience in that degenerate house, but it grew rather more wild. *Davies on Ireland.*  
Through all the soil a genial ferment spreads,  
*Regenerates* the plants, and new adorns the meads. *Blackmore.*  
An alkali, poured to that which is mixed with an acid, raiseth an effervescence, at the cessation of which, the salts, of which the acid is compos'd, will be *regenerated*. *Arbutnot.*  
2. [*Regenero*, Fr.] To make to be born anew; to renew by change of carnal nature to a christian life.  
No sooner was a convert initiated, but by an easy figure he became a new man, and both acted and looked upon himself as one *regenerated* and born a second time into another state of existence. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*  
**REGENERATE.** *adj.* [*regeneratus*, Lat.]  
1. Reproduced.  
Thou! the earthly author of my blood,  
Whose youthful spirit, in me *regenerates*,  
Doth with a twofold vigor lift me up  
To reach at victory. *Shaksp. Richard II.*  
2. Born anew by grace to a christian life.  
For from the mercy-seat above,  
Prevenient grace descending, had remov'd  
The stony from their hearts, and made new flesh  
*Regenerate* grow instead. *Milton.*  
If you fulfil this resolution, though you fall sometimes by infirmity; nay, though you should fall into some greater act, even of deliberate sin, which you presently retract by confession and amendment, you are nevertheless in a *regenerate* estate, you live the life of a christian here, and shall inherit the reward that is promised to such in a glorious immortality hereafter. *Wals's Preparation for Death.*  
**REGENERATION.** *n. f.* [*regeneration*, Fr.] New birth; birth by grace from carnal affections to a christian life.  
He saved us by the washing of *regeneration*, and renewing of the Holy Ghost. *Tit. iii. 5.*  
**REGENERATENESS.** *n. f.* [*from regenerate*.] The state of being regenerate.  
**REGENT.** *adj.* [*regent*, Fr. *regens*, Lat.]  
1. Governing; ruling.  
The operations of human life flow not from the corporeal moles, but from some other active *regent* principle that resides in the body, or governs it, which we call the soul. *Hale.*  
2. Exercising vicarious authority.  
He together calls the *regent* powers  
Under him *regent*. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iii.*

# REG

**REGENT.** *n. f.*  
1. Governour; ruler.  
Now for once beguil'd  
Uriel, though *regent* of the sun, and held  
The sharpest-lighted spirit of all in heav'n. *Milton.*  
Neither of these are any impediment, because the *regent* thereof is of an infinite immensity. *Hale.*  
But let a heifer with gilt horns be led  
To Juno, *regent* of the marriage bed. *Dryden.*  
2. One invested with vicarious royalty.  
Lord *regent*, I do greet your excellence  
With letters of commission from the king. *Shaksp.*  
**REGENTSHIP.** *n. f.* [*from regent*.]  
1. Power of governing.  
2. Deputed authority.  
If York have ill demean'd himself in France,  
Then let him be deny'd the *regentship*. *Shaksp.*  
**REGIMINATION.** *n. f.* [*re* and *germination*.] The act of sprouting again.  
**REGIMINABLE.** *adj.* Governable. *Diis.*  
**REGIMIDE.** *n. f.* [*regimide*, Lat.]  
1. Murderer of his king.  
I through the mazes of the bloody field,  
Hunted your sacred life; which that I mist'd  
Was the propitious error of my fate,  
Not of my soul; my soul's a *regimide*. *Dryden.*  
2. [*Regimidium*, Lat.] Murder of his king.  
Were it not for this amulet, how were it possible for any to think they may venture upon perjury, sacrilege, murder, *regimide*, without impeachment to their faintship. *D. of Piety.*  
Did fate or we, when great Atreides dy'd,  
Urg'd the bold traitor to the *regimide*. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
**REGIMEN.** *n. f.* [*Latin*.] That care in diet and living, that is suitable to every particular course of medicine.  
Yet should some neighbour feel a pain,  
Just in the parts where I complain,  
How many a message would he send?  
What hearty prayers, that I should mend?  
Enquire what *regimen* I kept,  
What gave me ease, and how I slept. *Swift.*  
**REGIMENT.** *n. f.* [*regiment*, old Fr.]  
1. Established government; polity. Not in use.  
We all make complaint of the iniquity of our times, not unjustly, for the days are evil; but compare them with those times wherein there were no civil societies, with those times wherein there was as yet no manner of public *regiment* established, and we have surely good cause to think, that God hath blessed us exceedingly. *Hooker, b. i. f. 10.*  
The corruption of our nature being presupposed, we may not deny, but that the law of nature doth now require of necessity some kind of *regiment*. *Hooker, b. i. f. 10.*  
2. Rule; authority. Not in use.  
The *regiment* of the soul over the body, is the *regiment* of the more active part over the passive. *Hale.*  
3. [*Regiment*, Fr.] A body of soldiers under one colonel.  
Th' adulterous Antony turns you off,  
And gives his potent *regiment* to a trull. *Shaksp.*  
Higher to the plain we'll set forth,  
In best appointment, all our *regiments*. *Shaksp.*  
The elder did whole *regiments* afford,  
The younger brought his conduct and his sword. *Waller.*  
The standing *regiments*, the fort, the town,  
All but this wicked sister are our own. *Waller.*  
Now thy aid.  
Eugene, with *regiments* unequal prest,  
Awaits. *Philips.*  
**REGIMENTAL.** *adj.* [*from regiment*.] Belonging to a regiment; military.  
**REGION.** *n. f.* [*region*, Fr. *regio*, Lat.]  
1. Tract of land; country; tract of space.  
All the *regions*  
Do seemingly revolt; and, who resist,  
Are mock'd for valiant ignorance. *Shaksp.*  
Her eyes in heav'n  
Would through the airy *region* stream so bright,  
That birds would sing, and think it were not night. *Shaksp.*  
The upper *regions* of the air perceive the collection of the matter of tempests before the air below. *Bacon.*  
They rag'd the goddess, and with fury fraught,  
The restless *regions* of the storms she fought. *Dryden.*  
2. Part of the body.  
The bow is bent and drawn, make from the shaft.  
—Let it fall rather, though the fork invade  
The *region* of my heart. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
3. Place; rank.  
The gentleman kept company with the wild prince and Pains: he is of too high a *region*; he knows too much. *Shaksp.*  
**REGISTER.** *n. f.* [*registre*, Fr. *registrum*, Lat.] An account of any thing regularly kept.  
Joy may you have, and everlasting fame,  
Of late most hard achievement by you done,  
For which inrolled is your glorious name  
In heavenly *registers* above the sun. *Fair's Quin.*

# REG

Sir John, as you have one eye upon my follies, as you hear them unfolded, turn another into the *register* of your own. *Shaksp.*  
This island, as appeareth by faithful *registers* of those times, had ships of great content. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*  
Of these experiments, our friend, pointing at the *register* of this dialogue, will perhaps give you a more particular account. *Boyle.*  
For a conspiracy against the emperor Claudius, it was ordered that Scribonianus's name and consulate should be effaced out of all publick *registers* and inscriptions. *Addison.*  
2. [*Registrarius*, law Lat.] The officer whose business is to write and keep the register.  
**TO REGISTER.** *v. a.* [*registrer*, Fr. from the noun.]  
1. To record; to preserve from oblivion by authentick accounts.  
The Roman emperors *registered* their most remarkable buildings, as well as actions. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*  
2. To enrol; to set down in a list.  
Such follow him, as shall be *register'd*;  
Part good, part bad: of bad the longer scrowl. *Milton.*  
**REGISTER.** *n. f.* [*from register*.]  
1. The act of inserting in the register.  
A little fee was to be paid for the *register*. *Graunt.*  
2. The place where the register is kept.  
3. A series of facts recorded.  
I wonder why a *register* has not been kept in the college of physicians of things invented. *Temple.*  
**REGLEMENT.** *n. f.* [*French*.] Regulation. Not used.  
To speak of the reformation and *reglement* of usury, by the balance of commodities and discommodities thereof, two things are to be reconciled. *Bacon's Essays.*  
**REGLET.** *n. f.* [*reglette*, from *regle*, Fr.] Ledge of wood exactly planed, by which printers separate their lines in pages widely printed.  
**REGNANT.** *adj.* [*French*.] Reigning; predominant; prevalent; having power.  
Princes are shy of their successors, and there may be reasonably supposed in queens *regnant* a little proportion of tenderness that way, more than in kings. *Wotton.*  
The law was *regnant*, and confin'd his thought,  
Hell was not conquer'd, when the poet wrote. *Waller.*  
His guilt is clear, his proofs are pregnant,  
A traitor to the vices *regnant*. *Swift's Miscellanies.*  
**TO REGORGE.** *v. a.* [*re* and *gergo*.]  
1. To vomit up; to throw back.  
It was scoldingly said, he had eaten the king's goose, and did then *regorge* the feathers. *Hayward.*  
2. To swallow eagerly.  
Drunk with wine,  
And fat *regorg'd* of bulls and goats. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
3. [*Regorgo*, Fr.] To swallow back.  
As tides at highest mark *regorge* the flood,  
So fate, that could no more improve their joy,  
Took a malicious pleasure to destroy. *Dryden.*  
**TO REGRAFT.** *v. a.* [*regrafter*, Fr. *re* and *grafa*.] To graft again.  
Of *regrafting* the same clons, may make fruit greater. *Bacon.*  
**TO REGRAVE.** *v. a.* [*re* and *grave*.] To grave back.  
He, by letters patents, incorporated them by the name of the dean and chapter of Trinity-church in Norwich, and *regrauted* their lands to them. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*  
**TO REGRAVE.** *v. a.*  
1. To offend; to shock.  
The cloathing of the tortoise and viper rather *regrauteth*, than pleaseth the eye. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*  
2. [*Regraver*, Fr.] To engross; to forestall.  
Neither should they buy any corn, unless it were to make malt thereof; for by such engrossing and *regrating*, the dearth, that commonly reigneth in England, hath been caused. *Spenser.*  
**REGRAVE.** *n. f.* [*regrafter*, Fr. from *regrate*.] Forestaller; engrosser.  
**TO REGREET.** *v. a.* [*re* and *greet*.] To refuse; to greet a second time.  
Hereford, on pain of death,  
Till twice five summers have chirk'd our fields,  
Shall not *regreet* our fair dominions,  
But lead the stranger paths of banishment. *Shaksp.*  
**REGREET.** *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] Return or exchange of salutation. Not in use.  
And shall these hands, so newly join'd in love,  
Unyoke this seizure, and this kind *regreet*? *Shaksp. King John.*  
**REGRESS.** *n. f.* [*regress*, Fr. *regressus*, Latin.] Passage back; power of passing back.  
'Tis their natural place which they always tend to; and from which there is no progress nor *regress*. *Burnet.*  
**TO REGRESS.** *v. n.* [*regressus*, Lat.] To go back; to return; to pass back to the former state or place.  
All being forced unto fluent confidences, naturally *regress* unto their former solidities. *Brown.*  
**REGRESSION.** *n. f.* [*regressus*, Lat.] The act of returning or going back.  
To desire there were no God, were plainly to unwill their

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own being, which must needs be annihilated in the subtraction of that essence, which substantially supporteth them, and refrains from *regression* into nothing. *Brown.*  
**REGRET.** *n. f.* [*regret*, Fr. *regretto*, Italian.] Prior has used it in the plural; but, I believe, without authority.  
1. Vexation at something past; bitterness of reflection.  
I never bare any touch of conscience with greater *regret*. *King Charles.*  
A passionate *regret* at sin, a grief and sadness at its memory, enters us into God's roll of mourners. *Decay of Piety.*  
Though sin offers itself in never to pleasing a dress, yet the remorse and inward *regrets* of the soul, upon the commission of it, infinitely overbalance those faint gratifications it affords the senses. *South's Sermons.*  
2. Grief; sorrow.  
Never any prince expressed a more lively *regret* for the loss of a servant, than his majesty did for this great man; in all offices of grace towards his servants, and in a wonderful solicitous care for the payment of his debts. *Clarendon.*  
That freedom, which all sorrows claim,  
She does for thy content resign;  
Her pity itself would blame,  
If her *regrets* should waken thine. *Prior.*  
3. Dislike; aversion. Not proper.  
Is it a virtue to have some ineffective *regrets* to damnation, and such a virtue too, as shall serve to balance all our vices. *Decay of Piety.*  
**TO REGRET.** *v. a.* [*regretter*, Fr. from the noun.]  
1. To repent; to grieve at.  
I shall not *regret* the trouble my experiments cost me, if they be found serviceable to the purposes of respiration. *Boyle.*  
Calmly he look'd on either life, and here  
Saw nothing to *regret*, or there to fear;  
From nature's temp'rate feast rose satisfy'd,  
Thank'd heav'n that he had liv'd, and that he dy'd. *Pope.*  
2. To be uneasy at. Not proper.  
Those, the impiety of whose lives makes them *regret* a deity, and secretly wish there were none, will greedily listen to atheistical notions. *Glanville's Sceps.*  
**REGUARDON.** *n. f.* [*re* and *guardon*.] Reward; recompense.  
Stoop, and set your knee against my foot;  
And in *reguardon* of that duty done,  
I gird thee with the valiant sword of York. *Shaksp.*  
**TO REGUARDON.** *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To reward. The verb and noun are both obsolete.  
Long since we were resolv'd of your truth,  
Your faithful service and your toil in war;  
Yet never have you tasted your reward,  
Or been *reguardon'd* with so much as thanks. *Shaksp.*  
**REGULAR.** *adj.* [*regular*, Fr. *regularis*, Lat.]  
1. Agreeable to rule; consistent with the mode prescribed.  
The common cant of critics is, that though the lines are good, it is not a *regular* piece. *Guardian.*  
The ways of heav'n are dark and intricate,  
Puzzled in mazes, and perplex'd with errors;  
Our understanding traces them in vain,  
Lost and bewild'rd in the fruitless search;  
Nor fees with how much art the windings run,  
Nor where the *regular* confusion ends. *Addison.*  
So when we view some well-proportion'd dome,  
No monstrous height or breadth or length appear;  
The whole at once is bold and *regular*. *Pope.*  
2. Governed by strict regulations.  
So just thy skill, to *regular* my rage. *Pope.*  
3. In geometry, *regular* body is a solid, whose surface is compos'd of *regular* and equal figures, and whose solid angles are all equal, and of which there are five sorts, viz. 1. A pyramid comprehended under four equal and equilateral triangles. 2. A cube, whose surface is compos'd of six equal squares. 3. That which is bounded by eight equal and equilateral triangles. 4. That which is contained under twelve equal and equilateral pentagons. 5. A body consisting of twenty equal and equilateral triangles: and mathematicians demonstrate, that there can be no more *regular* bodies than these five. *Muschenbr.*  
There is no universal reason, not confined to human fancy, that a figure, called *regular*, which hath equal sides and angles, is more beautiful than any irregular one. *Bentley.*  
4. Instituted or initiated according to established forms or discipline: as, a *regular* doctor; *regular* troops.  
**REGULAR.** *n. f.* [*regular*, Fr.]  
In the Romish church, all persons are said to be *regular*, that do profess and follow a certain rule of life, in Latin styled *regulas*; and do likewise observe the three approved vows of poverty, chastity and obedience. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*  
**REGULARITY.** *n. f.* [*regularité*, Fr. from *regular*.]  
1. Agreeableness to rule.  
2. Method; certain order.  
*Regularity* is certain, where it is not so apparent, as in all fluids; for *regularity* is a similitude continued. *Grew.*  
He was a mighty lover of *regularity* and order; and managed all his affairs with the utmost exactness. *Atterbury.*



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**REGULARLY.** *adv.* [from *regular*.] In a manner concordant to rule.  
If those painters, who have left us such fair platforms, had rigorously observed it in their figures, they had indeed made things more *regularly* true, but withal very unpleasing. *Dryd.*  
With one judicious stroke,  
On the plain ground Apelles drew  
A circle *regularly* true. *Prior.*  
Strains that neither ebb nor flow,  
Correctly cold and *regularly* low. *Pope.*  
**TO REGULATE.** *v. a.* [*regula*, Lat.]  
1. To adjust by rule or method.  
Nature, in the production of things, always designs them to partake of certain, *regulated*, established essences, which are to be the models of all things to be produced: this, in that crude sense, would need some better explication. *Locke.*  
2. To direct.  
Regulate the patient in his manner of living. *Wiseman.*  
Ev'n goddesses are women; and no wife  
Has pow'r to *regulate* her husband's life. *Dryden.*  
**REGULATION.** *n. f.* [from *regulate*.]  
1. The act of regulating.  
Being but stupid matter, they cannot continue any regular and constant motion, without the guidance and *regulation* of some intelligent being. *Ray on the Creation.*  
2. Method; the effect of regulation.  
**REGULATOR.** *n. f.* [from *regulate*.]  
1. One that regulates.  
The regularity of corporeal principles sheweth them to come at first from a divine *regulator*. *Grew's Cosmol.*  
2. That part of a machine which makes the motion equable.  
**REGULUS.** *n. f.* [Lat. *regule*, Fr.]  
Regulus is the finer and most weighty part of metals, which settles at the bottom upon melting. *Quincy.*  
**TO REGURGITATE.** *v. n.* [*re* and *gurgere*, Lat. *regorger*, Fr.] To throw back; to pour back.  
The inhabitants of the city remove themselves into the country to long, until, for want of receipt and encouragement, it *regurgitates* and sends them back. *Graunt.*  
Arguments of divine wisdom, in the frame of animate bodies, are the artificial position of many valves, all so situate, as to give a free passage to the blood in their due channels, but not permit them to *regurgitate* and disturb the great circulation. *Bentley.*  
**TO REGURGITATE.** *v. n.* To be poured back.  
Nature was wont to evacuate its vicious blood out of these veins, which passage being stop'd, it *regurgitates* upwards to the lungs. *Harvey on Consumptions.*  
**REGURGITATION.** *n. f.* [from *regurgitate*.] Retorption; the act of swallowing back.  
Regurgitation of matter is the constant symptom. *Sharp.*  
**TO REHEAR.** *v. a.* [*re* and *hear*.] To hear again.  
My design is to give all persons a *rehearing*, who have suffered under any unjust sentence. *Addison's Examiner.*  
**REHEARSAL.** *n. f.* [from *rehearse*.]  
1. Repetition; recital.  
Twice we appoint, that the words which the minister pronounceth, the whole congregation shall repeat after him; as first in the public confession of sins, and again in *rehearsal* of our Lord's prayer after the blessed sacrament. *Hooker.*  
What dream'd my lord? tell me, and I'll requite it.  
With sweet *rehearsal* of my morning's dream. *Shakspeare.*  
What respected their actions as a rule or admonition, applied to yours, is only a *rehearsal*, whose zeal in asserting the ministerial cause is to generally known. *South.*  
2. The recital of any thing previous to publick exhibition.  
The chief of Rome,  
With gaping mouths to these *rehearsals* come. *Dryden.*  
**TO REHEARSE.** *v. a.* [from *rehearsal*.] *Skinner.*  
1. To repeat; to recite.  
Rehearse not unto another that which is told.  
Of modest poets be thou just.  
To silent shades repeat thy verse,  
'Till fame and echo almost burst,  
Yet hardly dare one line *rehearse*. *Swift.*  
2. To relate; to tell.  
Great master of the muse! inspir'd  
The pedigree of nature to *rehearse*,  
And found the maker's work in equal verse. *Dryden.*  
3. To recite previously to publick exhibition.  
All Rome is pleas'd, when Statius will *rehearse*. *Dryden.*  
**TO REJECT.** *v. a.* [*rejecio*, *rejecio*, Lat.]  
1. To dismiss without compliance with proposal or acceptance of offer.  
Barbarossa was *rejected* into Syria, although he perceived that it tended to his disgrace. *Knut's History of the Turks.*  
2. To cast off; to make an abject.  
Thou hast *rejected* the word of the Lord, and the Lord hath *rejected* thee from being king. *1 Sam. xv. 26.*  
Give me wisdom, and *reject* me not from among thy children. *Wisd. ix. 4.*  
He is despised and *rejected* of men, a man of sorrows. *Is.*

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3. To refuse; not to accept.  
Because thou hast *rejected* knowledge, I will *reject* thee, that thou shalt be no priest. *Hosai vi. 6.*  
Whether it be a divine revelation or no, reason must judge, which can never permit the mind to *reject* a greater evidence, to embrace what is less evident. *Locke.*  
4. To throw aside.  
**REJECTION.** *n. f.* [*rejecio*, Lat.] The act of casting off or throwing aside.  
The *rejection* I use of experiments, is infinite; but if an experiment be probable and of great use, I receive it. *Bacon.*  
Medicines urinate do not work by *rejection* and indigestion, as solutive do. *Bacon.*  
**REIGLE.** *n. f.* [*regle*, Fr.] A hollow cut to guide any thing.  
A flood gate is drawn up and let down through the *reigle* in the fide posts. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
**TO REIGN.** *v. n.* [*regno*, Lat. *regner*, Fr.]  
1. To enjoy or exercise sovereign authority.  
This, done by them, gave them such an authority, that though he *reigned*, they in effect ruled, most men honouring them, because they only deserved honour. *Stanley, b. ii.*  
Tell me, shall Banquo's issue ever  
Reign in this kingdom? *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*  
A king shall *reign* in righteousness, and princes rule in judgment. *Is. xxxi. 1.*  
Did he not first ten years a life-time *reign*. *Cowley.*  
This right arm shall fix  
Her seat of empire; and your son shall *reign*. *A. Philips.*  
2. To be predominant; to prevail.  
Now did the sign *reign*, under which Perkin should appear.  
More are sick in the summer, and more die in the winter, except in pestilential diseases, which commonly *reign* in summer or autumn. *Bacon.*  
Great secrecy *reigns* in their publick councils. *Addison.*  
3. To obtain power or dominion.  
That as he *reigned* unto death, even so might grace *reign* through righteousness unto eternal life by Jesus Christ. *Roman.*  
**REIGN.** *n. f.* [*regne*, Fr. *regnum*, Lat.]  
1. Royal authority; sovereignty.  
He who like a father held his *reign*,  
So soon forgot, was just and wise in vain. *Pope.*  
2. Time of a king's government.  
Queer country poets extol queen Bess's *reign*,  
And of lost hospitality complain. *Bransford.*  
Ruffel's blood  
Stain'd the sad annals of a giddy *reign*. *Thomson.*  
3. Kingdom; dominions.  
Saturn's sons receiv'd the threefold *reign* of heav'n,  
Of heav'n, of ocean and deep hell beneath. *Prior.*  
That wrath which hurl'd to Pluto's gloomy *reign*,  
The souls of mighty chiefs untimely slain. *Pope.*  
**TO REIMBURY.** *v. n.* [*re* and *imbury*, which is more frequently, but not more properly, written *embury*.] To embody again.  
Quicksilver, broken into little globes, the parts brought to touch immediately *reimbury*. *Boyle.*  
**TO REIMBURSE.** *v. a.* [*re*, in and *bourse*, Fr. a purse.] To repay; to repair loss or expense by an equivalent.  
Heath he saved any kingdom at his own expence, to give him a tide of *reimbursing* himself by the destruction of ours. *Swift's Miscellanea.*  
**REIMBURSEMENT.** *n. f.* [from *reimburse*.] Reparation or repayment.  
If any person has been at expence about the funeral of a scholar, he may retain his books for the *reimbursement*. *Ascham.*  
**TO REIMPRE'GNATE.** *v. a.* [*re* and *impregnate*.] To impregnate anew.  
The vigor of the loadstone is destroyed by fire, nor will it be *reimpregnated* by any other magnet than the earth. *Braun.*  
**REIMPRESSION.** *n. f.* [*re* and *impreffion*.] A second or repeated impression.  
**REIN.** *n. f.* [*refner*, Fr.]  
1. The part of the bridle, which extends from the horse's head to the driver's or rider's hand.  
Every horse bears his commanding *rein*,  
And may direct his course as please himself. *Shakspeare.*  
Take you the *reins*, while I from cares remove,  
And sleep within the chariot which I drove. *Dryden.*  
With hasty hand the ruling *reins* he drew;  
He lash'd the couriers, and the couriers flew. *Pope.*  
2. Used as an instrument of government, or for government.  
The hard *rein*, which both of them have borne  
Against the old kind king. *Shakspeare, King Lear.*  
3. To give the *REINS*. To give license.  
War to disorder'd rage let loose the *reins*. *Milton.*  
When to his lust Ægithus gave the *reins*,  
Did fate or we th' adulterous act constrain. *Pope.*  
**TO REIN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To govern by a bridle.  
He, like a proud steed *rein'd*, went haughty on. *Milton.*  
His son retain'd  
His father's art, and warrior steeds he *rein'd*. *Dryden.*  
2. To

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2. To refrain; to control.  
And where you find a maid,  
That, ere the sleep, hath thrice her prayers said,  
Rein up the organs of her fantasy;  
Sleep the as found as careless infancy. *Shakspeare.*  
Being once chaste, he cannot  
Be *rein'd* again to temperance; then he speaks  
What's in his heart. *Shakspeare, Coriolanus.*  
**REINS.** *n. f.* [*renes*, Lat. *rein*, Fr.] The kidneys; the lower part of the back.  
Whom I shall see for myself, though my *reins* be consumed. *Job xix. 27.*  
**TO REINSERT.** *v. a.* [*re* and *insert*.] To insert a second time.  
**TO REINSPIRE.** *v. a.* [*re* and *inspire*.] To inspire anew.  
Time will run  
On smoother, till Favonius *reinspire*  
The frozen earth, and cloath in fresh attire  
The lily and rose. *Milton.*  
The mangled dame lay breathless on the ground,  
When on a sudden *reinspir'd* with breath,  
Again she rose. *Dryden.*  
**TO REINSTALL.** *v. a.* [*re* and *instal*.]  
1. That alone can truly *reinstall* thee  
In David's royal seat, his true successor. *Milton.*  
2. To put again in possession. This example is not very proper.  
Thy father  
Levied an army, weening to redeem  
And *reinstal* me in the diadem. *Shakspeare, Henry VI.*  
**TO REINSTATE.** *v. a.* [*e* and *instal*.] To put again in possession.  
David, after that signal victory, which had preserved his life, *reinstated* him in his throne, and restored him to the ark and sanctuary; yet suffered the loss of his rebellious son to overwhelm the sense of his deliverance. *Grov. of the Tongue.*  
Modestly *reinstates* the widow in her virginity. *Addison.*  
The *reinstating* of this hero in the peaceable possession of his kingdom, was acknowledged. *Pope.*  
**TO REINTEGRATE.** *v. a.* [*reintegrare*, Fr. *re* and *integer*, Lat.] It should perhaps be written *redintegrate*. To renew with regard to any state or quality; to repair; to restore.  
This league drove out all the Spaniards out of Germany, and *reintegrated* that nation in their ancient liberty. *Bacon.*  
The falling from a discord to a concord hath an agreement with the affections, which are *reintegrated* to the better after some dislikes. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
**TO REINVEST.** *v. a.* [*re* and *invest*.] To invest anew.  
**TO REJOICE.** *v. n.* [*rejoir*, Fr.] To be glad; to joy; to exult; to receive pleasure from something past.  
1. This is the *rejoicing* city that dwelt carelessly, that said, there is none beside me. *Zepl. ii. 15.*  
I will comfort them, and make them *rejoice* from their sorrow. *Jer. xxxi. 13.*  
Let them be brought to confusion, that *rejoice* at mine overthrow. *Psal. xxxv. 26.*  
Jethro *rejoiced* for all the goodness which the Lord had done. *Exodus xviii. 9.*  
They *rejoice* each with their kind. *Milton.*  
**TO REJOICE.** *v. a.* To exultate; to gladden; to make joyful; to glad.  
Thy testimonies are the *rejoicings* of my heart. *Pf. cxix.*  
Alone to thy renown 'tis giv'n,  
Unbounded through all worlds to go;  
While she great faint *rejoices* heav'n,  
And thou sustain'st the orb below. *Prior.*  
I should give Cain the honour of the invention; were he alive, it would *rejoice* his soul to see what mischief it had made. *Arbutnot on Coins.*  
**REJOICER.** *n. f.* [from *rejoice*.] One that rejoices.  
Whatsoever faith entertains, produces love to God; but he that believes God to be cruel or a *rejoicer* in the unavoidable damnation of the greatest part of mankind, thinks evil thoughts concerning God. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*  
**TO REJOIN.** *v. a.* [*rejoindre*, Fr.]  
1. To join again.  
The grand signior conveyeth his galleys down to Grand Cairo, where they are taken in pieces, carried upon camels backs, and *rejoined* together at Sues. *Braun's Vag. Err.*  
2. To meet one again.  
Thoughts, which at Hyde-park-corner I forgot,  
Meet and *rejoin* me in the penive groat. *Pope.*  
It will be replied, that he receives advantage by this lopping of his superfluous branches; but I *rejoin*, that a translator has no such right. *Dryden's Preface to Ovid.*  
**REJOINER.** *n. f.* [from *rejoin*.]  
1. Reply to an answer.  
The quality of the person makes me judge myself obliged to a *rejoinder*. *Glanvill to Abius.*  
2. Reply; answer.  
Injury of chance rudely beguiles our lips  
Of all *rejoinders*. *Shakspeare, Troilus and Cressida.*

# REL

**REJOIT.** *n. f.* [*rejoillir*, Fr.] Shock; succussion.  
The finner, at his highest pitch of enjoyment, is not pleased with it so much, but he is afflicted more; and as long as these inward *rejoits* and recoilings of the mind continue, the finner will find his accounts of pleasure very poor. *South.*  
**REIT.** *n. f.* Sedge or sea weed. *Bailey.*  
**TO REITERATE.** *v. a.* [*re* and *itero*, Lat. *reitero*, Fr.] To repeat again and again.  
You never spoke what did become you less  
Than this; which to *reiterate*, were sin. *Shakspeare.*  
With *reiterated* crimes he might  
Heap on himself damnation. *Milton.*  
Although Christ hath forbid us to use vain repetitions when we pray, yet he hath taught us, that to *reiterate* the same requests will not be vain. *Smalridge.*  
**REITERATION.** *n. f.* [*reiteration*, Fr. from *reiterate*.] Repetition.  
It is useful to have new experiments tried over again; such *reiterations* commonly exhibiting new phenomena. *Boyle.*  
The words are a *reiteration* or reinforcement of an application, arising from the consideration of the excellency of Christ above Moses. *Ward of Infidelity.*  
**TO REJUDGE.** *v. a.* [*re* and *judge*.] To reexamine; to review; to recal to a new trial.  
The mule attends thee to the silent shade;  
Tis hers the brave man's latest steps to trace,  
Rejudge his acts, and dignify disgrace. *Pope.*  
**TO REKINDLE.** *v. a.* [*re* and *kindle*.] To set on fire again.  
These disappearing, fixed stars were actually extinguished, and would for ever continue so, if not *rekindled*, and new recruited with heat and light. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*  
Rekindled at the royal charms,  
Tumultuous love each beating bosom warms. *Pope.*  
**TO RELAPSE.** *v. n.* [*relapsus*, Lat.]  
1. To slip back; to slide or fall back.  
2. To fall back into vice or error.  
The officer he hath *relapsed*, the more significations he ought to give of the truth of his repentance. *Taylor.*  
3. To fall back from a state of recovery to sickness.  
He was not well cured, and would have *relapsed*. *Wifem.*  
**RELAPSE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Fall into vice or error once forsaken.  
This would but lead me to a worse *relapse* than  
And heavier fall.  
We see in too frequent instances the *relapses* of those, who, under the present smart, or the near apprehension of the divine pleasure, have resolved on a religious reformation. *Rog.*  
2. Regression from a state of recovery to sickness.  
It was even as two physicians should take one sick body in hand; of which, the former would purge and keep under the body, the other pamper and strengthen it suddenly; whereof what is to be looked for, but a most dangerous *relapse*. *Spenser.*  
3. Return to any state. The sense here is somewhat obscure.  
Mark a bounding valour in our English;  
That being dead like to the bullet's grazing,  
Breaks out into a second course of mischief,  
Killing in *relapse* of mortality. *Shakspeare, Henry V.*  
**TO RELATE.** *v. a.* [*relatus*, Lat.]  
1. To tell; to relate.  
Your wife and babes  
Savagely slaughter'd; to *relate* the manner,  
Were to add the death of you.  
Here I could frequent  
With worship place by place, where he vouchsaf'd  
Presence divine; and to my sons *relate*. *Milton.*  
The drama represents to view, what the poem only does *relate*. *Dryden.*  
A man were better *relate* himself to a statue, than suffer his thoughts to pass in smother. *Bacon.*  
2. To ally by kindred.  
Avails thee not,  
To whom *related*, or by whom begot;  
A heap of dust alone remains. *Pope.*  
3. To bring back; to restore. A Latinism. *Spenser.*  
**TO RELATE.** *v. n.* To have reference; to have respect.  
All negative or privative words *relate* to positive ideas, and signify their absence. *Locke.*  
As other courts demanded the execution of persons dead in law, this gave the last orders *relating* to those dead in reason. *Tatler, N. 110.*  
**RELATER.** *n. f.* [from *relate*.] Teller; narrator.  
We shall rather perform good offices unto truth, than any disservice unto their *relaters*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
Her husband the *relater* the prefer'd  
Before the angel. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*  
The best English historian, when his style grows antiquated, will be only considered as a tedious *relater* of facts. *Swift.*  
**RELATION.** *n. f.* [*relatio*, Fr. from *relate*.]  
1. Manner of belonging to any person or thing.  
Under this stone lies virtue, youth, and  
Unblemish'd probity and truth;  
Just unto all *relations* known;  
A worthy patriot, pious son. *Waller.*



## REL

So far as service imports duty and subjection, all created beings bear the necessary relation of servants to God. *South.*  
Our necessary relations to a family, oblige all to use their reasoning powers upon a thousand occasions. *Watts.*

2. Respect; reference; regard.  
I have been importuned to make some observations on this art, in relation to its agreement with poetry. *Dryden.*  
Relation consists in the consideration and comparing one idea with another. *Locke.*

3. Connexion between one thing and another.  
Augurs, that understand relations, have  
By magpies, choughs and rooks brought forth  
The secret fit man of blood. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

4. Kindred; alliance of kin.  
Relations dear, and all the charities  
Of fathers, son and brother first were known. *Milton.*  
Be kindred and relation laid aside, *Dryden.*  
Are we not to pity and supply the poor, though they have no relation to us? no relation? that cannot be: the gospel files them all our brethren; nay, they have a nearer relation to us, our fellow-members; and both these from their relation to our Saviour himself, who calls them his brethren. *Sprat.*

5. Person related by birth or marriage; kinsman; kinswoman.  
A the-cousin, of a good family and small fortune, passed months among all her relations. *Swift.*

Dependants, friends, relations,  
Savag'd by woe, forget the tender tie. *Thompson.*

6. Narrative; tale; account; narration; recital of facts.  
In an historical relation, we use terms that are most proper.  
The author of a just fable, must please more than the writer of an historical relation. *Dennis's Letters.*

RELATIVE, *adj.* [relativus, Lat. relatus, Fr.]  
1. Having relation respecting.  
Not only simple ideas and substances, but modes are positive beings; though the parts of which they consist, are very often relative one to another. *Locke.*

2. Considered not absolutely, but as belonging to, or respecting something else.  
The ecclesiastical, as well as the civil government, has cause to pursue the same methods of confirming himself; the grounds of government being founded upon the same bottom of nature in both, though the circumstances and relative considerations of the persons may differ. *South.*

Every thing sustains both an absolute and a relative capacity: an absolute, as it is such a thing, endued with such a nature; and a relative, as it is a part of the universe, and so stands in such relation to the whole. *South.*

Wholesome and unwholesome are relative, not real qualities. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

3. Particular; positive; close in connection. Not in use.  
I'll have grounds  
More relative than this. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

RELATIVE, *n. f.*  
4. Relation; kinsman.  
'Tis an evil dutifulness in friends and relatives; to suffer one to perish without reproof. *Taylor.*

2. Pronoun answering to an antecedent.  
Learn the right joining of substantives with adjectives, and the relative with the antecedent. *Apleham's Schoolmaster.*

3. Somewhat respecting something else.  
When the mind so considers one thing, that it sets it by another, and carries its view from one to the other, this is relation and respect; and the denominations given to positive things, intimating that respect, are relatives. *Locke.*

RELATIVELY, *adv.* [from relative.] As it respects something else; not absolutely.  
All those things, that seem so foul and disagreeable in nature, are not really so in themselves, but only relatively. *More.*

These being the greatest good or the greatest evil, either absolutely so in themselves, or relatively so to us; it is therefore good to be zealously affected for the one against the other. *Sprat.*

Consider the absolute affections of any being as it is in itself, before you consider it relatively, or survey the various relations in which it stands to other beings. *Watts.*

RELATIVENESS, *n. f.* [from relative.] The state of having relation.  
To RELAX, *v. a.* [relaxo, Lat.]

1. To slacken; to make less tense.  
The sinews, when the southern wind bloweth, are more relax. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. To remit; to make less severe or rigorous.  
The statute of mortmain was at several times relaxed by the legislature. *Swift.*

3. To make less attentive or laborious.  
Nor praise relax, nor difficulty fright. *Pamphlet of Wilkes.*

4. To ease; to divert.  
To open; to loofe. *Milton.*  
It serv'd not to relax their ferried files.

To RELAX, *v. n.* To be mild; to be remiss; to be not rigorous.

## REL

If in some regards she chose  
To curb poor Paulo in too close;  
In others the relax'd again,  
And govern'd with a looser rein. *Prior.*

RELAXATION, *n. f.* [relaxatio, Fr. relaxatio, Lat.]  
1. Diminution of tension; the act of loosening.  
Cold sweats are many times mortal; for that they come by a relaxation or forsaking of the spirits. *Bacon.*  
Many, who live healthy in a dry air, fall into all the diseases that depend upon relaxation in a moist one. *Arbutnot.*

2. Cessation of restraint.  
The sea is not higher than the land, as some imagined the sea flood upon heap higher than the shore; and at the deluge a relaxation being made, it overflow'd the land. *Burnet.*

3. Remission; abatement of rigour.  
They childishly granted, by common consent of their whole senate, under their town seal, a relaxation to one Bertelier, whom the elderhip had excommunicated. *Hacker.*  
The relaxation of the statute of mortmain, is one of the reasons which gives the bishop terrible apprehensions of popery coming on us. *Swift.*

4. Remission of attention or application.  
As God has not so devoted our bodies to toil, but that he allows us some recreation: so doubtless he indulges the same relaxation to our minds. *Government of the Tongue.*

There would be no business in solitude, nor proper relaxations in business. *Addison's Freeholder.*

RELAY, *n. f.* [relais, Fr.] Horses on the road to relieve others, To RELEASE, *v. a.* [relascher, relaxer, Fr.]

1. To set free from confinement or servitude.  
Pilate said, whom will ye that I release unto you? *Mat.*  
You releas'd his courage, and set free *Dryden.*  
A valour fatal to the enemy.

Why should a reasonable man put it into the power of fortune to make him miserable, when his ancestors have taken care to release him from her? *Dryden.*

2. To set free from pain.  
3. To free from obligation.  
Too secure, because from death releas'd some days. *Mil.*

4. To quit; to let go.  
He had been bafe, had he releas'd his right,  
For such an empire none but kings should fight. *Dryden.*

5. To relax; to slacken. Not in use.  
It may not seem hard, if in cases of necessity certain profitable ordinances sometimes be releas'd, rather than all men always strictly bound to the general rigor thereof. *Hacker.*

RELEASE, *n. f.* [relasche, Fr. from the verb.]  
1. Diminution from confinement, servitude or pain.  
O fatal search! in which the lab'ring mind,  
Still press'd with weight of woe, still hopes to find  
A shadow of delight, a dream of peace,  
From years of pain, one moment of release. *Prior.*

2. Relaxation of a penalty.  
3. Remission of a claim.  
The king made a great feast, and made a release to the provinces, and gave gifts. *Ezra. ii. 18.*

The king would not have one penny abated, of what had been granted by parliament; because it might encourage other countries to pray the like release or mitigation. *Bacon.*

4. Acquittance from a debt signed by the creditor.  
To RELEGATE, *v. a.* [relegare, Fr. relego, Lat.] To banish; to exile.

RELEGATION, *n. f.* [relegation, Fr. relegatio, Lat.] Exile; judicial banishment.  
According to the civil law, the extraordinary punishment of adultery was deportation or relegation. *Ayliff.*

To RELENT, *v. n.* [valentia, Fr.]  
1. To soften; to grow less rigid or hard; to give.  
In some houses, sweetmeats will relent more than in others. *Bacon.*

In that soft season, when descending show'rs  
Call forth the greens, and wake the rising flow'rs;  
When opening buds salute the welcome day,  
And earth relenting feels the genial ray. *Pope.*

2. To melt; to grow moist.  
Crows seem to call upon rain, which is but the comfort they seem to receive in the relenting of the air. *Bacon.*

Salt of tartar, brought to fusion, and placed in a cellar, will, in a few minutes, begin to relent, and have its surface softened by the imbibed moisture of the air, wherein if it be left long, it will totally be dissolved. *Boyle.*

All nature mourns, the skies relent in show'rs,  
Hush'd are the birds, and clos'd the drooping flow'rs;  
If Delia smile, the flow'rs begin to spring,  
The skies to brighten, and the birds to sing. *Pope.*

3. To grow less intense.  
I have marked in you a relenting truly, and a slackening of the main career, you had so notably begun, and almost performed. *Sidney.*

The workmen let glass cool by degrees in such relentings of fire, as they call their melting heats, lest it should shiver in pieces by a violent succeeding of air. *Digby on Bodies.*

4. To

## REL

4. To soften in temper; to grow tender; to feel compassion.  
Can you behold *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*  
My tears, and not once relent?  
I'll not be made a soft and dull-eyed fool.

To shake the head, relent, and sigh, and yield *Shakespeare, Merch. of Venice.*  
To christianian intercessors.  
Undoubtedly he will relent, and turn *Milton.*  
From his displeasure.

He lung, and hell contented  
To hear the poet's pray'r;  
Stern Prosperine relented,  
And gave him back the fair. *Pope.*

To RELIQUATE, *v. a.*  
1. To slacken; to remit. Obsolete.  
Apace he shot, and yet he fled apace;  
And oftentimes he would relent his pace,  
That him his foe more fiercely should pursue. *Fa. Queen.*

2. To soften; to mollify. Obsolete.  
Air hated earth, and water hated fire,  
Till love relented their rebellious ire. *Spenser.*

RELINQUENT, *adj.* [from relent.]  
1. Unrelenting; unmoved by kindness or tenderness.  
For this th' avenging pow'r employs his darts;  
Thus will perforce, relinquent in his ire,  
Till the fair slave be render'd to her fire. *Dryden.*

Why should the weeping hero now  
Relinquent to their wishes prove. *Prior.*

2. In Milton, it perhaps signifies unrelenting; intensely fixed upon disquieting objects.  
Only in destroying, I find ease  
To my relinquent thoughts. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

RELINQUENT, *adj.* [French.] Relieving.  
RELEVANT, *n. f.* [relevante, Lat.] A raising or lifting up.  
RELEVATION, *n. f.* [relevatio, Lat.] Trust; dependance; confidence; repose of mind. With an before the object of trust.  
His days and times are past,  
And my reliance on his fracted dates  
Has smit my credit. *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens.*

That pellucid gelatinous substance, which he pitches upon with so great reliance and positiveness, is chiefly of animal constitution. *Woodward.*

He secured and encreas'd his prosperity, by an humble behaviour towards God, and a dutiful reliance on his providence. *Athenbury's Sermons.*

They afforded a sufficient conviction of this truth, and a firm reliance on the promises contained in it. *Rogers.*

Religion in death, and reliance on the divine mercies, give comfort to the friends of the dying. *Clarissa.*

Misfortunes often reduce us to a better reliance, than that we have been accustomed to fix upon. *Clarissa.*

RELICK, *n. f.* [reliquia, Lat. reliqua, Fr.]  
1. That which remains; that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest. It is generally used in the plural.  
Up dreary dame of darkness queen,  
Go gather up the reliques of thy race,  
Or else go them to avenge. *Fairy Queen, l. i.*

Shall we go see the reliques of this town. *Shakespeare.*  
The fragments, scraps, the bits and greasy reliques  
Of her o'ercreaten faith are bound to Diomedes. *Shakespeare.*

Nor death itself can wholly wash their stains,  
But long contracted filth ev'n in the soul remains;  
The reliques of inveterate vice they wear,  
And spots of sin. *Dryden's Aeneis.*

2. It is often taken for the body deserted by the soul.  
What needs my Shakespeare for his honour'd bones,  
Or that his hallow'd reliques should be hid  
Under a far-pointed pyramid. *Milton.*

In peace, ye shades of our great grandfathers, rest;  
Eternal spring, and rising flow'rs adorn  
The reliques of each venerable urn. *Dryden.*

Shall our reliques second birth receive?  
Sleep we to wake, and only die to live? *Prior.*

Thy reliques, Rowe, to this fair shrine we trust,  
And sacred place by Dryden's awful dust;  
Beneath a rude and nameless stone he lies,  
To which thy tomb shall guide enquiring eyes. *Pope.*

3. That which is kept in memory of another, with a kind of religious veneration.  
Cows fluster'd into rags, then reliques leaves  
The sport of winds. *Milton.*

This church is very rich in reliques; among the rest, they show a fragment of Thomas à Becket, as indeed there are very few treasuries of reliques in Italy, that have not a tooth or a bone of this saint. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

RELICKLY, *adv.* [from reliquy.] In the manner of reliques.  
Thriftily wench scrapes kitchen stuff,  
And barreling the droppings and the snuff  
Of wasting candles, which in thirty year  
Relickly kept, perhaps buys wedding cheer. *Donne.*

RELIC, *n. f.* [relicus, old Fr. reliqua, Lat.] A widow; a wife desolate by the death of her husband.

## REL

If the fathers and husbands were of the household of faith, then certainly their reliques and children cannot be strangers in this household. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Chaste reliques!  
Honour'd on earth, and worthy of the love  
Of such a spouse, as now resides above. *Garth.*

RELIEF, *n. f.* [relief, Fr.]  
1. The prominence of a figure in stone or metal; the seeming prominence of a picture.  
The figures of many ancient coins rise up in a much more beautiful relief than those on the modern; the face sinking by degrees in the several declensions of the empire, till about Constantine's time, it lies almost even with the surface of the medal. *Addison on Ancient Medals.*

Not with such majesty, such bold relief,  
The forms august of kings, or conqu'ring chief,  
E'er swell'd on marble, as in verse have shin'd,  
In polish'd verse, the manners and the mind. *Pope.*

2. The recommendation of any thing, by the interposition of something different.  
3. Alleviation of calamity; mitigation of pain or sorrow.  
Thoughts in my unquiet breast are risen,  
Tending to some relief of our extremes. *Milton.*

4. That which frees from pain or sorrow.  
So should we make our death a glad relief  
From future shame. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

Nor dar'd I to presume, that press'd with grief,  
My slight should urge you to this dire relief;  
Stay, stay your steps. *Dryden's Aeneis.*

5. Dismissal of a sentinel from his post.  
For this relief, much thanks; 'tis bitter cold,  
And I am sick at heart. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

6. [Relevium, law Lat.] Legal remedy of wrongs.  
RELIEVABLE, *adj.* [from relieve.] Capable of relief.  
Neither can they, as to reparation, hold plea of things, wherein the party is relievable by common law. *Hale.*

To RELIEVE, [relevo, Lat. relevo, Fr.]  
1. To recommend by the interposition of something dissimilar.  
As the great lamp of day,  
Through diff'rent regions, does his course pursue,  
And leaves one world but to revive a new;  
While, by a pleasing change, the queen of night  
Relieves his lustre with a milder light. *Stephens.*

Since the inculcating precept upon precept will prove tiresome, the poet must not encumber his poem with too much business; but sometimes relieve the subject with a moral reflection. *Addison's Essay on the Georgicks.*

2. To support; to assist.  
Parallels, or like relations, alternately relieve each other; when neither will pass afunder, yet are they plausible together. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

3. To ease pain or sorrow.  
4. To succour by assistance.  
From thy growing store,  
Now lend assistance, and relieve the poor;  
A pittance of thy land will set him free. *Dryden.*

5. To set a sentinel at rest, by placing another on his post.  
Honest soldier, who hath relieved you?  
—Bernardo has my place, give you good night. *Shakespeare.*

Relieve the centries that have watch'd all night. *Dryden.*

6. To right by law.  
RELIEVER, *n. f.* [from relieve.] One that relieves.  
He is the protector of his weakness, and the reliever of his wants. *Rogers's Sermons.*

RELIEVO, *n. f.* [Italian.] The prominence of a figure or picture.  
A convex mirror makes the objects in the middle come out from the superficies: the painter must do so in respect of the lights and shadows of his figures, to give them more relief and more strength. *Dryden's Duressay.*

To RELIGHT, *v. a.* [re and light.] To light anew.  
His pow'r can heal me, and relight my eye. *Pope.*

RELIGION, *n. f.* [religion, Fr. religio, Lat.]  
1. Virtue, as founded upon reverence of God, and expectation of future rewards and punishments.  
He that is void of fear, may soon be just,  
And no religion binds men to be traitors. *Benj. Johnson.*

One spoke much of right and wrong,  
Of justice, of religion, truth and peace  
And judgment from above. *Milton.*

If we consider it as directed against God, it is a breach of religion; if as to men, it is an offence against morality. *South.*

By her inform'd, we best religion learn,  
Its glorious object by her aid discern. *Blackmore.*

Religion or virtue, in a large sense, includes duty to God and our neighbour; but in a proper sense, virtue signifies duty towards men, and religion duty to God. *Watts.*

2. A system of divine faith and worship as opposite to others.  
The image of a brute, adorn'd  
With gay religions, full of pomp and gold. *Milton.*

The christian religion, rightly understood, is the deepest and choicest piece of philosophy that is. *More.*



## REL

The doctrine of the gospel proposes to men such glorious rewards and such terrible punishments as no religion ever did, and gives us far greater assurance of their reality and certainty than ever the world had.

**RELIGIONIST**. *n. f.* [from *religion*.] A bigot to any religious persuasion.

The lawfulness of taking oaths may be revealed to the quakers, who then will stand upon as good a foot for preferment as any other subject; under such a motley administration, what pullings and hawlings, what a zeal and bias there will be in each *religionist* to advance his own tribe, and depress the others.

**RELIGIOUS**. *adj.* [*religiosus*, Fr. *religiosus*, Lat.]

1. Pious; disposed to the duties of religion.

It is a matter of found consequence, that all duties are by so much the better performed, by how much the men are more *religious*, from whose habits the same proceed.

When holy and devout *religious* christians are at their beads, 'tis hard to draw them from thence; So sweet is zealous contemplation!

Their lives

2. Teaching religion.

He God doth late and early pray,

More of his grace than gifts to lend;

And entertains the harmless day

With a *religious* book or friend.

3. Among the Romanists, bound by the vows of poverty, chastity and obedience.

Certain friars and *religious* men were moved with some zeal, to draw the people to the christian faith.

France has vast numbers of ecclesiasticks, secular and *religious*.

What the protestants would call a fanatick, is in the Roman church a *religious* of such an order; as an English merchant in Lisbon, after some great disappointments in the world, resolved to turn capuchin.

4. Exact; strict.

**RELIGIOUSLY**. *adv.* [from *religious*.]

1. Piously; with obedience to the dictates of religion.

2. According to the rites of religion.

These are their brethren, whom you Goths behold

Alive and dead, and for their brethren slain

Religiously they ask a sacrifice.

3. Reverently; with veneration.

Dost thou in all thy addresses to him, come into his presence with reverence, kneeling and religiously bowing thyself before him.

4. Exactly; with strict observance.

The privileges, justly due to the members of the two houses and their attendants, are *religiously* to be maintained.

**RELIGIOUSNESS**. *n. f.* [from *religiosus*.] The quality or state of being religious.

To RELINQUISH. *v. a.* [*relinquo*, Lat.]

1. To forsake; to abandon; to leave; to desert.

The habitation there was utterly *relinquished*.

The English colonies grew poor and weak, though the English lords grew rich and mighty; for they placed Irish tenants upon the lands *relinquished* by the English.

2. To quit; to release; to give up.

The ground of God's sole property in any thing is, the return of it made by man to God; by which act he *relinquishes* and delivers back to God all his right to the use of that thing, which before had been freely granted him by God.

3. To forbear; to depart from.

In case it may be proved, that amongst the number of rites and orders common unto both, there are particulars, the use whereof is utterly unlawful, in regard of some special bad and noisom quality; there is no doubt but we ought to *relinquish* such rites and orders, what freedom soever we have to retain the other still.

**RELINQUISHMENT**. *n. f.* [from *relinquo*.] The act of forsaking.

Government or ceremonies, or whatsoever it be, which is popish, away with it: this is the thing they require in us, the utter *relinquishment* of all things popish.

That natural tenderness of conscience, which must first create in the soul a sense of sin, and from thence produce a sorrow for it, and at length cause a *relinquishment* of it, is took away by a customary repeated course of sinning.

**RELISH**. *n. f.* [from *relisher*, Fr. to lick again. *Minsheu*, *Skinner*.]

1. Taste; the effect of any thing on the palate; it is commonly used of a pleasing taste.

Under sharp, sweet and sour, are abundance of immediate peculiar *relishes* or tastes, which experienced palates can easily discern.

These two bodies, whose vapours are so pungent, spring from saltpetre, which betrays upon the tongue no heat nor corrosiveness, but coldness mixed with a somewhat languid *relish* retaining to bitterness.

## REL

Much pleasure we have lost, while we abstain'd

From this delightful fruit, not known till now

True *relish*, tasting.

Could we suppose their *relishes* as different there, as here,

yet the manna in heaven suits every palate.

Sweet, bitter, sour, harsh and salt, are all the epithets we have to denominate that numberless variety of *relishes* to be found distinct in the different parts of the same plant.

2. Taste; small quantity just perceptible.

The king becoming graces;

As justice, verity, temperance, staidness,

Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude;

I have no *relish* of them.

3. Liking; delight in any thing.

We have such a *relish* for faction, as to have lost that of wit.

Good men after death are distributed among these several islands with pleasures of different kinds, suitable to the *relishes* and perfections of those settled in them.

4. Sense; power of perceiving excellence; taste.

A man, who has any *relish* for fine writing, discovers new beauties, or receives stronger impressions from the masterly strokes of a great author every time he peruses him.

Some hidden seeds of goodness and knowledge give him a *relish* of such reflections, as improve the mind, and make the heart better.

The pleasure of the proprietor, to whom things become familiar, depends, in a great measure, upon the *relish* of the spectator.

5. Delight given by any thing; the power by which pleasure is given.

Expectation whisks me round;

Th' imaginary *relish* is so sweet,

That it enchants my sense.

When liberty is gone,

Life grows insipid, and has lost its *relish*.

6. Cast; manner.

It preserves some *relish* of old writing.

To RELISH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To give a taste to any thing.

On smacking hard they dine;

A sav'ry bit that serv'd to *relish* wine.

2. To taste; to have a liking.

I love the people;

Though it do well, I do not *relish* well

Their loud applause.

How will dissenting brethren *relish* it?

What will malignants say?

Men of nice palates would not *relish* Aristotle, as dress'd up by the schoolmen.

He knows how to prize his advantages, and *relish* the honours which he enjoys.

To RELISH. *v. n.*

1. To have a pleasing taste.

The ivory feet of tables were carved into the shape of lions, without which, their greatest dainties would not *relish* to their palates.

2. To give pleasure.

Had I been the finder-out of this secret, it would not have *relished* among my other discourses.

3. To have a flavour.

A theory, which how much soever it may *relish* of wit and invention, hath no foundation in nature.

**RELISHABLE**. *adj.* [from *relish*.] Gustable; having a taste.

To RELIVE. *v. n.* [*re and live*.] To revive; to live anew.

The thing on earth, which is of most avail,

Any virtue's branch and beauty's bud,

Relives not for any good.

To RELIVE. *v. a.* [*re and live*.] To love in return.

To own for him so familiar and levelling an affection as love, much more to expect to be *relieved* by him, were not the least saucy presumption man could be guilty of, did not his own commandments make it a duty.

**RELUCENT**. *adj.* [*relucens*, Latin.] Shining; transparent; pellucid.

In brighter mazes, the *relucens* stream

Plays o'er the mead.

To RELUCT. *v. n.* [*relucto*, Lat.] To struggle again.

We, with studied mixtures, force our *relucting* appetites, and with all the spells of epicurism, conjure them up, that we may lay them again.

**RELUCTANCE**. *n. f.* [*relucto*, Latin.] Unwillingness; reluctance; *pugnance*; struggle in opposition.

A little more weight, added to the lower of the marbles, is able to surmount their *reluctancy* to separation, notwithstanding the supposed danger of thereby introducing a vacuum.

It favours

*Reluctance* against God, and his just yoke

Laid on our necks.

Bear witness, heav'n, with what *reluctancy*

Her hapless innocence I doom to die.

## REM

Æneas, when forced in his own defence to kill Lausus,

the poet shows compassionate, and tempering the severity of his looks with a *reluctance* to the action; he has pity on his beauty and his youth; and is loth to destroy such a masterpiece of nature.

How few would be at the pains of acquiring such an habit, and of conquering all the *reluctancies* and difficulties that lay in the way towards virtue.

Many hard stages of discipline must he pass through, before he can subdue the *reluctance* of his corruption.

With great *reluctancy* man is persuaded to acknowledge this necessity.

**RELUCTANT**. *adj.* [*reluctans*, Lat.] Unwilling; acting with repugnance.

*Reluctant*; but in vain! a greater power

Now rul'd him.

Some refuge in the muse's art I found;

*Reluctant* now I touch'd the trembling string

Bereft of him, who taught me how to sing.

To RELUCTATE. *v. n.* [*relucto*, Lat.] To resist; to struggle against.

In violation of God's patrimony, the first sacrifice is looked on with some horror, and men devise colours to delude their *reluctating* consciences; but when they have once made the breach, their scrupulosity soon retires.

**RELUCTATION**. *n. f.* [*relucto*, Latin.] Repugnance; reluctance.

The king prevailed with the prince, though not without some *reluctation*.

Adam's sin, or the curse upon it, did not deprive him of his rule, but left the creatures to a rebellion or *reluctation*.

To RELUME. *v. a.* To light anew; to rekindle.

Relume her ancient light, nor kinde new.

To RELUMINE. *v. a.* To light anew.

I know not where is that Promethean heat,

That can thy light *relumine*.

To RELY. *v. n.* [*re and lye*.] To lean upon with confidence; to put trust in; to rest upon; to depend upon.

Go in thy native innocence! *rely*

On what thou hast of virtue; summon all!

For God tow'rd thee hath done his part, do thine.

Egypt does not on the clouds *rely*,

But to the Nile owes more than to the sky.

Thus Solon to Pisistratus reply'd,

Demand'd, on what succour he *rely'd*,

When with so few he boldly did engage;

He said, he took his courage from his age.

Though reason is not to be *relied* upon, as universally sufficient to direct us what to do; yet it is generally to be *relied* upon and obeyed, where it tells us what we are not to do.

Fear *relies* upon a natural love of ourselves, and is complicated with a necessary desire of our own preservation.

Such variety of arguments only distract the understanding that *relies* on them.

The pope was become a party in the cause, and could not be *relied* upon for a decision.

Do we find so much religion in the age, as to *rely* on the general practice for the measures of our duty?

No prince can ever *rely* on the fidelity of that man, who is a rebel to his Creator.

To REMAIN. *v. n.* [*remans*, Lat.]

1. To be left out of a greater quantity or number.

That that *remains*, shall be buried in death.

Bake that which ye will bake to-day; and that which *remains* over, lay up until the morning.

2. To continue; to endure; to be left.

He for the time *remain'd* stupidly good.

If what you have heard, shall *remain* in you, ye shall continue in the son.

3. To be left after any event.

Childless thou art, childless *remain*.

In the families of the world, there *remains* not to one above another the least pretence to inheritance.

4. Not to be lost.

Now somewhat sing, whose endless founatenance

Among the shepherds may for aye *remain*.

I was increased more than all that were before me, also my widow *remained* with me.

5. To be left as not comprised.

That a father may have some power over his children, is easily granted; but that an elder brother has so over his brethren, *remains* to be proved.

To REMAIN. *v. a.* To await; to be left to.

Such end had the kid; for he would weaned be

Of craft, coloured with simplicity;

And such end, partly, does all them *remain*

That of such false friendship shall be fain.

With oaken staff

I'll raise such outcries on thy clatter'd iron,

Which long shall not withhold me from thy head,

That in a little time, while breath *remains* thee,

## REM

Thou oft shalt wi h thyself at Gath to boast,

But never shalt see Gath.

If hence he scape, what *remains* him left,

Than unknown dangers.

The easier conquest now

*Remains* thee, aided by this host of friends,

Back on thy foes more glorious to return.

**REMAIN**. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Generally used in the plural.

1. Relic; that which is left.

I grieve with the old, for so many additional inconveniences, more than their small *remain* of life seemed destined to undergo.

2. The body left by the soul.

But fowls obscene dismember'd his *remains*,

And dogs had torn him.

Oh would'st thou sing what heroes Windsor bore,

Or raise old warriors, whose ador'd *remains*,

In weeping vaults, her hallow'd earth contains.

3. Abode; habitation. Not in use.

A most miraculous work in this good king,

Which, often since my here *remain* in England,

I've seen him do.

**REMAINDER**. *adj.* [from *remain*.] Remaining; refuse; left.

Is as dry as the *remainder* basket

After a voyage.

We turn not back the silks upon the merchant,

When we have spoil'd them; nor the *remainder* viands

We do not throw in unrespective place,

Because we now are full.

**REMAINDER**. *n. f.*

1. What is left.

The gods protect you,

And blest the good *remainders* of the court!

A fine is levied to grant a reversion or *remainder*, expectant upon a lease that yieldeth no rent.

Mahomet's crescent by our feuds encrease,

Blasted the learn'd *remainders* of the East.

Could bare ingratitude have made any one so diabolical, had not cruelty came in as a second to its assistance, and cleared the villain's breast of all *remainders* of humanity?

There are two restraints which God hath put upon human nature, shame and fear; shame is the weaker, and hath place only in those in whom there are some *remainders* of virtue.

What madness moves you, matrons, to destroy

The last *remainders* of unhappy Troy?

If he, to whom ten talents were committed, has squandered away five, he is concerned to make a double improvement of the *remainder*.

If these decoctions be repeated till the water comes off clear, the *remainder* yields no salt.

Of six millions raised every year for the service of the publick, one third is intercepted through the several subordinations of artful men in office, before the *remainder* is applied to the proper use.

2. The body when the soul is departed; remains.

Shew us

The poor *remainder* of Andronicus.

To REMAKE. *v. a.* [*re and make*.] To make anew.

That, which the owns above her, must perfectly *remake* us after the image of our maker.

To REMAND. *v. a.* [*re and mando*, Lat.] To send back; to call back.

The better sort quitted their freeholds and fled into England, and never returned, though many laws were made to *remand* them back.

Philoxenus, for despising some dull poetry of Dionysius, was condemned to dig



# REM

'Tis remarkable, that they  
Talk most, who have the least to say.  
What we obtain by conversation soon vanishes, unless we  
note down what *remarkables* we have found.  
**REMARKABLENESS**. *n. f.* [from *remarkable*.] Observable-  
ness; worthiness of observation.  
They signify the *remarkableness* of this punishment of the  
Jews, as signal revenge from the crucified Christ. *Hammond*.  
**REMARKABLY**. *adv.* [from *remarkable*.] Observably; in a  
manner worthy of observation.  
Chiefly assur'd,  
*Remarkably* so late, of thy so true,  
So faithful love.  
Such parts of these writings, as may be *remarkably* stupid,  
should become subjects of an occasional criticism. *Watts*.  
**REMARKER**. *n. f.* [from *remark*, Fr.] Observer; one that re-  
marks.  
If the *remarker* would but once try to outline the author  
by writing a better book on the same subject, he would soon  
be convinced of his own insufficiency. *Watts*.  
**REMEDIAL**. *adj.* [from *remedy*.] Capable of remedy.  
**REMEDIAL**. *adj.* [from *remedy*.] Medicinal; affording a  
remedy. Not in use.  
All you, unpublish'd virtues of the earth,  
Spring with my tears; be aidant and *remediate*  
In the good man's distress. *Shakep. King Lear*.  
**REMEDIBLE**. *adj.* [from *remedy*.] Not admitting remedy;  
irreparable; cureless; incurable.  
Sad Æsculapius  
Imprison'd was in chains *remediables*. *Fairy Queen*.  
The war, grounded upon this general *remediables* necessity,  
may be termed the general, the *remediables*, or the necessary  
war. *Raleigh's Essays*.  
We, by rightful doom *remediables*,  
Were lost in death, till he that dwelt above  
High-thron'd in secret bliss, for us frail dust  
Emptied his glory.  
Plaster him it may, as those are good at flatterings, who  
are good for nothing else; but in the mean time, the poor  
man is left under a *remediables* delusion. *South*.  
**REMEDIBLENESS**. *n. f.* [from *remediable*.] Incurableness.  
**REMEDY**. *n. f.* [from *remedium*, Lat. *remedio*, Fr.]  
1. A medicine by which any illness is cured.  
The difference between poisons and *remedies* is easily known  
by their effects; and common reason soon distinguishes be-  
tween virtue and vice. *Swift*.  
2. Cure of any uneasiness.  
Here hope began to dawn; and resolv'd to try,  
She fix'd on this her utmost *remedy*.  
O how short my interval of woe!  
Our griefs how swift, our *remedies* how flow. *Prior*.  
3. That which counteracts any evil.  
What may be *remedy* or cure  
To evils, which our own misdeeds have wrought. *Milton*.  
Civil government is the proper *remedy* for the inconve-  
niences of the state of nature. *Locke*.  
Attempts have been made for some *remedy* against this  
evil. *Swift*.  
4. Reparation; means of repairing any hurt.  
Things, without all *remedy*,  
Should be without regard. *Shakep. Macbeth*.  
In the death of a man there is no *remedy*. *Wisd. ii. 1*.  
**TO REMEDY**. *v. a.* [from *remedium*, Fr.]  
1. To cure; to heal.  
Sorry we are, that any good and godly mind should be  
grieved with that which is done; but to *remedy* their grief,  
lieth not so much in us as in themselves. *Hooker*.  
2. To repair or remove mischief.  
**TO REMEMBER**. *v. a.* [from *remembrare*, Ital.]  
1. To bear in mind any thing; not to forget.  
Remember not against us former iniquities. *Pf. lxxix. 8*.  
2. To recollect; to call to mind.  
He having once seen and *remembered* me, even from the be-  
ginning began to be in the rickward. *Sidney*.  
We are said to *remember* any thing, when the idea of it  
arises in the mind with a consciousness that we have had this  
idea before. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*.  
3. To keep in mind; to have present to the attention.  
Remember what I warn thee, shun to taste;  
And shun the bitter consequence.  
This is to be *remembered*, that it is not possible now to  
keep a young gentleman from vice by a total ignorance of  
it; unless you will all his life mew him up. *Locke*.  
4. To bear in mind, with intent of reward or punishment.  
Cry unto God; for you shall be *remembered* of him. *Bar*.  
He brings them back,  
*Remember* ring mercy and his covenant sworn. *Milton*.  
5. To mention; not to omit.  
A citation ought to be certain, in respect of the person  
cited; for, if such certainty be therein omitted, such citation  
is invalid, as in many cases hereafter to be *remembered*. *Ayliffe*.  
6. To put in mind; to cause to recollect; to remind.  
His hand and leg commanding without threatening, and ra-  
ther *remembering* than chaffing. *Sidney*.

# REM

Joy, being altogether wanting, to *remember* me the more of sorrow.  
These petitions, and the answer of the common council of  
London, were ample materials for a conference with the  
lords, who might be thereby *remembered* of their duty. *Clarendon*.  
**REMEMBERER**. *n. f.* [from *remember*.] One who remembers.  
A brave master to servants, and a *rememberer* of the least  
Jews, for his flock he transplanted most of them into  
plentiful soils. *Wotton*.  
**REMEMBRANCE**. *n. f.* [from *remembrance*, Fr.]  
1. Retention in memory.  
Though Cloten then but young, time has not wore him  
From my *remembrance*. *Shakep. Cymbeline*.  
These I have heard relating what was done,  
Ere my *remembrance*. *Milton*.  
Had memory been lost with innocence,  
We had not known the sentence nor th' offence;  
'Twas his chief punishment to keep in store  
The sad *remembrance* what he was before. *Denham*.  
Sharp *remembrance* on the English part,  
And shame of being match'd by such a foe,  
Rou'd conscious virtue up in every heart. *Dryden*.  
This ever grateful in *remembrance* bear  
To me thou ow'st, to me the vital air. *Pope's Odyssey*.  
2. Recollection; revival of any idea.  
I hate thy beams,  
That bring to my *remembrance* from what state  
I fell; how glorious once above thy sphere. *Milton*.  
*Remembrance* is when the same idea recurs, without the  
operation of the like object on the external sensory. *Locke*.  
3. Honourable memory. Out of use.  
Rome's memory and rue keep  
Seeming and favour all the winter long. *Shakep.*  
4. Transmutation of a fact from one to another.  
Among the heavens, th' immortal fact display'd,  
Left the *remembrance* of his grief should fail,  
And in the constellations wrote his tale. *Addison*.  
5. Account preserved.  
Those proceedings and *remembrances* are in the Tower,  
beginning with the twentieth year of Edward I. *Hale*.  
6. Memorial.  
But in *remembrance* of so brave a deed,  
A tomb and funeral honours I decreed. *Dryden*.  
7. A token by which any one is kept in the memory.  
I have *remembrances* of yours,  
That I have longed to redeliver. *Shakep. Hamlet*.  
Keep this *remembrance* for thy Julia's sake. *Shakep.*  
8. Notice of something absent.  
Let your *remembrance* still apply to Banquo;  
Present him eminence, both with eye and tongue. *Shakep.*  
**REMEMBRANCE**. *n. f.* [from *remembrance*.]  
1. One that reminds; one that puts in mind.  
Sweet *remembrancer*!  
A fly knave, the agent for his master,  
And the *remembrancer* of her, to hold  
The hand fast to her lord. *Shakep. Cymbeline*.  
God is present in the consciences of good and bad; he is  
there a *remembrancer* to call our actions to mind, and a wit-  
ness to bring them to judgment. *Taylor*.  
Would I were in my grave;  
For, living here, you're but my curs'd *remembrancers*:  
I once was happy. *Orway's Venice Preserv'd*.  
2. An officer of the exchequer.  
All are digested into books, and sent to the *remembrancer* of  
the exchequer, that he make process upon them. *Bacon*.  
**TO REMERCE**. *v. a.* [from *remercer*, Fr.] To thank; Obligate.  
Off'ring his service and his dearest life  
For her defence, against that eagle to fight;  
She him *remerced*, as the patron of her life. *Spenser*.  
**TO REMIGRATE**. *v. n.* [from *remigrare*, Lat.] To remove back  
again.  
Some other ways he proposes to divert some bodies of their  
borrowed shapes, and make them *remigrate* to their first  
simplicity. *Boyle*.  
**REMIGRATION**. *n. f.* [from *remigrare*.] Removal back again.  
The Scots, transplanted hither, became acquainted with  
our customs, which, by occasional *remigrations*, became dis-  
fused in Scotland. *Hale*.  
**TO REMIND**. *v. a.* [re and *mind*.] To put in mind; to force  
to remember.  
When age itself, which will not be defied, shall begin to  
arrest, seize and remind us of our mortality by pains and dul-  
ness of senses; yet then the pleasure of the mind shall be in  
its full vigour. *South's Sermons*.  
I he brazen figure of the consul, with the ring on his  
finger, reminded me of Juvenal's majoris pondera gemmae.  
*Addison's Remarks on Italy*.  
**REMINISCENCE**. *n. f.* [from *reminiscens*, Latin.] Recollection;  
recovery of ideas.  
I cast about for all circumstances that may revive my me-  
mory or *reminiscence*. *Hale's Origin of Manhood*.  
For

# REM

For the other part of memory, called *reminiscence*, which  
is the retrieving of a thing at present forgot, or but confusedly  
remembered, by setting the mind to ransack every little cell  
of the brain; while it is thus busied, how accidentally does  
the thing sought for offer itself to the mind? *South*.  
**REMINISCENTIAL**. *adj.* [from *reminiscence*.] Relating to re-  
miniscence.  
Would truth dispense, we could be content with Plato,  
that knowledge were but remembrance, that intellectual ac-  
quisition were but *reminiscential* evocation. *Brown*.  
**REMISS**. *adj.* [from *remiss*, Fr. *remissus*, Lat.]  
1. Not vigorous; slack.  
The water defers the said corpuscles, unless it flow forth  
with a precipitate motion; for then it hurries them out along  
with it, till its motion becomes more languid and *remiss*.  
*Woodward's Natural History*.  
2. Not careful; slothful.  
Mad ire and wrathful fury makes me weep,  
That thus we die, while *remiss* traitors sleep. *Shakep.*  
If when by God's grace we have conquered the first diffi-  
culties of religion, we grow careless and *remiss*, and neglect  
our guard, God's spirit will not always strive with us. *Tillot*.  
Your candour, in pardoning my errors, may make me more  
*remiss* in correcting them. *Dryden*.  
3. Not intense.  
These nervous, bold, those languid and *remiss*;  
Here cold salutes, but there a lover's kiss. *Roscommon*.  
**REMISSIBLE**. *adj.* [from *remiss*.] Admitting forgiveness.  
**REMISSION**. *n. f.* [from *remission*, Fr. *remissio*, Lat.]  
1. Abatement; relaxation; moderation.  
Error, misclaim and forgetfulness do now and then be-  
come suitors for some *remission* of extreme rigour. *Bacon*.  
2. Cessation of intenseness.  
In September and October these diseases do not abate and  
remit in proportion to the *remission* of the sun's heat. *Woodw.*  
This difference of intention and *remission* of the mind in  
thinking, every one has experimented in himself. *Locke*.  
3. In phyltick, *remission* is when a distemper abates, but does  
not quite off before it returns again.  
4. Release.  
Not only an expedition, but the *remission* of a duty or tax,  
were transmitted to posterity after this manner. *Addison*.  
Another ground of the bishop's fears is the *remission* of the  
first fruits and tithes. *Swift*.  
5. Forgiveness; pardon.  
My penance is to call Lucetta back,  
And ask *remission* for my folly past. *Shakep.*  
That plea  
With God or man will gain thee no *remission*. *Milton*.  
Many believe the article of *remission* of sins, but they be-  
lieve it without the condition of repentance or the fruits of  
holy life. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy*.  
**REMISSIV**. *adv.* [from *remiss*.]  
1. Carelessly; negligently; without close attention.  
How should it then bein our power to do it coldly or *remissiv*?  
so that our desire being natural, is also in that degree of ear-  
nestness whereunto nothing can be added. *Hooker*.  
2. Not vigorously; not with ardour or eagerness; slackly.  
There was not an equal concurrence in the prosecution of  
this matter among the bishops; some of them proceeding  
more *remissiv* in it. *Clarendon*.  
**REMISSNESS**. *n. f.* [from *remiss*.] Carelessness; negligence;  
coldness; want of ardour; inattention.  
Future evils,  
Or new, or by *remissness* new conceiv'd,  
Are now to have no successive degrees. *Shakep.*  
No great offenders 'scape their dooms;  
Small praise from lenity and *remissness* comes. *Denham*.  
Jack, through the *remissness* of constables, has always  
found means to escape. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull*.  
The great concern of God for our salvation, is so far from  
an argument of *remissness* in us, that it ought to excite our  
utmost care. *Rogers's Sermons*.  
**TO REMIT**. *v. a.* [from *remitto*, Lat.]  
1. To relax; to make less intense.  
So willingly doth God *remit* his ire.  
Our supreme foe may much *remit*  
His anger; and perhaps thus far remov'd,  
Not mind us not offending, satisfy'd  
With what is punish'd. *Milton*.  
2. To forgive a punishment.  
With suppliant pray'rs their pow'rs appease;  
The soft Napæan race will soon repent  
Their anger, and *remit* the punishment.  
The magistrate can often, where the publick good demands  
not the execution of the law, *remit* the punishment of crimi-  
nal offences by his own authority, but yet cannot *remit* the  
satisfaction due to any private man. *Locke*.  
3. [Remette, Fr.] To pardon a fault.  
At my lovely Tamora's intreats,  
I do *remit* these young men's heinous faults. *Shakep.*

# REM

Whole soever sins ye *remit*, they are *remitted* unto them;  
and whole soever sins ye retain, they are retained. *Jo. xx. 23*.  
4. To give up; to resign.  
In grievous and inhuman crimes, offenders should be *re-*  
*mitted* to their prince to be punished in the place where they  
have offended. *Hayward*.  
Th' Egyptian crown I to your hands *remit*;  
And, with it, take his heart who offers it. *Dryden*.  
Heaven thinks fit  
Thee to thy former fury to *remit*. *Dryden's Tyrant Love*.  
5. [Remette, Fr.] To defer; to refer.  
The bishop had certain proud instructions in the front,  
though there were a pious clause at the foot, that *remitted* all  
to the bishop's discretion. *Bacon's Henry VII*.  
I *remit* me to themselves, and challenge their natural inge-  
nuity to say, whether they have not sometimes such shiverings  
within them. *Government of the Tongue*.  
6. To put again in custody.  
This bold return with seeming patience heard,  
The prisoner was *remitted* to the guard. *Dryden*.  
7. To send money to a distant place.  
They obliged themselves to *remit* after the rate of twelve  
hundred thousand pounds sterling per annum, divided into so  
many monthly payments. *Addison's Remarks on Italy*.  
8. To restore. Not in use.  
The archbishop was retained prisoner, but after a short  
time *remitted* to his liberty. *Hayward*.  
**TO REMIT**. *v. n.*  
1. To slacken; to grow less intense.  
When our passions *remit*, the vehemence of our speech  
*remits* too. *Brown's Notes on the Odyssey*.  
2. To abate by growing less eager.  
As, by degrees, they *remitted* of their industry, loathed  
their business, and gave way to their pleasures, they let fall  
those generous principles, which had raised them to worthy  
thoughts. *South's Sermons*.  
3. In phyltick, to grow by intervals less violent, though not  
wholly intermitting.  
**REMITMENT**. *n. f.* [from *remit*.] The act of remitting to  
custody.  
**REMITTANCE**. *n. f.* [from *remit*.]  
1. The act of paying money at a distant place.  
2. Sum sent to a distant place.  
A compact among private persons furnished out the several  
*remittances*. *Addison's Remarks on Italy*.  
**REMITTER**. *n. f.* [from *remittere*, Fr.] In common law, a restitu-  
tion of one that hath two titles to lands or tenements, and  
is seized of them by his latter title, unto his title that is more  
ancient, in case where the latter is defective.  
You said, if I return'd next time in Lent,  
I should be in *remitter* of your grace;  
In th' interim my letters should take place  
Of affidavits. *Donne*.  
**REMNANT**. *n. f.* [corrupted from *remanent*.] Residue; that  
which is left; that which remains.  
Poor key-cold figure of a holy king!  
Thou bloodless *remnant* of that royal blood,  
Be't lawful that I invoke thy ghost? *Shakep. Rich. III*.  
Bear me hence  
From forth the noise and rumour of the field,  
Where I may think the *remnant* of my thoughts. *Shakep.*  
About his shelve  
*Remnants* of packthread and old cakes of roses  
Were thinly scatter'd. *Shakep. Romeo and Juliet*.  
I was entreated to get them some respite and breathing by  
a cessation, without which they saw no probability to preserve  
the *remnant* that had yet escaped. *King Charles*.  
Their Andes are far higher than those with us; whereby it  
seems that the *remnants* of the generation of men were in  
such a deluge faved. *Bacon*.  
The *remnant* of my tale is of a length  
To tire your patience. *Dryden's Knight's Tale*.  
A feeble army and an empty senate,  
*Remnants* of mighty battles fought in vain. *Addison*.  
See the poor *remnants* of these slighted hairs!  
My hands shall rend what e'en thy rapine spares. *Pope*.  
The frequent use of the latter was a *remnant* of po-  
pery, which never admitted scripture in the vulgar tongue.  
*Swift*.  
**REMNANT**. *adj.* [corruptly formed from *remanent*.] Remain-  
ing; yet left.  
It bid her feel  
No future pain for me; but instant wed  
A lover more proportion'd to her bed;  
And quiet dedicate her *remnant* life  
To the just duties of an humble wife. *Prior*.  
**REMOLTEN**. *part.* [from *remelt*.] Melted again.  
It were good to try in glass works, whether the crude ma-  
terials, mingled with glass already made and *remoltens*, do not  
facilitate the making of glass with less heat. *Bacon*.



# REM

**REMONSTRANCE**, *n. f.* [from *remonstrare*, Fr. from *remonstrare*.] 1. Show; discovery. Not in use. 2. You may marvel, why I would not rather make rash remonstrance of my hidden power, Than let him be so lost. *Shaksp. Meas. for Meas.* 3. Strong representation. The same God, which revealeth it to them, would also give them power of confirming it unto others, either with miraculous operation, or with strong and invincible remonstrance of sound reason. *Hooker, b. v. f. 10.* A large family of daughters have drawn up a remonstrance, in which they set forth, that their father, having refused to take in the Spectator, they offered to 'bate him the article of bread and butter in the tea-table. *Addison's Spectator.* Importunate passions surround the man, and will not suffer him to attend to the remonstrances of justice. *Rogers.* **TO REMONSTRATE**, *v. n.* [from *remonstrare*, Lat. *remonstrare*, Fr.] To make a strong representation; to show reasons on any side in strong terms. **REMORA**, *n. f.* [Latin.] 1. A let or obstacle. 2. A fish or a kind of worm that sticks to ships, and retards their passage through the water. Of fishes you shall find in arms the whale, herring, roach and remora. *Peacham on Blazoning.* The remora is about three quarters of a yard long; his body before three inches and a half over, thence tapering to the tail end; his mouth two inches and a half over; his chops ending angularly; the nether a little broader; and produced forward near an inch; his lips rough with a great number of little prickles. *Grew.* **TO REMORATE**, *v. a.* [from *remorare*, Latin.] To hinder; to delay. **REMORSE**, *n. f.* [from *remorsus*, Lat.] 1. Pain of guilt. Not that he believed they could be refrained from that impious act by any remorse of conscience, or that they had not wickedness enough to design and execute it. *Clarendon.* 2. Tenderness; pity; sympathetic sorrow. Many little children of their own lives, yet, for remorse of their wives and children, would be withheld. *Spenser.* Shylock, thou lead'st this fashion of thy malice To the last hour of act; and then 'tis thought, Thou'lt shew thy mercy and remorse more strange; Than is thy strange apparent cruelty. *Shaksp. Mer. of Ven.* The rogues slighted me into the river, with as little remorse as they would have drowned a bitch's blind puppies. *Shaksp.* Curse on th' unpar'dning prince, whom tears can draw To no remorse; who rules by lion's law. *Dryden.* **REMORSEFUL**, *adj.* [from *remorsus* and *full*.] Tender; compassionate. O Glamour, think not I flatter, Valiant and wife, remorseful well accomplish'd. *Shaksp.* Love, that comes too late, Like a remorseful pardon slowly carried, To the last hour of act; and then 'tis thought, Thou'lt shew thy mercy and remorse more strange. *Shaksp.* The gaudy, blabbing, and remorseful day Is crept into the bosom of the sea. *Shaksp. Henry VI.* **REMORSELESS**, *adj.* [from *remorsus*.] Unpitiful; cruel; savage. Where were the nymphs, when the remorseless deep Clos'd o'er the head of your lov'd Lycidas. *Milton.* O the inexpressible horror that will seize upon a sinner, when he stands arraigned at the bar of divine justice! when he shall see his accuser, his judge, the witnesses, all his remorseless adversaries. *South's Sermons.* **REMOVED**, *adj.* [from *remotus*, Lat.] 1. Distant; not immediate. In this narrow scantling of capacity, it is not all remote and even apparent good that affects us. *Locke.* 2. Distant; not at hand. Removed far off; placed not near. Wherever the mind places itself by any thoughts, either amongst, or remote from all bodies, it can, in this uniform idea of space, no where find any bounds. *Locke.* 3. In quiet shades, content with rural sports, Give me a life, remote from guilty courts. *Granville.* 4. Foreign. 5. Distant; not closely connected. An unadvised transiency from the effect to the remote cause. *Glanville.* 6. Syllogism serves not to furnish the mind with intermediate ideas, that shew the connection of remote ones. *Locke.* 7. Alien; not agreeing. All those propositions, how remote soever from reason, are so sacred, that men will sooner part with their lives, than suffer themselves to doubt of them. *Locke.* **REMOVEDLY**, *adv.* [from *remotus*.] Not nearly; at a distance. It is commonly opinioned, that the earth was thinly inhabited, at least not remotely planted before the flood. *Brown.* Two lines in Mezentius and Lausus are indeed remotely allied to Virgil's sense, but too like the tenderness of Ovid, Dry.

# REM

While the fainting Dutch remotely fire to nobility. In the first front amidst a slaughter'd pile, High on the mound he dy'd. *Shaksp. Titus Andronicus.* **REMOVEDNESS**, *n. f.* [from *remotus*.] State of being remote; distance; not nearness. The joys of heaven are like the stars, which by reason of our remoteness appear extremely little. *Boyle.* Titian employed brown and earthly colours upon the fore-part, and has reserved his greater light for remotes and the back part of his landscapes. *Dryden.* If the greatest part of bodies escape our notice by their remoteness, others are no less concealed by their minuteness. *Locke.* His obscurities generally arise from the remoteness of the customs, persons and things he alludes to. *Addison.* **REMOVAL**, *n. f.* [from *remotus*, Lat.] The act of removing; the state of being removed to distance. All this safety were removal, and thy defence absence. *Shaksp.* This act persuades me, 'Tis the removal of the duke and her. *Shaksp.* The consequent strictly taken, may be a fallacious illusion, in reference to antecedency or consequence; as to conclude from the position of the antecedent unto the position of the consequent, or from the removal of the consequent to the removal of the antecedent. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.* **REMOVABLE**, *adj.* [from *remove*.] Such as may be removed. The Irish bishops have their clergy in such subjection, that they dare not complain of them; for knowing their own incapacity, and that they are therefore removable at their bishop's will, yield what pleases him. *Spenser.* In such a chapel, such curate is removable at the pleasure of the rector of the mother church. *Ayliffe's Paragon.* **REMOVAL**, *n. f.* [from *remove*.] 1. The act of putting out of any place. By which removal of one extremity with another, the world, seeking to procure a remedy, hath purchased a mere exchange of the evil before felt. *Hooker.* 2. The act of putting away. The removal of such a disease is not to be attempted by active remedies, no more than a thorn in the flesh is to be taken away by violence. 3. Distinction from a post. If the removal of these persons from their posts has produced such popular commotions, the continuance of them might have produced something more fatal. *Addison.* Whether his removal was caused by his own fears or other men's artifices, supposing the throne to be vacant, the body of the people was left at liberty to chuse what form of government they pleased. *Swift.* 4. The state of being removed. The fitting fill of a paralytick, whilst he prefers it to a removal, is voluntary. *Locke.* **TO REMOVE**, *v. a.* [from *removere*, Lat. *removere*, Fr.] 1. To put from its place; to take or put away. Good God remove The means that makes us strangers! He removeth away the speech of the trusty, and taketh away the understanding of the aged. *Psalm xii. 20.* Remove thy stroke away from me; I am consumed by the blow. *Psalm xxxix. 13.* So would he have removed thee out of the straight into a broad place. *Job xxxvii. 16.* He longer in this paradise to dwell Permits not; to remove thee I am come, And send thee from the garden forth to till the wilderness. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.* Whether he will remove his contemplation from one idea to another, is many times in his choice. *Locke.* You, who fill the blissful seats above, But every monarch be the scourge of God, If from your thoughts Ulysses you remove, Who rul'd his subjects with a father's love. *Pope's Odyssey.* 2. To place at a distance. They are farther removed from a title to be innate, and the doubt of their being native impressions on the mind, is stronger against these moral principles than the other. *Locke.* **TO REMOVE**, *v. n.* 1. To change place. 2. To go from one place to another. A short exile must for show precede; The term expir'd, from Candia they remove, And happy each at home enjoys his love. *Dryden.* How oft from pomp and state did I remove To feed despair. *Prior.* **REMOVE**, *n. f.* [from the verb.] 1. Change of place. 2. Successibility of being removed. Not in use. What is early received in any considerable strength of impression, grows into our tender natures; and therefore is difficult remove. *Glanville's Steps.* 3. Translation

# REM

3. Translation of one to the place of another. Rosaline, this favour thou shalt wear; Hold, take you this, my sweet, and give me thine; So shall Biron take me for Rosaline: And change your favours too; so shall your loves Woo contrary deceived by these removes. *Shaksp.* 4. State of being removed. This place should be both school and university, not needing a remove to any other house of scholarship. *Milton.* He that considers how little our constitution can bear a remove into parts of this air, not much higher than that we breathe in, will be satisfied, that the almighty architect has suited our organs, and the bodies that are to effect them, one to another. *Locke.* 5. Act of moving a chessman or draught. 6. Departure; act of going away. So look'd Astrea, her remove design'd, On those distressed friends she left behind. *Waller.* 7. The act of changing place. Let him, upon his remove from one place to another, procure recommendation to some person of quality residing in the place whither he removeth. *Bacon's Essays.* 8. A stop in the scale of gradation. In all the visible corporeal world, quite down from us, the descent is by easy steps, and a continued series of things, that in each remove differ very little one from the other. *Locke.* A freeholder is but one remove from a legislator, and ought to stand up in the defence of those laws. *Addison.* 9. A small distance. The fiercest contentions of men are between creatures equal in nature, and capable, by the greatest distinction of circumstances, of but a very small remove one from another. *Rogers.* 10. Act of putting a horse's shoes upon different feet. His horse wanted two removes, your horse wanted nails. *Sw.* **REMOVED**, *participle*, *adj.* [from *remove*.] Remote; separate from others. Your accent is something finer, than you could purchase in so removed a dwelling. *Shaksp. As You Like it.* **REMOVEDNESS**, *n. f.* [from *removed*.] The state of being removed; remoteness. I have eyes under my service, which look upon his removals. *Shaksp.* **REMOVEDLY**, *adv.* [from *removed*.] One that removes. The millayer of a merline is to blame; but the unjust judge is the capital remover of landmarks, when he defineth amies. Hasty fortune maketh an enterpriser and remover, but the exercised fortune maketh the able man. *Bacon.* **TO REMOUNT**, *v. n.* [from *remonter*, Fr.] To mount again. Stout Cymon soon remounts, and cleft in two His rival's head. *Dryden.* The rest remounts with the ascending vapours, or is walked down into rivers, and transmitted into the sea. *Woodward.* **RENUMERABLE**, *adj.* [from *renumerare*.] Rewardable. **TO RENUNCIATE**, *v. a.* [from *renunciare*, Lat. *renunciare*, Fr.] To reward; to repay; to requite; to recompense. Is he not then beholden to the man, That brought her for this high good turn so far? Yes; and will nobly remunerate. *Shaksp. Titus Andronicus.* Money the king thought not fit to demand, because he had received satisfaction in matters of so great importance; and because he could not remunerate them with any general pardon, being prevented therein by the coronation pardon. *Bacon.* In another parable, he represents the great confederations, wherewith the Lord shall remunerate the faithful servant. *Boyle.* **RENUMERATION**, *n. f.* [from *renumerare*, Fr. *renumeratio*, Lat.] Reward; requital; recompense; repayment. Bear this significant to the country maid, Jaquenetta; there is remuneration; for the best ward of mine honour is rewarding my dependants. *Shaksp. Love's Labour's Lost.* He begets a security of himself, and a careless eye on the last remunerations. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.* A collation is a donation of some vacant benefice in the church, especially when such donation is freely bestowed without any prospect of an evil remuneration. *Ayliffe.* **RENUMERATIVE**, *adj.* [from *renumerare*.] Exercised in giving rewards. The knowledge of particular actions seems requisite to the attainment of that great end of God, in the manifestation of his punitive and remunerative justice. *Boyle.* **TO REMURMUR**, *v. a.* [from *remurmure*, Fr.] To utter back in murmur; to repeat in low hoarse sounds. Her fate is whisper'd by the gentle breeze, And told in sighs to all the trembling trees; The trembling trees, in every plain and wood, Her fate remurmur to the silver flood. *Pope.* **TO REMURMUR**, *v. n.* [from *remurmure*, Lat.] To murmur back; to echo a low hoarse sound. Her fellow nymphs the mountains tear With loud laments, and break the yielding air; The realms of Mars remurmur'd all around, And echoes to th' Athenian thours rebound. *Dryden.*

# REN

His untimely fate, th' Angitian woods In sighs remurmur'd to the Fucine floods. *Dryden.* **RENA'RD**, *n. f.* [renard, a fox, Fr.] The name of a fox in fable. Before the break of day, Renard through the hedge had made his way. *Dryden.* **RENA'CENT**, *adj.* [renascens, Lat.] Produced again; rising again into being. **RENA'SCIBLE**, *adj.* [renascor, Lat.] Possible to be produced again. **TO RENA'VIGATE**, [re and navigare.] To sail again. **RENCOUNTER**, *n. f.* [rencontre, Fr.] 1. Clash; collision. You may as well expect two bowls should grow sensible by rubbing, as that the rencounter of any bodies should awaken them into perception. *Collier.* 2. Personal opposition. Virgil's friends thought fit to alter a line in Venus's speech, that has a relation to the rencounter. *Addison.* So when the trumpet sounding gives the sign, The jussling chiefs in rude rencounter join: So meet, and so renew the dextrous fight; Their clattering arms with the fierce shock rebound. *Gran.* 3. Loose or casual engagement. The confederates should turn to their advantage their apparent odds in men and horse; and by that means out-number the enemy in all rencounters and engagements. *Addison.* 4. Sudden combat without premeditation. **TO RENCOUNTER**, *v. n.* [rencontrer, Fr.] 1. To clash; to collide. 2. To meet an enemy unexpectedly. 3. To skirmish with another. 4. To fight hand to hand. **TO REND**, *v. a.* pret. and pret. pass. rent. [rentan; Saxon.] To tear with violence; to lacerate. Will you hence Before the tag return, whose rage doth rend Like interrupted waters, and o'erbear What they are used to bear. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.* He rent a lion as he would have rent a kid, and he had nothing in his hand. *Jud. xiv. 4.* I will not rend away all the kingdom, but give one tribe to thy son. *1 Kings xi. 13.* By the thund'rer's stroke it from th' root is rent, So sure the blows, which from high heaven are sent. *Cowley.* What you command me to relate, Renew the sad remembrance of our fate, An empire from its old foundations rent. *Dryden.* Look round to see The lurking gold upon the fatal tree; Then rend it off. *Dryden's Æneis.* Is it not as much reason to say, when any monarchy was shattered to pieces, and divided amongst revolted subjects, that God was careful to preserve monarchical power, by rending a settled empire into a multitude of little governments. *Locke.* When its way th' impetuous passion found, I rend my tresses, and my breast I wound. From cloud to cloud the rending lightnings rage. *Thomson.* **TO RENDER**, *v. a.* [from *rendre*, Fr.] One that rends; a tearer. 1. To return; to pay back. What shall I render unto the Lord for all his benefits. *Ps.* They that render evil for good are adversaries. *Ps. xxxviii.* Will ye render me a recompense? *Joel iii. 4.* Let him look into the future state of bliss or misery, and see there God, the righteous judge, ready to render every man according to his deeds. *Locke.* 2. To restore; to give back. Hither the seas at stated times resort, And throve the laden vessels into port; Then with a gentle ebb retire again, And render back their cargo to the main. *Addison.* 3. To give upon demand. The sluggard is wiser in his own conceit, than seven men that can render a reason. *Proverbs xxxvi. 16.* 4. To invest with qualities; to make. Because the nature of man carries him out to action, it is no wonder if the same nature renders him solicitous about the issue. *South's Sermons.* Love Can answer love, and render bliss secure, 5. To represent; to exhibit. I heard him speak of that same brother, And he did render him the most unnatural That liv'd amongst men. *Shaksp.* 6. To translate. Render it in the English a circle; but 'tis more truly rendered a sphere. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.* He has a clearer idea of strigil and sistrum, a curry-comb and cymbal, which are the English names dictionaries render them by. *Locke.* He



## REN

He uses only a prudent dissimulation; the word we may almost literally render master of a great presence of mind.

*Broom's Notes on the Odyssey.*

7. To surrender; to yield; to give up.

I will call him to so strict account,

That he shall render every glory up,

Or I will tear the reck'ning from his heart. *Shaksp.*

My rend'ring my person to them, may engage their affec-

tions to me. *King Charles.*

One, with whom he used to advise, proposed to him to

render himself upon conditions to the earl of Essex. *Clarendon.*

Would he render up Hermione,

And keep Aftyanax, I should be blest! *A. Phillips.*

8. To offer; to give to be used.

Logick renders its daily service to wisdom and virtue. *Watts.*

RE'NDER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Surrender.

Newness

Of Cloten's death, we being not known, nor muster'd

Among the bands, may drive us to a render. *Shaksp.*

RENDE'ZVOUS. *n. f.* [rendezvous, Fr.]

1. Assembly; meeting appointed.

A commander of many ships should rather keep his fleet

together, than have it fevered far asunder; for the attendance

of meeting them again at the next rendezvous would consume

time and victual. *Raleigh's Apology.*

2. A sign that draws men together.

The philosophers-stone and a holy war are but the rendez-

vous of cracked brains, that wear their feather in their head

instead of their hat. *Bacon.*

3. Place appointed for assembly.

The king appointed his whole army to be drawn together

to a rendezvous at Marlborough. *Clarendon.*

This was the general rendezvous which they all got to,

and, mingling more and more with that oily liquor, they

sucked it all up. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

TO RENDE'ZVOUS. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To meet at a place

appointed.

RENDITION. *n. f.* [from render.] Surrendering; the act of

yielding.

RENEGA'DE. *n. f.* [renegade, Spanish; renegat, Fr.]

RENEGA'DO. *n. f.* [renegade, Spanish; renegat, Fr.]

1. One that apostatizes from the faith; an apostate.

There lived a French renegade in the same place, where

the Castilian and his wife were kept prisoners. *Addison.*

2. One who deserts to the enemy; a revoler.

Some fraggling soldiers might prove renegades, but they

would not revolt in troops. *Decay of Piety.*

If the Roman government subsisted now, they would have

had renegade seamen and shipwrights enough. *Arbutnot.*

TO RENEGE. *v. a.* [renego, Lat. renier, Fr.] To disown.

His captain's heart,

Which, in the scuffles of great fights, hath burst

the buckles on his breast, reneges all temper. *Shaksp.*

Such smiling rogues as these foath every passion,

Reneges, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks

With every gale and vary of their masters. *Shaksp.*

The design of this war is to make me renege my conscience

and thy truth. *King Charles.*

TO RENE'W. *v. a.* [re and new; renova, Lat.]

1. To renovate; to restore the former state.

In such a night

Medea gather'd the enchanted herbs,

That did renew old Æson. *Shaksp. Merch. of Venice.*

It is impossible for those that were once enlightened—if

they shall fall away to renounce again unto repentance. *Hebrews vi. 6.*

Let us go to Gilgal, and renew the kingdom there. *1 Sam.*

Renew'd to life, that she might daily die,

I daily doom'd to follow. *Dryden's Theor. and Honor.*

2. To repeat; to put again in act.

Thy famous grandfather

Doth live again in thee; long may'st thou live,

To bear his image, and renew his glories! *Shaksp.*

The body percussed hath, by reason of the percussive,

a trepidation wrought in the minute parts, and so reneweth

the percussive of the air. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The bearded corn enu'd

From earth unask'd, nor was that earth renew'd. *Dryden.*

3. To begin again.

The last great age, foretold by sacred rhymes,

Renews its finish'd course, Saturnian times

Rowl round again. *Dryden's Virgil's Pastorals.*

4. In theology, to make anew; to transform to new life.

Be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye

may prove what is that perfect will of God. *Rom. xii. 2.*

RENE'WABLE. *adj.* [from renew.] Capable to be renewed.

The old custom upon many estates is to let for leases of

lives, renewable at pleasure. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

RENE'WAL. *n. f.* [from renew.] The act of renewing; reno-

vation.

It behoved the deity, persisting in the purpose of mercy to

mankind, to renew that revelation from time to time, and to

rectify abuses, with such authority for the renewal and recti-

fication, as was sufficient evidence of the truth of what was

revealed. *Forbes.*

REN'ENCY. *n. f.* [from renitent.] That resistance in solid

bodies, when they press upon, or are impelled one against

another, or the resistance that a body makes on account of

weight. *Quincy.*

REN'ENT. *adj.* [renitens, Lat.] Acting against any im-

pulse by elastic power.

By an inflation of the muscles, they become soft; and yet

renitent, like so many pillows, dissipating the force of the

pressure, and so taking away the sense of pain. *Ray.*

RENNET. *n. f.* See RUNNET.

A putridous ferment coagulates all humours, as milk with

rennet is turned. *Floyer on the Humours.*

RENNET. *n. f.* [properly reinette, a little queen.] A kind

of apple.

A golden rennet is a very pleasant and fair fruit, of a yel-

low flush, and the best of bearers for all sorts of soil; of

which there are two sorts, the large sort and the small. *Mort.*

Ripe pulpy apples, as pippins and rennetings, are of a

syropy tenacious nature. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

TO RENOVATE. *v. a.* [renova, Lat.] To renew; to re-

store to the first state.

All nature feels the renovating force

Of winter, only to the thoughtless eye

In ruin seen. *Thomson's Winter.*

RENOVATION. *n. f.* [renovation, Fr. renovatio, Lat.] Renewal;

the act of renewing; the state of being renewed.

Sound continueth some small time, which is a renovation,

and not a continuance; for the body percussed hath a trepi-

dation wrought in the minute parts, and so reneweth the per-

cussion of the air. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The kings entered into speech of renewing the treaty;

the king saying, that though king Philip's person were the

same, yet his fortunes were raised; in which case a renovation

of treaty was used. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

To second life,

Wak'd in the renovation of the just,

Refuses him up, with heav'n and earth renew'd. *Milton.*

TO RENOUN'CE. *v. a.* [renoncer, Fr. renuncio, Lat.]

1. To disown; to abnegate.

From Thebes my birth I own; and no disgrace

Can force me to renounce the honour of my race. *Dryden.*

2. To quit upon oath.

This world I do renounce; and in your fights

Shake patiently my great affliction off. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

TO RENOUN'CE. *v. n.* To declare renunciation. The fol-

lowing passage is a mere Gallicism: renounce a man's sang.

On this firm principle I ever stood;

He of my sons, who fails to make it good,

By one rebellious act renounces to his blood. *Dryden.*

RENOU'CEMENT. *n. f.* [from renounce.] Act of renouncing;

renunciation.

I hold you as a thing enskied and sainted;

By your renouncement, an immortal spirit. *Shaksp.*

RENO'WN. *n. f.* [renommée, Fr.] Fame; celebrity; praise

widely spread.

She

Is daughter to this famous duke of Milan,

Of whom so often I have heard renown. *Shaksp.*

'Tis of more renown

To make a river, than to build a town. *Waller.*

Nor envy we

Thy great renown, nor grudge thy victory. *Dryden.*

TO RENOWN. *v. a.* [renommer, Fr. from the noun.] To

make famous.

Let us satisfy our eyes

With the memorials and the things of fame,

That do renown this city. *Shaksp. Twelfth Night.*

Soft elocution does thy style renown,

Gentle or sharp according to thy choice,

To laugh at follies, or to lash at vice. *Dryden.*

In solemn silence stand

Stern tyrants, whom their cruelties renown,

And emperors in Parian marble frown. *Addison.*

A bard, whom pillar'd pastorals renown,

Just writes to make his barrenness appear. *Pope.*

RENO'WNED. *particp. adj.* [from renown.] Famous; cele-

brated; eminent; famed.

These were the renowned of the congregation, princes of

the tribes, heads of thousands. *Nom. i. 16.*

That thrice renowned and learned French king, finding Pe-

trarch's tomb without any inscription, wrote one himself;

saying, shame it was, that he who sung his mistress's praise

seven years before her death, should twelve years want an

epitaph. *Peacham on Poetry.*

The rest were long to tell, though far renown'd. *Milton.*

Of all the cities in Romanian lands,

The chief and most renown'd Ravenna stands,

Adorn'd in ancient times with arms and arts. *Dryden.*

Ilva,

An isle renown'd for steel and unexhausted mines. *Dryden.*

RENT.

## REP

RENT. *n. f.* [from rend.] A break; a laceration.

Thou viper

Hast cancell'd kindred, made a rent in nature,

And through her holy bowels gnaw'd thy way,

Through thy own blood to empire. *Dryden.*

He who sees this vast rent in so high a rock, how the con-

vex parts of one side exactly tally with the concave of the

other, must be satisfied, that it was the effect of an earth-

quake. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

TO RENT. *v. a.* [rather to rend.] To tear; to lacerate.

A time to rent, and a time to sew. *Bechiff. iii. 7.*

TO RENT. *v. n.* [now written rent.] To roar; to bluster:

we still lay, a tearing fellow, for a noisy bully.

He ventur'd to diminish his fear,

That partings went to rent and tear,

And gave the desperate attack

To danger still behind its back. *Hadibras, p. iii.*

RENT. *n. f.* [rente, Fr.]

1. Revenue; annual payment.

Idol ceremony,

What are thy rents? what are thy comings in?

O ceremony! how me but thy worth! *Shaksp. Hen. V.*

I bought an annual rent of two,

And live just as you see I do. *Pope's Epist. of Horace.*

2. Money paid for any thing held of another.

Such is the mould, that the best tenant feeds

On precious fruits, and pays his rent in weeds. *Waller.*

Folks in mudwall tenement,

Present a peppercorn for rent. *Prior.*

TO RENT. *v. a.* [renter, Fr.]

1. To hold by paying rent.

When a servant is called before his master, it is often to

know, whether he passed by such a ground, if the old man,

who rents it, is in good health. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. To let to a tenant.

RENTABLE. *adj.* [from rent.] That may be rented.

RENTAL. *n. f.* [from rent.] Schedule or account of rents.

RENTIER. *n. f.* [from rent.] He that holds by paying rent.

The estate will not be let for one penny more or less to the

rentier, amongst whomsoever the rent he pays be divided. *Locke.*

RENVERSD. *adj.* [renversé, Fr.] Overturned. *Spenser.*

RENUNCIATION. *n. f.* [renunciatio, from renuncio, Lat.] The

act of renouncing.

He that loves riches, can hardly believe the doctrine of

poverty and renunciation of the world. *Taylor.*

TO REORDAIN. *v. a.* [reordiner, Fr. re and ordain.] To

ordain again, on supposition of some defect in the commission

of ministry.

REORDINATION. *n. f.* [from reordain.] Repetition of ordi-

nation.

He proceeded in his ministry without expecting any new

mission, and never thought himself obliged to a reordination.

TO REPA'CE. *v. a.* [re and pacify.] To pacify again.

Henry, who next commands the state,

Seeks to repacify the people's hate. *Daniel.*

REPA'CE. *part. of repacify.*

TO REPAIR. *v. a.* [reparare, Lat. reparer, Fr.]

1. To restore after injury or dilapidation.

Let the priests repair the breaches of the house. *2 Kings.*

The fines imposed were the more repined against, because



# REP

Keep regular hours for *reposit* and sleep. *Arbutnot.*  
 2. Food; victuals.  
 Go, and get me some *reposit*; I care not what, so it be wholesome food. *Shaksp.*  
 To REPA'ST. *v. a.* [*reposit*, Fr. from the noun.] To feed; to feast.  
 To his good friends I'll ope my arm, And, like the kind life-rendering pelican, Repast them with my blood. *Shaksp.*  
 REPA'STURE. *n. f.* [*re* and *pasture*.] Entertainment. Not in use.  
 He from forage will incline to play; But if thou strive, poor soul, what art thou then? Food for his rage, *repa'sture* for his den. *Shaksp.*  
 To REPA'Y. *v. a.* [*repayer*, Fr. *re* and *pay*.]  
 1. To pay back in return, in requital, or in revenge. According to their deeds he will *repay* recompense to his enemies; to the islands he will *repay* recompense. *Id. l. ix. 18.*  
 The false honour, which he had so long enjoyed, was plentifully repaid in contempt. *Bacon.*  
 2. To recompense.  
 He clad Their nakedness with skins of beasts; or slain, Or as the snake with youthful coat repaid. *Milton.*  
 3. To requite either good or ill.  
 The poorest service is repaid with thanks. Fav'ring heav'n repaid my glorious toils With a lack'd palace and barbarick spoils. I have fought well for Peria, and repaid The benefit of birth with honest service. *Rowe.*  
 4. To reimburse with what is owed.  
 If you repay me not on such a day, Such sums as are express'd in the condition, Let the forfeit be an equal pound of your fair flesh. *Shak.*  
 REPA'YMENT. *n. f.* [*from repay*.]  
 1. The act of repaying.  
 2. The thing repaid.  
 The centesima usura it was not lawful to exceed; and what was paid over it, was reckoned as a *repayment* of part of the principal. *Arbutnot on Coins.*  
 To REPEAL. *v. a.* [*rappeller*, Fr.].  
 1. To recall. Out of use.  
 I will *repeal* thee, or be well assur'd, Adventure to be banished myself. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*  
 I here forget all former griefs; Cancel all grudge, *repeal* thee home again. *Id. Shaksp.*  
 2. To abrogate; to revoke.  
 Laws, that have been approved, may be again *repealed*, and disputed against by the authors themselves. *Hooker's Pref.*  
 Adam soon *repeal'd*.  
 The doubts that in his heart arose. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
 Statutes are silently *repealed*, when the reason ceases for which they were enacted. *Dryden's Preface to Fables.*  
 REPEAL. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]  
 1. Recall from exile. Not in use.  
 If the time thrust forth A cause for thy *repeal*, we shall not fend O'er the vast world to seek a single man. *Shaksp.*  
 2. Revocation; abrogation.  
 The king being advertised, that the over-large grants of lands and liberties made the lords so insolent, did absolutely resume all such grants; but the earl of Desmond above all found himself grieved with this resumption or *repeal* of liberties, and declared his dislike. *Davies on Ireland.*  
 If the presbyterians should obtain their ends, I could not be sorry to find them mistaken in the point which they have most at heart, by the *repeal* of the test; I mean the benefit of employments. *Swift's Presbyterian Flea.*  
 To REPEAT. *v. a.* [*repeto*, Lat. *repetere*, Fr.].  
 1. To iterate; to use again; to do again.  
 These evils thou *repeat'st* upon thyself, Have banish'd me from Scotland. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
 He, though his power Creation could *repeat*, yet would be loth Us to abolish. *Milton.*  
 Where sudden alterations are not necessary, the same effect may be obtained by the *repeated* force of diet with more safety to the body. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
 2. To speak again.  
 The palms, for the excellency of their use, deserve to be often *repeated*; but that their multitude permitteth not any other repetition. *Hooker.*  
 3. To try again.  
 Neglecting for Creusa's life his own, *Repeats* the danger of the burning town. Beyond this place you can have no retreat, Stay here, and I the danger will *repeat*. *Dryden.*  
 4. To recite; to rehearse.  
 Thou their natures know'st, and gav'st them names, Needless to thee *repeated*. *Milton.*  
 He *repeated* some lines of Virgil, suitable to the occasion. *Waller's Life.*  
 REPEATEDLY. *adv.* [*from repeated*.] Over and over; more than once.

# REP

And are not these vices, which lead into damnation, *repeatedly*, and most forcibly cautioned against? *Stephens.*  
 REPEAT. *n. f.* [*from repeat*.]  
 1. One that repeats; one that recites.  
 2. A watch that strikes the hours at will by compression of a spring.  
 To REPEL. *v. a.* [*repello*, Lat.].  
 1. To drive back any thing.  
 Neither doth Tertullian bewray this weakness in striking only, but also in *repelling* their strokes with whom he contendeth. *Hooker, b. ii. f. 5.*  
 With hills of slain on ev'ry side, Hippomedon *repell'd* the hostile tide. *Pope.*  
 2. To drive back an assailant.  
 Stand fast; and all temptation to transgress *repel*. *Milt.*  
 Repel the Tufcan foes, their city seize, Protect the Latians in luxurious ease. *Dryden's Rens.*  
 Your foes are such, as they, not you, have made, And virtue may *repel*, though not invade. *Dryden.*  
 To REPEL. *v. n.*  
 1. To act with force contrary to force impressed.  
 From the same *repelling* power it seems to be, that flies walk upon the water without wetting their feet. *Newton.*  
 2. In physic, to *repel* in medicine, is to prevent such an afflux of a fluid to any particular part, as would raise it into a tumour. *Quincy.*  
 REPELLENT. *n. f.* [*repellens*, Lat.] An application that has a repelling power.  
 In the cure of an erysipelas, whilst the body abounds with bilious humours, there is no admitting of *repellents*, and by discharges you will encrease the heat. *Wifeman.*  
 REPELLER. *n. f.* [*from repel*.] One that repels.  
 To REPELV. *v. n.* [*repelvis*, Fr.].  
 1. To think on any thing past with sorrow.  
 God led them not through the land of the Philistines, lest peradventure the people *repelv*, when they see war and they return. *Exodus xiii. 17.*  
 Nor had I any reservations in my own soul, when I passed that bill; nor *repelvings* after. *King Charles.*  
 Upon any deviation from virtue, every rational creature so deviating, should condemn, renounce, and be sorry for every such deviation; that is, *repelv* of it. *South.*  
 First the relicts With pity, of that pity then *repelv*. *Dryden.*  
 Still you may prove the terror of your foes; Teach traitors to *repelv* of faithless leagues. *A. Philips.*  
 2. To express sorrow for something past.  
 Poor Enochardus did before thy face *repelv*. *Shaksp.*  
 3. To have such sorrow for sin, as produces amendment of life. *Nineveh repelv'd* at the preaching of Jonas. *Matt. xii. 41.*  
 To REPELV. *v. a.*  
 1. To remember with sorrow.  
 If Desdemona will return me my jewels, I will give over my suit, and *repelv* my unlawful solicitation. *Shaksp.*  
 2. To remember with pious sorrow.  
 Thou, like a contrite penitent Charitably warn'd of thy sins, dost *repelv* These vanities and giddinities, lo I shut my chamber-door; come, let us go. *Donne.*  
 His late follies he would late *repelv*. *Dryden.*  
 3. [*Se repelv*, Fr.] It is used with the reciprocal pronoun.  
 I *repelv* me, that the duke is slain. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*  
 No man *repelv'd* him of his wickedness; saying, what have I done? *Jeremiah viii. 6.*  
 Judas, when he saw that he was condemned, *repelv'd* himself. *Matthew xxvii. 3.*  
 My father has *repelv'd* him ere now, Or will *repelv* him when he finds me dead. *Dryden.*  
 Each age sinn'd on; Till God arose, and great in anger said, Lo! it *repelveth* me, that man was made. *Prior.*  
 REPELVANCE. *n. f.* [*repelvance*, Fr. from *repelv*.]  
 1. Sorrow for any thing past.  
 2. Sorrow for sin, such as produces newness of life; penitence.  
 Repelvance to altereth a man through the mercy of God, be he never so deserv'd, that it maketh him pure. *Whitgift.*  
 Who by *repelvance* is not satisfied, Is nor of heav'n nor earth; for these are pleased; By penitence th' eternal's wrath's appeas'd. *Shaksp.*  
 Repelvance is a change of mind, or a conversion from sin to God: not some one bare act of change, but a lasting durable state of new life, which is called regeneration. *Hemmond.*  
 This is a confidence, of all the most irrational; for upon what ground can a man promise himself a future *repelvance*, who cannot promise himself a futurity. *South.*  
 REPENTANT. *adj.* [*repentant*, Fr. from *repelv*.]  
 1. Sorrowful for the past.  
 2. Sorrowful for sin.  
 Thus they, in lowliest plight, *repentant* stood. *Milton.*  
 3. Expressing sorrow for sin.  
 After I have interr'd this noble king, And wet his grave with my *repentant* tears, I will with all expedient duty see you. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*  
 There

# REP

There is no malice in this burning coal; The breath of heav'n hath blown its spirit out, And strew'd *repentant* ashes on its head. *Shaksp. K. John.*  
 Relentless walls! whose darkness round contains Repentant sighs and voluntary pains. *Pope.*  
 To REPEOPLE. *v. a.* [*re* and *people*; *repeupler*, Fr.] To stock with people anew.  
 An occurrence of such remark, as the universal flood and the *repeopling* of the world, must be fresh in memory for about eight hundred years; especially considering, that the peopling of the world was gradual. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*  
 To REPERCUSS. *v. a.* [*repercutio*, *repercussus*, Lat.] To beat back; to drive back; to rebound. Not in use.  
 Air in ovens, though it doth boil and dilate itself, and is *repercuss'd*, yet it is without noise. *Bacon.*  
 REPERCUSSION. *n. f.* [*from repercutio*; *repercussio*, Lat. *repercussio*, Fr.] The act of driving back; rebound.  
 In echoes, there is no new elision, but a *repercussion*. *Bacon.*  
 They various ways recoil, and swiftly flow By mutual *repercussions* to and fro. *Blackmore.*  
 REPERCUSSIVE. *adj.* [*repercussivus*, Fr.].  
 1. Having the power of driving back or causing a rebound.  
 2. Repellent.  
 Blood is stanch'd by astringent and *repercussive* medicines. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 Delusions, if you apply a strong *repercussive* to the place affected, and do not take away the cause, will fluit to another place. *Bacon.*  
 3. Driven back; rebounding. Not proper.  
 Amid Carnarvon's mountains rages loud The *repercussive* roar: with mighty crush Tumble the smitten cliffs. *Thomson.*  
 REPERTITIOUS. *adj.* [*repetitus*, Fr.] Found; gained by finding. *Diels.*  
 REPERTORY. *n. f.* [*repertorium*, Fr. *repertorium*, Lat.] A treasury; a magazine; a book in which any thing is to be found.  
 REPERTITION. *n. f.* [*repetition*, Fr. *repetition*, Lat.].  
 1. Iteration of the same thing.  
 The frequent *repetition* of alment is necessary for repairing the fluids and solids. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
 2. Recital of the same words over again.  
 The palms, for the excellency of their use, deserve to be often *repeated*; but that their multitude of them permitteth not any other *repetition*. *Hooker, b. v. f. 30.*  
 3. The act of reciting or rehearsing.  
 If you conquer Rome, the benefit, Which you shall thereby reap, is such a name, Whose *repetition* will be dogg'd with curses. *Shaksp.*  
 4. Recital from memory, as distinct from reading.  
 To REPINE. *v. n.* [*re* and *pine*.] To fret; to vex himself; to be discontented.  
 Of late, When corn was given them gratis, you *repin'd*. *Shaksp.*  
 The fins imposed were the more *repin'd* against, because they were assigned to the rebuilding of St. Paul's church. *Clar.*  
 If you think how many diseases, and how much poverty there is in the world, you will fall down upon your knees, and instead of *repining* at one affliction, will admire to many blessings received at the hand of God. *Temple.*  
 The ghosts *repine* at violated night; And cur'd th' invading sun, and sicken at the sight. *Dryd.*  
 Just in the gate Dwell pale diseases and *repining* age. *Dryden.*  
 REPINER. *n. f.* [*from repine*.] One that frets or murmurs.  
 To REPLACE. *v. a.* [*replacer*, Fr. *re* and *place*.]  
 1. To put again in the former place.  
 The earl being apprehended, upon examination cleared himself so well, as he was *replaced* in his government. *Bacon.*  
 The bowls, remov'd for fear, The youths *replac'd*; and soon restor'd the cheer. *Dryden.*  
 2. To put in a new place.  
 His gods put themselves under his protection, to be *replaced* in their promised Italy. *Dryden's Ded. to F. gil.*  
 To REPLANT. *v. a.* [*replanter*, Fr. *re* and *plant*.] To plant anew.  
 Small trees being yet unripe, covered in autumn with dung until the spring, take up and *replant* in good ground. *Bacon.*  
 REPLANTATION. *n. f.* [*from replant*.] The act of planting again.  
 To REPLAT. *v. a.* [*re* and *plat*.] To fold one part often over another.  
 In Raphael's first works, are many small foldings often *replated*, which look like to many whip-cords. *Dryden.*  
 To REPLENISH. *v. a.* [*repleto*, from *re* and *plenus*, Lat. *repleni*, old Fr.].  
 1. To stock; to fill.  
 Multiply and *replenish* the earth. *Gen. i. 28.*  
 The waters With fish *replenish'd*, and the air with fowl. *Milton.*  
 2. To finish; to consummate; to complete. Not proper, nor in use.  
 We smother'd The most *replenish'd* sweet work of nature, That from the prime creation e'er the fram'd. *Shaksp.*

# REP

To REPLE'NISH. *v. n.* To be stocked. Not in use.  
 The humours in men's bodies encrease and decrease as the moon doth; and therefore purge some day after the full; for then the humours will not *replenish* so soon. *Bacon.*  
 REPLETE. *adj.* [*replet*, Fr. *repletus*, Lat.] Full; completely filled; filled to exuberance.  
 The world's large tongue Proclaims you for a man *replete* with mocks; Full of comparisons and wounding flouts. *Shaksp.*  
 This mortification, if in over high a degree, is little better than the corrosion of poison; as sometimes in antimony, if given to bodies not *replete* with humours; for where humours abound, the humours save the parts. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
 His words, *replete* with guile, Into her heart too easy entrance won. *Milton.*  
 In a dog, out of whose eye being wounded the aqueous humour did copiously flow, yet in six hours the bulb of the eye was again *replete* with its humour, without the application of any medicines. *Ray on the Creation.*  
 REPLETION. *n. f.* [*repletion*, Fr.] The state of being over-full.  
 The tree had too much *repletion*, and was oppress'd with its own sap; for *repletion* is an enemy to generation. *Bacon.*  
 All dreams Are from *repletion* and complexion bred; From riling fumes of undigested food. *Dryden.*  
 Thirst and hunger may be satisfy'd; But this *repletion* is to love deny'd. *Dryden.*  
 The action of the stomach is totally stopp'd by too great *repletion*. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
 REPLEVABLE. *adj.* [*replevabilis*, barbarous Latin.] What may be *replev'd*.  
 To REPLEVIN. *v. a.* *Spenser.* [*replegia*, low Lat. of *re* and *plevin*.] *Spenser.* [*plevin* or *plegin*, Fr. to give a pledge.] To take back or set at liberty any thing seized upon security given.  
 That you're a beast, and turn'd to grass, Is no strange news, nor ever was; At least to me, who once, you know, Did from the pound *replevin* you. *Hudibras, p. iii.*  
 REPLEVATION. *n. f.* [*replevatio*, Lat.].  
 1. Rebound; repercussion. Not in use.  
 Tyber trembled underneath his banks, To hear the *replevatio* of your sounds, Made in his concave shores. *Shaksp. Julius Cæsar.*  
 2. Reply; answer.  
 To be demanded of a sponge, what *replevatio* should be made by the son of a king? *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 This is a *replevatio* to what Menelaus had before offered, concerning the transplantation of Ulysses to Sparta. *Broome.*  
 To REPLY. *v. n.* [*replique*, Fr.] To answer; to make a return to an answer.  
 O man! who art thou that *reply'st* against God? *Rom. ix.*  
 Would we ascend higher to the rest of these few persons, we should find what reason Cassiodorus had to *reply* upon the cardinal, who blamed him for putting a little too much colour into St. Peter and Paul's faces: that it was true in their life time they were pale mortified men; but that since they were grown ruddy, by blushing at the fins of their successors. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
 His trembling tongue invol'd his bride; With his last voice Eurydice he cry'd; Eurydice the rocks and river-banks *reply'd*. *Dryden.*  
 To REPLY. *v. a.* To return for an answer, Perplex'd.  
 The tempter stood, nor had what to *reply*. *Milton.*  
 REPLY. *n. f.* [*replique*, Fr.] Answer; return to an answer.  
 But now return, And with their faint *reply* this answer join. *Shaksp.*  
 If I sent him word, it was not well cut; he would send me word, he cut it to please himself: if again, it was not well cut, this is called the *reply* churlish. *Shaksp.*  
 One rises up to make *replies* to establish or confute what has been offered on each side of the question. *Watts.*  
 To whom with sighs, Ulysses gave *reply*; Ah, why ill-fitting pastime must I try? *Pope.*  
 REPLYER. *n. f.* [*from reply*.] He that makes a return to an answer.  
 At an act of the commencement, the answerer gave for his question, that an aristocracy was better than a monarchy: the *replyer* did tax him, that, being a private bred man, he would give a question of state: the answerer said, that the *replyer* did much wrong the privilege of scholars, who would be much frightened if they should give questions of nothing, but such things wherein they are practised; and added we have heard yourself dispute of virtue, which no man will say you put much in practice. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*  
 To REPOLISH. *v. a.* [*repolis*, Fr. *re* and *polis*.] To polish again.  
 A hundred clock is piecemeal laid Not to be lost, but by the maker's hand Repolish'd, without error then to stand. *Donne.*  
 To REPORT.



# REP

To REPORT. v. a. [rapporter, Fr.]

1. To notice by popular rumour.  
Is it upon record? or else reported successfully from age to age?  
*Shaksp. Richard III.*

It is reported,  
That good duke Humphry traitorously is murder'd. *Shaksp. Report, say they, and we will report it. Jer. xx. 10.*  
There is a king in Judah; and now shall it be reported to the king.  
*Neb. vi. 7.*

2. To give repute.  
Timotheus was well reported of by the brethren. *Acts xvi.*  
A widow well reported of for good works. *1 Tim. v. 10.*
3. To give an account of.

To return; to rebound; to give back.  
In Ticinum is a church, with windows only from above, that reporteth the voice thirteen times, if you stand by the close end wall over against the door.  
*Bacon.*

- REPORT. n. f. [from the noun.]  
1. Rumour; popular fame.  
2. Repute; public character.

My body's mark'd  
With Roman frowns; and my report was once  
First with the best of note.  
*Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

In all approving ourselves as the ministers of God, by honour and dishonour, by evil report and good report. *2 Cor. iv.*

- Account returned.  
We command our ambassadors to make report unto you.  
*1 Mac. xii. 13.*

Sea nymphs enter with the swelling tide;  
From Thetis sent as spies to make report,  
And tell the wonders of her lov'd reign's court.  
*Waller.*

- Account given by lawyers of cases.  
After a man has studied the general principles of the law, reading the reports of adjudged cases, will richly improve his mind.  
*Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

Sound; loud noise; repercussion.  
The stronger species drowneth the lesser; the report of an ordinance, the voice.  
*Bacon's Natural History.*

The lashing billows make a long report,  
And beat her sides.  
*Dryden's Cæsar and Cleopatra.*

- REPORTER. n. f. [from report.] Relater; one that gives an account.

There she appear'd; or my reporter devis'd well for her.  
*Shaksp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Rumours were raised of great discord among the nobility; for this cause the lords assembled, gave order to apprehend the reporters of these rumours.  
*Hayward.*

If I had known a thing they concealed, I should never be the reporter of it.  
*Pope.*

- REPORTINGLY. adv. [from reporting.] By common fame.  
Others say thou dost deserve; and I  
Believe it better than reportingly.  
*Shaksp.*

REPPOSAL. n. f. [from repose.] The act of repofing.  
Dost thou think,  
If I would stand against thee, would the repofal  
Of any trust, virtue, or worth in thee,  
Make thy words faith'd.  
*Shaksp. King Lear.*

To REPOSE. v. a. [repono, Lat.]  
1. To lay to rest.

Rome's readiest champions, repose you here,  
Secure from worldly chances and mishaps;  
Here lurks no treason, here no envy swells.  
*Shaksp.*

I will repose myself with her; to live with her hath no sorrow, but mirth.  
*Watts's viii. 16.*

Have ye chos'n this place,  
After the toil of battle, to repose  
Your wearied virtue.  
*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*

2. To place as in confidence or trust.  
I repose upon your management, what is dearest to me, my fame.  
*Dryden's Preface to Ann. Mirab.*

That prince was conscious of his own integrity in the service of God, and relied on this as a sure foundation for that trust he repos'd in him, to deliver him out of all his distresses.  
*Rogers's Sermons.*

3. To lodge; to lay up.  
Pebbles, repofed in those cliffs amongst the earth, being not so dissoluble and likewise more bulky, are left behind.  
*Woodward's Natural History.*

To REPOSE. v. n. [reposer, Fr.]  
1. To sleep; to be at rest.

Within a thicket I repos'd; when round  
I rustl'd up fall'n leaves in heap; and found,  
Let fall from heaven, a deep interminate.  
*Chapman.*

2. To rest in confidence.  
And, for the ways are dangerous to pass,  
I do desire thy worthy company,  
Upon whose faith and honour I repose.  
*Shaksp.*

REPOSE. n. f. [repos, Fr.]  
1. Sleep; rest; quiet.

Merciful pow'rs!  
Refrain in me the cur'd thoughts, that nature  
Gives way to in repose.  
*Shaksp. Macbeth.*

# REP

Th' hour

Of night, and of all things now retir'd to rest,  
Mind us of like repose. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv.*  
Thoughtful of thy gain, I all the livelong day  
Consume in meditation deep, recluse  
From human converse; nor at shut of eve  
Enjoy repose.  
*Philips.*

2. Cause of rest.  
After great lights must be great shadows, which we call  
reposes; because in reality the light would be tired, if attracted  
by a continuity of glittering objects. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

REPOSEDNESS. n. f. [from repose.] State of being at rest.  
To REPOSITE. v. a. [repositus, Lat.] To lay up; to lodge  
as in a place of safety.

Others repose their young in holes, and secure themselves  
also therein, because such security is wanting, their lives  
being fought. *De hani's Physico-Theology.*

REPOSITION. n. f. [from repositus.] The act of replacing.  
Being fastidied in the position of the bone, take care to  
keep it so by deligation. *Wissen's Surgery.*

REPOSITORY. n. f. [repositio, Fr. repositorium, Lat.] A place  
where any thing is safely laid up.

The mind of man, not being capable of having many ideas  
under view at once, it was necessary to have a repository to  
lay up those ideas.

He can take a body to pieces, and dispose of them, to us  
not without the appearance of irretrievable confusion, but  
with respect to his own knowledge into the most regular and  
methodical repositories. *Rogers's Sermons.*

To REPOSESS. v. a. [re and posside.] To possess again.  
How comes it now, that almost all that realm is repossessed  
of them? *Senfer's State of Ireland.*

Her suit is now to repossess those lands,  
Which we in justice cannot well deny.  
Nor shall my father repossess the land,  
The father's fortune never to return.  
*Pope's Odyssey.*

To REPREHEND. v. a. [reprehendo, Lat.]  
1. To reprove; to chide.

All as before his fight, whose presence to offend with any  
the least unbecomeliness, we would be surely as both as they,  
who most reprehend or deride that we do. *Hooker, b. v. f. 29.*

Pardon me for reprehending thee,  
For thou hast done a charitable deed.  
*Shaksp.*

They, like dumb statues stand;  
Which, when I saw, I reprehended them;  
And ask'd the mayor, what meant this wilful silence? *Shaksp.*

2. To blame; to censure.  
I nor advise, nor reprehend the choice  
Of Marcleigh-hill.  
*Philips.*

Friends reprehend him there:  
For what? for stealing Gaffer Gap's gray mare.  
*Gay.*

3. To detect of fallacy.  
This colour will be reprehended or encountered, by imputing  
to all excellencies in compositions a kind of poverty.  
*Bacon.*

4. To charge with as a fault. With of before the crime.  
Antippos, being reprehended of luxury by one that was  
not rich, for that he gave six crowns for a small fish, answered,  
why, what would you have given? the other said,  
some twelve pence: Antippos said again, and six crowns is  
no more with me. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

REPREHENSIBLE. n. f. [from reprehendo.] Blamer; censurer.  
These fervent reprehenders of things, established by publick  
authority, are always confident and bold-spirited men; but  
their confidence for the most part riseth from too much credit  
given to their own wits, for which cause they are seldom free  
from errors. *Hooker's Dedication.*

REPREHENSIBLE. adj. [reprehensibilis, Fr. reprehensibilis, Lat.]  
Blamable; culpable; censurable.

REPREHENSIBLENESS. n. f. [from reprehensibilis.] Blamableness.  
REPREHENSIBLY. adv. [from reprehensibilis.] Blameably;  
culpably.

REPREHENSION. n. f. [reprehensio, Latin.] Reproof; open  
blame.

To a heart fully resolute counsel is tedious, but reprehension  
is loathsome. *Bacon.*

There is likewise due to the publick a civil reprehension of  
advocates, where there appeareth cunning counsel, gross neglect,  
and slight information.

The admonitions, fraternal or paternal of his fellow Christians,  
or the governors of the church, then more publick reprehensions  
and inceptions. *Hammond.*

What effect can that man hope from his most zealous reprehensions,  
who lays himself open to recrimination. *Ge. of T.*

REPREHENSIVE. adj. [from reprehendo.] Given to reproof.  
To REPRESENT. v. a. [represento, Lat. re-represento, Fr.]

1. To exhibit, as if the thing exhibited were present.

Before him burn  
Seven lamps, as in a zodiac representing  
The heavenly fires. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*

2. To

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2. To describe; to show in any particular character.  
This bank is thought the greatest load on the Genoese,  
and the managers of it have been represented as a second kind  
of senate. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

3. To fill the place of another by a vicarious character; to personate: as, the parliament represents the people.

4. To exhibit to show.  
One of his cardinals admonished him against that unskilful  
piece of ingenuity, by representing to him, that no reformation  
could be made, which would not notably diminish the  
rents of the church. *Deacy of Piety.*

REPRESENTATION. n. f. [representation, Fr. from represent.]  
1. Image; likeness.

If images are worshipped, it must be as gods, which Celsus  
denied, or as representations of God; which cannot be,  
because God is invisible and incorporeal. *Stillingsfleet.*

2. Act of supporting a vicarious character.  
3. Respectful declaration.

REPRESENTATIVE. adj. [representativus, Fr. from represent.]  
1. Exhibiting a similitude.

They relieve themselves with this distinction, and yet own  
the legal sacrifices, though representative, to be proper and  
real. *Atterbury.*

2. Bearing the character or power of another.  
This council of four hundred was chosen, one hundred  
out of each tribe, and seems to have been a body representative  
of the people; though the people collective reserved a  
share of power. *Swift.*

REPRESENTATIVE. n. f.  
1. One exhibiting the likeness of another.

A statue of rumour whispering an idiot in the ear, who  
was the representative of credulity. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. One exercising the vicarious power given by another.  
I wish the welfare of my country; and my morals and  
politics teach me to leave all that to be adjusted by our  
representatives above, and to divine providence. *Blount to Pope.*

3. That by which any thing is shown.  
Difficulty must combat this doctrine, which supposes that  
the perfections of God are the representatives to us, of whatever  
we perceive in the creatures. *Locke.*

REPRESENTMENT. n. f. [from represent.]  
1. One who shows or exhibits.

Where the real works of nature, or veritable acts of story,  
are to be described, art, being but the imitator or secondary  
representor, must not vary from the verity. *Brown.*

2. One who bears a vicarious character; one who acts for another by deputation.

My most officious ventures  
On the nation's representatives. *Swift.*

REPRESENTMENT. n. f. [from represent.] Image or idea  
proposed, as exhibiting the likeness of something.

When it is blessed, some believe it to be the natural body  
of Christ; others, the blessings of Christ, his passion in  
representation, and his grace in real exhibition. *Taylor.*

We have met with some, whose real made good their  
representments. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To REPRESENT. v. a. [represento, Lat. repræsentare, Fr.]  
1. To crush; to put down; to subdue.

Discontents and ill blood having used always to represent  
and appear in person, he was loth they should find him beyond  
sea. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Some, taking dangers to be the only remedy against  
dangers, endeavoured to set up the sedition again, but they  
were speedily repressed, and thereby the sedition suppressed  
wholly. *Hayward.*

Such kings  
Favour the innocent, repress the bold,  
And, while they flourish, make an age of gold. *Waller.*

How can I  
Repress the horror of my thoughts, which fly  
The sad remembrance. *Denham.*

Thus long succeeding criticks justly reign'd,  
Licence repress'd, and useful laws ordain'd:  
Learning and Rome alike in empire grew.  
*Pope.*

Armies stretch, repressing here  
The frantic Alexander of the North. *Thomson.*

2. To compress. Not proper.

REPRESS. n. f. [from the verb.] Repression; act of crushing.  
Not in use.

Loud outcries of injury, when they tend nothing to the  
repress of it, is a liberty rather assumed by rage and impatience,  
than authorised by justice. *Government of the Tongue.*

REPRESSION. n. f. [from repress.] Act of repressing.  
No declaration from myself could take place, for the due  
repression of these tumults. *King Charles.*

REPRESSIVE. adj. [from repress.] Having power to repress;  
acting to repress.

To REPRIEVE. v. a. [reprimere, reprimis, Fr.] To respite after  
sentence of death; to give a respite.

Company, though it may relieve a man from his melancholy,  
yet cannot secure him from his conscience. *South.*

Having been condemned for his part in the late rebellion,

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his majesty had been pleased to reprove him, with several of  
his friends, in order to give them their lives. *Addison.*

He reproveth the sinner from time to time, and continues  
and heaps on him the favours of his providence, in hopes  
that, by an act of clemency so undeserved, he may prevail  
on his gratitude and repentance. *Rogers's Sermons.*

REPRIEVE. n. f. [from the verb.] Respite after sentence of death.

In his reprove he may be so fitted,  
That his soul sicken not. *Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*

I hope it is some pardon or reprove  
For Claudio. *Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*

He cannot thrive,  
Unless her prayers, whom heav'n delights to hear,  
And loves to grant, reprove from the wrath  
Of greatest justice. *Shaksp. All's well that ends well.*

The morning Sir John Hotham was to die, a reprove was  
sent to suspend the execution for three days. *Clarendon.*

All that I ask, is but a short reprove,  
Till I forget to love, and learn to grieve. *Denham.*

To REPRIMAND. v. a. [reprimander, Fr. reprimis, Lat.] To  
chide; to check; to reprehend; to reprove.

Germanicus was severely reprimanded by Tiberius, for travelling  
into Egypt without his permission. *Arbutnot.*

REPRIMAND. n. f. [reprimande, reprimende, Fr. from the verb.]  
Reproof; reprehension.

He inquires how such an one's wife or son do, whom he  
does not see at church; which is understood as a secret reprimand  
to the person absent. *Addison's Spectator, N° 112.*

To REPRINT. v. a. [re and print.]  
1. To renew the impression of any thing.

The business of redemption is to rub over the defaced copy  
of creation, to reprint God's image upon the soul, and to  
set forth nature in a second and a fairer edition. *South.*

2. To print a new edition.  
My bookfeller is reprinting the essay on criticism. *Pope.*

REPRISAL. n. f. [reprisalia, low Lat. reprisaille, Fr.] Something  
feiz'd by way of retaliation for robbery or injury.

The English had great advantage in value of reprisals, as  
being more strong and active at sea. *Hayward.*

Sense must lure thy fastest plunder be,  
Since no reprisals can be made on thee. *Pope.*

REPRISE. n. f. [repris, Fr.] The act of taking something in  
retaliation of injury.

Your care about your banks infers a fear  
Of threatening floods and inundations near;  
If so, a just reprise would only be  
Of what the land usurp'd upon the sea. *Dryden.*

1. To censure in opprobrious terms, as a crime.  
Mezentius, with his ardour warm'd  
His fainting friends, reprov'd their shameful flight,  
Repell'd the victors. *Dryden's Æneis.*

The French writers do not burden themselves too much  
with plot, which has been reproach'd to them as a fault. *Dry.*

2. To charge with a fault in severe language.  
If ye be reproach'd for the name of Christ, happy are ye. *1 Peter iv. 14.*

That shame  
There sit not, and reproach us as unclean. *Milton.*

2. To upbraid in general.  
These things are grievous; the upbraiding of house-room,  
and reproaching of the lender. *Ecclesi. xxix. 28.*

The very regret of being surpassed in any valuable quality,  
by a person of the same abilities with ourselves, will reproach  
our own laziness, and even shame us into imitation. *Rogers.*

REPROACH. n. f. [reproche, Fr. from the verb.] Censure; infamy;  
shame.

With his reproach and odious menace,  
The knight embolling in his haughty heart,  
Knit all his forces. *Fairy Queen.*

If black scandal or foul-fac'd reproach  
Attend the sequel of your imposition,  
Your mere enforcement shall acquaintance me. *Shaksp.*

Thou, for the testimony of truth, hast borne  
Universal reproach. *Milton.*

REPROACHABLE. adj. [reproachable, Fr.] Worthy of reproach.

REPROACHFUL. adj. [from reproach.]  
1. Scurrilous; opprobrious.

O monstrous! what reproachful words are these. *Shaksp.*

I have sheath'd  
My rapier in his bosom, and withal  
Thrust these reproachful speeches down his throat. *Shaksp.*

An advocate may be punished for reproachful language, in  
respect of the parties in suit. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. Shameful; infamous; vile.  
To make religion a stratagem to undermine government,  
is contrary to this superstructure, most scandalous and  
reproachful to christianity. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Thy punishment  
He shall endure, by coming in the flesh  
To a reproachful life and cur'd death. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

21 Q  
REPROACHFULLY.



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REPROACHFULLY. *adv.* [from *reproach*.]  
 1. Opprobriously; ignominiously; scurrilously.  
*Shakespeare. Hen. VI.*  
 I will that the younger women marry, and give none occasion to the adversary to speak reproachfully. *1 Tim. v. 14.*  
 2. Shamefully; infamously.  
 REPROBATE. *adj.* [from *reprobatus*, Lat.] Lof't to virtue; loſ't to grace; abandoned.  
 They profeſs to know God, but in works deny him, being abominable, and to every good work reprobate. *Tit. i. 16.*  
 Strength and art are eaſily outdone  
 By ſpirits reprobate. *Milton.*  
 God forbid, that every ſingle commiſſion of a ſin, though great for its kind, and withal acted againſt conſcience, for its aggravation, ſhould ſo far deprave the ſoul, and bring it to ſuch a reprobate condition, as to take pleaſure in other men's ſins.  
 REPROBATE. *n. f.* A man loſ't to virtue; a wretch abandoned to wickedneſs.  
 What if we omit  
 This reprobate, till he were well inclin'd. *Shakespeare.*  
 I acknowledge myſelf for a reprobate, a villain, a traitor to the king, and the moſt unworthy man that ever lived. *Ral.*  
 All the faints have profited by tribulations; and they that could not bear temptations, became reprobates. *Taylor.*  
 TO REPROBATE. *v. a.* [from *reprobo*, Lat.]  
 1. To diſallow; to reject.  
 Such an anſwer as this is reprobated and diſallowed of in law; I do not believe it, unleſs the deed appears. *Ayliffe.*  
 2. To abandon to wickedneſs and eternal deſtruction.  
 What ſhould make it neceſſary for him to repent and amend, who either without reſpect to any degree of amendment is ſuppoſed to be elected to eternal bliſs, or without reſpect to ſin, to be irreverſibly reprobated. *Hammond.*  
 A reprobated hardneſs of heart does them the office of philoſophy towards a contempt of death.  
 3. To abandon to his ſentence, without hope of pardon.  
 Drive him out  
 To reprobated exile round the world,  
 A captive, vagabond, abhor'd, accur'd. *Southern.*  
 REPROBATENESS. *n. f.* [from *reprobatus*.] The ſtate of being reprobate.  
 REPROBATION. *n. f.* [from *reprobation*, Fr. from *reprobatus*.]  
 1. The act of abandoning or ſtate of being abandoned to eternal deſtruction.  
 This fight would make him do a deſperate turn;  
 Yea curſe his better angel from his ſide,  
 And fall to reprobation. *Shakespeare. Othello.*  
 Though ſome words may be accommodated to God's predeſtination, yet it is the ſcope of that text to treat of the reprobation of any man to hell-fire. *Bramhall againſt Hobbs.*  
 God, upon a true repentance, is not ſo fatally tied to the ſpindle of abſolute reprobation, as not to keep his promiſe, and ſeal merciful pardons. *Maine.*  
 2. A condemnatory ſentence.  
 You are empower'd to give the final deciſion of wit, to put your ſtamp on all that ought to paſs for current, and ſet a brand of reprobation on clift poetry and falſe coin. *Dryden.*  
 TO REPRODUCE. *v. a.* [from *reproduco*, Lat.]  
 To produce again; to produce anew.  
 If horſe dung reproduceth oats, it will not be eaſily determined where the power of generation caſeth. *Brown.*  
 Thoſe colours are unchangeable, and whenever all thoſe rays with thoſe their colours are mixed again, they reproduce the ſame white light as before. *Newton's Opticks.*  
 REPRODUCTION. *n. f.* [from *reproduco*.] The act of producing anew.  
 I am about to attempt a reproduction in vitriol, in which it ſeems not unlikely to be performable. *Boyle.*  
 REPROOF. *n. f.* [from *reprobo*.]  
 1. Blame to the face; reprehention.  
 Good Sir John, as you have one eye upon my follies, turn another into the regiſter of your own, that I may paſs with a reproof the eaſier. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
 Fear not the anger of the wiſe to rail;  
 Thoſe beſt can bear reproof, who merit praife. *Pope.*  
 2. Cenſure; ſlander. Out of uſe.  
 Why, for thy ſake, have I ſuffer'd reproof? ſhame hath covered my face.  
 REPROVABLE. *adj.* [from *reprobo*.] Culpable; blamable; worthy of reprehention.  
 If thou doſt find thy faith as dead after the reception of the ſacrament as before, it may be thy faith was not only little, but reprovably.  
 TO REPROVE. *v. a.* [from *reprobo*, Lat.]  
 1. To blame; to cenſure.  
 I will not reprove thee for thy facrifices. *Pſalm l. 8.*  
 2. To charge to the face with a fault; to check; to chide; to reprehend.  
 What if they can better be content with one that can wink at their faults, than with him that will reprove them. *White.*  
 There is no ſlander in an allow'd fool, though he do nothing but rail; nor no railing in a known diſcreet man, though he do nothing but reprove. *Shakespeare. Twelfth Night.*

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What if thy ſon  
 Prove diſobedient and reprov'd, retort,  
 Wherefore diſt thou beget me?  
 If a great perſonage undertakes an action paſſionately, let it be acted with all the malice and impotency in the world, he ſhall have enough to flatter him, but not enough to reprove him. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*  
 3. To reſute; to diſprove.  
 My lords,  
 Reprove my allegation if you can. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*  
 4. To blame for. With *for*.  
 To reprove one of lazineſs, they will ſay, doſt thou make idle a coat? that is a coat for idleneſs. *Carew.*  
 REPROVER. *n. f.* [from *reprobo*.] A reprehender; one that reproveth.  
 Let the moſt potent ſinner ſpeak out, and tell us, whether he can command down the clamours and revilings of a guilty conſcience, and impoſe ſilence upon that bold reprover. *South.*  
 This ſhall have from every one, even the reprovers of vice, the title of living well. *Locke on Education.*  
 TO REPRUNE. *v. a.* [from *reprimo*, Lat.] To prune a ſecond time.  
 Reprune apricots and peaches, ſaving as many of the young likeſt ſhoots as are well placed.  *Evelyn's Kalendar.*  
 REPTILE. *adj.* [from *reptile*, Lat.] Creeping upon many feet. In the following lines reptile is confounded with ſerpent.  
 Cleanſe baits from filth, to give a tempting gloſs,  
 Cherish the ſully'd reptile race with mols. *Gay.*  
 REPTILE. *n. f.* An animal that creeps upon many feet.  
 Terreſtrial animals may be divided into quadrupeds or reptiles, which have many feet, and ſerpents which have no feet. *Locke's Elements of Natural Philoſophy.*  
 Holy retreat! ſitence no female hither,  
 Conſcious of ſocial love and nature's rites,  
 Muſt dare approach, from the inferior reptile,  
 To woman, form divine. *Prior.*  
 REPUBLICAN. *adj.* [from *republicus*.] Placing the government in the people.  
 REPUBLICAN. *n. f.* [from *republicus*.] One who thinks a commonwealth without monarchy the beſt government.  
 Theſe people are more happy in imagination than the reſt of their neighbours, becauſe they think themſelves ſo, though ſuch a chimerical happineſs is not peculiar to republicans. *Ad.*  
 REPUBLICAN. *n. f.* [from *republica*, Lat. *republicus*, Fr.] Commonwealth; ſtate in which the power is lodged in more than one.  
 Thoſe that by their deeds will make it known,  
 Whoſe dignity they do ſuſtain;  
 And life, ſtate, glory, all they gain,  
 Count the republic's, not their own. *Ben Jonſon.*  
 They are indiged many millions more than their whole republic is worth.  *Addison's State of the War.*  
 REPUDIABLE. *adj.* [from *repudiatus*.] Fit to be rejected.  
 TO REPUDIATE. *v. a.* [from *repudio*, Lat. *repudier*, Fr.] To divorce; to reject; to put away.  
 Here is a notorious inſtance of the folly of the atheiſts, that while they repudiate all title to the kingdom of heaven, merely for the preſent pleaſure of body, and their boated tranquillity of mind, beſides the extreme madneſs in running ſuch a deſperate hazard after death, they unwittingly deprive themſelves here of that very pleaſure and tranquillity they ſeek for. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
 Let not thoſe, that have repudiated the more inviting liſs, ſhow themſelves philtred and bewitched by this. *G. of Tongue.*  
 REPUDIATION. *n. f.* [from *repudiation*, Fr. from *repudiatus*.] Divorce; rejection.  
 It was allowed by the Athenians, only in caſe of repudiation of a wife. *Arbutnot in Caim.*  
 REPUGNANCE. *n. f.* [from *repugnance*, Fr. from *repugnans*.]  
 REPUGNANCY. *n. f.* [from *repugnance*.]  
 1. Inconſiſtency; contrariety.  
 But where difference is without repugnancy, that which hath been can be no prejudice to that which is. *Hobbes.*  
 It is no affront to omnipotence, if, by reaſon of the formal incapacity and repugnancy of the things, we aver that the world could not have been made from all eternity. *Bentley.*  
 2. Reluctance; unwillingneſs; ſtruggle of oppoſite paſſion.  
 Why do fond men expoſe themſelves to battle,  
 And let the foes quietly cut their throats,  
 Without repugnancy? *Shakespeare. Timon of Athens.*  
 Thus did the paſſions act without any of their preſent paſs, combats or repugnances, all moving with the beauty of uniformity and the ſilence of compoſure. *South's Sermons.*  
 That which cauſes us to loſe moſt of our time, is the repugnance which we naturally have to labour. *Dryden.*  
 REPUGNANT. *adj.* [from *repugnans*, Fr. *repugnans*, Lat.]  
 1. Diſobedient; not obſequious.  
 His antique ſword,  
 Rebellious to his arm, lies where it falls, *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*  
 Repugnant to command.  
 2. Contrary; oppoſite.  
 Why I reject the other conjectures is; becauſe they have not due warrant from obſervation, but are clearly repugnant thereto. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*  
 REPUGNANTLY.

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REPUGNANTLY. *adv.* [from *repugnans*.] Contradictorily.  
 They ſpeak not repugnantly thereto. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*  
 TO REPULLULATE. *v. n.* [from *repullo*, Lat. *repullulatus*, Fr.] To bud again.  
 Though tares repullulate, there is wheat ſtill left in the field. *Howell's Vocal Forſt.*  
 REPULSE. *n. f.* [from *repulſus*, Fr. *repulſa*, Latin.] The condition of being driven off or put aſide from any attempt.  
 My repulſe at Hull ſeemed an act of ſo rude diſloyalty, that my enemies had ſcarce confidence enough to abet it. *K. Cha.*  
 Nor much expect  
 A foe ſo proud will ſift the weaker ſeek;  
 So bent, the more ſhall ſhame him his repulſe. *Milton.*  
 By fate repell'd, and with repulſus tir'd. *Denham.*  
 TO REPULSE. *v. a.* [from *repulſus*, Lat.] To beat back; to drive off.  
 The chriſtian defendants ſtill repulſed them with greater courage than they were able to aſſail them. *Knolles.*  
 This fleet, attempting St. Minoes, were repulſed, and without glory or gain, returned into England. *Hayward.*  
 Man complete to have diſcover'd and repulſ'd  
 Whatever wiles of foe or ſeeming friend. *Milton.*  
 REPULSION. *n. f.* [from *repulſus*, Lat.] The act or power of driving off from itſelf.  
 Air has ſome degree of tenacity, whereby the parts attract one another; at the ſame time, by their elaſticity, the particles of air have a power of repulſion or flying off from one another. *Arbutnot.*  
 REPULSIVE. *adj.* [from *repulſus*.] Driving off; having the power to beat back or drive off.  
 The parts of the ſalt or vitriol recede from one another, and endeavour to expand themſelves, and get as far aſunder as the quantity of water, in which they float, will allow; and does not this endeavour imply, that they have a repulſive force by which they fly from one another, or that they attract the water more ſtrongly than one another? *Newton's Opticks.*  
 TO REPURCHASE. *v. a.* [from *repurchaſe*.] To buy again.  
 Once more we fit on England's royal throne,  
 Repurchas'd with the blood of enemies;  
 What valiant foe-men, like to autumn's corn,  
 Have we mow'd down in top of all their pride? *Shakespeare.*  
 If the ſon alien thoſe lands, and repurchaſe them again in fee, the rules of deſcents are to be obſerved, as if he were the original purchaſer. *Hale's Law of England.*  
 REPURABLE. *adj.* [from *reputus*.] Honourable; not infamous.  
 If ever any vice ſhall become reputable, and be gloried in as a mark of greaſneſs, what can we then expect from the man of honour, but to ſignalize himſelf. *Regent's Sermons.*  
 In the article of danger, it is as reputable to elude an enemy as defeat one. *Broome.*  
 REPUTABLE. *adv.* [from *reputabilis*.] Without diſcredit.  
 To many ſuch worthy magiſtrates, who have thus reputably fill'd the chief ſeats of power in this great city, I am now addreſſing my diſcourſe. *Attorney's Sermons.*  
 REPUTATION. *n. f.* [from *reputatio*, Fr. from *reputo*.] Credit; honour; character of good.  
 Reputation is an idle and moſt falſe impoſition; oft got without merit, and loſt without deſerving; you have loſt no reputation at all, unleſs you repute yourſelf ſuch a loſer. *Shakespeare.*  
 Verſay, upon the lake of Geneva, has the reputation of being extremely poor and beggarly. *Addiſon.*  
 A third interprets motions, looks and eyes;  
 At every word a reputation dies. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*  
 TO REPUTE. *v. a.* [from *reputo*, Lat. *reputo*, Fr.] To hold; to account; to think.  
 The king was reputed a prince moſt prudent. *Shakespeare.*  
 I do repute her grace  
 The right heir to England's royal ſeat. *Shakespeare.*  
 I do know of thoſe,  
 That therefore only are reputed wiſe,  
 For ſaying nothing. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*  
 Men, ſuch as chuſe  
 Law practice for mere gain, boldly repute  
 Woe than embrothel'd trumpets proſtitute. *Donne.*  
 If the grand vizier be ſo great, as he is reputed, in politics he will never conſent to an invaſion of Hungary. *Temple.*  
 REPUTE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
 1. Character; reputation.  
 2. Eſtabliſhed opinion.  
 He who reigns  
 Monarch in heav'n, till then as one ſecure,  
 Sat on his throne, upheld by old repute. *Milton.*  
 REPUTELESS. *adj.* [from *reputo*.] Diſreputable; diſgraceful.  
 A word not indecent, but out of uſe.  
 Opinion, that did help me to the crown,  
 Had left me in reputelſs baniſhment,  
 A fellow of no mark nor livelihood. *Shakespeare. Hen. V.*  
 REQUEST. *n. f.* [from *requiſito*, Fr.]  
 1. Petition; entreaty.  
 But aſk what you would have reform'd,  
 I will both hear and grant you your requiſts. *Shakespeare.*  
 Haman ſtood up to make requiſt for his life to Eſther. *Eſth.*

# REQ

All thy requiſt for man, accepted ſon!  
 Obtain; all thy requiſt was my decree. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*  
 Aſk him to lend  
 To this, the laſt requiſt that I ſhall ſend,  
 A gentle ear. *Denham.*  
 2. Demand; repute; credit; ſtate of being deſired.  
 Tullus Aufidius will appear well in theſe wars, his great oppoſer Coriolanus being now in no requiſt of his country. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*  
 Whilt this vanity of thinking, that men are obliged to write either ſyſtems or nothing, is in requiſt, many excellent notions are ſuppreſſed. *Boyle.*  
 Knowledge and fame were in as great requiſt as wealth among us now. *Temple.*  
 TO REQUEST. *v. a.* [from *requiſto*, Fr.] To aſk; to ſolicit; to entreat.  
 To-night we hold a ſolemn ſupper, Sir,  
 And I'll requiſt your preſence. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
 It was to be requiſted of Almighty God by prayer, that thoſe kings would ſeriously fulfil all that hope of peace. *Knolles.*  
 The virgin quire for her requiſt,  
 The god that ſits at marriage feaſt;  
 He at their invoking came,  
 But with a ſcarce well-lighted flame. *Milton.*  
 In things not unlawful, great perſons cannot be properly ſaid to requiſt, becauſe all things conſidered, they muſt not be denied. *South's Sermons.*  
 REQUESTER. *n. f.* [from *requiſto*.] Petitioner; ſolicitor.  
 TO REQUICKEN. *v. a.* [from *revivifico*, Lat.] To reanimate.  
 By and by the din of war gan pierce  
 His ready ſenſe, when ſtraight his doubled ſpirit  
 Requick'n'd what in fleſh was fatigued,  
 And to the battle came he. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*  
 REQUIEM. *n. f.* [Latin.]  
 1. A hymn in which they implore for the dead requiem or reſt.  
 We ſhould profane the ſervice of the dead,  
 To ſing a requiem and ſuch peace to her;  
 As to peace-parted ſouls. *Shakespeare.*  
 2. Reſt; quiet; peace. Not in uſe.  
 The midwife kneel'd at my mother's throes,  
 With pain produc'd, and nurſ'd for future woes;  
 Elle had I an eternal requiem kept,  
 And in the arms of peace for ever ſlept. *Sandys.*  
 REQUIRE. *adj.* [from *requiro*.] Fit to be required.  
 It contains the certain periods of times, and all circumſtances requirable in a hiſtory to inform. *Hale.*  
 TO REQUIRE. *v. a.* [from *requiro*, Lat. *requirer*, Fr.]  
 1. To demand; to aſk a thing as of right,  
 Ye me require  
 A thing without the compaſs of my wit;  
 For both the lineage and the certain ſite  
 From which I ſprung, are from me hidden yet. *Speſer.*  
 We do require them of you, ſo to uſe them.  
 As we ſhall find their merits. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*  
 This, the very law of nature teacheth us to do, and this the law of God requirerth alſo at our hands. *Spelman.*  
 This imply'd  
 Subjection, but requir'd with gentle ſway. *Milton.*  
 Oſt our alliance other lands deſir'd,  
 And what we ſeek of you, of us requir'd. *Dryden.*  
 God, when he gave the world in common to all mankind, commanded men alſo to labour, and the penury of his condition required it. *Locke.*  
 2. To make neceſſary; to need.  
 The king's buſineſs required haſte. *1 Sam. xxi. 8.*  
 High from the ground the branches would require  
 Thy utmoſt reach. *Milton.*  
 But why, alas! do mortal men complain;  
 God gives us what he knows our wants require,  
 And better things than thoſe which we deſire. *Dryden.*  
 REQUISITE. *adj.* [from *requiſitus*, Lat.] Neceſſary; needful; required by the nature of things.  
 When God new modell'd the world by the introduction of a new religion, and that in the room of one ſet up by himſelf, it was requiſite, that he ſhould recommend it to the reaſons of men with the ſame authority and evidence that enforced the former. *South's Sermons.*  
 Cold calleth the ſpirits to ſuccour, and therefore they cannot ſo well cloſe and go together in the head, which is ever requiſite to ſleep. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*  
 Prepare your ſoul with all thoſe neceſſary graces, that are more immediately requiſite to this performance. *Wake.*  
 REQUISITE. *n. f.* Any thing neceſſary.  
 Res non parva labore, ſed reliqua, was thought by a poet to be one of the requiſites to a happy life. *Dryden.*  
 For want of theſe requiſites, moſt of our ingenious young men take up ſome cried up Engliſh poet, adore him, and imitate him, without knowing wherein he is defective. *Dryden.*  
 This God on his part has declared for the requiſites on ours, what we muſt do to obtain theſe bleſſings, is the great buſineſs of us all to know. *Wake.*  
 REQUISITELY.



## RES

**REQUISITELY**, *adv.* [from *requisite*.] Necessarily; in a requisite manner.

We discern how *requisitely* the several parts of scripture are fitted to several times, persons, and occurrences. *Boyle.*

**REQUISITENESS**, *n. f.* [from *requisite*.] Necessity; the state of being requisite.

Discerning how exquisitely the several parts of scripture are fitted to the several times, persons and occurrences intended, we shall discover not only the sense of the obscure passages, but the *requisiteness* of their having been written to obscurely. *Boyle.*

**REQUITAL**, *n. f.* [from *requite*.]

1. Return for any good or bad office; retaliation.  
Should we take the quarrel of sermons in hand, and revenge their cause by *requital*, thrusting prayer in a manner out of doors under colour of long preaching? *Hooker.*

Since you  
Wear your gentle limbs in my affairs,  
Be bold, you do to grow in my *requital*,  
As nothing can unroot you. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*

We hear  
Such goodness of your justice, that our soul  
Cannot but yield you forth to publick thanks,  
Forerunning your *requital*. *Shaksp. Meas. for Meas.*  
I see you are obsequious in your love, and I profess *requital*. *Shaksp.peare.*

No merit their averfion can remove,  
Nor ill *requital* can efface their love. *Waller.*

2. Reward; recompense.

He ask'd me for a song,  
And in *requital* op'd his leathern scrip,  
And shew'd me fimples of a thousand names,  
Telling their strange and vigorous faculties. *Milton.*

I have ta'en a cordial,  
Sent by the king or Haly, in *requital*  
Of all my miseries, to make me happy. *Denham.*

In all the light that the heavens bestow upon this lower world, though the lower world cannot equal their benefaction, yet with a kind of grateful return it reflects those rays, that it cannot recompense; so that there is some return however, though there can be no *requital*. *South's Sermons.*

**TO REQUITE**, *v. a.* [from *requite*.] To repay; to retaliate good or ill; to recompense.

If he love me to madness, I shall never *requite* him. *Shak.*  
He hath *requited* me evil for good. *1 Sam. xxv. 21.*  
Open not thine heart to every man, lest he *requite* thee with a shrewd turn. *Ecclus. viii. 19.*

When Joseph's brethren saw that their father was dead, they said, Joseph will *requite* us all the evil we did. *Genesis 1.*  
An avenger against his enemies, and one that shall *requite* kindness to his friends. *Ecclus. xxx. 6.*

Him within protect from harms;  
He can *requite* thee, for he knows the charms  
That call fame on such false acts as these. *Milton.*

Great idol of mankind, we neither claim  
The praise of merit, nor aspire to fame!  
'Tis all we beg thee to conceal from fight  
Those acts of goodness which themselves *requite*:  
O let us fill the secret joy partake,  
To follow virtue ev'n for virtue's fake. *Pope.*

Unhappy Wallace, *Thomson.*

Great patriot hero! ill *requited* chief!

**RE-REMOUSE**, *n. f.* [from *remur*, Saxon.] A bat.

**RE-REWARD**, *n. f.* The rear or last troop.

**RESALE**, *n. f.* [from *sale*.] Sale at second hand.

Monopolies and compulsion of wares for *resale*, where they are not restrained, are great means to enrich. *Bacon.*

**TO RESALUTE**, *v. a.* [from *saluto*, Lat. *salutare*, Fr.] To salute or greet anew.

We drew her up to land,  
And trod ourselves the *resaluted* sand. *Chapman.*

To *resalute* the world with sacred light,  
Leucothea wak'd. *Milton.*

**TO RESAIL**, *v. a.* [from *re* and *fail*.] To sail back.

From Pyle *resailing*, and the Spartan court,  
Horrid to speak! in ambush is decreed. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**TO RESCIND**, *v. a.* [from *rescindere*, Lat. *rescindere*, Fr.] To cut off; to abrogate a law.

It is the imposing a sacramental obligation upon him, which being the condition, upon the performance whereof all the promises of endless bliss are made over, it is not possible to *rescind* or disclaim the standing obliged by it. *Hammond.*

I spake against the test, but was not heard;

These to *rescind*, and peerage to restore. *Dryden.*

**RESCISSIOM**, *n. f.* [from *rescission*, Fr. *rescissio*, Lat.] The act of cutting off; abrogation.

If any infer *rescission* of their estate to have been for idolatry, that the governments of all idolatrous nations should be also dissolved, it followeth not. *Bacon.*

**RESCISSORY**, *adj.* [from *rescissio*, Fr. *rescissus*, Lat.] Having the power to cut off.

**TO RESCRIBE**, *v. a.* [from *rescribe*, Lat. *rescribere*, Fr.] To write back.

## RES

Whenever a prince on his being consulted *rescribes* or writes back Toleramus, he dispenses with that act otherwise unlawful. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. To write over again.

Calling for more paper to *rescribe* them, he shew'd him the difference betwixt the ink-box and the sand-box. *Hovell.*

**RESCRIPT**, *n. f.* [from *rescriptum*, Lat.] Edict of an emperor.

One finding a great mass of money digged under ground, and being somewhat doubtful, signified it to the emperor, who made a *rescript* thus; Ule it. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

The popes, in such cases, where canons were silent, did, after the manner of the Roman emperors, write back their determinations, which were filed *rescripts* or decretal epistles, having the force of laws. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**TO RESCUE**, *v. a.* [from *rescure*, old Fr.] To let free from any violence, confinement, or danger.

Sir Scudamore, after long sorrow, in the end met with Britomartis, who fuccoured him and *rescued* his love. *Spens.*  
My uncles both are slain in *rescuing* me. *Shaksp.*

We're beset with thieves;  
*Rescue* thy mistress, if thou be a man. *Shaksp.*  
Dr. Bancroft understood the church excellently, and had almost *rescued* it out of the hands of the Calvinian party. *Clar.*

He that is so sure of his particular election, as to resolve he can never fall, if he commit those acts, against which scripture is plain, that they that do them shall not inherit eternal life, must necessarily resolve, that nothing but the removing his fundamental error can *rescue* him from the superstructure. *Hammond's Fundamental.*

Who was that just man, whom had not heav'n  
*Rescu'd*, had in his righteousness been lost? *Milton.*

Riches cannot *rescue* from the grave,

Which claims alike the monarch and the slave. *Dryden.*

**RESCUE**, *n. f.* [from *rescure*, old Fr. *rescuisse*, low Lat.] Deliverance from violence, danger, or confinement.

How comes it, you  
Have help to make this *rescue*. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

**RESCUER**, *n. f.* [from *rescue*.] One that rescues.

**RESEARCH**, *n. f.* [from *recherche*, Fr.] Enquiry; search.

By a skilful application of those notices, may be gained in such *researches* the accelerating and bettering of fruits, emptying mines and draining fens. *Glanvill's Scep.*

I submit those mistakes, into which I may have fallen, to the better consideration of others, who shall have made *research* into this business with more felicity. *Holder.*

A felicity adapted to every rank, such as the *researches* of human wisdom sought for, but could not discover. *Rogers.*

**TO RESEARCH**, *v. a.* [from *recherche*, Fr.] To examine; to enquire.

It is not easy to *research* with due distinction, in the actions of eminent personages, both how much may have been blemished by the envy of others, and what was corrupted by their own felicity. *Wotton's Buckingham.*

**TO RESEAT**, *v. a.* [from *re* and *seat*.] To seat again.

When he's produc'd, will you *reseat* him  
Upon his father's throne? *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

**RESEIZER**, *n. f.* One that seizes again.

**RESEIZURE**, *n. f.* [from *re* and *seizure*.] Repeated seizure; seizure a second time.

Here we have the charter of foundation; it is now the more easy to judge of the forfeiture or *reseizure*: deface the image, and you divest the right. *Bacon.*

**RESEMBLANCE**, *n. f.* [from *resemblance*, Fr.] Likeness; similitude; representation.

These sensible things, which religion hath allowed, are *resemblances* formed according to things spiritual, whereto they serve as a hand to lead, and a way to direct. *Hooker.*

Fairest *resemblance* of thy maker fair,

Three all things living gaze on. *Milton.*

One main end of poetry and painting is to please; they bear a great *resemblance* to each other. *Dryden's Darius.*

The quality produced hath commonly no *resemblance* with the thing producing it; wherefore, we look on it as a bare effect of power. *Lack.*

They are but weak *resemblances* of our intentions, faint and imperfect copies that may acquaint us with the general design, but can never express the life of the original. *Addison.*

So chymists boast they have a pow'r,

From the dead ashes of a flow'r,  
Some faint *resemblance* to produce,  
But not the virtue. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

I cannot help remarking the *resemblance* betwixt him and our author in qualities, fame, and fortune. *Pope.*

**TO RESEMBLE**, *v. a.* [from *resembler*, Fr.] To compare; to represent as like something else.

Molt safely may we *resemble* ourselves to God, in respect of that pure faculty, which is never separate from the love of God. *Religion's History of the World.*

The torrid parts of Africk are *resembled* to a libbard's skin, the distance of whose spots represent the dissimilarity of habitations. *Breviary on Languages.*

## RES

To be like; to have likeness to.

2. If we see a man of virtues, mixed with infirmities, fall into misfortune, we are afraid that the like misfortunes may happen to ourselves, who *resemble* the character. *Addison.*

**TO RESEND**, *v. a.* [from *re* and *send*.] To send back; to send again. Not in use.

I sent to her, by this same coxcomb,  
Tokens and letters, which she did *resend*. *Shaksp.*

**TO RESENT**, *v. a.* [from *resentir*, Fr.]

1. To take well or ill.

A serious consideration of the mineral treasures of his territories, and the practical discoveries of them by way of my philosophical theory, he then so well *resented*, that afterwards, upon a mature digestion of my whole design, he commanded me to let your lordships understand, how great an inclination he hath to further so hopeful a work. *Bacon.*

2. To take ill; to consider as an injury or affront. This is now the most usual sense.

Thou with scorn  
And anger would'st *resent* the offer'd wrong. *Milton.*

**RESENTER**, *n. f.* [from *resent*.] One who feels injuries deeply.

The earl was the worst philosopher, being a great *resenter*, and a weak dissembler of the least disgrace. *Wotton.*

**RESENTFUL**, *adj.* [from *resent* and *full*.] Malignant; easily provoked to anger, and long retaining it.

**RESENTINGLY**, *adv.* [from *resenting*.] With deep sense; with strong perception; with anger.

Hylobates judiciously and *resentingly* recapitulates your main reasonings. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

**RESENTMENT**, *n. f.* [from *resentment*, Fr.]

1. Strong perception of good or ill.

He retains vivid *resentments* of the more solid morality. *Mo's Divine Dialogues.*

Some faces we admire and dote on; others, in our impartial apprehensions, no less deserving, we can behold without *resentment*; yea, with an invincible disregard. *Glanvill.*

What he hath of sensible evidence, the very grand work of his demonstration, is but the knowledge of his own *resentment*; but how the same things appear to others, they only know that are conscious to them; and how they are in themselves, only he that made them. *Glanvill's Scep.*

2. Deep sense of injury.

Can heav'nly minds such high *resentment* show,  
Or exercise their flight in human woe? *Dryden.*

I cannot, without some envy, and a just *resentment* against the opposite conduct of others, reflect upon that generosity, wherewith the heads of a struggling faction treat those who will undertake to hold a pen in their defence. *Swift.*

**RESERVATION**, *n. f.* [from *reservation*, Fr.]

1. Reserve; concealment of something in the mind.

Nat had I any *reservations* in my own soul, when I passed that bill, nor repentings after. *King Charles.*

We swear with Jesuitical equivocations and mental *reservations*. *Sanderfon against the Covenant.*

2. Something kept back; something not given up.

Ourself by monthly course,  
With *reservation* of an hundred knights,  
By you to be sustain'd, shall our abode  
Make with you by due turns. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

This is academical *reservation* in matters of easy truth, or rather sceptical infidelity against the evidence of reason. *Bacon.*

These opinions Steele and his faction are endeavouring to propagate among the people concerning the present ministry; with what *reservation* to the honour of the queen, I cannot determine. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

3. Custody; state of being treasured up.

He will'd me,  
In heedful *reservation*, to bestow them  
As notes, whose faculties inclusive were,  
More than they of note. *Shaksp.*

**RESERVATORY**, *n. f.* [from *reservoir*, Fr.] Place in which any thing is reserved or kept.

How I got such notice of that subterranean *reservatory* as to make a computation of the water now concealed therein, I reserve the propositions concerning earthquakes. *Woodward.*

**TO RESERVE**, *v. a.* [from *reserver*, Fr. *reserver*, Lat.]

1. To keep in store; to save to some other purpose.

I could add many probabilities of the names of places; but they should be too long for this, and I *reserve* them for another. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Hast thou seen the treasures of the hail, which I have *reserved* against the day of trouble? *Job xxxviii. 23.*

David houghed all the chariot horses, but *reserved* of them for an hundred chariots. *2 Sam. viii. 4.*

Flowers  
*Reserv'd* from night, and kept for thee in store. *Milton.*

2. To retain; to keep; to hold.

*Reserve* thy state, with better judgment check  
This hideous rashness. *Shaksp.*

Will he *reserve* his anger for ever? will he keep it to the end? *Jer. iii. 5.*

3. To lay up to a future time.

The Lord knoweth how to deliver the godly out of temptations, and to preserve the ungodly. *1 Tim. iii. 10.*

7. To be like; to have likeness to.

2. If we see a man of virtues, mixed with infirmities, fall into misfortune, we are afraid that the like misfortunes may happen to ourselves, who *resemble* the character. *Addison.*

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This hideous rashness. *Shaksp.*

Will he *reserve* his anger for ever? will he keep it to the end? *Jer. iii.*



## RES

TO RESIDE. *v. n.* [*resideo*, Lat. *resider*, Fr.]  
 1. To have abode; to live; to dwell; to be present.  
 How can God with such *reside*? *Milton*.  
 In no fix'd place the happy souls *reside*; *quies*.  
 In groves we live, and lie on mossy beds. *Dryden's Ensis*.  
 2. [*Reside*, Lat.] To sink; to subside; to fall to the bottom.  
 Oil of vitriol and petroleum, a drachm of each, turn into  
 a mouldy substance; there *residing* in the bottom a fair cloud  
 and a thick oil on the top. *Boyle*.  
 RESIDENCE. *n. f.* [*residence*, Fr.]  
 1. Act of dwelling in a place.  
 Something holy lodges in that breast,  
 And with these raptures moves the vocal air,  
 To testify his hidden *residence*. *Milton*.  
 There was a great familiarity between the confessor and  
 duke William; for the confessor had often made considerable  
*residences* in Normandy. *Hale's Law of England*.  
 2. Place of abode; dwelling.  
 Within the infant mind of this small flower,  
 Poison hath *residence* and medicine power. *Shakefp.*  
 Understand the same  
 Of fish within their wat'ry *residence*. *Milton's Par. Lost*.  
 Caprea had been the retirement of Augustus for some time,  
 and the *residence* of Tiberius for several years. *Addison*.  
 3. [From *resido*, Lat.] That which settles at the bottom of  
 liquors.  
 Separation is wrought by weight, as in the ordinary *resi-*  
*dence* or settlement of liquors. *Bacon*.  
 Our clearest waters, and such as seem simple unto sense,  
 are much compounded unto reason, as may be observed in  
 the evaporation of water, wherein, besides a terrene *resi-*  
*dence*, some salt is also found. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.  
 RESIDENT. *adj.* [*residens*, Lat. *resident*, Fr.] Dwelling or  
 having abode in any place.  
 I am not concerned in this objection; not thinking it ne-  
 cessary, that Christ should be personally present or *resident* on  
 earth in the millenium. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*.  
 He is not said to be *resident* in a place, who comes thither  
 with a purpose of retiring immediately; so also he is said to  
 be absent, who is absent with his family. *Ayliffe's Pargan*.  
 RESIDENT. *n. f.* [from the *adj.*] An agent, minister, or officer  
 residing in any distant place with the dignity of an ambassador.  
 The pope fears the English will suffer nothing like a  
*resident* or consul in his kingdoms. *Addison*.  
 RESIDENTIARY. *adj.* [from *resident*.] Holding residence.  
 Christ was the conductor of the Israelites into the land of  
 Canaan, and their *residential* guardian. *More*.  
 RESIDUAL. *adj.* [from *residuum*, Lat.] Relating to the  
 RESIDUARY. *s.* residue; relating to the part remaining.  
 'Tis enough to lose the legacy, or the *residuary* advantage  
 of the estate left him by the deceased. *Ayliffe*.  
 RESIDUE. *n. f.* [*residuus*, Fr. *residuum*, Lat.] The remaining  
 part; that which is left.  
 The causes are all such as expel the most volatile parts of  
 the blood, and fix the *residue*. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.  
 TO RESIDE. *v. a.* [*re* and *side*, Fr.] To sit again. Obsolete.  
 In wretched prison long he did remain,  
 Till they outreign'd their utmost date,  
 And then therein *resided* was again,  
 And ruled long with honourable state. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii.  
 TO RESIGN. *v. a.* [*resignus*, Fr. *resigne*, Lat.]  
 1. To give up a claim or possession.  
 Your crown and kingdom, indirectly held. *Shakefp.*  
 I'll to the king, and signify to him,  
 That thus I have *resign'd* to you my charge. *Shakefp.*  
 To her thou didst *resign* thy place. *Milton*.  
 Phœbus *resigns* his darts, and Jove  
 His thunder, to the god of love. *Denham*.  
 And every dear Hippolytus be blest. *Prior*.  
 2. To yield up.  
 Whoever shall *resign* their reasons, either from the root of  
 deceit in themselves, or inability to resist such trivial ingan-  
 nations from others, although their condition may place them  
 above the multitude, yet are they still within the line of  
 vulgarity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.  
 Desirous to *resign* and render back  
 All I receiv'd. *Milton*.  
 Those, who always *resign* their judgment to the last man  
 they heard or read, truth never sinks into those men's minds;  
 but, camelion-like, they take the colour of what is laid be-  
 fore them, and as soon lose and *resign* it to the next that  
 comes in their way. *Locke*.  
 3. To give up in confidence. With up emphatical.  
 What more reasonable, than that we should in all things  
*resign* up ourselves to the will of God. *Tillotson*.  
 4. To submit; particularly to submit to providence.  
 Happy the man, who studies nature's laws,  
 His mind possessing in a quiet state,  
 Fearless of fortune, and *resign'd* to fate. *Dryden*.  
 A firm, yet cautious, mind, *resign'd* to fate.  
 Sincere, though prudent; constant, yet *resign'd*. *Pope*.

## RES

5. To submit without resistance or murmur.  
 What thou art, *resign* to death. *Shakefp. Henry VI*.  
 RESIGNATION. *n. f.* [*resignation*, Fr.]  
 1. The act of resigning or giving up a claim or possession.  
 Do that office of thine own good will.  
 The *resignation* of thy state and crown. *Shakefp. Rich. II*.  
 He intended to procure a *resignation* of the rights of the  
 king's majesty's sisters and others, entitled to the possession of  
 the crown. *Hayward*.  
 2. Submission; unrelenting acquiescence.  
 We cannot expect, that any one should readily quit his own  
 opinion, and embrace ours, with a blind *resignation* to an au-  
 thority, which the understanding acknowledges not. *Locke*.  
 There is a kind of sluggish *resignation*, as well as poorness  
 and degeneracy of spirit, in a state of slavery, that very few  
 will recover themselves out of it. *Addison*.  
 3. Submission without murmur to the will of God.  
 RESIGNER. *n. f.* [from *resign*.] One that resigns.  
 RESIGNMENT. *n. f.* [from *resign*.] Act of resigning.  
 RESIGNMENT. *n. f.* [from *resign*, Lat.] The act of starting  
 RESIGNMENT. *s.* or leaving back.  
 If you strike a ball sidelong, the rebound will be as much  
 the contrary way; whether there be any such *resignment* in  
 echoes, that is, whether a man shall hear better if he stand  
 aside the body repercussing, than if he stand where he speaketh,  
 may be tried. *Bacon's Natural History*.  
 RESILIENT. *adj.* [*resiliens*, Lat.] Starting or springing back.  
 RESILITION. *n. f.* [*resilio*, Lat.] The act of springing back;  
 resilience.  
 RESIN. *n. f.* [*resina*, Fr. *resina*, Lat.] The fat sulphurous  
 parts of some vegetable, which is natural or procured by art,  
 and will incorporate with oil or spirit, not an aqueous men-  
 struum. *Quincy*.  
 RESINOUS. *adj.* [from *resin*; *resineux*, Fr.] Containing resin;  
 consisting of resin.  
 Resinous gums, dissolved in spirit of wine, are let fall again,  
 if the spirit be copiously diluted. *Boyle on Colours*.  
 RESINOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *resinous*.] The quality of being  
 resinous.  
 RESIPISCENCE. *n. f.* [*resipiscens*, Fr. *resipiscencia*, low Lat.]  
 Wisdom after the fact; repentance.  
 TO RESIST. *v. a.* [*resisto*, Lat. *resister*, Fr.]  
 1. To oppose; to act against.  
 All the regions  
 Do seemingly revolt; and, who *resists*,  
 Are mock'd for valiant ignorance,  
 And perish constant fools. *Shakefp. Coriolanus*.  
 Submit to God; *resist* the devil, and he will flee. *Jas. iv*.  
 2. To not admit impression or force.  
 Not keen nor solid could *resist* that edge. *Milton*.  
 RESISTANCE. [*resistance*, Fr.] This word, like many others,  
 RESISTENCE. *s.* is differently written, as it is supposed to have  
 come from the Latin or the French.  
 1. The act of resisting; opposition.  
 Demetrius, seeing that the land was quiet, and that no *resi-*  
*stance* was made against him, sent away all his forces. *1 Mac*.  
 2. The quality of not yielding to force or external impression.  
 The *resistance* of bone to cold is greater than of flesh; for  
 that the flesh shrinketh, but the bone *resists*, whereby the  
 cold becometh more eager. *Bacon*.  
 Music so softens and disarms the mind,  
 That not an arrow does *resistance* find. *Waller*.  
 The idea of solidity we receive by our touch, and it arises  
 from the *resistance* which we find in body to the entrance of  
 any other body into the place it possesses. *Locke*.  
 But that part of the *resistance*, which arises from the vis  
 inertiae, is proportional to the density of the matter, and can-  
 not be diminished by dividing the matter into smaller parts,  
 nor by any other means, than by decreasing the density of  
 the medium. *Newton's Opticks*.  
 RESISTIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *resistible*.] Quality of resisting.  
 Whether the *resistibility* of Adam's reason did not equiva-  
 lence the facility of Eve's seduction, we refer unto school-  
 men. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.  
 The name body, being the complex idea of extension and  
*resistibility*, together, in the same subject, these two ideas are  
 not exactly one and the same. *Locke*.  
 RESISTIBLE. *adj.* [from *resist*.] That may be resisted.  
 That is irresistible; this, though potent, yet is in its own na-  
 ture *resistible* by the will of man; though it many times pre-  
 vails by its efficacy. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*.  
 RESISTLESS. *adj.* [from *resist*.] Irresistible; that cannot be  
 opposed.  
 Our own eyes do every where behold the sudden and *resi-*  
*stless* assaults of death. *Raleigh's History of the World*.  
 All at once to force *resistless* way,  
 Since you can love, and yet your error see,  
 The same *resistless* power may plead for me. *Dryden*.  
 She chang'd her state;  
*Resistless* in her love, as in her hate,  
 Though thine eyes *resistless* glances dart,  
 A stronger charm is thine, a generous heart. *Locke*.  
 RESOLVABLE.

## RES

RESOLVABLE. *adj.* [from *resolvere*.]  
 1. That may be analysed or separated.  
 Pride is of such intimate connection with ingratitude, that  
 the actions of ingratitude seem directly *resolvable* into pride,  
 as the principal reason of them. *South*.  
 As the serum of the blood is *resolvable* by a small heat, a  
 greater heat coagulates, so as to turn it horny like parch-  
 ment. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.  
 2. Capable of solution or of being made less obscure.  
 The effect is wonderful in all, and the causes best *resolvable*  
 from observations made in the countries themselves, the parts  
 through which they pass. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.  
 RESOLUBLE. *adj.* [*resoluble*, Fr. *re* and *solubilis*, Lat.] That  
 may be melted or dissolved.  
 Three is not precisely the number of the distinct elements,  
 whereinto mixt bodies are *resolvable* by fire. *Boyle*.  
 TO RESOLVE. *v. a.* [*resolvere*, Lat. *resolvare*, Fr.]  
 1. To inform; to free from a doubt or difficulty.  
 In all things there are our consciences best *resolved*, and in  
 most agreeable fort unto God and nature *resolved*, when they  
 are so far persuaded, as those grounds of persuasion will  
 bear. *Hooker*, b. ii. f. 7.  
 Give me some breath,  
 Before I positively speak in this;  
 I will *resolve* your grace immediately. *Shakefp. Rich. III*.  
 I cannot brook delays, *resolve* me now;  
 And what your pleasure is, shall satisfy me. *Shakefp.*  
*Resolve* me, strangers, whence and what you are? *Dyd*.  
 2. To solve; to clear.  
 Examine, sift, and *resolve* their alleged proofs, till you  
 come to the very root whence they spring, and it shall clearly  
 appear, that the most which can be inferred upon such plenty  
 of divine testimonies, is only this, that some things, which  
 they maintain, do seem to have been out of scripture not ab-  
 surdly gathered. *Hooker*, b. ii. f. 7.  
 I *resolve* the riddle of their loyalty, and give them opportu-  
 nity to let the world see, they mean not what they do, but  
 what they say. *King Charles*.  
 He always bent himself rather judiciously to *resolve*, than  
 by doubts to perplex a business. *Hayward*.  
 The graves, when they have attained to the knowledge  
 of these reports, will easily *resolve* those difficulties which per-  
 plex them. *Dryden's Dufresnoy*.  
 The man, who would *resolve* the work of fate,  
 May limit number. *Prior*.  
 Happines, it was presently *resolved* by all, must be some  
 uniform end, proportioned to the capacities of human  
 nature, attainable by every man, independent on fortune.  
 Rogers's Sermons.  
 3. To settle in an opinion.  
 Long since we were *resolved* of your truth,  
 Your faithful service, and your toil in war. *Shakefp.*  
 4. To fix in a determination.  
 Good proof  
 This day affords, declaring these *resolv'd*.  
 To undergo with me one guilt. *Milton*.  
 I run to meet th' alarms,  
*Resolv'd* on death, *resolv'd* to die in arms. *Dryden*.  
*Resolv'd* for sea, the slaves thy baggage pack;  
 Nothing retards thy voyage, unless  
 Thy other lord forbids voluptuousness. *Dryden's Persus*.  
 5. To fix in constancy; to confirm.  
 Quit presently the chapel, or *resolve* you  
 For more amazement:  
 I'll make the statue move. *Shakefp.*  
 6. To melt; to dissolve.  
*Resolving* is bringing a fluid, which is new concentered, into  
 the state of fluidity again. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.  
 Vegetable salts *resolve* the coagulated humours of a human  
 body, and attenuate, by stimulating the solids, and dissolving  
 the fluids. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.  
 7. To analyse.  
 Into what can we *resolve* this strong inclination of mankind  
 to this error? it is altogether unimaginable, but that the rea-  
 son of so universal a consent should be constant. *Tillotson*.  
 Ye immortal souls, who once were men,  
 And now *resolv'd* to elements agen. *Dryden*.  
 The decretals turn upon this point, and *resolve* all into a  
 monarchical power at Rome. *Baker's Reflections on Learning*.  
 TO RESOLVE. *v. n.*  
 1. To determine; to decree within one's self.  
 Confirm'd, then I *resolve*  
 Adam shall share with me. *Milton*.  
 Covetousness is like the sea, that receives the tribute of all  
 rivers, though far unlike it in lending any back; therefore  
 those, who have *resolved* upon the thriving sort of piety,  
 have seldom embarked all their hopes in one bottom. *D. of Pi*.  
 2. To melt; to be dissolved.  
 Have I not hideous death within my view?  
 Retaining but a quantity of life,  
 Which bleeds away, ev'n as a form of wax  
*Resolves* from its figure 'gainst the fire. *Shakefp.*

## RES

No man condemn me, who has never felt  
 A woman's power, or try'd the force of love;  
 All tempers yield and soften in those fires,  
 Our honours, interells, *resolving* down,  
 Run in the gentle current of our joys. *Southern's Oronoko*.  
 When the blood stagnates in any part, it first coagulates,  
 then *resolves* and turns alkaline. *A. butnot on Aliments*.  
 3. To be settled in opinion.  
 Let men *resolve* of that as they please: this every intelli-  
 gent being must grant, that there is something that is himself,  
 that he would have happy. *Locke*.  
 RESOLVE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Resolution; fixed determination.  
 I'm glad, you thus continue your *resolve*,  
 To suck the sweets of sweet philosophy. *Shakefp.*  
 When he sees  
 Himself by dogs, and dogs by men pursu'd,  
 He straight revokes his bold *resolve*, and more  
 Repents his courage, than his fear before. *Denham*.  
 Caesar's approach has summon'd us together,  
 And Rome attends her fate from our *resolves*. *Addis. Cato*.  
 RESOLVEDLY. *adv.* [from *resolved*.] With firmness and con-  
 stancy.  
 A man may be *resolvedly* patient unto death; so that it is  
 not the mediocrity of resolution, which makes the virtue;  
 nor the extremity, which makes the vice. *Grew's Cynol*.  
 RESOLVEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *resolved*.] Resolution; constancy;  
 firmness.  
 This *resolvedness*, this high fortitude in sin, can with no  
 reason be imagined a preparative to its remission. *D. of Piety*.  
 RESOLVENT. *n. f.* [*resolvans*, Latin.] That which has  
 the power of causing solution.  
 In the beginning of inflammation, they require repellents;  
 and in the increase, somewhat of *resolvents* ought to be  
 mixed. *Wigman's Surgery*.  
 Lactescent plants, as lettuce and endive, contain a most  
 wholesome juice, *resolvent* of the bile, anodyne and cooling.  
 Arbutnot on Aliments.  
 RESOLVER. *n. f.* [from *resolvere*.]  
 1. One that forms a firm resolution.  
 Thy resolutions were not before sincere; consequently God  
 that saw that, cannot be thought to have justified that unfin-  
 cere *resolver*, that dead faith. *Hammond's Praef. Catech*.  
 2. One that dissolves; one that separates parts.  
 It may be doubted, whether or no the fire be the genuine  
 and universal *resolver* of mixed bodies. *Boyle*.  
 RESOLUTE. *adj.* [*resolutus*, Fr.] Determined; fixed; con-  
 stant; steady; firm.  
 Be bloody, bold, and *resolute*; laugh to scorn  
 The pow'r of man; for none of woman born  
 Shall harm Macbeth. *Shakefp. Macbeth*.  
 Edward is at hand  
 Ready to fight; therefore be *resolute*. *Shakefp. Hen. VI*.  
 RESOLUTELY. *adv.* [from *resolute*.] Determinately; firmly;  
 constantly; steadily.  
 We *resolutely* must,  
 To the few virtues that we have, be just. *Roscommon*.  
 A man, who lives a virtuous life, despises the pleasures of  
 sin, and notwithstanding all the allurements of sense persists  
*resolutely* in his course. *Tillotson's Sermons*.  
 Some of those facts he examines, some he *resolutely* denies;  
 others he endeavours to extenuate, and the rest he distorts  
 with unnatural turns. *Swift's Miscellanies*.  
 RESOLUTENESS. *n. f.* [from *resolute*.] Determinateness; state  
 of being fixed in resolution.  
 All that my *resoluteness* to make use of my ears, not tongue,  
 could do, was to make them acquiesce. *Boyle*.  
 RESOLUTION. *n. f.* [*resolutio*, Lat. *resolution*, Fr.]  
 1. Act of clearing difficulties.  
 In matters of antiquity, if their originals escape due rela-  
 tion, they fall into great obscurities, and such as future ages  
 seldom reduce into a *resolution*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.  
 The unravelling and *resolution* of the difficulties, that are  
 met with in the execution of the design, are the end of an  
 action. *Dryden's Oedipus*.  
 2. Analysis; act of separating any thing into constituent parts.  
 To the present impulses of sense, memory and instinct, all  
 the facicities of brutes may be reduced; though witty men,  
 by analytical *resolution*, have chymically extracted an 'artifi-  
 cial logic out of all their actions. *Hale's Orig. of Mankind*.  
 3. Dissolution.  
 In the hot springs of extreme cold countries, the first heats  
 are unresolvable, which proceed out of the *resolution* of hu-  
 midity congealed. *Digby on Bodies*.  
 4. [From *resolute*.] Fixed determination; settled thought.  
 I th' progress of this business,  
 Ere a determinate *resolution*,  
 The bishop did require a respite. *Shakefp. Henry VIII*.  
 O Lord, *resolutions* of future reforming do not always sa-  
 tisfy thy justice, nor prevent thy vengeance for former mis-  
 carriages. *King Charles*.  
 We spend our days in deliberating, and we end them with-  
 out coming to any *resolution*. *L'Estrange*.  
 How



## RES

How much this is in every man's power, by making resolutions to himself, is easy to try. *Locke.*  
 The mode of the will, which answers to dubitation, may be called suspension; that which answers to invention, resolution; and that which, in the phantastick will, is obstinacy, is constancy in the intellectual. *Grew's Cosmol.*  
 5. Constancy; firmness; steadiness in good or bad.  
 The rest of the Helots, which were otherwise scattered, bent thitherward, with a new life of resolution; as if their captain had been a root, out of which their courage had sprung. *Stdney.*  
 I would unstate myself to be in a due resolution. *Shakep.*  
 They, who governed the parliament, had the resolution to act those monstrous things. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
 What reinforcement we may gain from hope, if not what resolution from despair. *Milton.*  
 6. Determination of a cause in courts of justice.  
 Nor have we all the aids of parliament or of judicial resolutions, which might occasion such alterations. *Hale.*  
 RESOLUTIVE. *adj.* [resolutus, Lat. resolutif, Fr.] Having the power to dissolve.  
 RESONANCE. *n. f.* [from *resono*, Lat.] Sound; resound.  
 An ancient musician informed me, that there were some famous lutes that attained not their full seasoning and best resonance, till they were about fourcore years old. *Boyle.*  
 RESONANT. *adj.* [resonant, Fr. resonant, Lat.] Resounding. His volant touch  
 Flew and pursued transfere the resonant fugue. *Milton.*  
 To RESORT. *v. n.* [resortir, Fr.]  
 1. To have recourse.  
 The king thought it time to resort to other counsels, and to provide force to chastise them, who had so much despised all his gentler remedies. *Clarendon, b. ii.*  
 2. To go publicly.  
 Thither shall all the valiant youth resort,  
 And from his memory inflame their breasts  
 To matchless valour. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
 Hither the heroes and the nymphs resort. *Pope.*  
 3. To repair to.  
 The fons of light  
 Hasted, resorting to the summons high. *Milton.*  
 To Argos' realms the victor god resorts,  
 And enters cold Crotopus' humble courts. *Pope.*  
 4. To fall back. In law.  
 The inheritance of the son never resorted to the mother or to any of her ancestors, but both were totally excluded from the succession. *Hale's Law of England.*  
 RESORT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
 1. Frequency; assembly; meeting.  
 Unknown, unquestion'd in that thick resort. *Dryden.*  
 2. Concourse; confluence.  
 The like places of resort are frequented by men out of place. *Swift's Miscellanies.*  
 3. Act of visiting.  
 Join with me to forbid him her resort. *Shakep.*  
 4. [Resort, Fr.] Movement; active power; spring.  
 Some know the resorts and falls of business, that cannot sink into the main of it. *Bacon's Essays.*  
 In fortune's empire blindly thus we go,  
 We wander after pathless destiny,  
 Whole dark resorts since prudence cannot know,  
 In vain it would provide for what shall be. *Dryden.*  
 To RESOUND. *v. a.* [resono, Lat. resonare, Fr.]  
 1. To echo; to back; to celebrate by sound.  
 The sweet finger of Israel with his plastery loudly resounded the innumerable benefits of the Almighty Creator. *Peabam.*  
 The found of hymns, wherewith thy throne  
 Incompass'd shall thee ever bless. *Milton.*  
 2. To found; to tell so as to be heard far.  
 The man, for wisdom's various arts renown'd,  
 Long exercis'd in woes, oh muse! resound. *Pope.*  
 3. To return sounds; to found with any noise.  
 With other echo late I taught your shades,  
 To answer and resound far other songs. *Milton.*  
 To RESOUND. *v. n.* To be echoed back.  
 What resounds in fable or romance of Uther's sons. *Milt.*  
 What is common fame, which sounds from all quarters of the world, and resounds back to them again, but generally a loud, rattling, impudent lye? *South's Sermons.*  
 RESOURCÉ. *n. f.* [It is commonly written *ressource*, which see: *ressource*, Fr. *ressource* derives it from *ressoudre*, Fr. to spring up.]  
 Some new or unexpected means that offer; resort; expedient.  
 Pallas view'd  
 His foes pursuing, and his friends pursu'd;  
 Us'd threatnings, mix'd with pray'ers, his last resource;  
 With these to move their minds, with those to fire their force. *Dryden.*  
 To RESOW. *v. a.* [re and sowing.] To sow anew.  
 Over wet at sowing time breedeth much dearth, inasmuch as they are forced to resow summer corn. *Bacon.*  
 To RESPEAK. *v. n.* [re and speak.] To answer.  
 The great cannon to the clouds shall tell,  
 And the king's rowle the heav'n shall bruit again,  
 Respeaking earthly thunder. *Shakep. Hamlet.*

## RES

To RESPECT. *v. a.* [respectus, Lat.]  
 1. To regard; to have regard to.  
 Claudio, I quake,  
 Left thou should'st frown winters more respect  
 Than a perpetual honour. *Shakep. Meaf. for Meaf.*  
 In orchards and gardens we do not so much respect beauty, as variety of ground for fruits, trees, and herbs. *Bacon.*  
 2. [Respect, Fr.] To consider with a lower degree of reverence.  
 There is nothing more terrible to a guilty heart, than the eye of a respected friend.  
 Whoever tastes, let him with grateful heart  
 Respect that ancient loyal house. *Philips.*  
 I always loved and respected Sir William. *Swift to Gay.*  
 3. To have relation to.  
 To look toward.  
 The needle doth vary, as it approacheth the pole; whereas, were there such direction from the rocks, upon a nearer approachment, it would more directly respect them. *Brown.*  
 Palladius advieth, the front of his house should to respect the South, that in the first angle it receive the rising rays of the winter sun, and decline a little from the winter setting thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
 RESPECT. *n. f.* [respectus, Fr. respectus, Lat.]  
 1. Regard; attention.  
 You have too much respect upon the world;  
 They lose it, that do buy it with much care. *Shakep.*  
 I love  
 My country's good with a respect more tender  
 Than mine own life. *Shakep. Coriolanus.*  
 2. Reverence; honour.  
 You know me dutiful, therefore  
 Let me not shame respect; but give me leave  
 To take that course by your content and voice. *Shakep.*  
 Aeneas must be drawn a suppliant to Dido, with respect in his gestures, and humility in his eyes. *Dryden's Dido.*  
 I found the king abandon'd to neglect;  
 Seen without awe, and serv'd without respect. *Prior.*  
 3. Awful kindness.  
 He, that will have his son have a respect for him, must have a great reverence for his son. *Locke.*  
 4. Goodwill.  
 Pembroke has got  
 A thousand pounds a year, for pure respect;  
 No other obligation?  
 That promises more thousands. *Shakep. Henry VIII.*  
 The Lord had respect unto Abel and his offering. *Gen. iv.*  
 5. Partial regard.  
 It is not good to have respect of persons in judgment. *Prov.*  
 6. Reverend character.  
 Many of the best respect in Rome,  
 Groaning under this age's yoke,  
 Have wish'd, that noble Brutus had his eyes. *Shakep.*  
 7. Manner of treating others.  
 You must use them with fit respects, according to the bonds of nature; but you are of kin to their persons, not errors. *Bacon.*  
 The duke's carriage was to the gentlemen of fair respect, and bountiful to the soldier, according to any special value which he spied in any. *Watson's Buckingham.*  
 8. Consideration; motive.  
 Whatsoever secret respects were likely to move them, for contenting of their minds, Calvin returned. *Hooker.*  
 The love of him, and this respect beside;  
 For that my grandfire was an Englishman,  
 Awakes my conscience to confess all this. *Shakep.*  
 Since that respects of fortune are his love,  
 I shall not be his wife. *Shakep. King Lear.*  
 9. Relation; regard.  
 In respect of the suitors which attend you, do them what right in justice, and with as much speed as you may. *Bacon.*  
 I have represented to you the excellency of the christian religion, in respect of its clear discoveries of the nature of God, and in respect of the perfection of its laws. *Tillotson.*  
 Every thing which is imperfect, as the world must be acknowledged in many respects, had some cause which produced it. *Tillotson.*  
 They believed but one supreme deity, which, with respect to the various benefits men received from him, had several titles. *Tillotson.*  
 RESPECTER. *n. f.* [from *respect*.] One that has partial regard.  
 Neither is any condition more honourable in the sight of God than another; otherwise he would be a respecter of persons: for he hath proposed the same salvation to all. *Swift.*  
 RESPECTFUL. *adj.* [respect and full.] Ceremonious; full of outward civility.  
 Will you be only, and for ever mine?  
 From this dear bosom shall I ne'er be torn?  
 Or you grow cold, respectful, or forsworn?  
 With humble joy, and with respectful fear,  
 The listening people shall his story hear. *Prior.*  
 RESPECTFULLY. *adv.* [from *respectful*.] With some degree of reverence.  
 To your glad genius sacrifice this day,  
 Let common meats respectfully give way. *Dryden.*  
 RESPECTIVE.

## RES

RESPECTIVE. *adj.* [from *respect*.]  
 1. Particular; relating to particular persons or things.  
 Moses mentions the immediate causes, and St. Peter the more remote and fundamental causes, that constitution of the heavens, and that constitution of the earth, in reference to their respective waters, which made that world obnoxious to a deluge. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
 When so many present themselves before their respective magistrates to take the oaths, it may not be improper to awaken a due sense of their engagements. *Addison.*  
 2. [Respectif, Fr.] Relative; not absolute.  
 The medium intended is not an absolute, but a respective medium: the proportion recommended to all is the same; but the things to be desired in this proportion will vary. *Reg.*  
 3. Worthy of reverence. Not in use.  
 What should it be, that he respects in her,  
 But I can make respectful in myself. *Shakep.*  
 4. Accurate; nice; careful; cautious. Obsolete.  
 Respectful and wary men had rather seek quietly their own, and with that the world may go well, to it he not long of them, than with pain and hazard make themselves advisers for the common good. *Hooker, b. v. f. 1.*  
 He was exceeding respectful and precise. *Raleigh.*  
 RESPECTIVELY. *adv.* [from *respective*.]  
 1. Particularly; as each belongs to each.  
 The interruption of trade between the English and Flemish began to pinch the merchants of both nations, which moved them by all means to dispose their sovereigns respectively to open the intercourse again. *Bacon.*  
 The impositions from the objects of the senses do mingle respectively every one with his kind. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 Good and evil are in morality, as the East and West are in the frame of the world, founded in and divided by that fixed and unalterable situation, which they have respectively in the whole body of the universe. *South's Sermons.*  
 The principles of those governments are respectively disclaimed and abhorred by all the men of sense and virtue in both parties. *Addison's Freeholder, N° 54.*  
 2. Relatively; not absolutely.  
 If there had been no other choice, but that Adam had been left to the universal, Moses would not then have said, eastward in Eden, seeing the world hath not East nor West, but respectively. *Raleigh's History of the World.*  
 3. Partially; with respect to private views. Obsolete.  
 Among the ministers themselves, one being so far in estimation above the rest, the voices of the rest were likely to be given for the most part respectively with a kind of secret dependency. *Hooker's Preface.*  
 4. With great reverence. Not in use.  
 Honest Flaminius, you are very respectfully welcome. *Shak.*  
 RESPIRATION. *n. f.* [respiratio, Lat.] The act of sprinkling.  
 RESPIRATOR. *n. f.* [respirator, Fr. respiratio, from *respiro*, Lat.]  
 1. The act of breathing.  
 Apollonius of Tyana affirmed, that the ebbing and flowing of the sea was the respiration of the world, drawing in water as breath, and putting it forth again. *Bacon.*  
 Sympy or other expectoratives do not advantage in coughs, by slipping down between the epiglottis; for, as I instanced before, that must necessarily occasion a greater cough and difficulty of respiration. *Harvey on Conspiration.*  
 The author of nature foreknew the necessity of rains and dews to the present structure of plants, and the uses of respiration to animals; and therefore created those correspondent properties in the atmosphere. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
 2. Relief from toil.  
 Till the day  
 Appear of respiration to the just,  
 And vengeance to the wicked. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*  
 To RESPIRE. *v. n.* [respiro, Lat. respirare, Fr.]  
 1. To breathe.  
 The ladies gasp'd, and scarcely could respire;  
 The breath they drew, no longer air, but fire,  
 The faint knights were scorch'd. *Dryden.*  
 2. To catch breath.  
 Till breathless both themselves aside retire,  
 Where foaming wrath, their cruel tusks they whet,  
 And trample th' earth the whiles they may respire. *P. 2.*  
 The air imprison'd also, close and damp,  
 Unwholesome draught; but here I feel amends,  
 The breath of heav'n fresh blowing, pure, and sweet,  
 With day-spring born; here leave me to respire. *Milton.*  
 3. To rest; to take rest from toil.  
 Hark! he strikes the golden lyre;  
 And see! the tortur'd ghosts respire,  
 See shady forms advance! *Pope's St. Cecilia.*  
 RESPIRE. *n. f.* [respiro, Fr.]  
 1. Reprieve; suspension of a capital sentence.  
 I had hope to spend  
 Quiet, though sad, the respite of that day,  
 That must be mortal to us both. *Milton.*

## RES

RESPIRE. *v. n.* [from *respiro*.]  
 1. To breathe.  
 The fox then counsel'd th' ape, for to require  
 Respite till morrow e' answer his desire. *Hubbard's Tale.*  
 This customary war, which troubleth all the world, giveth little respite or breathing time of peace, doth usually borrow pretence from the necessary, to make itself appear more honest. *Raleigh's Essay.*  
 Some pause and respite only I require,  
 Till with my tears I shall have quench'd my fire. *Denham.*  
 To RESPIRE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To relieve by a pause.  
 In what bow'r or shade  
 Thou find'st him, from the heat of noon retir'd,  
 To respite his day-labour with repast,  
 Or with repose. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*  
 2. [Respite, old Fr.] To suspend; to delay.  
 An act passed for the satisfaction of the officers of the king's army, by which they were promised payment, upon the publick faith, in November following; till which time they were to respite it, and be contented that the common soldiers and inferior officers should be satisfied upon their disbanning. *Clarendon.*  
 RESPLENDENCE. *n. f.* [from *resplendens*.] Lustre; brightness.  
 RESPLENDENT. *adj.* [from *resplendens*.] Lustre; bright.  
 Son! thou in whom my glory I behold  
 In full resplendence, heir of all my might. *Milton.*  
 To neglect that supreme resplendency, that shines in God, for those dim representations of it in the creature, is as absurd as it were for a Persian to offer his sacrifice to a parhelion instead of adoring the sun. *Boyle.*  
 RESPLENDENT. *adj.* [resplendens, Lat.] Bright; shining; having a beautiful lustre.  
 Rich in commodities, beautiful in situation, resplendent in all glory.  
 There all within full rich array'd he found,  
 With royal arras and resplendent gold. *Fairy Queen.*  
 The ancient electrum had in it a fifth of silver to the gold, and made a compound metal, as fit for most uses as gold, and more resplendent. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 Empires of this fair world, resplendent Eve!  
 Every body looks most splendid and luminous in the light of its own colour: cinnabar in the homogeneous light is most resplendent, in the green light it is manifestly less resplendent, in the blue light still less. *Newton's Opticks.*  
 Resplendent brags, and more resplendent dames. *Pope.*  
 RESPLENDENTLY. *adv.* [from *resplendens*.] With lustre; brightly; splendidly.  
 To RESPOND. *v. n.* [respondeo, Lat. respondere, Fr.]  
 1. To answer. Little used.  
 2. To correspond; to suit.  
 To every theme responds thy various lay;  
 Here rows a torrent, there meanders play. *Broom.*  
 RESPONDENT. *n. f.* [respondens, Lat.]  
 1. An answerer in a suit.  
 In giving an answer, the respondent should be in court, and personally admonished by the judge to answer the judge's interrogation. *Ayliffe's Pleading.*  
 2. One whose province, in a set disputation, is to refute objections.  
 How becomingly does Philopolis exercise his office, and seasonably commit the opponent with the respondent, like a long practised moderator? *More's Divine Dialogues.*  
 The respondent may easily shew, that though wine may do all this, yet it may be finally hurtful to the soul and body of him. *Watts's Logick.*  
 RESPONDER. *n. f.* [responsum, Lat.]  
 1. An answer.  
 Mere natural piety has taught men to receive the responses of the gods with all possible veneration. *Gov. of the Tongue.*  
 The oracles, which had before flourished, began to droop, and from giving responses in verse, descended to prose, and within a while were utterly silenced. *Hammond.*  
 2. [Respond, Fr.] Answer made by the congregation, speaking alternately with the priest in publick worship.  
 To make his parishioners kneel and join in the responses, he gave every one of them a haddock and common prayer book. *Addison's Spectator, N° 112.*  
 3. Reply to an objection in a formal disputation.  
 Let the respondent not turn opponent; except in retorting the argument upon his adversary after a direct response; and even this is allowed only as a confirmation of his own response. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*  
 RESPONSIBLE. *adj.* [from *responsus*, Lat.]  
 1. Answerable; accountable.  
 He as much satisfies the itch of telling news; he as much persuades his hearers; and all this while he has his retreat secure, and stands not responsible for the truth of his relations. *Government of the Tongue.*



## RES

2. Capable of discharging an obligation.  
The necessity of a proportion of money to trade depends on money as a pledge, which writing cannot supply the place of; since the bill, I receive from one man, will not be accepted as security by another, he not knowing that the bill is legal, or that the man bound is honest or *responsible*. *Locke*.  
**RESPONSIBLENESS**, *n. f.* [from *responsibilis*.] State of being obliged or qualified to answer.  
**RESPONSION**, *n. f.* [from *responso*, Lat.] The act of answering.  
**RESPONSIVE**, *adj.* [from *responso*, Fr. from *responsus*, Lat.]  
1. Answering; making answer.  
A certificate is a *responsive* letter, or letter by way of answer.  
2. Correspondent; suited to something else.  
Sing of love and gay desire, *Fenton*.  
*Responsive* to the warbling lyre.  
Be there Demodocus the bard of fame,  
Taught by the gods to please, when high he sings  
The vocal lay *responsive* to the strings. *Pope's Odyssey*.  
**RESPONSORY**, *adj.* [from *responsorius*, Lat.] Containing answer.  
**REST**, *n. f.* [from *restit*, Saxon; *ruste*, Dutch.]  
1. Sleep; repose.  
All things retir'd to *rest*, mind us of like repose. *Milton*.  
My soft limbs are wearied into *rest*. *Pope*.  
2. The final sleep; the quietness of death.  
Oft with holy hymns he charm'd his ears;  
For David left him, when he went to *rest*,  
His lyre. *Dryden's Parson*.  
3. Stillness; cessation of motion.  
Putrefaction affeth *rest*; for the subtle motion, which putrefaction requireth, is disturbed by any agitation. *Bacon*.  
What cause mov'd the Creator, in his holy *rest*,  
So late to build. *Milton*.  
All things past are equally and perfectly at *rest*; and to this way of consideration of them are all one, whether they were before the world, or but yesterday. *Locke*.  
4. Quiet; peace; cessation from disturbance.  
Learn of me, for I am meek and lowly in heart; and ye shall find *rest* unto your souls. *Mat. xi. 29*.  
He giveth you *rest* from all your enemies. *Deut. xii. 10*.  
Though the righteous be prevented with death; yet shall he be in *rest*. *Wisd. iv. 13*.  
Scap'd from such forms of pow'r, holding it best  
To be below herself to be at *rest*. *Daniel's Civil War*.  
The root cut off, from whence these tumults rose,  
He should have *rest*, the commonwealth repose. *Daniel*.  
Thus fenc'd, but not at *rest* or ease of mind. *Milton*.  
With what a load of vengeance am I prest,  
Yet never, never, can I hope for *rest*;  
For when my heavy burden I remove,  
The weight falls down, and crushes her I love. *Dryden*.  
Like the fun, it had light and agility; it knew no *rest* but in motion, no quiet but in activity. *Saunders's Sermons*.  
Where can a frail man hide him? in what arms  
Shall a short life enjoy a little *rest*. *Paraphrase*.  
Thither, where flowers may have *rest*, I go, can't *Pope*.  
The grave, where ev'n the great find *rest*. *Horace's Page*.  
Invades the sacred hour of silent *rest*. *Anonym.*  
5. Cessation from bodily labour.  
There the weary be at *rest*. *Job iii. 17*.  
6. Support; that on which any thing leans or rests.  
Forth prick'd Clorinda from the throng,  
And gainst Tancredie set her spear in *rest*. *Fairfax*.  
A man may think, that a musket may be shot off as well upon the arm, as upon a *rest*; but when all is done, good counsel setteth business straight.  
Their vizors clos'd, their lances in the *rest*,  
Or at the helmet pointed, or the crest;  
They speed the race. *Dryden's Knight's Tale*.  
Take the handle in your right hand, and clasping the blade of it in your left, lean it steady upon the *rest*, holding the edge a little aslant over the work, so as a corner of the thin side of the chisel may bear upon the *rest*, and the flat side of the chisel may make a small angle with the *rest*. *Moxon*.  
7. Place of repose.  
Sustain'd by him with comforts, till we end  
In dust, our final *rest* and native home. *Milton*.  
8. Final hope.  
He sets up his *rest*, to do more exploits with his mace, than a Maurice pike. *Shakep. Com. of Err.*  
Sea fights have been final to the war, but this is, when princes set up their *rest* upon the battle.  
This answer would render their counsels of less reverence to the people, if, upon those reasons, they should recede from what they had, that of confidence and disdain of the house of peers, demanded of the king; they therefore resolv'd to set up their *rest* upon that stake, and to go through with it, or perish in the attempt. *Clarendon*.  
9. [From *restit*, Fr. *quod restat*, Latin.] Remainder; what remains.  
Religion gives part of its reward in hand, the present com-

## RES

- fort of having done our duty; and for the *rest*, it offers us the best security that heaven can give.  
The power in glory shone, *Shakep. Titus Andronicus*.  
By her bent bow and her keen arrows known. *Dryden's Knight's Tale*.  
The *rest* a hundred. *Dryden's Knight's Tale*.  
**REST**, *adj.* [from *restit*, Fr. *quod restat*, Lat.] Others; those not included in any proposition.  
By description of their qualities, many things may be learned concerning the *rest* of the inhabitants. *Shakep. Titus Andronicus*.  
They had no other consideration of the publick, than that no disturbance might interrupt their quiet in their own days; and that the *rest*, who had larger hearts and more publick spirits, would extend their labour, activity, and advice only to secure the empire at home by all peaceable arts. *Clarendon*.  
Plato, and the *rest* of the philosophers, acknowledged the unity, power, wisdom, goodness, and providence of the supreme God. *Stillingfleet*.  
Arm'd like the *rest*, the Trojan prince appears,  
And by his pious labour urges theirs. *Dryden*.  
Upon so equal terms did they all stand, that no one had a fairer pretence of right than the *rest*. *Woodward*.  
**TO REST**, *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
1. To sleep; to be asleep; to slumber.  
Fancy then retires  
Into her private cell, when nature *rests*. *Milton*.  
2. To sleep the final sleep; to die.  
Κοιμησάτω. *Σωκράτης* καὶ λέγει τὰς ἀγῶνας.  
Glad I'd lay me down,  
As in my mother's lap; there I should *rest*  
And sleep secure. *Milton*.  
3. To be at quiet; to be at peace; to be without disturbance.  
Thither let us tend.  
From off the tossing of these fiery waves,  
There *rest*, if any rest can harbour there. *Milton*.  
4. To be without motion; to be still.  
Over the tent a cloud hath *rest* by day. *Milton*.  
5. To be fixed in any state or opinion.  
He will not *rest* content, though thou givest many gifts.  
Every creature has a share in the common blessings of providence; and every creature should *rest* well satisfied with its proportion in them. *L'Estrange*.  
After such a lord I *rest* secure,  
Thou wilt no foreign reins or Trojan load endure. *Dryden*.  
There yet survives the lawful heir  
Of Sancho's blood, whom, when I shall produce,  
I *rest* assur'd to see you pale with fear. *Dryden*.  
6. To cease from labour.  
Six days thou shalt do thy work, and on the seventh day thou shalt *rest*. *Exodus xxiii. 12*.  
The ark went before, to search out a *resting* place for them. *Numb. x. 33*.  
From work *resting* he blest'd the seventh day. *Milton*.  
When you enter into the regions of death, you *rest* from all your labours and your fears. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy*.  
7. To be satisfied; to acquiesce.  
Prompted by blind revenge and wild despair,  
Were to refuse th' awards of providence,  
And not to *rest* in heaven's determination. *Alfington*.  
8. To lean; to be supported.  
As the vex'd world, to find repose, at last  
Itself into Augustus' arms did cast;  
So England now doth, with like toil oppress'd,  
Her weary head upon your bosom *rest*. *Waller*.  
On him I *rested*, now changed to sorrow,  
And, not without confiding, fix'd my fate. *Dryden*.  
Sometimes it *rests* upon testimony, when testimony of right has nothing to do; because it is easier to believe, than to be scientifically instructed.  
The philosophical use of words conveys the precise notions of things, which the mind may *rest* upon, and be satisfied with, in its search after knowledge. *Locke*.  
9. [From *restit*, Fr. *restit*, Lat.] To be left; to remain.  
Fall'n he is; and now  
What *rests*, but that the mortal sentence pass  
On his transgression. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*  
There *resteth* the comparative; that is, its being granted, that it is either lawful or binding, yet whether other things be not preferred before it, as extirpation of heresies. *Bacon*.  
**TO REST**, *v. a.*  
1. To lay to rest.  
Your piety has paid  
All needful rites, to *rest* my wand'ring shade. *Dryden*.  
2. To place as on a support.  
**RESTAGNANT**, *adj.* [from *restagnans*, Lat.] Remaining without flow or motion.  
Upon the tops of high mountains, the air, which bears against the *restagnant* quicksilver, is less pressed by the less ponderous incumbent air. *Boyle*.  
**REST**, *adj.* [from *restit*.]  
1. Being without sleep.

## RES

- TO RESTAGNATE**, *v. n.* [from *restit* and *stagnare*.] To stand without flow.  
The blood returns thick, and is apt to *restagnate*. *Welman*.  
**RESTAGNATION**, *n. f.* [from *restagnare*.] The state of standing without flow, course, or motion.  
**RESTAURATION**, *n. f.* [from *restaurare*, Lat.] The act of recovering to the former state.  
Adam is in us an original cause of our nature, and of that corruption of nature which causeth death; Christ as the original of *restoration* to life. *Hooker, b. v. f. 56*.  
O my dear father! *restoration* hang  
Thy medicine on my lips; and let this kiss  
Repair those violent harms, that my two sisters  
Have in thy reverence made. *Shakep. King Lear*.  
Spermatical parts will not admit a regeneration, much less will they receive an integral *restoration*. *Brown*.  
**TO RESTORE**, *v. a.* [from *restit* and *restit*.] To force back against the current.  
How they *restored* with frank appearance  
Their backward course, bearing with them  
Toward Cyprus. *Shakep. Othello*.  
**RESTFUL**, *adj.* [from *restit* and *ful*.] Quiet; being at rest.  
That reacheth from the *restful* English court,  
As far as Calais to my uncle's head. *Shakep. Rich. III.*  
**RESTHARROW**, *n. f.* A plant.  
*Restharrow* hath a papilionaceous flower, which is succeeded by a swelling pod, and which is sometimes long, and at other times short; is bivalve, and filled with kidney-shaped seeds. *Miller*.  
**RESTIFF**, *adj.* [from *restit*, Fr. *restit*, Ital.]  
1. Unwilling to stir; resolute against going forward; obstinate; stubborn. It is originally used of an horse, that, though not wearied, will not be driven forward.  
All, who before him did ascend the throne,  
Labour'd to draw three *restive* nations on. *Roscommon*.  
This *restive* stubbornness is never to be excused under any pretence whatsoever. *L'Estrange*.  
Some, with studious care,  
Their *restive* steeds in sandy plains prepare. *Dryden*.  
The archangel, when discord was *restive*, and would not be drawn from her beloved monastery with fair words, drags her out with many stripes. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal*.  
So James the drowsy genius wakes  
Of Britain, long entranc'd in charms,  
And slumbering on its arms,  
The pamp'rous calf will discipline disdain.  
Impatient of the lash, and *restive* to the reins. *Dryden*.  
2. Being at rest; being less in motion. Not used.  
Pallies oftentimes happen upon the left side; the most vigorous part protecting itself, and protruding the matter upon the weaker and *restive* side. *Dryden's Fables*.  
**RESTLESS**, *n. f.* [from *restit*.] Obstinate reluctance.  
Overt virtues bring forth grace; but secret virtues bring forth fortune; certain deliveries of a man's self, which the Spanish name *desemboadura*, partly expresseth, where there be not hands nor *restiveness* in a man's nature; but the wheels of his mind keep way with the wheels of his fortune. *Bacon*.  
That it gave occasion to some men's further *restiveness*, is imputable to their own depraved tempers. *King Charles*.  
**RESTITUTION**, *n. f.* [from *restit*, Lat.] The act of extinguishing.  
**RESTITUTION**, *n. f.* [from *restit*, Lat.]  
1. The act of restoring what is lost or taken away.  
To subdue an usurper, should be no unjust enterprise or wrongful war, but a *restitution* of ancient rights unto the crown of England, from whence they were most unjustly expelled and long kept out.  
To He would pawn his fortunes, when he might  
To hopele's *restitution*, so he might  
Be call'd your vanquisher. *Shakep. Coriolanus*.  
Now is Cupid a child of conscience, he makes *restitution*. *Shakep. Merry Wives of Windsor*.  
He *restitution* to the value makes;  
Nor joy in his extorted treasure takes. *Saunders*.  
Whoever is an effective real cause of doing a neighbour wrong, by what instrument soever he does it, is bound to make *restitution*. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy*.  
In case our offence against God hath been complicated with injury to men; it is but reasonable we should make *restitution*. *Tillotson's Sermons*.  
A great man, who has never been known willingly to pay a just debt, ought not all of a sudden to be introduced, making *restitution* of thousands he has cheated: let it suffice to twenty pounds to a friend, who has lost his note. *Arbuthnot*.  
2. The act of recovering its former state or posture.  
In the woody parts of plants, which are their bones, the principles are so compounded, as to make them flexible without joints, and also elastic; that is, their roots may yield to stiffness, and their trunks to the wind, with a power of *restitution*. *Grew's Cynol*.  
**RESTLESS**, *adj.* [from *restit*.]  
1. Being without sleep.

## RES

- Restless* he pass'd the remnants of the night;  
Till the fresh air proclaim'd the morning nigh:  
And burning ships, the martyrs of the fight,  
With pale fires beheld the eastern sky. *Dryden*.  
2. Unquiet; without peace.  
Easy to the body some, none to the mind  
From *restless* thoughts, that like a deadly swarm  
Of hornets arm'd, no sooner found alone,  
But rush upon me thronging, and present  
Times past, what once I was, and what I'm now. *Milton*.  
Could we not wake from that lethargick dream,  
But to be *restless* in a worse extreme. *Denham*.  
We find our souls disordered and *restless*, tossed and disquieted by passions, ever seeking happiness in the enjoyments of this world, and ever missing what they seek. *Atterbury*.  
What tongue can speak the *restless* monarch's woes,  
When God and Nathan were declar'd his foes. *Prior*.  
3. Uncontent; unsettled.  
He was stout of courage, strong of hand,  
Bold was his heart, and *restless* was his spirit. *Fairfax*.  
He's proud, fantastick, apt to change,  
*Restless* at home, and ever prone to range. *Dryden*.  
4. Not still; in continual motion.  
How could nature on their orbs impole  
Such *restless* revolution, day by day  
Repeated. *Milton*.  
**RESTLESSLY**, *adv.* [from *restless*.] Without rest; unquietly.  
When the mind casts and turns itself *restlessly* from one thing to another, strains this power of the soul to apprehend, that to judge, another to divide, a fourth to remember: thus tracing out the nice and scarce observable difference of some things, and the real agreement of others; at length it brings all the ends of a long hypothesis together. *South*.  
**RESTLESSNESS**, *n. f.* [from *restless*.]  
1. Want of sleep.  
*Restlessness* and intermission from sleep, grieved persons are molested with, whereby the blood is dried. *Harvey*.  
2. Want of rest; unquietness.  
Let him keep the *rest*,  
But keep them with repining *restlessness*;  
Let him be rich and weary, that at least,  
If goodness lead him not, yet weariness  
May toss him to my breast. *Herbert*.  
3. Motion; agitation.  
The trembling *restlessness* of the needle, in any but the north point of the compass, manifests its inclination to the pole; which its wavering and its rest bear equal witness to. *Boyle*.  
**RESTORABLE**, *adj.* [from *restore*.] What may be restored.  
By cutting turf without any regularity, great quantities of *restorable* land are made utterly desolate. *Swift*.  
**RESTORATION**, *n. f.* [from *restore*, *restaurare*, Fr.] The act of replacing in a former state. This is properly *restoration*.  
Hail, royal Albion, hail to thee,  
Thy longing people's expectation!  
Sent from the gods to set us free  
From bondage and from usurpation:  
Behold the different climes agree,  
Rejoicing in thy *restoration*. *Dryden's Albion*.  
The Athenians, now deprived of the only person that was able to recover their losses, repent of their rashness, and endeavour in vain for his *restoration*. *Swift*.  
2. Recovery.  
The change is great in this *restoration* of the man, from a state of spiritual darkness, to a capacity of perceiving divine truth, to that of being able to perform the duties of religion. *Rogers*.  
**RESTORATIVE**, *adj.* [from *restore*.] That which has the power to recruit life.  
Their taste no knowledge works at least of evil;  
But life preserves, destroys life's enemy,  
Hunger, with sweet *restorative* delight. *Milton*.  
**RESTORATIVE**, *n. f.* [from *restore*.] A medicine that has the power of recruiting life.  
I will kiss thy lips;  
Haply some poison yet doth hang on them,  
To make me die with a *restorative*. *Shakep. Rom. and Jul.*  
God saw it necessary by such mortifications to quench the boundless rage of an insatiable intemperance, to make the weakness of the flesh, the phylick and *restorative* of the spirit. *Saunders's Sermons*.  
Asses milk is an excellent *restorative* in consumption. *M. r.*  
He prescribes an English gallon of asses milk, especially as a *restorative*. *Arbutnot*.  
**TO RESTORE**, *v. a.* [from *restore*, Fr. *restaurare*, Lat.]  
1. To give back what has been lost or taken away.  
Restore the man his wife. *Gen. xx. 7*.  
He shall *restore* in the principal, and add the fifth part as more. *Lev. vi. 5*.  
And to his father's longing arms *restored*. *Dryden*.  
2. To bring back.  
The father banish'd virtue shall *restore*,  
And crimes shall thrust the guilty world no more. *Dryden*.  
Thus



## RES

- Thus pencils can, by one slight touch, *reflate*  
Smiles to that changed face, that wept before. *Dryden.*
3. To retrieve; to bring back from degeneration, declension, or ruin to its former state.  
These artificial experiments are but so many essays, whereby men attempt to *reflate* themselves from the first general curse inflicted upon their labours. *Wilkins's Mathem. Magic.*  
In his odyssies, Homer explains, that the hardest difficulties may be overcome by labour, and our fortune *reflated* after the severest afflictions. *Prior.*
4. To recover passages in books from corruption.  
RESTORER. *n. f.* [from *restore*.] One that restores.  
Next to the son,  
Destin'd *restorer* of mankind, by whom  
New heav'n and earth shall to the ages rise. *Milton.*  
I foretel you, as the *restorer* of poetry. *Dryden.*  
Here are ten thousand persons reduced to the necessity of a low diet and moderate exercise, who are the only great *restorers* of our breed, without which, the nation would in an age become one great hospital. *Swift.*
- TO RESTRAIN. *v. a.* [*restringere*, Fr. *restringe*, Lat.]  
1. To withhold; to keep in.  
If the *restrain'd* the riots of your followers,  
'Tis to such wholesome end as clears her. *Shakef.*  
The gods will plague thee,  
That thou *restrain'st* from me the duty, which  
To a mother's part belongs. *Shakef. Coriolanus.*  
2. To repress; to keep in awe.  
The law of nature would be in vain, if there were no body that, in the state of nature, had a power to execute that law, and thereby preserve the innocent and *restrain* offenders. *Locke.*  
That all men may be *restrained* from doing hurt to one another, the execution of the law of nature is in that state put into every man's hand, whereby every one has a right to punish the transgressors to such a degree as may hinder its violation. *Locke.*  
3. To suppress; to hinder; to repress.  
A heavy fumes lies like lead upon me,  
Mereful powers!  
*Refrain* in me the cursed thoughts, that nature  
Gives way to in repose. *Shakef. Macbeth.*  
Compassion gave him up to tears  
A space, till firmer thoughts *restrain'd* excess. *Milton.*
4. To abridge.  
Me of my lawful pleasure the *restrain'd*.  
And pray'd me oft forbearance. *Shakef. Cymbeline.*  
Though they two were committed, at least *restrained* of their liberty, yet this discovered too much of the humour of the court. *Clarendon, b. ii.*
5. To hold in.  
His horse, with a half checked bit, and a headfall of sheep's leather, which being *restrained* to keep him from stumbling, hath been often burs'd, and now repaired with knots. *Shakef. Scare.*
6. To limit; to confine.  
We *restrain* it to those only duties, which all men, by force of natural wit, understand to be such duties as concern all men. *Hobbes, b. i. f. 8.*  
Upon what ground can a man promise himself a future repentance, who cannot promise himself a futurity? whose life depends upon his breath, and is so *restrained* to the present, that it cannot secure to itself the reverberation of the very next minute. *South's Sermons.*  
Not only a metaphysical or natural, but a moral universality also is to be *restrained* by a part of the predicate; as all the Italians are politicians; that is, those among the Italians, who are politicians, are subtle politicians; i. e. they are generally so. *Watts's Logic.*
- RESTRAINABLE. *adj.* [from *restrain*.] Capable to be restrained.  
Therein we must not deny a liberty; nor is the hand of the painter more *restrainable*, than the pen of the poet. *Bro.*
- RESTRAIN'DLY. *adv.* [from *restrained*.] With restraint; without latitude.  
That Christ's dying for all is the express doctrine of the scripture, is manifest by the world, which is a word of the widest extent, and although it be sometimes used more *restrainedly*, yet never doth signify a far smaller disproportionable part of the world. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*
- RESTRAINER. *n. f.* [from *restrain*.] One that restrains; one that withholds.  
If nothing can relieve us, we must with patience submit unto that restraint, and expect the will of the *restrainer*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
1. Abridgement of liberty.  
She will well excuse,  
Why at this time the doors are barr'd against you;  
Depart in patience,  
And about evening come yourself alone,  
To know the reason of this strange restraint. *Shakef.*

## RES

- I request  
Th' enfranchisement of Arthur, whose *restraint*  
Doth move the murr'ring lips of discontent. *Shakef.*  
It is to no purpose to lay *restraints* or give privileges to men, in such general terms, as the particular persons concerned cannot be known by. *Locke.*  
I think it a manifest disadvantage, and a great *restraint* upon us. *Fulton on the Glaciers.*
2. Prohibition.  
What mov'd our parents to transgress his will  
For one *restraint*, lords of the world besides? *Milton.*
3. Limitation; restriction.  
If all were granted, yet it must be maintained within any bold *restraints*, far otherwise than it is received. *Brown.*
4. Repression; hindrance of will; act of withholding.  
There is no *restraint* to the Lord to save, by many or by few. *1 Sam. xiv. 6.*
- Thus it shall befall  
Him who, to worth in women overtrusting,  
Lest her will rule; *restrain* she will not brook. *Milton.*  
Is there any thing, which reflects a greater lustre upon a man's person, than a severe temperance and a *restraint* of himself from vicious pleasures? *South.*
- TO RESTRICT. *v. a.* [*restringere*, Lat.] To limit; to confine. A word scarce English.  
In the enumeration of constitutions in this chapter, there is not one that can be limited and *restricted* by such a distinction, nor can perhaps the same person, in different circumstances, be properly confined to one or the other. *Arbutnot.*
- RESTRICTION. *n. f.* [*restriction*, Fr.] Confinement; limitation.  
This is to have the same *restriction* with all other recreations, that it be made a diversion not a trade. *Go. of Tan.*  
Iron manufacture, of all others, ought the least to be encouraged in Ireland; or, if it be, it requires the most *restriction* to certain places. *Temple's Miscellany.*  
All duties are matter of conscience; with this *restriction*, that a superior obligation suspends the force of an inferior. *L'Estrange.*
- Each other gift, which God on man bestows,  
Its proper bounds and due *restriction* knows;  
To one fix'd purpose dedicates its power. *Prior.*  
Celsus's rule, with the proper *restrictions*, is good for people in health. *Arbutnot.*
- RESTRICTIVE. *adj.* [from *restrict*.]  
1. Expressing limitation.  
They, who would make the *restrictive* particle belong to the latter clause, and not to the first, do not attend to the reason. *Stillingfleet's Diss. of Diss. on Roman Lath.*
2. [*Restrictif*, Fr.] Symplic; stringent.  
I applied a plaster over it, made up with my common *restrictive* powder. *Wise's Surgeon.*
- RESTRICTIVELY. *adv.* [from *restrictive*.] With limitation.  
All speech, tending to the glory of God or the good of man, is a right directed; which is not to be understood to *restrictively*, as if nothing but divinity, or the necessary concerns of human life, may lawfully be brought into discourse. *Government of the Tongue.*
- TO RESTRICT. *v. a.* [*restringere*, Lat.] To limit; to confine.  
RESTRICT'GENT. *n. f.* [*restringens*, Lat. *restrictingent*, Fr.] That which hath the power of restraining.  
The two latter indicate phlebotomy for revulsion, *restrictingents* to stench, and incrustatives to thicken the blood. *Harris.*
- RESTRICT'G. *adj.* [*restrictif*, Fr.] Obsolete in standing still. See RESTRICT.
- Come, our stomachs  
Will make what's homely favour, weariness  
Can snore upon the flint, when *resty* sloth  
Finds the down pillow hard. *Shakef. Cymbeline.*  
Men of discretion, whom people in power may with little ceremony load as heavy as they please, find them neither *resty* nor vicious. *Swift.*
- TO RESUBLIME. *v. a.* [*re and sublime*.] To sublime another time.  
When mercury sublimate is *resublimed* with fresh mercury, it becomes mercurius dulcis, which is a white tasteless earth scarce dissolvable in water, and mercurius dulcis *resublimed* with spirit of salt returns into mercury sublimate. *Newton.*
- TO RESULT. *v. n.* [*resultare*, Fr. *resulte*, Lat.]  
1. To fly back.  
With many a weary step, and many a groan,  
Up the high hill he heaves a huge round stone;  
The huge round stone, *resulting* with a bound,  
Thunders impetuous down, and smoaks along the ground. *Pope's Odyssey.*
2. [*Resultare*, Fr.] To rise as a consequence; to be produced as the effect of causes jointly concurring.  
Rue prospers much, if set by a fig tree; which is caused, not by reason of friendship, but by extraction of a contrary juice; the one drawing juice fit to *result* sweet, the other bitter. *Bacon's Natural History.*

## RES

- Such huge extremes, when nature doth unite,  
Wonder from thence *results*, from thence delight. *Denb.*  
Upon the dissolution of the first earth, this very face of things would immediately *result*. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
Pleasure and peace do naturally *result* from a holy and good life. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
The horror of an object may overbear the pleasure *resulting* from its greatness. *Addison.*  
Their effects are often very disproportionable to the principles and parts that *result* from the analysis. *Baker.*
3. To arise as a conclusion from premises.  
RESULTE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Resilience; act of flying back.  
Sound is produced between the string and the air, by the return or the *result* of the string, which was strained by the touch to his former place. *Bacon's Natural History.*
2. Consequence; effect produced by the concurrence of co-operating causes.  
Did my judgment tell me, that the propositions sent to me were the *results* of the major part of their votes, I should then not suspect my own judgement for not speedily concurring with them. *King Charles.*  
As in perfumes, compos'd with art and cost,  
'Tis hard to say what scent is uppermost,  
Nor this part musk or civet can we call,  
Or amber, but a rich *result* of all:  
So the was all a sweet, whose ev'ry part,  
In due proportion mix'd, proclaim'd the maker's art. *Dry.*  
Buying of land is the *result* of a full and fatiated gain:  
men in trade seldom lay out money upon land, till their profit has brought in more than trade can employ. *Locke.*
3. Inference from premises.  
These things are a *result* or judgment upon fact. *South.*
4. Resolve; decision. Improper.  
Rude, passionate, and mistaken *results* have, at certain times, fallen from great assemblies. *Swift.*
- RESULTANCE. *n. f.* [*resultance*, Fr.] The act of *resulting*.  
RESUMABLE. *adj.* [from *resume*.] What may be taken back.  
This was but an indulgence, and therefore *resumable* by the victor, unless there intervened any capitulation to the contrary. *Hale.*
- TO RESUME. *v. a.* [*resume*, Lat.]  
1. To take back what has been given.  
The sun, like this, from which our light we have,  
Gaz'd on too long, *resumes* the light he gave. *Denbam.*  
Sees not my love, how time *resumes*  
The glory which he lent thee flow'rs;  
Though none should taste of their perfumes,  
Yet must they live but some few hours:  
Time, what we forbear, devours. *Waller.*
2. To take back what has been taken away.  
That opportunity,  
Which then they had to take from's, to *resume*  
We have again. *Shakef. Cymbeline.*
3. To take again.  
Hell enter into glory, and *resume* his seat. *Milton.*  
At this, with look serene, he rais'd his head;  
Reason *resum'd* her place, and passion fled. *Dryden.*
4. Dryden uses it with *again*, but improperly, unless the resumption be repeated.  
To him our common grandfire of the main  
Had giv'n to change his form, and chang'd, *resume* again. *Dryden.*
5. To begin again what was broken off: as, to *resume* a discourse.  
RESUMPTION. *n. f.* [*resumption*, Fr. *resumptus*, Lat.] The act of *resuming*.  
And if there be any fault in the last, it is the *resumption* or the dwelling too long upon his arguments. *Denbam.*
- RESUMPTIVE. *adj.* [*resumptus*, Lat.] Taking back.  
RESUPINATION. *n. f.* [*resupino*, Lat.] The act of lying on the back.  
TO RESURVEY. *v. a.* [*re and survey*.] To review; to survey again.  
I have, with cursory eye, o'erglanc'd the articles;  
Appoint some of your council presently  
To fit with us, once more with better heed  
To *resurvey* them. *Shakef. Henry V.*
- RESURRECTION. *n. f.* [*resurrection*, Fr. *resurrectum*, Lat.]  
Revival from the dead; return from the grave.  
The Sadducees were grieved, that they taught, and preached through Jesus the *resurrection* from the dead. *Acts iv. 2.*  
Nor after *resurrection* shall he stay  
Longer on earth, than certain times t' appear  
To his disciples. *Milton.*  
He triumphs in his agonies, whilst the soul springs forward to the great object which he has always had in view, and leaves the body with an expectation of being reunited to her in a glorious and joyful *resurrection*. *Addison's Spectator.*  
Perhaps there was nothing ever done in all past ages, and which was not a public fact, so well attested as the *resurrection* of Christ. *Watts.*
- TO RESUSCITATE. *v. a.* [*resuscitare*, Latin.] To stir up anew; to revive.

## RET

- We have beasts and birds for distractions, though diverse parts, which you account vital, be perished and taken forth, *resuscitating* of some that seem dead in appearance. *Bacon.*
- RESUSCITATION. *n. f.* [from *resuscitare*.] The act of stirring up anew; the act of reviving, or state of being revived.  
Your very obliging manner of enquiring after me, at your *resuscitation*, should have been sooner answered; I sincerely rejoice at your recovery. *Pope.*
- TO RETAIL. *v. a.* [*retailer*, Fr.]  
1. To divide into small parcels.  
Bound with triumphant garlands will I come,  
And lead thy daughter to a conqueror's bed;  
To whom I will *retail* my conquest won,  
And she shall be sole victress, Caesar's Caesar. *Shakef.*
2. To sell in small quantities.  
All encouragement should be given to artificers; and those, who make, should also vend and *retail* their commodities. *Locke.*
3. To sell at second hand.  
The sage dame,  
By names of toasts, *retails* each batter'd jade, *Pope.*
4. To tell in broken parts.  
He is furnish'd with no certainties,  
More than he haply may *retail* from me. *Shakef.*
- RETAIL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Sale by small quantities.  
The author, to prevent such a monopoly of sense, is resolved to deal in it himself by *retail*. *Addison.*  
We force a wretched trade by beating down the sale,  
And selling basely by *retail*. *Swift's Miscellany.*
- RETAILER. *n. f.* [from *retail*.] One who sells by small quantities.  
From these particulars we may guess at the rest, as *retailers* do of the whole piece, by taking a view of its ends. *Hakew.*
- TO RETAIN. *v. a.* [*retinere*, Lat. *retene*, Fr.]  
1. To keep; not to lose.  
Where is the patience now,  
That you to oft have boasted to *retain*. *Shakef. K. Lear.*  
Though th' offending part felt mortal pain,  
Th' immortal part its knowledge did *retain*. *Denbam.*  
The vigor of this arm was never vain;  
And that my wonted prowess I *retain*,  
Witness these heaps of slaughter. *Dryden.*  
A tomb and fun'ral honours I decreed;  
The place your armour and your name *retains*. *Dryden.*  
Whatever ideas the mind can receive and contemplate without the help of the body, it is reasonable to conclude, it can *retain* without the help of the body too. *Locke.*
2. To keep; not to lay aside.  
Let me *retain*  
The name and all the addition to a king;  
The fway, beloved sons, be yours. *Shakef. King Lear.*  
As they did not like to *retain* God in their knowledge,  
God gave them over to a reprobate mind. *Rom. i. 22.*  
Although they *retain* the word mandrake in the text, yet they retract it in the margin. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
Be obedient and *retain*  
Unalterably firm his love entire. *Milton.*  
They, who have restored painting in Germany, not having seen any of those fair reliques of antiquity, have *retained* much of that barbarous method. *Dryden.*
3. To keep; not to diminish.  
Receive him that is mine own bowels; whom I would have *retained* with me. *Philem. xii. 13.*  
Hollow rocks *retain* the found of blust'ring winds. *Mil.*
4. To keep in pay; to hire.  
A Benedictine convent has now *retained* the most learned father of their order to write in its defence. *Addison.*
- TO RETAIN. *v. n.*  
1. To belong to; to depend on.  
These betray upon the tongue no heat nor corrosiveness, but coldness mixed with a somewhat languid relish *retaining* to bitterness. *Boyle.*  
In animals many actions depend upon their living form, as well as that of mixtion, and though they wholly live to *retain* to the body, depart upon disunion. *Brown.*
2. To keep; to continue. Not in use.  
No more can impure man *retain* and move  
In the pure region of that worthy love,  
Than earthly substance can unforc'd aspire,  
And leave his nature to converse with fire. *Donne.*
- RETAINER. *n. f.* [from *retain*.]  
1. An adherent; a dependant; a hanger-on.  
You now are mounted, *Shakef. Henry VIII.*  
One darling inclination of mankind affects to be a *retainer* to religion; the spirit of opposition, that lived long before christianity, and can easily subsist without it. *Swift.*
2. In common law, *retainer* significeth a servant not menial nor familiar, that is not dwelling in his house; but only using or bearing his name or livery. *Cowel.*
3. The act of keeping dependants, or being in dependance.  
By another law, the king's officers and farmers were to forfeit their places and holds, in case of unlawful *retainer*, or partaking in unlawful assemblies. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
A com-



## RET

A combination of honest men would endeavour to extirpate all the profligate immoral retainers to each side, that have nothing to recommend them but an implicit submission to their leaders. *Addison's Spectator.*

To RETAKE. *v. a.* [re and take.] To take again.

A day should be appointed, when the remonstrance should be taken into consideration. *Clarendon.*

To RETALIATE. *v. a.* [re and tallo, Lat.] To return by giving like for like; to repay; to requite.

It is very unlucky, to be obliged to retaliate the injuries of authors, whose works are so soon forgotten, that we are in danger of appearing the first aggressors. *Swift.*

If a first minister of state had used me as you have done, retaliating would be thought a mark of courage. *Swift.*

RETALIATION. *n. f.* [from retaliate.] Requit; return of like for like.

They thought it no irreligion to prosecute the severest retaliation or revenge; so that at the same time their outward man might be a saint, and their inward man a devil. *South.*

God, graciously becoming our debtor, takes what is done to others as done to himself, and by promise obliges himself to full retaliation. *Calamy's Sermons.*

To RETARD. *v. a.* [retardo, Lat. retardar, Fr.]

1. To hinder; to obstruct in swiftness of course.

How Iphitus with me, and Pelias  
Slowly retire; the one retarded was  
By feeble age, the other by a wound. *Denham.*

2. To delay; to put off.

Nor kings nor nations  
One moment can retard th' appointed hour. *Dryden.*

It is as natural to delay a letter at such a season, as to retard a melancholy visit to a person one cannot relieve. *Pope.*

To RETARD. *v. n.* To stay back.

Some years it hath also retarded, and come far later, than usually it was expected. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

RETARDATION. *n. f.* [retardation, Fr. from retard.] Hindrance; the act of delaying.

Out of this a man may devise the means of altering the colour of birds, and the retardation of hoary hairs. *Bacon.*

RETARDER. *n. f.* [from retard.] Hinderer; obstructer.

This disputing way of enquiry, is so far from advancing science, that it is no inconsiderable retarder. *Glanville.*

To RETARD. *v. n.* [hancan, Saxon.] To force up something from the stomach.

RETCHLESS. *adj.* [sometimes written *wretchless*, properly *retchless*. See *RICKLESS*.] Careless.

He struggles into breath, and cries for aid;  
Then helpless in his mother's lap is laid;  
He creeps, he walks, and tugging into man,  
Grudges their life, from whence his own began;  
Retchless of laws, affects to rule alone. *Dryden.*

RETENTION. *n. f.* [retentus, Lat.] The act of discovering to the view.

This is rather a restoration of a body to its own colour, or a retention of its native colour, than a change. *Boyle.*

RETENTION. *n. f.* [retention, Fr. retentio, from retentus, Lat.]

1. The act of retaining.

No woman's heart  
So big to hold to much; they lack retention. *Shakspeare.*

A forward retention of custom is as turbulent a thing, as an innovation; and they, that reverence too much old things, are but a scorn to the new. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Retention and retentive faculty is that state of contraction in the solid parts, which makes them hold fast their proper contents. *Quincy.*

3. Memory.

The backward learner makes amends another way, expiating his want of docility with a deeper and a more rooted retention. *South's Sermons.*

Retention is the keeping of those simple ideas, which from sensation or reflection the mind hath received. *Locke.*

4. Limitation.

His life I gave him, and did thereto add  
My love without retention or restraint;  
All his. *Shakspeare. Twelfth Night.*

5. Custody; confinement; restraint.

I sent the old and miserable king  
To some retention and appointed guard. *Shakspeare. King Lear.*

RETENTIVE. *adj.* [retentus, Lat. retentivus, Fr.]

1. Having the power of retention.

It keepseth sermons in memory, and doth in that respect, although not feed the soul of man, yet help the retentive force of that stomach of the mind. *Hooker.*

Have I been ever free, and must my house  
Be my retentive enemy, my goal?  
From retentive cage  
When fullen Philomel escapes, her notes  
She varies, and of past imprisonment  
Sweetly complains. *Philips.*

In Totham fields the brethren with amaze  
Prick all their ears up, and forget to gaze;  
Long Chancery-lane retentive rolls the found,  
And courts to courts return it round and round. *Pope.*

## RET

2. Having memory.

To remember a long or tune, our souls must be an harmony continually running over in a silent whisper those musical accents, which our retentive faculty is preserver of. *Glan.*

RETENTIVENESS. *n. f.* [from retentive.] Having the quality of retention.

RETICENCE. *n. f.* [reticence, Fr. reticentia, from reticeo, Lat.] Concealment by silence. *Di.*

RETICLE. *n. f.* [reticulum, Lat.] A small net. *Di.*

RETICULAR. *adj.* [from reticulum, Lat.] Having the form of a small net.

RETICULATED. *adj.* [reticulatus, Lat.] Made of network; formed with interstitial vacuities.

The intervals of the cavities, rising a little, make a pretty kind of reticulated work. *Woodward on Puffins.*

RETIFORM. *adj.* [retiformis, Lat.] Having the form of a net.

The ionic coat and inside of the choroides are blackened, that the rays may not be reflected backwards to confound the sight; and if any be by the retiform coat reflected, they are soon choaked in the black inside of the uvea. *Key.*

RETINUE. *n. f.* [retinue, Fr.] A number attending upon a principal person; a train; a meiny.

Not only this your all licens'd fool,  
But other of your insolent retinue,  
Do hourly carp and quarrel. *Shakspeare. King Lear.*

What followers, what retinue canst thou gain,  
Or at thy heels the dizzy multitude,  
Longer than thou canst feed them on thy cost? *Milton.*

There appears  
The long retinue of a prosperous reign,  
A series of successful years. *Dryden.*

Neither pomp nor retinue shall be able to divert the great, nor shall the rich be relieved by the multitude of his retainers. *Rogers's Sermons.*

To RETIRE. *v. n.* [retire, Fr.]

1. To retreat; to withdraw; to go to a place of privacy.

The mind contracts herself, and shrinketh in,  
And to herself she gladly doth retire. *Davies.*

The less I may be blest with her company, the more I will retire to God and my own heart. *King Charles.*

Thou open't widow's way,  
And giv'st access, though secret the retire. *Milton.*

The parliament dissolved, and gentlemen charged to retire to their country habitations. *Hayward.*

2. To retreat from danger.

Set up the standard towards Zion, retire, stay not. *Jr.*

Set Uriah in the front of the hottest battle, and retire ye from him, that he may die. *2 Sam. xi. 15.*

From each hand with speed retir'd,  
Where erst was thickest th' angelick throng. *Milton.*

3. To go from a publick station.

He, that had driven many out of their country, perished in a strange land, retiring to the Laecedeonians. *2 Mac. v.*

4. To go off from company.

The old fellow rattled out of the room, and retired. *Arb.*

To RETIRE. *v. a.* To withdraw; to take away.

He brake up his court, and retired himself, his wife, and children into a forest thereby.

They, full of rage, retired themselves into this castle. *Sidney.*

He, our hope, might have retir'd his power,  
And driven into despair an enemy's hate. *Shakspeare. Tempest.*

Thence retire me to my Milan. *Shakspeare. Tempest.*

There may be as great a variety in retiring and withdrawing men's conceits in the world, as in obtruding them.

As when the sun is present all the year,  
And never doth retire his golden ray,  
Needs must the spring be everlasting there,  
And every season like the month of May. *Davies.*

These actions in her closet, all alone,  
Retir'd within herself, the doth fulfill. *Davies.*

After some slight skirmishes, he retired himself into the castle of Farnham. *Clarendon.*

Hydra-like, the fire  
Lifts up his hundred heads to aim his way;  
And scarce the wealthy can one half retire,  
Before he rushes in to share the prey. *Dryden.*

RETIRE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Retreat; recession.

I heard his praises in pursuit,  
But ne'er, till now, his scandal of retire. *Shakspeare.*

Thou hast talk'd  
Of fallies and retires, of trenches, tents. *Shakspeare.*

The battle and the retire of the English succours were the causes of the loss of that dutchy. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. Retirement; place of privacy. Not in use.

Eve, who unseen  
Yet all had heard, with audible lament  
Discover'd soon the place of her retire. *Milton.*

RETIR'D. *part. adj.* [from retire.] Secret; private.

Language most flows a man; I speak that I may see thee: it springs out of the most retired and inmost parts of us. *B. Johnson.*

You find the mind in sleep retired from the senses, and out of these motions made on the organs of sense. *Locke.*

## RET

Some, accustomed to retired speculations, ruin natural philosophy into metaphysical notions and the abstract generalities of logic. *Locke.*

He was admitted into the most secret and retired thoughts and counsels of his royal master king William. *Addison.*

RETIREMENT. *n. f.* [from retired.] Solitude; privacy; secrecy.

Like one, who in her third widowhood doth profess  
Herself a nun, ty'd to retiredness, *Donne.*

So affects my muse now a chaste fallowness,  
How could he have the leisure and retiredness of the cloister, to perform all those acts of devotion in, when the burthen of the reformation lay upon his shoulders? *Atterbury.*

RETIREMENT. *n. f.* [from retire.]

1. Private abode; secret habitation.

My retirement there tempted me to divert those melancholy thoughts. *Denham's Dedication.*

Caprea had been the retirement of Augustus for some time, and the residence of Tiberius for many years. *Addison.*

2. Private way of life.

An elegant sufficiency, content,  
Retirement, rural quiet, friendship, books,  
Progressive virtue, and approving heaven. *Thomson.*

3. Act of withdrawing.

Short retirement urges sweet return. *Milton.*

In this retirement of the mind from the senses, it retains a yet more incoherent manner of thinking, which we call dreaming. *Locke.*

RETOLD. *part. pass.* of *retell*. Related or told again.

Whatever Harry Percy then had said  
At such a time, with all the rest retold,  
May reasonably die. *Shakspeare.*

Upon his dead corpse there was such misuse  
By those Welchwomen done, as may not be  
Without much flame retold or spoken of. *Shakspeare.*

To RETORT. *v. a.* [retortus, Lat.]

1. To throw back.

His virtues, shining upon others,  
Heat them, and they return that heat again  
To the first giver. *Shakspeare. Troilus and Cressida.*

He pass'd through hostile scorn;  
And with retorted scorn his back he turn'd. *Milton.*

2. To return any argument, censure, or incivility.

His proof will easily be retorted, and the contrary proved, by interrogating; shall the adulterer inherit the kingdom of God? if he shall, what need I, that am now exhorted to reform my life, reform it? if he shall not, then certainly I, that am such, am none of the elect; for all, that are elect, shall certainly inherit the kingdom of God. *Hammond.*

What if toy son  
Prove disobedient, and reprovd, retort,  
Wherefore didst thou beget me?  
The respondent may shew, how the opponent's argument may be retorted against himself. *Watts.*

3. To curve back.

It would be tried how the voice will be carried in an horn, which is a line arched; or in a trumpet, which is a line retorted; or in some pipe that were sinuous. *Bacon.*

RETORT. *n. f.* [retorte, Fr. retortum, Lat.]

1. A censure or incivility returned.

I said his beard was not cut well, he was in the mind it was: this is called the retort courteous. *Shakspeare.*

2. A chymical glass vessel with a bent neck to which the receiver is fitted.

Recent urine distilled yields a limpid water; and what remains at the bottom of the retort, is not acid nor alkaline. *Arb.*

RETORTER. *n. f.* [from retort.] One that retorts.

RETORTION. *n. f.* [from retort.] The act of retorting.

To RETORT. *v. a.* [re and tort, Lat.] To tort back.

To tort and retort the ball incessant flies. *Pope's Odyssey.*

To RETORT. *v. a.* [retortus, Fr.] To improve by new touches.

He furnished me with all the passages in Aristotle and Horace, used to explain the art of poetry by painting; which, if ever I retort this essay, shall be inserted. *Dryden.*

Lintot, dull rogue! will think your price too much:  
"Not, Sir, if you revise it and retort." *Pope.*

To RETRAC. *v. a.* [retracere, Fr.] To trace back.

Then if the line of Turnus you retrace,  
He springs from Inachus of Argive race. *Dryden.*

To RETRACT. *v. a.* [retractus, Lat. retractus, Fr.]

1. To recall; to recant.

Were I alone to pass the difficulties,  
Paris should ne'er retract what he hath done,  
Nor faint in the pursuit. *Shakspeare. Troilus and Cressida.*

Although they retain the word mandrake in the text, they in effect retract it in the margin. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

If his subtilties could have satisfied me, I would as freely have retraced this charge of idolatry, as I ever made it. *Still.*

She will, and she will not, the grants, denies,  
Consents, retracts, advances, and then flies. *Granville.*

2. To take back; to resume.

A great part of that time, which the inhabitants of the former earth had to spare, and whereof they made so ill use, was employed in making provisions for bread; and the excess

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of fertility, which contributed so much to their miscarriages, was retracted and cut off. *Woodward's Natural History.*

RETRACTATION. *n. f.* [retractation, Fr. retractatio, Lat.] Recantation; change of opinion.

These words are David's retractation, or laying down of a bloody and revengeful resolution. *South's Sermons.*

RETRACTION. *n. f.* [from retract.]

1. Act of withdrawing something advanced.

They make bold with the deity, when they make him do and undo, go forward and backwards by such countermarches and retractions, as we do not repute to the Almighty. *Woodward.*

2. Recantation; declaration of change of opinion.

There came into her head certain verses, which if she had had present commodity, she would have adjointed as a retraction to the other. *Sidney, b. ii.*

3. Act of withdrawing a claim.

Other men's insatiable desire of revenge hath wholly beguiled both church and state, of the benefit of all my either retractions or concessions. *King Charles.*

RETRACT. *n. f.* [Spenser. *retraitte*, Fr.]

1. Retreat. Obsolete.

The earl of Lincoln, deceived of the country's concourse unto him, and seeing the business past retreat, resolved to make on where the king was, and give him battle. *Bacon.*

2. [Retrait, Fr. *ritratto*, Italian.] A call of the countenance; Obsolete.

Upon her eyelids many graces sat,  
Under the shadow of her even brows,  
Working bellgards and amorous retraits,  
And every one her with a grace endows. *Fairy Queen.*

RETRACT. *n. f.* [retraitte, Fr.]

1. Place of privacy; retirement.

He built his son a house of pleasure, and spared no cost to make a delicious retreat. *L'Estrange.*

2. Place of security.

This place our dungeon, not our safe retreat,  
Beyond his potent arm.  
That pleasing shade they sought, a soft retreat  
From sudden April showers, a shelter from the heat. *Dry.*

There is no such way to give defence to absurd doctrines, as to guard them round with legions of obscure and undefined words; which yet make these retreats more like the dens of robbers, than the fortresses of fair warriors. *Locke.*

3. Act of retiring before a superior force.

Honourable retreats are no ways inferior to brave charges; as having less of fortune, more of discipline, and as much of valour. *Bacon.*

To RETREAT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To go to a private abode.

Others more mild  
Retreated in a silent valley, sing  
Their own heroic deeds. *Milton.*

2. To take shelter; to go to a place of security.

3. To retire from a superior enemy.

4. To go out of the former place.

The rapid currents drive  
Towards the retreating sea their furious tide. *Milton.*

My subject does not oblige me to look after the waters, or point forth the place whereunto it is now retreated. *Woodward.*

Having taken her by the hand, he retreated with his eye fixed upon her. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

RETRACTED. *part. adj.* [from retreat.] Retired; gone to privacy.

To RETRENCH. *v. a.* [retrancher, Fr.]

1. To cut off; to pare away.

The pruner's hand must quench  
Thy heat, and thy exuberant parts retrench. *Denham.*

Nothing can be added to the wit of Ovid's Metamorphoses; but many things ought to have been retrenched. *Dryden.*

We ought to retrench those superfluous expences to qualify ourselves for the exercise of charity. *Atterbury.*

2. To confine. Improper.

In some reigns, they are for a power and obedience that is unlimited; and in others, are for retrenching within the narrowest bounds, the authority of the princes, and the allegiance of the subject. *Addison's Freeholder, N° 6.*

To RETRENCH. *v. n.* To live with less magnificence or expence.

Can I retrench? yes mighty well  
Shrink back to my paternal cell,  
A little house, with trees a-row,  
And like its master, very low. *Pope's Epist. of Horace.*

RETRENCHMENT. *n. f.* [retranchement, Fr. from retranch.] The act of lopping away.

I had studied Virgil's design, his judicious management of the figures, the sober retrenchments of his sense, which always leaves somewhat to gratify our imagination, on which it may enlarge at pleasure. *Dryden's Dedication to Virgil.*

The want of vowels in our language has been the general complaint of our politest authors, who nevertheless have made these retrenchments, and consequently encreased our former scarcity. *Addison.*

I would rather be an advocate for the retrenchment, than the encrease of this charity. *Atterbury.*

To RETRIBUTE.



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**TO RETRIBUTE.** *v. a.* [*retribuo*, Lat. *retribuere*, Fr.] To pay back; to make repayment of.

Both the will and power to serve him are his upon so many scores, that we are unable to *retribute*, unless we do restore; and all the duties we can pay our maker are less properly requitals than restitutions. *Boyle.*

In the state of nature, a man comes by no arbitrary power to use a criminal, but only to *retribute* to him, so far as calm reason and conscience dictate, what is proportionate to his transgression. *Locke.*

**RETRIBUTION.** *n. f.* [*retribution*, Fr. from *retribuo*.] Repayment; return accommodated to the action.

The king thought he had not remunerated his people sufficiently with good laws, which evermore was his *retribution* for treasure. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

All who have their reward on earth, the fruits Of painful superstition, and blind zeal, Nought seeking but the praise of men, here find Fit *retribution*, empty as their deeds. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

In good offices and due *retributions*, we may not be pinching and niggardly: it argues an ignoble mind, where we have wronged to higgel and dodge in the amends. *Hall.*

There is no nation, though plunged into never such gross idolatry, but has some awful sense of a deity, and a persuasion of a state of *retribution* to men after this life. *South.*

It is a strong argument for a state of *retribution* hereafter, that in this world virtuous persons are very often unfortunate, and vicious persons prosperous. *Addison's Spectator.*

**RETRIBUTORY.** *adj.* [from *retribuo*.] Repaying; making *retributive*.

Something strangely *retributive* is working. *Clarissa.*

**RETRIEVABLE.** *adj.* [from *retrievo*.] That may be retrieved.

**TO RETRIEVE.** *v. a.* [*retrouer*, Fr.]

1. To recover; to restore.

By this conduct we may *retrieve* the publick credit of religion, reform the example of the age, and lessen the danger we complain of. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. To repair.

O reason! once again to thee I call; Accept my sorrow, and *retrieve* my fall. *Prior.*

3. To regain.

With late repentance now they should *retrieve* Stept in so far, that should I wade no more, *Dryden.*

The bodies they forsook, and wish to live, Philomela's liberty *retriev'd*, *Philips.*

4. To recall; to bring back.

If one, like the old Latin poets, came among them, it would be a means to *retrieve* them from their cold trivial conceits, to an imitation of their predecessors. *Berkley to Pope.*

**RETROCESSION.** *n. f.* [*retrocessionem*, Lat.] The act of going back.

**RETROCOPIATION.** *n. f.* [*retro and copulation*.] Post-copition.

From the nature of this position, there ensueth a necessity of *retrocooperation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**RETROGRADATION.** *n. f.* [*retrogradation*, Fr. from *retrograde*.] The act of going backward.

As for the revolutions, stations, and *retrogradations* of the planets, observed constantly in most certain periods of time, sufficiently demonstrates, that their motions are governed by counsel. *Ray on the Creation.*

**RETROGRADE.** *adj.* [*retrograde*, Fr. *retro* and *gradior*, Lat.]

1. Going backward.

Princes, if they use ambitious men, should handle it so, as they be still progressive, and not *retrograde*. *Bacon.*

2. Contrary; opposite.

Your intent In going back to school to Wittenberg, It is most *retrograde* to our desire. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

3. In astronomy, planets are *retrograde*, when by their proper motion in the zodiac, they move backward, and contrary to the succession of the signs; as from the second degree of Aries to the first: but this retrogradation is only apparent and occasioned by the observer's eye being placed on the earth; for to an eye at the sun, the planet will appear always direct, and never either stationary or *retrograde*. *Harris.*

Their wand'ring course, now high, now low, then hid, Progressive, *retrograde*, or standing still, *Shakespeare's Paradise Lost.*

In fix thou see'st, Two geomantick figures were display'd; One when direct, and one when *retrograde*. *Dryden.*

**TO RETROGRADE.** *v. n.* [*retrograder*, Fr. *retro* and *gradior*, Lat.] To go backward.

The race and period of all things here is to turn things more pneumatical and rare, and not to *retrograde* from pneumatical to that which is dense. *Bacon.*

**RETROGRESSION.** *n. f.* [*retro and gressus*, Lat.] The act of going backwards.

The account, established upon the rise and descent of the stars, can be no reasonable rule unto distant nations; and by reason of their *retrogression*, but temporary unto any one. *Dry.*

**RETROMINGENCY.** *n. f.* [*retro and mingens*, Lat.] The quality of staling backwards.

The last foundation was *retromingency*, or pissing backwards; for men observing both sexes to urine backwards, or

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averily between their legs, they might conceive there were feminine parts in both. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**RETROMINGENT.** *adj.* [*retro and mingens*, Lat.] Staling backward.

By reason of the backward position of the feminine parts of quadrupeds, they can hardly admit the substitution of masculine generations, except it be in *retromingents*. *Brown.*

**RETROSPECT.** *n. f.* [*retro and specto*, Lat.] Look thrown upon things behind or things past.

As you arraign his majesty by *retrospect*, so you condemn his government by second sight. *Addison's Freeholder.*

**RETROSPECTION.** *n. f.* [from *retrospect*.] Act or faculty of looking backwards.

Canst thou take delight in viewing This poor life's approaching ruin, When thy *retrospection* vast Sees the glorious ages past? Happy nation were we blind, Or had only eyes behind. *Swift.*

**RETROSPECTIVE.** *adj.* [from *retrospect*.] Looking backwards, In vain the grave, with *retrospective* eye, Would from the apparent what conclude the why. *Pope.*

**TO RETURN.** *v. a.* [*retundo*, Lat.] To blunt; to turn.

Covered with skin and hair keeps it warm, being naturally a very cold part, and also to quench and dissipate the force of any stroke that shall be dealt it, and *retund* the edge of any weapon. *Ray on the Creation.*

**TO RETURN.** *v. n.* [*retourner*, Fr.]

1. To come to the same place.

Return, my son David, for I will do thee no harm. *1 Sam.*

Who'st rolleth a stone, it will *return* upon him. *Prov. xxvi.*

Go, *return* on thy way to the wilderness. *1 Kings xix. 15.*

2. To come back to the same state.

The waters *returned* from off the earth continually. *Gen.*

Judgment shall *return* unto righteousness. *Psal. xciv. 15.*

In *returning* and rest shall ye be saved. *Isaiah xxx. 15.*

On their embattel'd ranks the waves *return*. *Milton.*

If they *returned* out of bondage, it must be into a state of freedom. *Locke.*

3. To go back.

I am in blood Stept in so far, that should I wade no more, *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Returning were as tedious as go o'er, Hezekiah sent to the king of Assyria, saying, I have offended, *return* from me. *2 Kings xviii. 14.*

4. To make answer.

The thing of courage, As rous'd with rage, with rage doth sympathize; And with an accent tun'd in self fame key, *Shakespeare's Troil. and Cressida.*

He said; and thus the queen of heaven *return'd*; Must I, oh Jove in bloody wars contend! *Pope.*

5. To come back; to come again; to revisit.

Thou to mankind Be good, and friendly still, and oft *return*. *Milton.*

6. After a periodical revolution, to begin the same again.

With the year Seasons *return*, but not to me *returns*. *Milton.*

7. To retort; to recriminate.

If you are a malicious reader, you *return* upon me, that I affect to be thought more impartial than I am. *Dryden.*

**TO RETURN.** *v. a.*

1. To repay; to give in requital.

Return him a trespass offering. *1 Sam. vi. 3.*

Thy Lord shall *return* thy wickedness upon thine own head. *1 Kings ii. 44.*

2. To give back.

What peace can we *return*, But to our power, hostility, and hate. *Milton.*

3. To send back.

What counsel give ye to *return* answer to this people. *2 Chr.*

4. To give account of.

But God hath set before us, to *return* thee Home to thy country and his sacred house. *Milton's Agon.*

5. To transmute.

Instead of a ship, he should levy money, and *return* the same to the treasurer for his majesty's use. *Clarendon.*

**RETRURN.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of coming back to the same place.

The king of France so suddenly gone back! Something since his coming forth is thought of, That his *return* was now most necessary. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

2. Retrogression.

Takes little journeys, and makes quick *return*. *Dryden.*

3. Act

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3. Act of coming back to the same state.

At the *return* of the year, the king of Syria will come up. *1 Kings xx. 22.*

4. Revolution; vicissitude.

Weapons hardly fall under rule; yet even they have *returns* and vicissitudes; for ordnance was known in the city of the Oxidracres in India, and is what the Macedonians called thunder and lightning. *Bacon's Essays.*

5. Repayment of money laid out in commodities for sale.

As for any merchandize you have bought, ye shall have your *return* in merchandize or gold. *Bacon.*

As to roots accelerated in their ripening, there is the high price that those things bear, and the swiftness of their *returns*; for, in some grounds, a radish comes in a month, that in others will not come in two, and so make double *returns*. *Bacon.*

6. Profit; advantage.

The fruit, from many days of recreation, is very little; but from these few hours we spend in prayer, the *return* is great. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

7. Remittance; payment from a distant place.

Within three months, I do expect *return* Of thrice three times the value of this bond. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

8. Repayment; retribution; requital.

You made my liberty your late request, Is no *return* due from a grateful breast? I grow impatient, 'till I find some way, Great offices, with greater to repay. *Dryden.*

Since there are some of the *returns* which we made to God after obtaining our successes, can we reasonably presume, that we are in the favour of God? *Atterbury.*

Nothing better becomes a person in a publick character, than such a publick spirit; nor is there any thing likely to procure him larger *returns* of esteem. *Atterbury.*

*Returns*, like thees, our mistress bids us make, When from a foreign prince a gift her Britons take. *Prior.*

Ungrateful lord! Would'st thou invade my life, as a *return* For proffer'd love? *Rowe.*

9. Act of restoring or giving back; restitution.

The other ground of God's sole property in any thing, is the gift, or rather the *return* of it made by man to God. *South.*

10. Relapse.

This is breaking into a constitution to serve a present expedient; the remedy of an empiric, to stifle the present pain, but with certain prospect of sudden *returns*. *Swift.*

11. [Return, Fr.]

Either of the adjoining sides of the front of an house, or ground-plot, is called a *return* side. *Mason's Mech. Exerc.*

Both these sides are not only *returns*, but parts of the front, and a flately tower in the midst of the front. *Bacon.*

**RETURNABLE.** *adj.* Allowed to be reported back. A law term.

It may be decided in that court, where the verdict is *returnable*. *Hale.*

He shall have an attachment against the sheriff, directed to the coroner, and *returnable* into the king's bench. *Ayliffe.*

**RETURNER.** *n. f.* [from *return*.] One who pays or remits money.

The chapmen, that give highest for this, can make most profit by it, and those are the *returners* of our money. *Locke.*

**REVE.** *n. f.* The bailliff of a franchise or manour.

The *reve*, the miller, and the micing lady priores speak in character. *Dryden.*

**TO REVEAL.** *v. a.* [*revelo*, Lat. *revellere*, Fr.]

1. To show; to discover; to lay open; to disclose a secret.

Be ashamed: speaking again that which thou hast heard, and *revealing* of secrets. *Ecclesi. xli. 23.*

I will cure them, and *reveal* unto them the abundance of peace. *Jer. xxxiii. 6.*

Light was the wound, the prince's care unknown, She might not, would not yet *reveal* her own. *Waller.*

The answer to one who asked what time was, *si non regas intellige*; that is, the more I think of time, the less I understand it; might persuade one, that time, which *reveals* all other things, is itself not to be discovered. *Locke.*

2. To impart from heaven.

The sufferings of this life are not to be compared with the glory which shall be *revealed* in us. *Romans viii. 18.*

**REVEALER.** *n. f.* [from *reveal*.]

1. Discoverer; one that shows or makes known.

The habit of faith in divinity is an argument of things unseen, as a stable assent unto things invident, upon authority of the divine *revealer*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The lives of the *revealers* may be justly set over against the revelation, to find whether they agree. *Atterbury.*

2. One that discovers to view.

He brought a taper; the *revealer* light Expos'd both crime and criminal to sight. *Dryden.*

**TO REVEL.** *v. n.* [Skinner derives it from *reveller*, Fr. to awake; Mr. Lye from *ravelen*, Dutch, to rove loosely about, which is much countenanced by the old phrase, *revell-rout*.]

1. To feast with loose and clamorous merriment.

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My honey love, Will we return unto thy father's house, And *revel* it as bravely as the best. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

We'll keep no great ado—a friend or two. Tybalt being slain so late, It may be thought we held him carelessly, Being our kinsman, if we *revel* much. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

Antony, that *revels* long o' nights, Is up. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

We shall have *revelling* to-night; I will assume thy part in some disguise. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

He can report you more odd tales Of our outlaw Robin Hood, That *revell'd* here in Sherwood, Though he ne'er shot in his bow. *Benj. Johnson.*

Were the doctrine new, That the earth mov'd, this day would make it true; For every part to dance and *revel* goes, They tread the air, and fall not where they rose. *Dante.*

Whene'er I *revell'd* in the women's bow's; For first I fought her but at looser hours: The apples she had gather'd smelt most sweet. *Prior.*

**REVEL.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A feast with loose and noisy jollity.

Let them pinch th' unclean knights, And ask him, why, that hour of fairy *revel*, In their so sacred paths he dares to tread? *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

They could do no less but, under your fair conduct, Crave leave to view these ladies, and intreat An hour of *revells* with them. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

**TO REVEL.** *v. a.* [*revellus*, Lat.] To retract; to draw back.

Those, who miscarry, escape by their flood, *revelling* the humours from their lungs. *Harvey.*

**REVEL-ROUT.** *n. f.* A mob; an unlawful assembly of a rabble.

For this his minion, the *revel rout* is done: —I have been told, that you Are frequent in your visitation to her. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

**REVELATION.** *n. f.* [from *revelatio*, Fr.] Discovery; communication; communication of sacred and mysterious truths by a teacher from heaven.

When the divine *revelations* were committed to writing, the Jews were such scrupulous reverers of them, that they numbered even the letters of the Old Testament. *D. of Pte.*

As the gospel appears in respect of the law to be a clearer *revelation* of the mystical part, so it is a far more benign dispensation of the practical part. *Sprat.*

**REVELLER.** *n. f.* [from *revel*.] One who feasts with noisy jollity.

Fairies black, grey, green and white, You moonshine *revellers* attend your office. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

Unwelcome *revellers*, whose lawless joy Pains the sage ear, and hurts the sober eye. *Pope.*

**REVELRY.** *n. f.* [from *revel*.] Loose jollity; festive mirth.

Forget this new-fall'n dignity, And fall into our rustick *revellry*. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

There let Hymen oft appear In saffron robe with taper clear, And pomp, and feast, and *revellry*, With mask and antic pageantry. *Milton.*

**TO REVENGE.** *v. a.* [*revenger*, *revancher*, Fr.]

1. To return an injury.

2. To vindicate by punishment of an enemy.

If our hard fortune no compassion draws, The gods are just, and will *revenger* our cause. *Dryden.*

3. To wreak one's wrongs on him that inflicted them. With the reciprocal pronoun.

Come, Antony and young Octavius, *Revenge yourselves* alone on Cassius. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

It is a quarrel most unnatural, To be *reveng'd* on him that loveth thee. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*

Northumberland slew thy father; And thine, lord Clifford; and you vow'd *revenger*: If I be not, heav'n's be *reveng'd* on me! *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Edom hath *revenged himself* upon Judah. *Ezek. xxv. 12.*

O Lord, visit me, and *revenger* me of my persecutors. *Jer.*

Who shall come to stand against thee, to be *revenged* for the unrighteous men? *Wisdom xii. 12.*

Your fury of a wife, Not yet content to be *reveng'd* on you, Th' agents of your passion will pursue. *Dryden.*

**REVENGE.** *n. f.* [*revenger*, *revanche*, Fr.] Return of an injury.

*Revenge* burn in them: for their dear causes Would, to the bleeding and the grim alarm, Excite the mortified man. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

May we, with the witness of a good conscience, pursue him with further *revenge*. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*



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What will not ambition and revenge descend to. *Milton.*  
 The satyr in a rage  
 Forgets his business is to laugh and bite,  
 And will of death and dire revenges write. *Dryden.*  
 Draco, the Athenian lawgiver, granted an impunity to any  
 person that took revenge upon an adulterer. *Broom.*  
**REVENGEFUL.** *adj.* [from *revenge*.] Vindictive; full of re-  
 venge; full of vengeance.  
 May my hands  
 Never brandish more revengeful steel  
 Over the glittering helmet of my foe. *Shakep. Rich. II.*  
 If thy revengeful heart cannot forgive,  
 Lo! here I lend thee this sharp-pointed sword,  
 Which hide in this true breast. *Shakep. Richard III.*  
 Into my borders now Jarbas falls,  
 And my revengeful brother scales the walls. *Denham.*  
 Repenting England, this revengeful day,  
 To Philip's manes did an off'ring bring. *Dryden.*  
**REVENGEFULLY.** *adv.* [from *revengeful*.] Vindictively.  
 He smil'd revengefully, and leap'd  
 Upon the floor; thence gazing at the skies,  
 His eye-balls fiery red, and glowing vengeance;  
 Gods I accuse you not. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*  
**REVENGER.** *n. f.* [from *revenger*.]  
 1. One who revenges; one who wreaks his own or another's  
 injuries.  
 May be, that better reason will assuage  
 The rash revenger's heat; words, well dispos'd,  
 Have secret power to appease enflamed rage. *Fairy Queen.*  
 I do not know,  
 Wherefore my father should revengers want,  
 Having a son and friends. *Shakep. Ant. and Cleop.*  
 So shall the great revenger ruin  
 Him and his issue, by a dreadful fate. *Sandys's Paraphrase.*  
 Morocco's monarch  
 Had come in person, to have seen and known  
 The injur'd world's revenger and his own. *Waller.*  
 2. One who punishes crimes.  
 What government can be imagined, without judicial pro-  
 ceedings? and what methods of judicature, without a reli-  
 gious oath, which supposes an omniscient being, as conscious  
 to its falsehood or truth, and a revenger of perjury. *Bentley.*  
**REVENGEMENT.** *n. f.* [from *revenger*.] Vengeance; return of  
 an injury.  
 It may dwell  
 In her son's flesh to mind revengement,  
 And be for all chaste dames an endless monument. *F. Q.*  
 By the pericote of the same verse, vagabond is understood  
 for such a one as travelleth in fear of revengement. *Raleigh.*  
**REVENGINGLY.** *adv.* [from *revenging*.] With vengeance;  
 vindictively.  
 I've belov'd a lady,  
 The prince of this country; and the air on't  
 Revengingly enfeebles me. *Shakep. Cymbeline.*  
**REVENUE.** *n. f.* [from *revenue*, Fr. Its accent is uncertain.] In-  
 come; annual profits received from lands or other funds.  
 They privily lend over unto them the revenues, wherewith  
 they are there maintained. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*  
 She bears a duke's revenues on her back,  
 And in her heart scorns our poverty. *Shakep. Hen. VI.*  
 Only I retain  
 The name and all th' addition to a king;  
 The sway, revenue, beloved sons, be yours. *Shakep.*  
 Many offices are of so small revenue, as not to furnish  
 a man with what is sufficient for the support of his life. *Temple.*  
 If the woman could have been contented with golden eggs,  
 she might have kept that revenue on still. *LeStrange.*  
 His vassals easy, and the owner blest,  
 They pay a trifle, and enjoy the rest:  
 Not for a nation's revenues are paid;  
 The servant's faults are on the master laid. *Swift.*  
**TO REVERB.** *v. a.* [from *reverberare*, Lat.] To strike against; to  
 reverberate. Not in use.  
 Reserve thy state, with better judgment check  
 This hideous rashness;  
 The youngest daughter does not love thee least;  
 Nor are those empty hearted, whose loud sound  
 Reverts no hollowness. *Shakep. King Lear.*  
**REVERBERANT.** *adj.* [from *reverberans*, Lat.] Refounding; beat-  
 ing back. The reading in the following passage should be, I  
 think, *reverberant*.  
 Hollow your name to the reverberate hills,  
 And make the babbling gossip of the air  
 Cry out, Olivia! *Shakep. Twelfth Night.*  
**TO REVERBERATE.** *v. a.* [from *reverberare*, Lat. *reverberare*, Fr.]  
 1. To beat back.  
 Start  
 An echo with the clamour of thy drum,  
 And ev'n at hand a drum is ready brad'd,  
 That shall reverberate all as well as thine. *Shakep. K. John.*  
 Nor doth he know them for aught,  
 Till he behold them formed in th' applause  
 Where they're extended; which, like an arch, reverberates  
 The sound again. *Shakep.*

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As the sight of the eye is like a glass, so is the ear a  
 sonorous cave, with a hard bone, to stop and reverberate the  
 sound.  
 As we, to improve the nobler kinds of fruits, are at the ex-  
 pence of walls to receive and reverberate the faint rays of the  
 sun, so we, by the help of a good soil, equal the production  
 of warmer countries. *Swift.*  
 2. To beat in an intense furnace, where the flame is reverber-  
 ated upon the matter to be melted or cleaned.  
 Crocus martis, that is steel, corroded with vinegar or sul-  
 phur, and after reverberated with fire, the loadstone will not  
 attract. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
**TO REVERBERATE.** *v. n.*  
 1. To be driven back; to bound back.  
 The rays of royal majesty reverberated so strongly upon  
 Villorio, that they dispelled all clouds. *Hawth.*  
 2. To rebound.  
**REVERBERATION.** *n. f.* [from *reverberation*, Fr. from *reverberare*.]  
 The act of beating or driving back.  
 To the reflection of visible, small glassic surface; but to  
 the reverberation of audibles, are required greater spaces. *Bacon.*  
 The first repetitions follow very thick; for two parallel  
 walls beat the sound back on each other, like the several re-  
 verberations of the same image from two opposite looking-  
 glasses. *Addison.*  
**REVERBERATORY.** *adj.* [from *reverberatoire*, Fr.] Returning;  
 beating back.  
 Good lime may be made of all kinds of slints, but they are  
 hard to burn, except in a reverberatory kiln. *Mason.*  
**TO REVERE.** *v. a.* [from *revere*, Fr. *revere*, Lat.] To revere-  
 nce; to honour; to venerate; to regard with awe.  
 An emperor often stamp'd on his coins the face or orna-  
 ments of his colleges, and we may suppose Lucius Verus  
 would omit no opportunity of doing honour to Marcus  
 Aurelius, whom he rather revere'd as his father, than treated  
 as his partner in the empire. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*  
 Love shall again reverse your pow'r;  
 And rise a swan, or fall a show'r. *Prior.*  
 Taught 'em how civility made pow'r rever'd,  
 And that the prince below'd was truly fear'd. *Prior.*  
 In my conquest be thy might declar'd,  
 And for thy justice be thy name rever'd. *Prior.*  
**REVERENCE.** *n. f.* [from *reverence*, Fr. *reverentia*, Lat.]  
 1. Veneration; respect; awful regard.  
 God is greatly to be feared in the assembly of the saints;  
 and to be had in reverence of all about him. *Pf. lxxviii. 7.*  
 When quarrels and factions are carried openly, it is a sign  
 the reverence of government is lost. *Bacon's Essays.*  
 Higher of the genial bed,  
 And with mysterious reverence I deem.  
 In your prayers, love reverent postures and the lowly ge-  
 stures of humility, remembering that we speak to God, in our  
 reverence to whom we cannot exceed. *Taylor.*  
 A poet cannot have too great a reverence for readers. *Dryd.*  
 The fear, acceptable to God, is a filial fear; an awful re-  
 verence of the divine nature, proceeding from a just esteem of  
 his perfections, which produces in us an inclination to his  
 service, and an unwillingness to offend him. *Rogers.*  
 2. Act of obedience; bow; courtesy.  
 Now lies he there,  
 And none so poor to do him reverence. *Shakep. Jul. Cæs.*  
 Mordecai bowed not, nor did him reverence. *Ezra. iii. 2.*  
 He led her easily forth,  
 Where Godfrey sat among his lords and peers,  
 She reverence did, then blush'd as one dismay'd. *Fairfax.*  
 Had not men the hoary heads rever'd,  
 Or boys paid reverence, when a man appear'd,  
 Both must have dy'd. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
 Uplifts the bedlam,  
 And reverence made, accosted thus the queen. *Dryden.*  
 The monarch  
 Commands into the court the beauteous Emily:  
 So call'd, the same; the senate rose and paid  
 Becoming reverence to the royal maid. *Dryden.*  
 3. Title of the clergy.  
 Many now in health  
 Shall drop their blood, in approbation  
 Of what your reverence shall incite us to. *Shakep. Hen. V.*  
 4. Poetical title of a father.  
 O my dear father! let this kiss  
 Repair those violent harms, that my two sisters  
 Have in thy reverence made. *Shakep. King Lear.*  
**TO REVERENCE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard with re-  
 verence; to regard with awful respect.  
 Those that I reverence, those I fear, the wife;  
 At fools I laugh, not fear them. *Shakep. Cymbeline.*  
 While they pervert pure nature's healthful rules  
 To loathsome sickness, worthily since they  
 God's image did not reverence in themselves. *Milton.*  
 He flew Action, but despoil'd him not;  
 Nor in his hate the funeral rites forgot;  
 Arm'd as he was, he sent him whole below,  
 And reverence'd thus the manes of his foe. *Dryden.*

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As his goodness will forbid us to dread him as slaves, so his  
 majesty will command us to reverence him as sons. *Rogers.*  
**REVERENCE.** *n. f.* [from *reverencia*.] One who regards with  
 reverence.  
 The Athenians quite sunk in their affairs, had little com-  
 merce with the rest of Greece, and were become great re-  
 verencers of crowned heads. *Swift.*  
**REVEREND.** *adj.* [from *reverendus*, Lat.]  
 1. Venerable; deserving reverence; expecting respect by his  
 appearance.  
 Let his lack of years be no impediment, to let him lack a  
 reverend estimation. *Shakep. Merchant of Venice.*  
 Revere and gracious senators. *Shakep.*  
 Onias, who had been high priest, reverend in conversation,  
 and gentle in condition, prayed for the Jews. *2 Mac. xv. 12.*  
 Reverend old man! lo here confest he stands. *Pope.*  
 2. The honorary epithet of the clergy. We title a clergyman,  
 reverend; a bishop, right reverend; an archbishop, most re-  
 verend.  
 A reverend fire among them came,  
 Who preach'd conversion and repentance. *Milton.*  
**REVERENT.** *adj.* [from *reverens*, Lat.] Humble; expressing sub-  
 mission; testifying veneration.  
 They forthwith to the place  
 Repairing where he judg'd them, prostrate fell  
 Before him reverent. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
 Meet then the senior, far renown'd for sense,  
 With reverent awe, but decent confidence. *Pope.*  
**REVERENTIAL.** *adj.* [from *reverentia*, Fr. from *reverent*.] Ex-  
 pressing reverence; proceeding from awe and veneration.  
 That oaths made in reverential fear  
 Of love and his wrath may any foilwear. *Donne.*  
 The least degree of contempt weakens religion; it properly  
 confiding in a reverential esteem of things sacred. *South.*  
 The reason of the institution being forgot, the after-ages  
 perverted it, supposing only a reverential gratitude paid to the  
 earth as the common parent. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*  
 All look up, with reverential awe,  
 At crimes that scape, or triumph o'er the law. *Pope.*  
**REVERENTIALLY.** *adv.* [from *reverential*.] With show of  
 reverence.  
 The Jews, reverentially declining the situation of their  
 temple, place their beds from North to South. *Brown.*  
**REVERENTLY.** *adv.* [from *reverent*.] Respectfully; with  
 awe; with reverence.  
 Chide him for faults, and do it reverently. *Shakep.*  
 To nearest ports their shattered ships repair,  
 Where by our dreadful cannon they lay aw'd;  
 So reverently men quit th' open air,  
 When thunder speaks th' angry gods abroad. *Dryden.*  
 Then down with all thy boisterous volumes, down;  
 Only relieve the faced one:  
 Low, reverently low,  
 Make thy stubborn knowledge bow:  
 To look to heav'n be blind to all below. *Prior.*  
**REVERER.** *n. f.* [from *revere*.] One who venerates; one who  
 reveres.  
 When the divine revelations were committed to writing,  
 the Jews were such scrupulous reverers of them, that it was the  
 business of the Majorites, to number not only the sections  
 and lines, but even the words and letters of the Old Testa-  
 ment. *Government of the Tongue.*  
**REVERSAL.** *n. f.* [from *reversus*.] Change of sentence.  
 The king, in the reversal of the attainders of his partakers,  
 had his will. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
**TO REVERSE.** *v. a.* [from *reversus*, Lat.]  
 1. To turn upside down.  
 A pyramid reversed may stand upon his point, if balanced  
 by admirable skill. *Temple's Miscellanies.*  
 2. To overturn; to subvert.  
 These now controul a wretched people's fate,  
 These can divide, and these reverse the state. *Pope.*  
 3. To turn back.  
 Michael's sword stay'd not;  
 But with swift wheel reverse, deep entering shar'd  
 Satan's right side. *Milton.*  
 4. To contradict; to repeal.  
 Better it was in the eye of his understanding, that some-  
 time an erroneous sentence definitive should prevail, till the  
 same authority, perceiving such oversight, might afterwards  
 correct or reverse it, than that they had forfeited their liberties;  
 and albeit they made great moans, yet could they not pro-  
 cure this sentence to be reversed. *Hayward.*  
 Death, his doom which I  
 To mitigate thus plead, not to reverse,  
 To better life shall yield him. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
 Though grace may have reversed the condemning sentence,  
 and sealed the sinner's pardon before God, yet it may have  
 left no transcript of that pardon in the sinner's breast. *South.*  
 Those seem to do best, who, taking useful hints from  
 facts, carry them in their minds to be judged of, by what

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they shall find in history to confirm or reverse these imperfect  
 observations. *Locke.*  
 5. To turn to the contrary.  
 These plain characters we rarely find,  
 Though strong the bent, yet quick the turns of mind;  
 Or puzzling contraries confound the whole,  
 Or affectations quite reverse the soul. *Pope.*  
 6. To put each in the place of the other.  
 With what tyranny custom governs men; it makes that  
 reputable in one age, which was a vice in another, and re-  
 verses even the distinctions of good and evil. *Rogers.*  
 7. To recall; to renew. Obsolete.  
 Well knowing true all he did rehearse,  
 And to his fresh remembrance did reverse  
 The ugly view of his deformed crimes. *Fairy Queen.*  
**TO REVERSE.** *v. n.* [from *reversus*, Lat.] To return. *Spens.*  
**REVERSE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
 1. Change; vicissitude.  
 The strange reverse of fate you see;  
 I pity you, now you may pity me. *Dryden's Aurengz.*  
 By a strange reverse of things, Justinian's law, which for  
 many ages was neglected, does now obtain, and the Theo-  
 dofian code is in a manner antiquated. *Baker.*  
 2. A contrary; an opposite.  
 Count Tariff appeared the reverse of Goodman sack. *Add.*  
 The performances, to which God has annexed the promises  
 of eternity, are just the reverse of all the pursuits of sense. *Rog.*  
 3. [Reverse, Fr.] The side of the coin on which the head is  
 not impressed.  
 As the Romans set down the image and inscription of the  
 consul, afterward of the emperor on the one side, so they  
 changed the reverse always upon new events. *Camden.*  
 Our guard upon the royal side;  
 On the reverse our beauty's pride. *Waller.*  
 Several reverses are owned to be the representations of an-  
 tique figures. *Addison on Ancient Medals.*  
**REVERSIBLE.** *adj.* [from *reversibilis*, Fr. from *reverse*.] Capable of  
 being reversed.  
**REVERSION.** *n. f.* [from *reversion*, Fr. from *reverse*.]  
 1. The state of being to be possessed after the death of the pre-  
 sent possessor.  
 As were our England in reversion his,  
 And he our subjects next degree in hope. *Shakep. Rich. II.*  
 A life in reversion is not half so valuable, as that which  
 may at present be entered on. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*  
 2. Succession; right of succession.  
 He was very old, and had out-lived most of his friends;  
 many persons of quality being dead, who had, for recom-  
 pence of services, procured the reversion of his office. *Clarend.*  
 Upon what ground can a man promise himself a future re-  
 pentance, who cannot promise himself a futurity? whose life  
 depends upon his breath, and is so restrained to the present,  
 that it cannot secure to itself the reversion of the very next  
 minute. *South's Sermons.*  
 So many candidates there stand for wit,  
 A place at court is scarce so hard to get;  
 In vain they crowd each other at the door;  
 For e'en reversion is all begg'd before. *Dryden.*  
**REVERSIONARY.** *adj.* [from *reversion*.] To be enjoyed in  
 succession.  
 There are multitudes of reversionary patents and reversionary  
 promises of preferments. *Arbutnot.*  
**TO REVERT.** *v. a.* [from *reverti*, Lat.]  
 1. To change; to turn to the contrary.  
 Wretched her subjects, gloomy fits the queen,  
 Till happy chance revert the cruel scene;  
 And apish folly, with her wild resort  
 Of wit and jest, disturbs the solemn court. *Prior.*  
 2. To reverberate.  
 The stream boils  
 Around the stone, or from the hollow'd bank  
 Reverted plays in undulating flow. *Thomson.*  
**TO REVERT.** *v. n.* [from *reverti*, old Fr.] To return; to fall back.  
 My arrows,  
 Too slightly timber'd for so loud a wind,  
 Would have reverted to my bow again. *Shakep. Hamlet.*  
 If his tenant and patentee shall dispose of his gift without  
 his kingly assent, the lands shall revert to the king. *Bacon.*  
**REVERT.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Return; recurrence. A mu-  
 sical term.  
 Hath not musick her figures the same with rhetoric? what  
 is a revert but her antitrophe? *Peachment of Musick.*  
**REVERTIBLE.** *adj.* [from *reverti*.] Returnable.  
**REVERY.** *n. f.* [from *reversie*, Fr.] Loose musing; irregular thought.  
 Revery is when ideas float in our mind, without any re-  
 flection or regard of the understanding. *Locke.*  
 If the minds of men were laid open, we should see but  
 little difference between that of the wife man and that of the  
 fool; there are infinite reveries and numberless extravagancies  
 pass through both. *Addison.*  
 I am really far gone, as to take pleasure in reveries of  
 this kind. *Pope.*  
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 TO REVERSE.



## REV

To REVE'ST. *v. a.* [*revestir*, *revêtir*, Fr. *revestir*, Lat.]  
1. To clothe again.

Her, natheless,  
Th' enchanter finding fit for his intents,  
Did thus *revest*, and deckt with due habiliments. *Spenser*.  
When thou of life renewest the seeds,  
The withered fields *revest* their cheerful weeds. *Watson*.  
2. To reinvest; to vest again in a possession or office.  
REVE'STIARY. *n. f.* [*revestiaire*, Fr. from *revestir*, Lat.] Place  
where dresses are deposited.

The effectual power of words the Pythagoreans extolled;  
the impious Jews ascribed all miracles to a name, which was  
engraved in the *revestary* of the temple. *Camden's Remains*.  
REVICTION. *n. f.* [*revictum*, Lat.] Return to life.

If the Rabines prophecy succeed, we shall conclude the  
days of the phoenix, not in its own, but in the last and general  
flames, without all hope of *reviction*. *Brown*.

To REVICTUAL. *v. a.* [*re* and *victual*.] To stock with victuals.

It hath been objected, that I put into Ireland, and spent  
much time there, taking care to *revictual* myself and none  
of the rest. *Raleigh's Apology*.

To REVIE'W. *v. a.* [*re* and *view*.]

1. To look back.  
So swift he flies, that his *reviewing* eye  
Has lost the chafers, and his ear the cry. *Denham*.

2. To see again.  
I shall *review* Sicilia; for whose fight  
I have a woman's longing. *Shakefp. Winter's Tale*.

3. To consider over again; to retrace; to reexamine.  
Segrais says, that the *Æneis* is an imperfect work, and that  
death prevented the divine poet from *reviewing* it; and, for  
that reason, he had condemned it to the fire. *Dryden*.

Shall I the long laborious scene *review*,  
And open all the wounds of Greece anew. *Pope*.

4. To survey; to overlook; to examine.  
REVIEW. *n. f.* [*revue*, Fr. from the verb.] Survey; re-  
examination.

We make a general *review* of the whole work, and a ge-  
neral *review* of nature; that, by comparing them, their full  
correspondency may appear. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*.

The works of nature will bear a thousand views and *re-  
views*; the more narrowly we look into them, the more oc-  
casion we shall have to admire. *Asterbury's Sermons*.

To REVILE. *v. a.* [*re* and *vile*.] To reproach; to vilify;  
to treat with contumely.

Asked for their pats by every squib,  
That list at will them to *revile* or snub. *Spenser*.  
I read in looks

Matter against me; and his eye *revil'd*  
Me as his abject object. *Shakefp. Henry VIII*.  
Fear not the reproach of men, neither be afraid of their  
*revilings*. *Isaiah li. 7*.

She still beareth him an invincible hatred, *revileth* him to  
his face, and railteth at him in all companies. *Swift*.

REVILE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Reproach; contumely; ex-  
probation. Not used, but elegant.

I heard thee in the garden, and of thy voice  
Afraid, being naked, hid myself,—to whom  
The gracious judge, without *revile*, reply'd. *Milton*.

REVILER. *n. f.* [from *revile*.] One who reviles; one who  
treats another with contumelious terms.

The bitterest *revilers* are often half-witted people. *G. of T*.  
REVILINGLY. *adv.* [from *revile*.] In an opprobrious manner;  
with contumely.

The love I bear to the civility of expression will not suffer  
me to be *revilingly* broad. *Maine*.

REVISAL. *n. f.* [from *revise*.] Review; reexamination.  
The *revisal* of these letters has been a kind of examination  
of conscience to me; so fairly and faithfully have I set down  
in them the undigested state of the mind. *Pope*.

To REVISE. *v. a.* [*revise*, Lat.] To review; to overlook.

Lintot will think your price too much;  
Not, Sir, if you *revise* it, and retouch. *Pope*.

REVISE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Review; reexamination.  
The author is to be excused, who never, in regard to his  
eyes and other impediments, gives himself the trouble of cor-  
rections and *revises*. *Boyle*.

2. Among printers, a second proof of a sheet corrected.

REVISER. *n. f.* [*reviseur*, Fr. from *revise*.] Examiner; super-  
intendant.

REVISION. *n. f.* [*revision*, Fr. from *revise*.] Review.

To REVISIT. *v. a.* [*revisiter*, Fr. *reviste*, *reviste*, Lat.] To  
visit again.

These I *revisit* safe,  
And feel thy sov'reign vital lamp; but thou  
*Revisit* not these eyes, that rowl in vain,  
To find thy piercing ray, and find no dawn. *Milton*.

Let the pale fire *revisit* Thebes, and bear  
These pleasing orders to the tyrant's ear. *Pope's Statius*.

REVIVAL. *n. f.* [from *revive*.] Recall from a state of lan-  
guour, oblivion, or obscurity.

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To REVIVE. *v. n.* [*revivere*, Fr. *revivre*, Lat.]

1. To return to life.  
The Lord heard Elijah, and the soul of the child came  
unto him again, and he *revived*. *1 Kings xvii. 22*.  
So he dies;

But soon *revives*: death over him no power  
Shall long usurp. *Milton*.

2. To return to vigour or fame; to rise from languour, obli-  
vion, or obscurity.  
I *revive* at this last fight, assur'd that man shall live. *Miln*.

To REVIVE. *v. a.*

1. To bring to life again.  
Spot more delicious, than those gardens feign'd  
Of *reviv'd* Adonis. *Milton*.

2. To raise from languour, insensibility, or oblivion.  
Noise of arms, or view of martial guile,  
Might not *revive* desire of knightly exercise. *Pa. Queen*.

God lighten our eyes, and give us a little *reviving* in our  
bondage. *Ezra ix. 8*.

3. To renew; to recollect; to bring back to the memory.

The memory is the power to *revive* again in our minds  
those ideas, which after imprinting have been laid aside out  
of sight. *Locke*.

The mind has a power in many cases to *revive* perceptions,  
which it has once had. *Locke*.

4. To quicken; to rouse.

I should *revive* the soldiers hearts;  
Because I ever found them as myself. *Shakefp.*

What first *Æneas* in this place beheld,  
*Reviv'd* his courage, and his fear expell'd. *Dryden*.

Old *Egeus* only could *revive* his son.

Who various changes of the world had known. *Dryden*.

REVIVER. *n. f.* [from *revivere*.] That which invigorates or  
revives.

To REVIVIFICATE. *v. a.* [*revivifier*, Fr. *re* and *vivifier*,  
Lat.] To recall to life.

REVIVIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *revivificate*.] The act of re-  
calling to life.

As long as an infant is in the womb of its parent, so long  
are these medicines of *revivification* in preparing. *Spenser*.

REVIVISCENCY. *n. f.* [*reviviscence*, *reviviscencia*, Lat.] Renewal  
of life.

Scripture makes mention of a restitution and *reviviscency* of  
all things at the end of the world. *Burnet*.

REUNION. *n. f.* [*reunion*, Fr. *re* and *union*.] Return to a state  
of juncture, cohesion, or concord.

She, that should all parts to *reunion* bow,  
She that had all magnetick force alone,  
To draw and fasten hundred parts in one. *Donne*.

To REUNITE. *v. a.* [*re* and *unite*.]

1. To join again; to make one whole a second time; to join  
what is divided.

By this match the line of Charles the great  
Was *reunited* to the crown of France. *Shakefp. Henry V*.

2. To reconcile; to make those at variance one.

To REUNITE. *v. n.* To cohere again.

REVOCABLE. *adj.* [*revocable*, Fr. *revoco*, *revocabilis*, Lat.]

1. That may be recalled.

Howsoever you shew bitterness, do not act any thing that  
is not *revocable*. *Bacon's Essays*.

2. That may be repealed.

REVOCABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *revocable*.] The quality of being  
revocable.

To REVOCATE. *v. a.* [*revoco*, Lat.] To recall; to call back.

His successor, by order, nullifies  
Many his patents, and did *revocate*  
And re-assume his liberalities. *Daniel's Civil War*.

REVOCATION. *n. f.* [*revocation*, Fr. *revocatio*, Lat.]

1. Act of recalling.

One, that saw the people bent for the *revocation* of Calvin,  
gave him notice of their affection. *Hobbes*.

2. State of being recalled.

Elitana's king commanded Chenandra to tell him that he  
had received advice of his *revocation*. *Hesiod's Vocal Forest*.

3. Repeal; reversal.

If a grievance be inflicted on a person, he may appeal, it  
is not necessary to pray a *revocation* of such a grievance. *Ayliffe*.

To REVOLVE. *v. a.* [*revolver*, Fr. *revoco*, Lat.]

1. To repeat; to revere.

That society hath before contented, without *revolving* the  
same after. *Hobbes, b. i. f. 10*.

When we abrogate a law as being ill made, the whole  
cause for which it was made still remaining, do we not herein  
*revolve* our very own deed, and upbraid ourselves with folly,  
yea all that were makers of it with oversight and error. *Hobbes*.

What reason is there, but that those grants and privileges  
should be *revoked*, or reduced to the first intention. *Spenser*.

Without my Aurengezeb I cannot live;  
*Revolve* his doom, or cite my sentence give. *Dryden*.

2. To check; to repress.

She strove their hidden rages to *revolve*,  
That at the last suppressing fury mad,  
They 'gan abtain. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

## REV

3. To draw back.

Shame were to *revolve*  
The forward footing for an hidden shade. *Fairy Queen*.

Seas are troubled, when they do *revolve*  
Their flowing waves into themselves again. *Davies*.

REVO'LEMENT. *n. f.* [from *revolve*.] Revocation; repeal;  
recall. Little in use.

Let it be nois'd,  
That through our intercession, this *revokement*  
And pardon comes. *Shakefp. Henry VIII*.

To REVOL'VE. *v. n.* [*revolver*, Fr. *revolute*, Italian.]

1. To fall off from one to another. It denotes something of  
pravity or rebellion.

All will *revolve* from me, and turn to him. *Shakefp.*

Our discontented counties do *revolve*,  
Our people quarrel with obedience. *Shakefp. K. John*.

Jaſon and his company *revolving* from the kingdom. *2 Mac*.

I his people hath a *revolving* and a rebellious heart; they  
are *revolved* and gone. *Jer. v. 53*.

2. To change. Not in use.

You are already love's firm votary,  
And cannot soon *revolve* and change your mind. *Shakefp.*

REVOL'VE. *n. f.* [*revolve*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Desertion; change of sides.

He was greatly strengthened, and the enemy as much en-  
feebled by daily *revolves*. *Raleigh's History of the World*.

If all our levies are made in Scotland or Ireland, may not  
those two parts of the monarchy be too powerful for the rest,  
in case of a *revolt*. *Adams's State of the War*.

2. A revolt; one who changes sides. Not in use.

You ingrate *revolts*,  
You bloody Nero's, ripping up the womb  
Of your dear mother England. *Shakefp. King John*.

3. Gross departure from duty.

Your daughter hath made a gross *revolt*;  
Tying her duty, beauty, wit, and fortunes  
To an extravagant and wheeling stranger. *Shakefp.*

REVOLTED. *part. adj.* [from *revolt*.] Having swerved from duty.

Thou single hast maintain'd  
Against *revolted* multitudes the cause of truth. *Milton*.

REVOLTER. *n. f.* [from *revolt*.] One who changes sides; a  
deserter; a renegade.

Fair honour that thou dost thy God, in trusting  
He will accept thee to defend his cause,  
A murderer, a *revolter*, and a robber. *Milton's Agonistes*.

He was not a *revolter* from the truth, which he had once  
embraced.

Those, who are negligent or *revolters*, shall perish. *Swift*.

To REVOLVE. *v. n.* [*revolve*, Lat.]

1. To roll in a circle; to perform a revolution.

They do not *revolve* about any common center. *Chym.*

If the earth *revolve* thus, each house near the equator must  
move a thousand miles an hour. *Watts's Impr. of the Mind*.

Each *revolving* year,  
The teeming ewes a triple offspring bear. *Pope*.

2. To fall in a regular course of changing possessors; to devolve.

On the desertion of an appeal, the jurisdiction does *revo-  
lute* to the judge a quo. *Ayliffe's Parergon*.

To REVOLVE. *v. a.* [*revolve*, Lat.]

1. To roll any thing round.

Then in the East her turn she shines,  
*Revolve'd* on heav'n's great axis. *Milton*.

2. To consider; to meditate on.

You may *revolve* what tales I told you  
Of courts, of princes, of the tricks of war. *Shakefp.*

REVOLUTION. *n. f.* [*revolution*, Fr. *revolutus*, Lat.]

1. Course of any thing which returns to the point at which it  
began to move.

On their orbs impose  
Such *revolving* revolution, day by day  
Repeated. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii*.

They will be taught by the diurnal *revolution* of the hea-  
vens. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*.

2. Space measured by some revolution.

At certain *revolutions* are they brought,  
And feel by turns the bitter change. *Milton*.

Meteors have no more time allowed them for their mount-  
ing, than the short *revolution* of a day. *Dryden*.

The Persian wept over his army, that within the *revolution*  
of a single age, not a man would be left alive.

3. Change in the state of a government or country. It is used  
among us *révolutions*, for the change produced by the admis-  
sion of king William and queen Mary.

4. Rotation in general; returning motion.

Comes thund'ring back with dreadful *revolution*  
On my defenseless head. *Milton*.

To REVOLUTE. *v. a.* [*revoluto*, Fr. *re* and *voluta*.] To vomit;  
to vomit again.

They might cast it up, and take more vomiting and *revo-  
luting* what they drink. *Hakewill on Providence*.

REVULSION. *n. f.* [*revulsion*, Fr. *revulsus*, Lat.] The act of  
revolving or drawing humours from a remote part of the body.

Derivation differs from *revulsion* only in the measure of the

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distance, and the force of the medicines used; if we draw it  
to some very remote or contrary part, we call it *revulsion*;  
if only to some neighbouring place, and by gentle means,  
we call it derivation. *Wise man of Tannours*.

There is a way of *revulsion* to let blood in an adverse  
part. *Bacon's Natural History*.

I had heard of some strange cures of frenzies, by casual  
applications of fire to the lower parts, which seems reasonable  
enough, by the violent *revulsion* it may make of humours  
from the head. *Temple's Miscellanies*.

To REWARD. *v. a.* [*re* and *award*, to give in return.  
*Stimmer*.]

1. To give in return.

Thou hast *rewarded* me good, whereas I have *rewarded*  
thee evil. *1 Sam. xxiv. 17*.

They *rewarded* me evil for good. *Psalms xxxv. 12*.

2. To repay; to recompense for something good.

To judge th' unfaithful dead, but to *reward*  
His faithful, and receive them into bliss. *Milton*.

The supreme being *rewards* the just, and punishes the un-  
just. *Braune's Notes on the Odyssey*.

REWARD. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Recompense given for good.

*Rewards* and punishments do always presuppose something  
willingly done well or ill; without which respect, though we  
may sometimes receive good, yet then it is only a benefit and  
not a *reward*. *Hooker, b. i. f. 9*.

They have a good *reward* for their labour. *Ecclesi. iv. 9*.

To myself I owe this due regard,  
Not to make love my gift, but my *reward*. *Dryden*.

Men have contented to the immortality of the soul and the  
recompenses of another world, promising to themselves some  
*rewards* of virtue after this life. *Tillotson*.

2. It is sometimes used with a mixture of irony, for punishment  
or recompense of evil.

REWARDABLE. *adj.* [from *reward*.] Worthy of reward.

Men's actions are judged, whether in their own nature *re-  
wardable* or punishable. *Hooker, b. i. f. 9*.

The action that is but indifferent, and without reward, if  
done only upon our own choice, is an act of religion, and  
*rewardable* by God, if done in obedience to our superiors.

Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.

REWARDER. *n. f.* [from *reward*.] One that rewards; one  
that recompenses.

A liberal *rewarder* of his friends. *Shakefp. Rich. III*.

As the supreme Being is the only proper judge of our per-  
fections, so is he the only fit *rewarder* of them. *Addison*.

Ill judges, as well as *rewarders*, have popular assemblies  
been, of those who best deserved from them. *Swift*.

To REWARD. *v. a.* [*re* and *award*.] To repeat in the same words.

Bring me to the test,  
And I the matter will *reward*; which madneſs  
Would gambol from. *Shakefp. Hamlet*.

RHABDARATE. *adj.* [from *rhabarbarus*, Lat.] Impregnated  
or tinged with rhubarb.

The salt humours must be evacuated by the femine, *rha-  
barbarate*, and sweet manna purgers, with acids added, or the  
purging waters. *Eliot's on the*



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2. The power of persuasion; oratory. *Shaksp.*  
The heart's still *rhetorick*, disclosed with eyes.  
His sober lips then did he softly part,  
Whence of pure *rhetorick* whole streams outflow. *Fairfax.*  
Enjoy your dear wit and gay *rhetorick*,  
That hath to well been taught her dazling fence. *Milton.*  
**RHETORICAL**, *adj.* [*rhetoricus*, Lat. from *rhetorick*]. Pertaining to *rhetorick*; oratorical; figurative.  
The apprehension is so deeply riveted into my mind, that *rhetorical* flourishes cannot at all loosen it. *More.*  
Because Brutus and Cassius met a blackmore, and Pompey had on a dark garment at Pharsalia, these were prefaces of their overthrow, which notwithstanding are scarce *rhetorical* sequels; concluding metaphors from realities, and from conceptions metaphorical inferring realities again. *Brown.*  
The subject moral, logical, or *rhetorical*, which does not come under our senses. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*  
**RHETORICALLY**, *adv.* [from *rhetorical*]. Like an orator; figuratively; with intent to move the passions.  
**TO RHETORICATE**, *v. n.* [*rhetorico*, low Lat. from *rhetorick*]. To play the orator; to attack the passions.  
I will be much more feasonable to reform, than apologize or *rhetoricate*; not to suffer themselves to perish in the midst of such solicitations to be saved. *Decay of Piety.*  
**RHETORICIAN**, *n. s.* [*rhetorician*, Fr. *rhetor*, Lat.]. One who teaches the science of *rhetorick*.  
The ancient sophists and *rhetoricians*, which ever had young auditors, lived till they were an hundred years old. *Bacon.*  
'Tis the business of *rhetoricians* to treat the characters of the passions. *Dryden's Duffresnoy.*  
A man may be a very good *rhetorician*, and yet at the same time a mean orator. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*  
**RHETORICIAN**, *adj.* Suiing a matter of *rhetorick*.  
Boldly presum'd with *rhetorician* pride. *Blackmore.*  
**RHEUM**, *n. s.* [*ῥεῦμα*; *rheuma*, Fr.]. A thin watery matter oozing through the glands, chiefly about the mouth. *Quincy.*  
I trust not thole cunning waters of his eyes;  
For villany is not without such a *rheum*.  
Like rivers of remorse. *Shaksp.*  
You did void your *rheum* upon my beard. *Shaksp.*  
Why holds thine eye that lamentable *rheum*,  
Like a proud river peering o'er his bounds. *Shaksp.*  
Each changing season does its poison bring,  
*Rheum* chills the winter, agues blast the spring. *Prior.*  
**RHEUMATICK**, *adj.* [*ῥευματικὸς*; from *rheum*]. Proceeding from *rheum* or a peccant watry humour.  
The moon, the governess of floods,  
Pale in her anger, washes all the air,  
That *rheumatick* diseases do abound. *Shaksp.*  
The blood taken away looked very fizy or *rheumatick*. *Floy.*  
**RHEUMATISM**, *n. s.* [*ῥευματισμός*; *rheumatismus*, Fr. *rheumatisme*, Lat.]. A painful distemper supposed to proceed from acid humours.  
*Rheumatism* is a distemper affecting chiefly the membrana communis musculorum, which it makes rigid and unfit for motion; and it seems to be occasioned almost by the same causes, as the mucilaginous glands in the joints are rendered stiff and gritty in the gout. *Quincy.*  
The throating quincy 'tis my star appoints,  
And *rheumatism* I lend to rack the joints. *Dryden.*  
**RHEUMY**, *adj.* [from *rheum*]. Full of sharp moisture.  
Is Brutus lick?  
And will he steal out of his wholesome bed,  
To dare the vile contagion of the night?  
And tempt the *rheumy* and unpurged air,  
To add unto his sickness. *Shaksp. Julius Caesar.*  
The South he loos'd, who night and horror brings,  
And fogs are shaken from his flaggy wings;  
From his divided beard two streams he pours;  
His head and *rheumy* eyes distil in show'rs. *Dryden.*  
**RHINOCEROS**, *n. s.* [*ῥίνο κερας*; *rhinoceros*, Fr.]. A vast beast in the East Indies armed with a horn in his front.  
Approach thou like the rugged Russian bear,  
The arm'd *rhinoceros*, or Hyrcanian tyger;  
Take any shape but that, and my firm nerves  
Shall never tremble. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
If you draw your beast in an emblem, shew a landscape of the country natural to the beast; as to the *rhinoceros* an East Indian landscape, the crocodile, an Egyptian. *Peacham.*  
**RHOMB**, *n. s.* [*ῥόμβος*, Fr. *rhombus*, Lat. *ῥόμβος*]. In geometry, a parallelogram or quadrangular figure, having its four sides equal, and consisting of parallel lines, with two opposite angles acute, and two obtuse; it is formed by two equal and right cones joined together at their base. *Trevous and Harris.*  
Save the sun his labours, and that swift  
Nocturnal and diurnal *rhomb* suppos'd.  
Invisible else above all stars, the wheel  
Of day and night. *Milton.*  
See how in warlike muster they appear,  
In *rhombs* and wedges, and half moons and wings. *Milton.*  
**RHOMBICK**, *adj.* [from *rhomb*]. Shaped like a rhomb.

## RIB

- Many other sorts of stones are regularly figured; the alabaster in form of a star, and they are of a *rhombick* figure. *Grew.*  
**RHOMBICOID**, *n. s.* [*ῥομβοειδής*; *rhombicoides*, Fr.]. A figure approaching to a rhomb.  
Many other sorts of stones are regularly figured; and they are of a *rhombick* figure; talk, of such as are *rhomboid*. *Grew.*  
**RHOMBICOIDAL**, *adj.* [from *rhomboid*]. Approaching in shape to a rhomb.  
Another *rhomboidal* selenites of a compressed form, had many others infixed round the middle of it. *Woodward.*  
**RHUBARB**, *n. s.* [*ῥαβάρβα*, Lat.]. A medicinal root highly purgative, referred by botanists to the dock.  
What *rhubarb*, Ienna, or what purgative drug  
Would scour these English hence. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
Having fixed the fontanel, I purged him with an infusion of *rhubarb* in small ale. *Wiseman's Surgery.*  
**RHYME**, *n. s.* [*ῥυθμός*; *rhythme*, Fr.].  
1. A harmonical succession of sounds.  
2. The consonance of verses; the correspondence of the last of one verse to the last found or syllable of another.  
The youth with songs and *rhymes*:  
Some dance, some hale the rope. *Denham.*  
For *rhyme* the rudder is of verses,  
With which like ships they steer their courses. *Hudibras.*  
Such was the news, indeed, but songs and *rhymes*  
Prevail as much in these hard iron times;  
As would a plump of trembling fowl, that rise  
Against an eagle sailing from the skies. *Dryden.*  
If Cupid throws a single dart,  
We make him wound the lover's heart;  
But if he takes his bow and quiver,  
'Tis sure he must transfix the liver;  
For *rhyme* with reason may dispense,  
And found has right to govern sense.  
3. Poetry; a poem.  
All his manly power it did disperse,  
As he were warmed with enchanted *rhymes*,  
That oftentimes he quak'd.  
Who would not sing for Lycidas? he knew  
Himself to sing, and build the lofty *rhyme*. *Milton.*  
Now sportive youth,  
Carol incondite *rhymes* with suiting notes,  
And quaver inharmonious. *Philips.*  
**RHYME**, *or reason*. Number or sense.  
I was promis'd on a time,  
To have *reason* for my *rhyme*;  
But from that time into this season,  
I had neither *rhyme* nor *reason*.  
The guiltness of my mind drove the grossness of the poetry into a received belief, in despite of the teeth of all *rhyme* and *reason*, that they were fairies.  
**TO RHYME**, *v. n.*  
1. To agree in sound.  
He was too warm on picking work to dwell,  
But fagotted his notions as they fell,  
And, if they *rhym'd* and rattled, all was well. *Dryden.*  
2. To make verses.  
These fellows of infinite tongue, that can *rhyme* themselves into ladies favours, they do always reason themselves out again. *Shaksp. Henry V.*  
There march'd the bard and blockhead, side by side,  
Who *rhym'd* for hire, and patroniz'd for pride. *Dumail.*  
**RHYMER**, *n. s.* [from *rhyme*]. One who makes *rhymes*; **RHYMSTER**, *n. s.* a versifier; a poet in contempt.  
Scall'd *rhymers* will ballad us out o' tune. *Shaksp.*  
It was made penal to the English, to permit the Irish to graze upon their lands, to entertain any of their minstrels, *rhymers*, or news-tellers. *Davies on Ireland.*  
*Rhymer* come on, and do the worst you can;  
I fear not you, nor yet a better man:  
His *rhyme* is constrained at an age, when the passion of love makes every man a *rhymers*, though not a poet. *Dryden.*  
I speak of those who are only *rhymsters*. *Denail.*  
So modern *rhymers* wisely blast  
The poetry of ages past,  
And from its ruin build their own.  
**RHYTHMICAL**, *adj.* [*ῥυθμικός*; *rhythmicus*, Fr. from *rhyme* or *rhythm*]. Harmonical; having proportion of one sound to another.  
**RIB**, *n. s.* [*ῥίβης*, Saxon]. A bone in the body.  
1. Of these there are twenty-four in number, viz. twelve on each side the twelve vertebrae of the back; they are segments of a circle; they grow flat and broad, as they approach the sternum; but the nearer they are to the vertebrae, the rounder and thicker they are; at which end they have a round head, which, being covered with a cartilage, is received into the sinus in the bodies of the vertebrae: the *ribs*, thus articulated, make an acute angle with the lower vertebrae: the *ribs* have each a small canal or sinus, which runs along their under sides, in which lies a nerve, vein, and artery: their extremities, which are fastened to the sternum, are cartilaginous, and the cartilages make an obtuse angle with the bony part of the *ribs*; this angle respects the head: the cartilages are harder

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- harder in women than in men, that they may better bear the weight of their breasts: the *ribs* are of two sorts; the seven upper are called true *ribs*, because their cartilaginous ends are received into the sinus of the sternum: the five lower are called false *ribs*, because they are softer and shorter, of which only the first is joined to the extremity of the sternum, the cartilaginous extremities of the rest being tied to one another, and thereby leaving a greater space for the dilatation of the stomach and intrails: the last of these short *ribs* is shorter than all the rest: it is not tied to them, but sometimes to the muscular oblique descendens. *Quincy.*  
Why do I yield to that suggestion?  
Whole horrid image doth upbix my hair,  
And make my seated heart knock at my ribs,  
Against the use of nature! *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
He open'd my left side, and took  
From thence a *rib*, with cordial spirits warm  
And life blood streaming fresh. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. viii.*  
He, who first the passage try'd,  
In harden'd oak his heart did hide,  
And *ribs* of iron arm'd his sides,  
Who tempted first the briny flood. *Dryden's Horace.*  
2. Any piece of timber or other matter which strengthens the side.  
I should not see the sandy hour glass run,  
But I should think of shallows and of flats;  
And see my wealthy Andrew dock'd in sand,  
Vailing her high top lower than her ribs,  
To kiss her burial. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*  
**RIBBOLD**, *n. s.* [*ῥίβαυδ*, Fr. *ribault*, Italian.]. A loose, rough, mean, brutal wretch.  
That lewd *ribbald*, with vile lust advanced,  
Laid first his filthy hands on virgin clean,  
To spoil her dainty corse so fair and sheen. *Fairy Queen.*  
Your *ribbald* nag of Egypt,  
The breeze upon her, like a cow in June,  
Hoists sails, and flies. *Shaksp. Antony and Cleopatra.*  
The busy day,  
Walk'd by the lark, has rous'd the *ribald* crows,  
And dreaming night will hide our joys no longer. *Shaksp.*  
Ne'er one brig of laurel grac'd these *ribbalds*,  
From flashing Bentley down to jidling Tibbalds. *Pope.*  
**RIBALDRY**, *n. s.* [from *ribald*; *ribaldie*, old Fr.]. Mean, lewd, brutal language.  
Mr. Cowley asserts, that obscenity has no place in wit; Buckingham says, 'tis an ill sort of wit, which has nothing more to support it than bare-faced *ribaldry*. *Dryden.*  
The *ribaldry* of the low characters is different; the receive, miller, and cook are distinguished from each other. *Dryden.*  
In the same antique loom these scenes were wrought,  
Embellish'd with good morals and just thought,  
True nature in her noblest light you see,  
E'er yet debauch'd by modern gallantry  
To trifling jests and fullon *ribaldry*. *Granville.*  
If the outward profession of religion were once in practice among men in office, the clergy would see their duty and interest in qualifying themselves for lay-conversation, when they were out of fear of being choaked by *ribaldry* or prophaneisms. *Swift.*  
**RIBBAND**, *n. s.* [*ῥίβανδ*, *riban*, Fr.]. A fillet of silk; a narrow web of silks, which is worn for ornament.  
Quaint in green, the shall be loose eurb'd,  
With *ribbands* pendent, flaring 'bout her head. *Shaksp.*  
A *ribband* did the braided tresses bind.  
The rest was loose. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*  
See! in the lists they wait the trumpets found;  
Some love device is wrought on every sword,  
And every *riband* bears some mystick word. *Granville.*  
**RIBBON**, *n. s.* [from *rib*].  
1. Furnish'd with ribs.  
Was I by rocks engender'd? *rib'd* with steel?  
Such tortures to resist, or not to feel?  
Hung on each bough a single leaf appears,  
Which shrivell'd in its infancy remains,  
Like a clos'd fan, nor stretches wide its veins,  
But as the seasons in their circle run,  
Opens its *rib'd* surface to the nearer sun. *Gay.*  
2. Inclosed as the body by ribs.  
Remember  
The nat'ral brav'ry of your ile, which flands  
As Neptune's park, *ribbed* and paled in,  
With rocks unscalable, and roaring waters. *Shaksp.*  
**RIBBON**, *n. s.* See **RIBAND**.  
**TO RIBROAST**, *v. n.* [*ῥίβροαστ*]. To beat soundly. A burlesque word.  
That done, he rises, humbly bows,  
And gives thanks for the princely blows;  
Departs not meanly proud, and boasting  
Of his magnificent *ribroasting*. *Butler.*  
I have been pinched in *rib*, and well *ribroasted* under my former masters; but I'm in now for *rib* and all. *L'Estrange.*  
**RIBWORT**, *n. s.* A plant.  
**RICE**, *n. s.* [*ῥίς*]. *Rice* denotes a powerful, rich, or valiant man; as in these verses of Fortunatus:

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- Hilperice potens, si interpres barbarus adsit,*  
*Adjutor fortis hoc quoque nomen habet.*  
Hil'ric Barbarians a stout helper term.  
So Alric is altogether strong; *Aethelric*, nobly strong or powerful: to the same sense as Polycrates, Crato, Plutarchus, Opimius. *Gilson's Camden.*  
**RICE**, *n. s.* [*ῥιζα*, Lat.]. One of the esculent grains: it hath its grains disposed into a panicle, which are almost of an oval figure, and are covered with a thick husk, somewhat like barley: this grain is greatly cultivated in most of the Eastern countries. *Miller.*  
*Rice* is the food of two thirds of mankind; it is kindly to human constitutions, proper for the consumptive, and those subject to hemorrhages. *Arbutnot.*  
If the snuff get out of the snuffers, it may fall into a dish of *rice* milk. *Swift's Directions to the Butler*  
**RICH**, *adj.* [*riche*, Fr. *rico*, Italian; *rica*, Saxon.].  
1. Wealthy; abounding in wealth; abounding in money or possessions; opulent.  
I am as *rich* in having such a jewel,  
As twenty seas, if all their sand were pearl. *Shaksp.*  
The *rich* shall not give more, and the poor no less. *Exed.*  
A thief bent to unhoard the cash  
Of some *rich* burgher. *Milton.*  
Several nations of the Americans are *rich* in land, and poor in all the comforts of life. *Locke.*  
He may look upon the *rich* as benefactors, who have beautified the prospect all around him. *Seed.*  
2. Valuable; estimable; precious; splendid; sumptuous.  
Earth, in her rich attire,  
Consummate lovely smil'd. *Milton.*  
3. Having any ingredients or qualities in a great quantity or degree.  
So we th' Arabian coast do know  
At distance, when the spices blow,  
By the *rich* odour taught to steer,  
Though neither day nor star appear.  
If life be short, it shall be glorious,  
Each minute shall be *rich* in some great action.  
Sauces and *rich* spices are fetched from India. *Baker.*  
4. Fertile; fruitful.  
There are, who fondly studious of increase,  
*Rich* foreign mold on their ill-natur'd land  
Induce. *Philips.*  
**RICHED**, *adj.* [from *rich*]. enriched. Obsolete.  
Of all these bounds,  
With shadowy forests, and with champions *rich'd*,  
With plenteous rivers and wide skirted meads,  
We make thee lady. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
**RICHES**, *n. s.* [*ῥίκες*, Fr.].  
1. Wealth; money or possession.  
The instrumentality of *riches* to charity has rendered it necessary by laws to secure propriety. *Hammond.*  
Chemists seek *riches* by transmutation and the great elixir. *Sprat.*  
*Riches* do not consist in having more gold and silver, but in having more in proportion than our neighbours, whereby we are enabled to procure to ourselves a greater plenty of the conveniences of life, than comes within their reach, who, sharing the gold and silver of the world in a less proportion, want the means of plenty and power, and so are poorer. *Locke.*  
What *riches* give us, let us first enquire;  
Meat, fire, and cloaths; what more? meat, cloaths, and fire. *Pope.*  
2. Splendid sumptuous appearance.  
The *riches* of heav'n's pavement, trodden gold. *Milton.*  
**RICHLY**, *adv.* [from *rich*].  
1. With riches; wealthy; splendidly; magnificently.  
In Belmont is a lady *richly* left,  
And she is fair, of wondrous virtues. *Shaksp.*  
Women *richly* gay in gems. *Milton.*  
2. Plenteously.  
In animals, some smells are found more *richly* than in plants. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*  
After a man has studied the laws of England, the reading the reports of adjudged cases will *richly* improve him. *Watts.*  
3. Truly; abundantly. An ironical use.  
There is such licentiousness among the basest of the people, that one would not be sorry to see them bestowing upon one another a chastisement, which they so *richly* deserve. *Addison.*  
**RICHNESS**, *n. s.* [from *rich*].  
1. Opulence; wealth.  
Of virtue you have left proof to the world;  
And virtue is grateful with beauty and *richness* adorn'd. *Sid.*  
2. Finery; splendour.  
3. Fertility; fecundity; fruitfulness.  
This town is famous for the *richness* of the soil. *Addison.*  
4. Abundance or perfection of any quality.  
I amused myself with the *richness* and variety of colours in the western parts of heaven. *Spektator.*  
5. Pampering qualities.  
The lively tincture of whose gushing blood  
Shou'd clearly prove the *richness* of his food. *Dryden.*  
**RICK**.



## RID

RICK. *n. f.* See REEK.

1. A pile of corn or hay regularly heaped up in the open field, and sheltered from wet.

An inundation  
O'erflowed a farmer's barn and stable;  
Whole ricks of hay and stacks of corn  
Were down the sudden current born.

Mice and rats do great injuries in the field, houses, barns, and corn ricks. *Swift.*

2. A heap of corn or hay piled by the gatherer.

In the North they bind them up in small bundles, and make small ricks of them in the field. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

RICKETS. *n. f.* [*rachitis*, Lat.] A name given to the distemper at its appearance by *Giffen*.

The rickets is a distemper in children, from an unequal distribution of nourishment, whereby the joints grow knotty, and the limbs uneven: its cure is performed by evacuation and friction.

In some years, liver-grown, spleen, and rickets are put altogether, by reason of their likeness. *Graunt's Bills of Mort.*

O were my pupil fairly knock'd o' th' head,  
I shou'd possess th' estate, if he were dead;

He's so far gone with the rickets and th' evil,  
That one small dose will send him to the devil. *Dryden.*

So when at school we first declaim,  
Old Busby walks us in a theme,

Whole props support our infant vein,  
And help the rickets in the brain;

But when our souls their force dilate,  
Our thoughts grow up to wit's estate. *Prior.*

RICKETY. *adj.* [from *rickets*.] Dificated with the rickets.

In a young animal, when the solids are too lax, the case of rickety children, the diet should be gently astringent. *Art.*

RICKLUS. *n. f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

RICKTURA. *n. f.* [*rictura*, Lat.] A gaping. *Diels.*

RID. *pret.* of *ride*.

To RID. *v. a.* [from *hæbban*, Saxon.]

1. To let free; to redeem.

It is he that delivereth me from my cruel enemies; thou shalt rid me from the wicked man. *Psalms* xviii. 49.

Rid me, and deliver me out of great waters. *Psalms* cxlv.

I will bring you out from under their burthens, and rid you out of their bondage. *Exodus* vi. 6.

2. To clear; to disencumber.

They were not before so willing to be rid of their learned pastor, as now importunate to obtain him again from them, who had given him entertainment. *Hooker.*

I must rid all the seas of pirates. *Shakespeare.*

We'll use his countenance; which being done,  
Let her, who would be rid of him, devise  
His speedy taking off. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

Upon the word, slept forth  
Three of thy crew, to rid thee of that care. *B. Johnson.*

I can put on

Thy terrors, as I put thy mildness on,  
Image of thee in all things; and shall soon,  
Arm'd with thy might, rid heav'n of these rebell'd. *Milton.*

Did faints for this bring in their plate;  
For when they thought the cause had need on't,  
Happy was he that could be rid on't. *Hadibras.*

The god uneasy till he slept again,  
Resolv'd at once to rid himself of pain. *Dryden.*

At any rate we desire to be rid of the present evil, which we are apt to think nothing absent can equal. *Locke.*

The greater visible good does not always raise men's desire, in proportion to the greatness it appears to have; though every little trouble moves us, and sets on work to get rid of it. *Locke.*

The ladies asked, whether we believed that the men of any town would, at the same conjuncture, have laden themselves with their wives; or rather, whether they would not have been glad of such an opportunity to get rid of them? *Addison.*

The father, seeing himself entirely rid of Theodosius, was not very much concerned at the obstinate refusal of his daughter. *Addison's Spectator*, N° 164.

3. To dispatch.

Having the best at Barnet field,  
We'll thither straight; for willingness rids away. *Shakespeare.*

4. To drive away; to press away; to destroy.

Ah death! thou have rid this sweet young prince. *Shakespeare.*

RIDANCE. *n. f.* [from *rid*.]

1. Deliverance.

Deliverance from sudden death, riddance from all adversity, and the extent of favouring mercy towards all men. *Hooker.*

2. Disencumbrance; loss of something one is glad to lose.

I have too griev'd a heart  
To take a tedious leave: thus losers part.  
—A gentle riddance. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*

By this, the cock had a good riddance of his rival. *L'Estr.*

3. Act of clearing away any encumbrances.

Those blossoms, and those dropping gums,  
That lie bestrown, unlighted and unsmooth,  
Ask riddance, if we mean to treat with ease. *Milton.*

## RID

RIDDER. the participle of *ride*.

He could never have ridden out an eternal period, but it must be by a more powerful being than himself. *Hale.*

RIDDLE. *n. f.* [*ræbēl*, Saxon, from *ræbe*, counsel, perhaps a trial of wit.]

1. An enigma; a puzzling question; a dark problem.

How did you dare  
To trade and traffick with Macbeth,  
In riddles and in charms of death. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

The Theban monster, that propos'd  
Her riddle, and him, who solv'd it not, devour'd;  
That once found out and solv'd, for grief and spight  
Cast herself headlong from the Iliacian steep. *Milton.*

Her mother was thinking of a riddle. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing puzzling.

'Twas a strange riddle of a lady;  
Not love, if any lov'd her; hey day!  
So towards never use their might,  
But against such as will not fight.

3. [Improbable, Saxon.] A coarse or open sieve.

Horre-beans and tares, sown together, are easily parted with a riddle. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To RIDDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To solve; to unriddle. There is something of whimsical analogy between the two senses of the word riddle: as, we say, to lift a question; but their derivations differ.

Riddle me this, and guess him if you can,  
Who bears a nation in a single man? *Dryden's Juvenal.*

2. To separate by a coarse sieve.

The finest sifted mould must be riddled in. *Mortimer.*

To RIDDLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To speak ambiguously or obscurely.

Be plain, good son, and homely in thy drift;  
Riddling confession finds but riddling thrust. *Shakespeare.*

RIDDLINGLY. *adv.* [from *riddle*.] In the manner of a riddle.

Though like the peevishness and old-fashioned love,  
Riddlingly it catch men, and doth remove  
Never, till it be starv'd out, yet their state  
Is poor. *Dante.*

To RIDE. *v. n.* *preter. rid or rode*, part. *rid or ridden*. [Jusean, Saxon; *rijden*, Dutch.]

1. To travel on horseback.

Brutus and Cassius  
Are rid, like madmen, through the gates of Rome. *Shakespeare.*

Were you but riding forth to air yourself,  
Such parting were too petty. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*

Am not I thine ass, upon which thou hast ridden? *Shakespeare.*

So stands a forest tall of mountain oaks  
Advanc'd to mighty growth; the traveller  
Hears from the humble valley, where he rides,  
The hollow murmurs of the winds that blow  
Amidst the boughs. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

Let your master ride on before, and do you gallop after him. *Swift's Directions to the Groom.*

2. To travel in a vehicle; to be borne, not to walk.

Infected be the air whereon they ride. *Shakespeare.*

Upon this chaos rid the distressed ark, that bore the small remains of mankind. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

3. To be supported in motion.

As venerable Nestor, hatch'd in silver,  
Should with a bond of air, strong as the axle-tree,  
On which heav'n rides, knit all the Grecian ears  
To his experienced tongue. *Shakespeare. Troilus and Cressida.*

4. To manage an horse.

Skill to ride seems a science,  
Proper to gentle blood; some others feign,  
To manage steeds, as did this vaunter; but in vain. *Pope.*

The horses I saw well chosen, ridden, and furnished, *Shakespeare.*

Inspir'd by love, whose business is to please,  
He rode, he fenc'd, he mov'd with graceful ease. *Dryden.*

5. To be on the water.

On the Western coast  
Rideth a puissant army. *Shakespeare. Rich. III.*

The sea was grown so rough, that the admiral was not able longer to ride it out with his galleys; but was enforced to flip his anchors, and run his galleys on ground. *Kneller.*

They were then in a place to be aided by their ships, which rode near in Edinburgh Frith. *Hayward.*

Waiting him his royal fleet did ride,  
And willing winds to their low'd fail deny'd. *Dryden.*

Men once walk'd where ships at anchor ride. *Dryden.*

Now on their coasts our conquering navy rides,  
Way-lays their merchants, and their land besets. *Dryden.*

6. To be supported by something subservient.

A credulous father, and a brother noble,  
Whose nature is so far from doing harms,  
That he suspects none; on whose foolish honesty  
My practices ride easy. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

To RIDE. *v. a.* To manage insolently at will.

Humility does not make us servile or insensible, nor oblige us to be ridden at the pleasure of every coxcomb. *Collier.*

The nobility could no longer endure to be ridden by bakers, cobblers and brewers. *Swift's Presbyterian Ph.*

RIDER.

## RID

RIDER. *n. f.* [from *ride*.]

1. One who is carried on a horse or in a vehicle.

The strong camel and the generous horse,  
Refrain'd and aw'd by man's inferior force,  
Do to the rider's will their rage submit,  
And answer to the spur, and own the bit. *Prior.*

2. One who manages or breaks horses.

His horses are bred better; and to that end riders dearly hired. *Shakespeare. As You Like it.*

I would with jockies from Newmarket dine,  
And to rough riders give my choicest wine. *Bramston.*

3. An infested leaf.

KIDGE. *n. f.* [*hijz*, Saxon; *rig*, Danish; *rugge*, Dutch, the back.]

1. The top of the back.

He thought it was no time to flay;  
But in a trice advanc'd the knight  
Upon the bare ridge bolt upright. *Hadibras.*

2. The rough top of any thing, resembling the vertebrae of the back.

As when a vulture on Imaus bred,  
While snowy ridge the roving Tartar bounds,  
Dislodges from a region scarce of prey. *Milton.*

His lions  
Shall dwell to self, on that long ridge of hills! *Milton.*

The highest ridges of those mountains serve for the maintenance of cattle for the inhabitants of the vallies. *Ray.*

3. A steep prominence.

Part sits in crystal wall, or ridge direct,  
For haile. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. vii.

About her coasts unruly waters roar,  
And, rising on a ridge, insult the shore. *Dryden.*

4. The ground thrown up by the plow.

Thou visitest the earth; thou waterest the ridges thereof abundantly; thou fettest the furrows thereof. *Psalms* lxx. 10.

The body is smooth on that end, and on this 'tis set with ridges round the point. *Woodward.*

Wheat must be sowed above furrow fourteen days before Michaelmas, and laid up in round high warm ridges. *Mart.*

Land for grass lay down when you sow wheat or rye, but then your corn should be sowed on broad ridges. *Mortimer.*

5. The top of the roof rising to an acute angle.

Ridge tiles or roof tiles, being in length thirteen inches, and made circular, breadways like an half cylinder, whose diameter is about ten inches or more, and about half an inch and half a quarter in thickness, are laid upon the upper part or ridge of the roof, and also on the hips. *Moxon.*

6. Ridges of a horse's mouth are wrinkles or ridings of the flesh in the roof of the mouth, running across from one side of the jaw to the other like fleshy ridges, with interjacent furrows or sinking cavities. *Forrier's Dict.*

To RINGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form a ridge.

Thou from heav'n  
Feign'dst at thy birth was given thee in thy hair,  
Where strength can least abide, though all thy hairs  
Were bristles rang'd like those that ridge the back  
Of cha'd wild boars, or ruff'd porcupines. *Milton.*

RIDGING. *n. f.* [*oris*, *reficula*, Lat. *Ains.*] A ram half ridged. *Y. calibrated.*

Tend my herd, and see them fed;  
To morning pastures, evening waters led:  
And 'ware the Libyan ridges' butting head. *Dryden.*

Tend them well, and see them fed  
In pastures fresh, and to their watering led;  
And 'ware the ridging with his butting head. *Dryden.*

RIDGY. *adj.* [from *ridge*.] Rising in a ridge.

Far in the sea against the foaming shore,  
There stands a rock, the raging billows roar  
Above his head in storms; but when 'tis clear,  
Uncurl their ridgy backs, and at his feet appear. *Dryden.*

To RIDICULE. *n. f.* [*ridicule*, Fr. *ridiculum*, Lat.] Wit of that species that provokes laughter.

Sacred to ridicule his whole life long,  
And the sad burthen of some merry song,  
Touch'd and sham'd by ridicule alone. *Pope.*

Those, who aim at ridicule,  
Should fix upon some certain rule,  
Which fairly hints they are in jest. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

To RIDICULE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To expose to laughter; to treat with contemptuous merriment.

I with the vein of ridiculing all that is serious and good may have no worse effect upon our state, than knight errantry had on theirs. *Temple.*

He often took a pleasure to appear ignorant, that he might the better turn to ridicule those that valued themselves on their books. *Addison on Medals.*

RIDICULOUS. *adj.* [*ridiculus*, Fr. *ridiculus*, Lat.] Worthy of laughter; exciting contemptuous merriment.

This was the building left  
Ridiculous; and the work confusion nam'd. *Milton.*

It was not in Titus's power not to be derided; but it was in his power not to be ridiculous. *South.*

## RIF

RIDICULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ridiculous*.] In a manner worthy of laughter or contempt.

Epicurus's discourse concerning the original of the world is so ridiculously merry, that the design of his philosophy was pleasure and not instruction. *South.*

RIDICULOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *ridiculous*.] The quality of being ridiculous.

What sport do Tertullian, Minucius and Arnobius make with the images consecrated to divine worship? from the meanness of the matter they are made, the casualties of fire, and rottenness they are subject to, on purpose to represent the ridiculousness of worshipping such things. *Stillington.*

RIDING. *particp. adj.* Employed to travel on any occasion.

It is provided by another provincial constitution, that no suffragan bishop shall have more than one riding apparitor, and that archdeacons shall not have as much as one riding apparitor, but only a foot messenger. *Asylife's Parergon.*

RIDING. *n. f.* [from *ride*.] A district visited by an officer.

RIDINGCOAT. *n. f.* [*riding* and *coat*.] A coat made to keep out weather.

When you carry your master's ridingcoat in a journey, wrap your own in it. *Swift's Directions to the Groom.*

RIDINGHOOD. *n. f.* [*riding* and *hood*.] A hood used by women, when they travel, to bear off the rain.

The palladium was like our ridinghoods, and served both for a tunic and a coat. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

Good housewives all the winter's rage despise,  
Defended by the ridinghood's disguise. *Goy.*

RIF. *n. f.* An ancient grain. The flowers have no leaves, but consist of several stamina, produced from the flower-cup; these flowers are collected into a small spike, and are disposed almost singly: from the flower-cup arises the point, afterward an oblong slender seed inclosed in a husk, which was before the flower-cup: this differs from wheat in having a flatter spike, the corn larger and more naked. *Miller.*

August shall bear the form of a young man of a fierce aspect, upon his head a garland of wheat and rife. *Peacocks.*

RIFE. *adj.* [*rype*, Saxon; *riff*, Dutch.] Prevalent; prevailing; abounding. It is now only used of epidemical distempers.

While those restless desires, in great men rife,  
To visit so low folks did much disdain,  
This while, though poor, they in themselves did reign. *Sid.*

Guyon closely did await  
Advantage; whilst his foe did rage most rife;  
Sometimes athwart, sometimes he strook him straight,  
And falded oft his blows. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii.

The plague was then rife in Hungary. *Kneller.*

Blessings then are plentiful and rife,  
More plentiful than hope. *Herbert.*

Space may produce new worlds; whereof so rife  
There went a fame in heav'n, that he ere long  
Intended to create. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. i.

This is the place,  
Whence ev'n now the tumult of loud mirth  
Was rife, and perfect in my list'ning ear. *Milton.*

That grounded maxim  
So rife and celebrated in the mouths  
Of wisest men, that to the publick good  
Private respects must yield. *Milton.*

Before the plague of London, inflammations of the lungs were rife and mortal. *Arbutnot on Air.*

RIFELY. *adv.* [from *rife*.] Prevalently; abundantly.

It was rife reported, that the Turks were coming in a great fleet. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*

RIFENESS. *n. f.* [from *rife*.] Prevalence; abundance.

He ascribes the great rifeness of carbuncles in the summer, to the great heats. *Arbutnot on Air.*

To RIFLE. *v. a.* [*riffen*, *riften*, Fr. *rifelen*, Dutch.] To rob; to pillage; to plunder.

Stand, Sir, and throw us what you have about you; if not, we'll make you, Sir, and rifle you. *Shakespeare.*

Men, by his suggestion taught,  
Ranack'd the centre, and with impious hands  
Rifled the bowels of their mother earth  
For treasures better hid. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. i.

You have rifled my master, who shall maintain me? *L'Estr.*

A commander in the parliament's rebel army rifled and defaced the cathedral at Litchfield. *South.*

Mine is thy daughter, priest, and shall remain,  
And pray'rs, and tears, and bribes shall plead in vain,  
Till time shall rifle every youthful grace. *Pope.*

RIFLER. *n. f.* [from *rifle*.] Robber; plunderer; pillager.

RIFT. *n. f.* [from *rive*.] A cleft; a breach; an opening.

He pluck'd a bough, out of whose rift there came  
Small drops of gory blood. *Fairy Queen*, b. i.

She did confine thee  
Into a cloven pine, within which rift  
Imprison'd, thou didst painfully remain. *Shakespeare.*

In St. James's fields is a conduit of brick, unto which joineh a low vault; at the end of that is a round house, with a small slit or rift; and in the conduit a window: if you cry out in the rift, it makes a fearful roaring at the window. *Bac.*

They

21. Y



They have an idle tradition, that a misel bird, feeding upon a seed she cannot digest, expelleth it whole; which, falling upon a bough of a tree that hath some rift, putteth forth the miseltoe.

Either tropick  
'Gan thunder, and both ends of heav'n; the clouds  
From many a horrid rift abortive pour'd  
Fierce rain, with lightning mixt.  
Some pick out bullets from the vessels sides,  
Some drive old oakum through each seam and rift. *Dryd.*  
To RIFT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cleave; to split.

To the dread rattling thunder  
Have I giv'n fire, and rifted Jove's stout oak  
With his own bolt. *Shaksp. Tempest.*  
At sight of him the people with a shout  
Rifted the air. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
On rifted rocks, the dragon's late abodes,  
The green reed trembles. *Pope's Messiah.*

To RIFT. *v. n.*

1. To burst; to open.  
I'd shriek, that even your ears  
Should rift to hear me. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*  
Some trees are bell for ship-timber, as oaks that grow in moist grounds; for that maketh the timber tough, and not apt to rift with ordinance. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
When ice is congealed in a cup, it will swell instead of contracting, and sometimes rift. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. [Rever, Danish.] To belch; to break wind.  
RIG. *n. f.* Rig, ridge, to signify the top of a hill falling on each side; from the Saxon, *hrygg*; and the Icelandic, *briggur*, both signifying a back.

To RIG. *v. a.* [from *rig* or *ridge*, the back.]  
1. To dress; to accoutre. Cloaths are proverbially said to be for the back, and victuals for the belly.

Jack was rigged out in his gold and silver lace, with a feather in his cap; and a pretty figure he made in the world. *L'Estrange.*

2. To fit with tackling.  
He, like a foolish pilot, hath shipwreck'd  
My vessel gloriously rigged.  
The finner shall set forth like a ship launched into the wide sea, not only well built and rigged; but also carried on with full wind. *South's Sermons.*

He bids them rig the fleet.  
He rigged out another small fleet, and the Achæans engaged him with theirs. *Arbutnot on Cæsar.*

RIGADOON. *n. f.* [from *rigadon*, French.] A dance.  
RIGATION. *n. f.* [from *rigatio*, Lat.] The act of watering. *Diâ.*

RIGGER. *n. f.* [from *rig*.] One that rigs or dresses.

RIGGING. *n. f.* [from *rig*.] The sails or tackling of a ship.

To plow the deep,  
To make fit rigging, or to build a ship. *Creech.*  
His battered rigging their whole war receives;  
All bare, like some old oak with tempests beat,  
He stands, and fees below his scatter'd leaves. *Dryden.*

RIGOROUS. *adj.* [from *rig*, an old word for a whore.] Wanton; whorish.

Vilest things  
Become themselves in her, that the holy priests  
Bless her, when she is riggish. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*

To RIGGLE. *v. a.* [properly to wriggle.] To move backward and forward, as shrinking from pain.

RIGHT. *adj.* [from *rig*, Saxon; *recht*, Dutch; *ritto*, Italian; *rectus*, Latin.]

1. Fit; proper; becoming; suitable; true; not erroneous; not wrong.  
How forcible are right words! but what doth your arguing reprove? *Job vi. 25.*  
The words of my mouth are plain to him that understandeth, and right to them that find knowledge. *Prov. viii.*  
The Lord God led me in the right way. *Gen. xxiv. 48.*  
There being no law of nature, nor positive law of God, that determines which is the right heir in all cases, the right of succession could not have been certainly determined. *Locke.*  
If there be no prospect beyond the grave, the inference is certainly right, let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die. *Locke.*

Our calendar wants to be reformed, and the equinox rightly computed; and being once reformed and set right, it may be kept so, by omitting the additional day at the end of every hundred and thirty-four years.

A time there will be, when all these unequal distributions of good and evil shall be set right, and the wisdom of all his transactions made as clear as the noon-day. *Holden on Time.*

2. Not mistaken; passing a true judgement; passing judgement according to the truth of things.

You are right, justice and you weigh this well;  
Therefore still bear the balance and the sword. *Shaksp.*

3. Just; honest; equitable.  
Their heart was not right with him, neither were they fled-fall in his covenant. *Psalms lxxviii. 37.*

4. Happy; convenient.  
The lady has been disappointed on the right side, and found nothing more disagreeable in the husband, than she discovered in the lover. *Adams's Spectator.*

5. Not left.  
It is not with that certainty to be received, what is believed concerning the right and left hand, that men naturally make use of the right, and that the use of the other is a digression. *Bacon's Vulgar Errors.*

The left foot naked, when they march to fight,  
But in a bull's raw hide they sheathe the right. *Dryden.*

6. Strait; not crooked.  
The idea of a right lined triangle necessarily carries with it an equality of its angles to two right ones. *Locke.*

7. Perpendicular.  
An expression of approbation.  
Right, cries his lordship, for a rogue in need  
To have a taste, is infelice indeed.  
In me 'tis noble, suits my birth and state. *Pope.*

RIGHT. *adv.*

1. Properly; justly; exactly; according to truth.  
Then shall the right aiming thunder-bolts go abroad, and from the clouds, as from a well-drawn bow, shall they fly to the mark. *Wisd. v. 21.*

With strict discipline instructed right,  
Have learn'd to use your arms before you fight. *Regemman.*

Take heed you steer your vessel right, my son,  
This calm of heaven, this mermaid's melody,  
Into an unseen whirlpool draws you fast,  
And in a moment sinks you. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

To understand political power right, and derive it from its original, we must consider what state all men are naturally in, and that is a state of perfect freedom to order their actions, and dispose of their possessions and persons. *Locke.*

2. In a direct line.  
Let thine eyes look right on, and let thine eyelids look straight before thee. *Proverbs iv. 25.*

Ye shall be driven out right forth, and none shall gather up him that wandereth. *Jer. xlix. 5.*

The people passed over right against Jericho. *Job. iii. 10.*  
Insects have voluntary motions, and therefore imagination; for ants go right forwards to their hills, and bees know the way from a flowery heath to their hives. *Bacon.*

This way, right down to Paradise descend.  
In a great degree; very. Now obsolete. *Psalms xxx. 8.*

I gat me to my Lord right humbly.  
Right noble princes,  
I'll acquaint our duteous citizens. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*

Pardon us the interruption  
Of thy devotion and right christian zeal, *Shaksp.*  
I cannot joy, until I be resolv'd  
Where our right valiant is become. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*

God shall help her right early. *Psalms xlv. 5.*  
The senate will smart deep  
For your upbraidings: I should be right sorry  
To have the means so to be veng'd on you,  
As I shall shortly on them. *Benj. Johnson.*

Right many a widow his keen blade,  
And many fatherless, had made. *Hudibras, p. i.*

It is still used in titles: as, right honourable; right reverend.  
I mention the right honourable Thomas Howard lord high marshal. *Peachment on Drawings.*

RIGHT. *n. f.*

1. Justice; not wrong.  
Persons of noble blood are less envid in their rising; for it seemeth but right done to their birth.

In the midst of your invectives, do the Turks this right, as to remember that they are no idolaters. *Bacon.*

One rising, eminent  
In wise deport, spake much of right and wrong,  
Of justice, of religion, truth, and peace, *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Long love to her has borne the faithful knight,  
And well deserv'd, had fortune done him right. *Dryden.*  
He, that would do right to religion, cannot take a more effectual course, than by reconciling it with the happiness of mankind. *Tillotson.*

2. Freedom from error.  
Seldom your opinions err;  
Your eyes are always in the right. *Prior.*

3. Just claim.  
The Roman citizens were, by the sword, taught to acknowledge the pope their lord, though they knew not by what right. *Raleigh's Essay.*

The proud tyrant would many times say, that whatsoever belonged unto the empire of Rome, was of right his, for as much as he was possessed of the imperial scepter, which his great grandfather Mahomet had by law of arms won from Constantine. *Kneller's History of the Turk.*

Subdue by force, all who refuse  
Right reason for their law; and for their king  
Messiah, who by right of merit reigns. *Milton.*

My

My right to it appears,  
By long possession of eight hundred years. *Dryden.*  
The might and right are inseparable in the opinion of the world. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Descriptions, figures, and fables must be in all heroic poems; every poet hath as much right to them, as every man hath to air. *Dryden.*

Judah pronounced sentence of death against Thamar: our author thinks it is very good proof, that because he did it, therefore he had a right to do it. *Locke.*

Agrippa is generally ranged in sets of medals among the the emperors; as some among the empresses have no other right. *Addison.*

4. That which justly belongs to one.  
To these doth the right of her appertain, seeing thou only art of her kindred. *Job. vi. 11.*

The custom of employing these great persons in all great offices, passes for a right. *Temple.*  
The prisoner freed himself by nature's laws,  
Born free, he fought his right. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

5. Property; interest.  
A subject in his prince may claim a right,  
Nor suffer him with strength impair'd to fight. *Dryden.*

6. Power; prerogative.  
God hath a sovereign right over us, as we are his creatures, and by virtue of this right, he might, without injustice, have imposed difficult tasks: but in making laws, he hath not made use of this right. *Tillotson.*

7. Immunity; privilege.  
The citizens,  
Let them but have their rights, are ever forward  
In celebration of this day with shews. *Shaksp.*

Their only thoughts and hope was to defend their own rights and liberties, due to them by the law. *Clarendon.*

8. The side not left.  
On his right  
The radiant image of his glory sat,  
His only son. *Milton.*

9. To RIGHTS. In a direct line; straight.  
These strata falling, the whole track sinks down to rights into the abyss, and is swallowed up by it. *Woodward.*

10. To RIGHTS. Deliverance from error.  
Several have gone about to inform them, and set them to rights; but for want of that knowledge of the present system of nature, have not given the satisfaction expected. *Woodward.*

To RIGHT. *v. a.* To do justice to; to establish in possessions justly claimed; to relieve from wrong.

How will this grieve you,  
When you shall come to clearer knowledge, that  
You thus have publish'd me? gentle my lord,  
You scarce can right me thoroughly. *Shaksp.*

If the injured person be not righted, every one of them is wholly guilty of the injustice, and bound to restitution. *Taylor.*  
I could not expedient see,  
On this side death, to right our family. *Waller.*

Make my father known,  
To right my honour, and redeem your own. *Dryden.*

RIGHTEOUS. *adj.* [from *right*, Saxon; whence *rightwise* in old authors, and *rightwisely* in bishop Fisher: so much are words corrupted by pronunciation.]

1. Just; honest; virtuous; uncorrupt.  
That far be from thee, to slay the righteous with the wicked; and that the righteous should be as the wicked. *Gen.*

2. Equitable.  
Kill my rival too; for he no less  
Deserves; and I thy righteous doom will bless. *Dryden.*

RIGHTEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *righteous*.] Honestly; virtuously.  
Athens did righteously decide,  
As righteously they did those dooms try'd; *Dryden.*

Still they were wise, whatever way they went. *Dryden.*  
RIGHTEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *righteous*.] Justice; honesty; virtue; goodness.

The scripture, ascribing to the persons of men righteousness, in regard of their manifold virtues, may not be construed, as though it did thereby clear them from all faults. *Hosker.*

Here wretched Phlegias warns the world with cries,  
Could warning make the world more just or wise;  
Learn righteousness, and dread th' avenging deities. *Dry.*

RIGHTFUL. *adj.* [from *right* and *full*.]

1. Having the right; having the just claim.  
As in this haughty great attempt,  
They laboured to supplant the rightful heir;  
I lost my liberty, and they their lives. *Shaksp. Hen. VI.*

Some will mourn in alms, some coal black,  
For the deposing of a rightful king. *Shaksp. Rich. II.*

2. Honest; just.  
Nor would, for gold or fee,  
Be won, their rightful causes down to tread. *Fairy Queen.*

Gather all the smiling hours;  
Such as with friendly care have guarded  
Patriots and kings in rightful wars. *Prior.*

RIGHTFULLY. *adv.* [from *rightful*.] According to right; according to justice.

Henry, who claimed by succession, was sensible that his title was not found, but was rightfully in Mortimer, who had married the heir of York. *Dryden's Preface to Fables.*

RIGHT-HAND. *n. f.* Not the left.  
The rank of officers, by the murmuring stream,  
Left on your right-hand brings you to the place. *Shaksp.*

RIGHTFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *rightful*.] Moral rectitude.  
But still although we fall of perfect rightfulness,  
Seek we to tame these superfluities, *Sid.*  
Nor wholly wink though void of purest rightfulness. *Sid.*

RIGHTLY. *adv.* [from *right*.]

1. According to truth; properly; suitably; not erroneously.  
Each of his reign allotted, rightlier call'd  
Pow'rs of fire, air, water, and earth beneath. *Milton.*  
Descend from heav'n, Urania! by that name  
If rightly thou art call'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*

For glory done  
Of triumph, to be styl'd great conquerors,  
Patrons of mankind, gods, and sons of gods;  
Destroyers rightlier call'd, and plagues of men. *Milton.*

A man can never have so certain a knowledge, that a proposition, which contradicts the clear principles of his own knowledge, was divinely revealed, or that he understands the words rightly, wherein it is delivered; as he has, that the contrary is true. *Locke.*

Is this a bridal or a friendly feast?  
Or from their deeds I rightlier may divine,  
Unseemly flown with insolence or wine. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. Honestly; uprightly.  
Let not my jealousies be your dishonour;  
You may be rightly just, whatever I shall think. *Shaksp.*

3. Exactly.  
Should I grant, thou didst not rightly see;  
Then thou wert first deceiv'd. *Dryden.*

4. Straitly; directly.  
We with one end; but differ in order and way, that leadeth  
rightly to that end. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

RIGHTNESS. *n. f.* [from *right*.]

1. Conformity to truth; exemption from being wrong; rectitude.  
It is not necessary for a man to be assured of the rightness of his conscience, by such an infallible certainty of persuasion, as amounts to the clearness of a demonstration; but it is sufficient if he knows it upon grounds of such a probability, as shall exclude all rational grounds of doubting. *South.*

Like brute beasts we travel with the herd, and are never so solicitous for the rightness of the way, as for the number or figure of our company. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. Straitness.  
Sounds move strongest in a right line, which nevertheless is not caused by the rightness of the line, but by the shortness of the distance. *Bacon's Natural History.*

RIGID. *adj.* [from *rigidus*, Fr. *rigidus*, Latin.]

1. Stiff; not to be bent; unpliant.  
A body, that is hollow, may be demonstrated to be more rigid and inflexible, than a solid one of the same substance and weight. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Severe; inflexible.  
His severe judgment giving law,  
His modest fancy kept in awe;  
As rigid husbands jealous are,  
When they believe their wives too fair. *Denham.*

3. Sharp; cruel. It is used somewhat harshly by Phillips.  
Queen of this universe! do not believe  
Those rigid threats of death; ye shall not die. *Milton.*

Cressy plains  
And Agincourt, deep ting'd with blood, confess  
What the Silures vigour unwitt'hood  
Could do in rigid fight. *Phillips.*

RIGIDITY. *n. f.* [from *rigidus*, Fr. from *rigid*.]

1. Stiffness.  
Rigidity is said of the solids of the body, when, being stiff or impliable, they cannot readily perform their respective offices; but a fibre is said to be rigid, when its parts so strongly cohere together, as not to yield to that action of the fluids, which ought to overcome their resistance in order to the preservation of health; it is to be remedied by fomentations.

Rigidity of the organs is such a state as makes them resist that expansion, which is necessary to carry on the vital functions: rigidity of the vessels and organs must necessarily follow from the rigidity of the fibres. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. Stiffness of appearance; want of easy or airy elegance.  
This severe observation of nature, by the one in her commonest, and by the other in her abstracted forms, must needs produce in both a kind of rigidity, and consequently more naturalness than gracefulness. *Watson's Architecture.*

RIGIDLY. *adv.* [from *rigid*.]

1. Stiffly; unpliantly.  
2. Severely; inflexibly.

RIGIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *rigid*.] Severity; inflexibility.



## RIM

**RIGLET.** *n. f.* [*regulet*, Fr.] A flat thin square piece of wood. Thus the pieces that are intended to make the frames for pictures, before they are molded, are called *riglets*. *Mex.*

**RIGOLE.** *n. f.* A circle. Used in *Shakespeare* for a diadem. This sleep is found; this is a sleep, That, from this golden *rigol*, hath divorce'd So many English kings. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*

**RIGOUR.** *n. f.* [*rigor*, Latin.] 1. Cold; stiffness.

The rest his lock Bound with Gorgonian *rigour*, not to move. *Milton.*

2. A convulsive shuddering with sense of cold. A right regimen, during the *rigor* or cold fit in the beginning of a fever, is of great importance; a long continued *rigor* is a sign of a strong disease: during the *rigor*, the circulation is less quick, and the blood actually stagnates in the extremities, and, pressing upon the heart, may produce constrictions; therefore a *rigor* increaseth an inflammation. *Arb.*

3. Severity; sternness; want of condescension to others. Nature has got the victory over passion, all his *rigour* is turned to grief and pity. *Denham's Sophy.*

*Rigour* makes it difficult for sliding virtue to recover. *Clarif.*

4. Severity of conduct. Does not looseness of life, and a want of necessary sobriety in some, drive others into *rigors* that are unnecessary? *Sprat.*

This prince lived in this convent, with all the *rigor* and austerity of a capuchin. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

5. Strictness; unabated exactness. It may not seem hard, if in cases of necessity certain profitable ordinances sometimes be relaxed, rather than all men always strictly bound to the general *rigor* thereof. *Hooker.*

Heat and cold are not, according to philosophical *rigour*, the efficient; but are names expressing our passions. *Glanvill.*

The base degenerate age requires Severity and justice in its *rigour*.

This awes an impious bold offending world. *Addison.*

6. Rage; cruelty; fury. He at his foe with furious *rigour* smites, That strongest oak might seem to overthrow; The stroke upon his shield so heavy lights, That to the ground it doubleth him full low. *Fairy Queen.*

Driven by the necessities of the times and the temper of the people, more than led by his own disposition to any height and *rigour* of actions. *King Charles.*

7. Hardness; not flexibility; solidity; not softness. The stones the *rigor* of their kind expel, And supple into softness as they fell. *Dryden.*

**RIGOROUS.** *adj.* [from *rigour*.] Severe; allowing no abatement. He shall be thrown down the Tarpeian rock With *rigorous* hands; he hath resisted law, And therefore law shall scorn him further trial, Than the severity of publick power. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*

Are these terms hard and *rigorous*, beyond our capacities to perform? *Rogers's Sermons.*

**RIGOROUSLY.** *adv.* [from *rigorous*.] Severely; without tenderness or mitigation. Left they faint At the sad sentence *rigorously* urg'd, For I behold them soften'd, and with tears Bewailing their excess, all terror hide. *Milton.*

The people would examine his works more *rigorously* than himself, and would not forgive the least mistake. *Dryden.*

**RILL.** *n. f.* [*rivulus*, Lat.] A small brook; a little streamlet. May thy brimmed waves from this Their full tribute never miss, From a thousand petty *rills*, That tumble down the snowy hills. *Milton.*

**TO RILL.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To run in small streams. Io! Apollo, mighty king, let envy, Ill-judging and verbose, from Lethe's lake, Draw tuns unmeasurable; while thy favour Administers to my ambitious thirst The wholesome draught from Aganippe's spring Genuine, and with soft murmurs gently *rilling* Adown the mountains where thy daughters haunt. *Prior.*

**RILLET.** *n. f.* [corrupted from *rivulet*.] A small stream. A creek of Oke, between two hills, delivering a little fresh *rillet* into the sea. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

**RIM.** *n. f.* [*rima*, Saxon.] 1. A border; a margin. It keeps of the same thickness near its centre, while its figure is capable of variation towards the *rim*. *Grew.*

2. That which encircles something else. We may not affirm, that ruptures are confinable unto one side, as the peritoneum or *rim* of the belly may be broke; or its perforations relaxed in either. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The drum-maker uses it for *rimbs*. *Mortimer's Haybandry.*

**RIMPE.** *n. f.* [*rhym*, Saxon.] 1. Hour froth. Breathing upon a glass giveth a dew; and in *rimpe* frosts you shall find drops of dew upon the inside of glass windows. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. To strike bells or any other sonorous body, so as to make it sound. I gin to be awarey of the sun; Ring the alarm bell. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

3. [From *ring*.] To encircle. Talbot, Who, *ring'd* about with bold adversity, Cries out for noble York and Somerset. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

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In a hoar frost, a *rimpe*, is a multitude of quadrangular prisms piled without any order one over another. *Grew.*

2. [*Rima*, Lat.] A hole; a chink. Though birds have no epiglottis, yet can they contract the *rimpe* or chink of their larynx, so as to prevent the admission of wet or dry indigested. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**TO RIME.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To freeze with hoar frost. *To RIMPLE.* *v. a.* To pucker; to contract into corrugations. See **CRUMPLE** and **RUMPLE**.

The skin was tense, also *rimpled* and blistered. *Wijeman.*

**RIMY.** *adj.* [from *rimpe*.] Steamy; foggy; misty. The air is now cold, hot, dry, or moist; and then thin, thick, foggy, *rimy*, or poisonous. *Harvey.*

**RIND.** *n. f.* [*rimb*, Saxon; *rinde*, Dutch.] Bark; husk. Therewith a piteous yelling voice was heard, Crying, O spare with guilty hands to tear My tender sides in this rough *rind* embard. *Fairy Queen.*

Within the infant *rind* of this small flower Poison hath residence, and medicine power. *Shakespeare.*

These plants are neither red nor polished, when drawn out of the water, till their *rind* have been taken off. *Boyle.*

Others whose fruit, burnish'd with golden *rind*, Hung amiable. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Thou can't not touch the freedom of this mind With all thy charms, although this corporal *rind* Thou hast immanc'd. *Milton.*

This monument, thy maiden beauty's due, High on a plane-tree shall be hung to view; On the smooth *rind* the passenger shall see Thy name engrav'd, and worship Helen's tree. *Dryden.*

**TO RIND.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To decorticate; to bark; to husk. *RING.* *n. f.* [*hjung*, Saxon.]

1. A circle; an orbicular line. In this habit Met I my father with his bleeding *ring*, Their precious gems new lost. *Shakespeare.*

Bubbles of water, before they began to exhibit their colours to the naked eye, have appeared through a prism girded about with many parallel and horizontal *ring*. *Newton.*

2. A circle of gold or some other matter worn as an ornament. A quarrel. — About a hoop of gold, a paltry *ring*. I have seen old Roman *ring*s so very thick about, and with such large stones in them, that 'tis no wonder a fop should reckon them a little cumbersome in the summer. *Addison.*

3. A circle of metal to be held by. The *ring*s of iron, that on the doors were hung, Sent out a jarring found, and harshly rung. *Dryden.*

Some eagle got the *ring* of my box in his beak, with an intent to let it fall, and devour it. *Gulliver.*

4. A circular course. Chastie Diana, Goddess preiding o'er the rapid race, Place me, O place me in the dusty *ring*, Where youthful charioteers contend for glory. *Smith.*

5. A circle made by persons standing round. Make a *ring* about the corps of Caesar, And let me shew you him, that made the will. *Shakespeare.*

The Italians, perceiving themselves almost environed, cast themselves into a *ring*, and retired back into the city. *Hayes.*

Round my arbour a new *ring* they made, And footed it about the secret shade. *Dryden.*

6. A number of bells harmonically tuned. A squirrel spends his little rage, In jumping round a rowling cage; The cage as either side turn'd up, Striking a *ring* of bells a-top. *Prior.*

7. The found of bells or any other sonorous body. Stop the holes of a hawk's bell, it will make no *ring*, but a flat noise or rattle. *Bacon.*

Hawks bells, that have holes, give a greater *ring*, than if the pellet did strike upon brags in the open air. *Bacon.*

8. A found of any kind. Hath left in shadows dread His burning idol all of blackest hue; In vain with cymbals *ring*, They call the grisly king. *Milton.*

9. A found of any kind. The king, full of confidence, as he had been victorious in battle, and had prevailed with his parliament, and had the *ring* of acclamations fresh in his ears, thought the rest of his reign should be but play. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

**TO RING.** *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *ring*. [*hjungan*, Saxon.] 1. To strike bells or any other sonorous body, so as to make it sound. I gin to be awarey of the sun; Ring the alarm bell. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

2. [From *ring*.] To encircle. Talbot, Who, *ring'd* about with bold adversity, Cries out for noble York and Somerset. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

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## RIN

3. To fit with rings. Death, death; oh amiable lovely death! Thou odoriferous stench, found rottenness, Arise forth from thy couch of lasting night, Thou hate and terror to prosperity, And I will kiss thy detestable bones, And put my eye-balls in thy vaulty brows, And *ring* these fingers with thy household worms. *Shakespeare.*

4. To restrain a hog by a ring in his nose. *TO RING.* *v. n.*

1. To found as a bell or sonorous metal. Ring out ye crystal pheres, And let your silver chime Move in melodious time; And let the base of heav'n's deep organ blow, No funeral rites nor man in mournful weeds, Nor mournful bell shall *ring* her burial. *Shakespeare.*

2. To found as a bell or sonorous metal. Early it might be to *ring* other changes upon the same bells. *Norris's Miscellanies.*

3. To found as a bell or sonorous metal. At Latagus a weighty stone he flung; His face was flatted, and his helmet *ring*. *Dryden.*

4. To found as a bell or sonorous metal. To practise the art of making music with bells. Signs for communication may be contrived at pleasure: four bells admit twenty-four changes in *ringing*; each change may, by agreement, have a certain signification. *Holder.*

5. To found as a bell or sonorous metal. Hercules, missing his page, called him by his name aloud, that all the *ring* of it. *Bacon.*

6. To found as a bell or sonorous metal. The particular *ringing* found in gold, distinct from the sound of other bodies, has no particular name. *Locke.*

7. To found as a bell or sonorous metal. With sweeter notes each rising temple *ring*, A Raphael painted! and a Vida sung! Immortal Vida! *Pope.*

8. To found as a bell or sonorous metal. Ere to black Hecat's summons The shard-born beetle, with his drowsy hums, Hath *ring* night's yawning peal, there shall be done A deed of dreadful note. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

9. To found as a bell or sonorous metal. My ears still *ring* with noise; I'm vex'd to death: Tongue-kill'd, and have not yet recover'd breath. *Dryden.*

10. To found as a bell or sonorous metal. That profane, atheistical, epicurean rabble, whom the whole nation to *ring* of, are not indeed, what they vote themselves, the wifely men in the world. *South.*

**RING-BONE.** *n. f.* Ring-bone is a hard callous substance growing in the hollow circle of the little pattern of a horse, just above the coronet: it sometimes goes quite round like a ring, and thence it is called the *ring-bone*. *Farrar's Dictionary.*

**RINGDOVE.** *n. f.* [*rhingduyove*, German.] Pigeons are of several sorts, wild and tame; as wood pigeons, dove-cote pigeons, and *ringdoves*. *Martinius.*

**RINGER.** *n. f.* [from *ring*.] He who rings. *RINGLEADER.* *n. f.* [*ring* and *leader*.] The head of a riotous body.

He caused to be executed some of the *ringleaders* of the Cornish men, in sacrifice to the citizens. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The nobility escaped; the poor people, who had been decuded by these *ringleaders*, were executed. *Addison.*

**RINGLET.** *n. f.* [*ring*, with a diminutive termination.] 1. A small ring. Silver the lintals, deep projecting o'er; And gold the *ringlets* that command the door. *Pope.*

2. A circle. You deny puppets, that By moon-shine do the green *ringlets* make, Whereof the ewe not bites. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

3. A curl. Upon the beached margin of the sea, To dance our *ringlets* to the whistling wind, But with thy brawls thou hast disturb'd our sport. *Shakespeare.*

4. A curl. With *ringlets* quaint, and wanton windings wove. *Milt.*

5. A curl. As the vine curls her tendrils, These in two fable *ringlets* taught to break, Once gave new beauties to the snowy neck. *Pope.*

6. A curl. **RINGSTREAKED.** *adj.* [*ring* and *streaked*.] Circularly streaked. Her removed the he goats that were *ringstreaked* and spotted, and all the she goats that were speckled. *Gen. xxx. 35.*

**RINGTAIL.** *n. f.* [*ring* and *tail*.] A kind of kite with a whitish tail. *Bailey.*

**RINGWORM.** *n. f.* [*ring* and *worm*.] A circular tetter. It began with a ferpigo, making many round spots, such as is generally called *ringworms*. *Wijeman's Surgery.*

**TO RINSE.** *v. a.* [from *rein*, German, pure, clear.] 1. To wash; to cleanse by washing. This last costly treaty Swallow'd so much treasure, and like a glass Did break it all *rinising*. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*

2. To wash; to cleanse by washing. Whomsoever he toucheth, and hath not *rinised* his hands in water, he shall be unclean. *Lev. xv. 11.*

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## RIP

2. To wash the soap out of cloaths. They cannot boil, nor wash, nor *rinse*, they say, With water sometimes ink and sometimes whey, According as you meet with mud or clay. *King.*

**RINSE.** *n. f.* [from *rinse*.] One that washes or rinses; a washer. *RIPOT.* *n. f.* [*riate*, old Fr. *riotte*, Italian.]

1. Wild and loose festivity. When his headstrong *riot* hath no curb, When rage and hot blood are his counsellors, When means and lavish manners meet together, Oh! with what wings shall his affection fly Tow'd fronting peril and oppos'd decay. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

2. A sedition; an uproar. Transform'd to serpents all, as accessories To his bold *riot*. *Milton.*

3. To run *riot*. To move or act without controul or restraint. One man's head *runs riot* upon hawks and dice. *L'Estr.*

You never can defend his breedings, Who, in his satire's *running riot*, Could never leave the world in quiet. *Swift's Miscel.*

**TO RIOT.** *v. n.* [*rioter*, old Fr.] 1. To revel; to be dissipated in luxurious enjoyments. Let us walk honestly as in the day; not in *rioting* and drunkenness. *Romans xiii. 13.*

2. Now he exacts of all, wastes in delight, Riots in pleasure, and neglects the law. *Daniel.*

3. To luxuriate; to be tumultuous. Thy life a long dead calm of fix'd repose; No pulse that *riots*, and no blood that glows. *Pope.*

4. To banquet luxuriously. To raise a sedition or uproar. *Riotous.* *n. f.* [from *riot*.]

1. One who is dissipated in luxury. 2. One who raises an uproar or sedition. *Riotous.* *n. f.* [from *riot*.] Diffoluteness; luxury.

From every work he challenged elision For contemplation takes, yet otherwise His life he led in lawless *riosity*. *Fairy Queen.*

**RIOTOUS.** *adj.* [*rioteux*, Fr. from *riot*.] 1. Luxurious; wanton; licentiously festive. What needs me tell their feast and goodly guise, In which was nothing *riotous* nor vain. *Fairy Queen.*

When all our offices have been oppress'd With *riotous* feeders, I have retir'd me to a wasteful cock, And set mine eyes at flow. *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens.*

John came neither eating nor drinking; that is far from the diet of Jerusalem and other *riotous* places, but fared coarsely. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

With them no *riotous* pomp nor Asian train, T' infect a navy with their gaudy fears; But war severely like itself appears. *Dryden.*

2. Seditious; turbulent. **RIOTOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *riotous*.]

1. Luxuriously; with licentious luxury. He that gathereth by defrauding his own soul, gathereth for others that shall spend his goods *riotously*. *Ecclesi. xiv. 4.*

2. Seditiously; turbulently. **RIOTOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *riotous*.] The state of being riotous.

**TO RIP.** *v. a.</*



# RIP

You *rip* up the original of Scotland. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
This *ripping* of ancestors is very pleasing unto me, and indeed favoureth of some reading. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
They *ripped* up all that had been done from the beginning of the rebellion. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
The relations considering that a trial would *rip* up old foes, and discover things not so much to the reputation of the deceased, they dropt their design. *Arbutnot.*  
**RIPPE.** *adj.* [ripe, Saxon; *riip*, Dutch.]  
1. Brought to perfection in growth; mature.  
Macbeth  
Is *ripe* for shaking, and the pow'rs above  
Put on their instruments. *Shakefp.*  
The time was the time of the first *ripe* grapes. *Numb. xiii.*  
Their fruit is improfitable, not *ripe* to eat. *Wisd. iv. 5.*  
So may't thou live, till, like *ripe* fruit, thou drop  
Into thy mother's lap, or be with ease.  
Gather'd, not harshly pluck'd, for death mature. *Milton.*  
2. Resembling the ripeness of fruit.  
Those happiest smiles,  
That play'd on her *ripe* lip, seem'd not to know  
What guests were in her eyes, which parted thence,  
As pearls from diamonds dropt. *Shakefp.*  
3. Complete; proper for use.  
I by letters shall direct your course, *Shakefp. Henry IV.*  
4. Advanced to the perfection of any quality.  
There was a pretty redness in his lips,  
A little *riper* and more lusty red  
Than that mix'd in his cheeks. *Shakefp.*  
O early *ripe*! to thy abundant store,  
What could advancing age have added more. *Dryden.*  
5. Finished; consummate.  
Beasts are in sensible capacity as *ripe*, even as men themselves, perhaps more *ripe*. *Hooker, b. i. f. 6.*  
6. Brought to the point of taking effect; fully matured.  
He thence shall come,  
When this world's dissolution shall be *ripe*. *Milton.*  
While things were just *ripe* for a war, the cantons, their protectors, interposed as umpires in the quarrel. *Addison.*  
7. Fully qualified by gradual improvement.  
*Ripe* for heav'n, when fate *Aeneas* calls,  
Then shalt thou bear him up, sublime, to me. *Dryden.*  
To *RIPPE*. *v. n.* [from the *adj.*] To ripen; to grow ripe; to be matured.  
From hour to hour we *ripe* and *ripe*,  
And then from hour to hour we rot and rot. *Shakefp.*  
Slubber not business for my sake, Bassanio;  
But stay the very *ripening* of the time. *Shakefp.*  
Though no stone tell thee what I was, yet thou,  
In my grave's inside, see what thou art now;  
Yet tho't not yet so good, till us death lay  
To *ripe* and mellow there, w'are stubborn clay. *Denne.*  
To *RIPPE*. *v. a.* To mature; to make ripe.  
He is retir'd, to *ripe* his growing fortunes,  
To Scotland. *Shakefp.*  
**RIPPELY.** *adv.* [from *ripe*.] Maturely; at the fit time.  
It fits us therefore *ripenly*;  
Our chariots and our horsemen be in readiness. *Shakefp.*  
To *RIPPE*. *v. n.* [from *ripe*.] To grow ripe.  
This is the state of man; to-day he puts forth  
The tender leaves of hopes, to-morrow blossoms,  
And bears his blushing honours thick upon him;  
The third day comes a frost, a killing frost;  
And when he thinks, good easy man, full surely  
His greatness is a *ripening*, nips his root;  
And then he falls as I do. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*  
Afore the four grape is *ripening* in the flower. *Jf. xviii. 5.*  
The pricking of a fruit, before it *ripeneth*, ripens the fruit more suddenly. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Trees, that *ripen* late, blossom soonest; as peaches and cornelians; and it is a work of providence that they blossom so soon; for otherwise they could not have the sun long enough to ripen. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Melons on beds of ice are taught to bear,  
And strangers to the sun yet *ripen* here. *Granville.*  
To *RIPPE*. *v. a.* To mature; to make ripe.  
My father was no traitor;  
And that I'll prove on better men than Somerset,  
Were growing time once *ripen'd* to my will. *Shakefp.*  
When to *ripen'd* manhood he shall grow,  
The greedy falter shall the feast forego. *Dryden.*  
That I fettered  
Your father in his throne, was for your sake,  
I left th' acknowledgment for time to *ripen*. *Dryden.*  
The genial sun  
Has daily, since his course began, *Shakefp.*  
Rejoiced the metal to refine,  
And *ripen'd* the Peruvian mine. *Addison.*  
Be this the cause of more than mortal hate,  
The rest succeeding times shall *ripen* into fate. *Pope.*  
Here elements have lost their uses;  
All *ripen* not, nor earth produces. *Swift.*

# RIS

Before the *ripen'd* field the reapers stand. *Thomson.*  
**RIPENESS.** *n. f.* [from *ripe*.] *Shakefp.*  
1. The state of being ripe; maturity.  
They have compared it to the *ripeness* of fruits. *Wifemen.*  
Little matter is deposited in the abscess, before it arrives towards its *ripeness*. *Sharp's Surgery.*  
2. Full growth.  
Time, which made them their fame out-live,  
To Cowley scarce did *ripeness* give. *Denham.*  
3. Perfection; completion.  
To this purpose were those harmonious tunes of psalms  
Devised for us, that they, which are either in years but young,  
or touching perfection of virtue as yet not grown to *ripeness*,  
might, when they think they sing, learn. *Hooker.*  
This royal infant promises  
Upon this land a thousand thousand blessings.  
Which time shall bring to *ripeness*. *Shakefp. Hen. VIII.*  
I to manhood am arriv'd so near,  
And inward *ripeness* doth much less appear,  
That some more timely happy spirits indu'th. *Milton.*  
4. Fitness; qualification.  
Among the builders. *Milton.*  
The great duke *ris*es on them in his demands, and will  
not be fatished with less than a hundred thousand crowns, and  
a solemn embassy to beg pardon. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*  
5. To increase in price.  
Bullion is *ris*en to fix shillings and five pence the ounce;  
i. e. that an ounce of uncoined silver will exchange for an  
ounce and a quarter of coined silver. *Locke.*  
6. To be improved.  
From such an untainted couple, we can hope to have our  
family *rise* to its ancient splendour of face, air, countenance,  
and shape. *Tatler, N° 75.*  
7. To elevate the stile.  
Your author always will be the best advice,  
Fall when he falls, and when he *ris*es, *rise*. *Johnson.*  
8. To be revived from death.  
After I am *ris*en again, I will go before you. *Mat. xxvi.*  
The stars of morn shall see him *rise*. *Milton.*  
9. To come by chance.  
As they 'gan his library to view,  
And antique registers for to avise,  
There chanced to the prince's hand to *rise*. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
10. To be elevated in situation.  
He bar'd an ancient oak of all her boughs;  
Then on a *rising* ground the trunk he plac'd;  
Which with the spoils of his dead foe he grac'd. *Dryden.*  
A house we saw upon a *rising*. *Addison.*  
Afs, on banks or *rising* grounds near rivers, will thrive  
exceedingly. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
**RISE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. The act of rising.  
2. The act of mounting from the ground.  
In leaping with weights, the arms are first cast backwards  
and then forwards, with so much the greater force; for the  
hands go backward before they take their *rise*. *Bacon.*  
3. Eruption; ascent.  
Upon the candle's going out, there is a sudden *rise* of wa-  
ter; for the flame filling no more place, the air and water  
succeed. *Bacon.*  
The hill submits itself  
In small descents, which do its height beguile;  
And sometimes mounts, but so as billows play,  
Whole *rise* not hinders, but makes short our way. *Dryden.*  
4. Place that favors the act of mounting aloft.  
Rais'd so high, from that convenient *rise*. *Greesh.*  
She took her flight, and quickly reach'd the skies.  
Since the arguments against them *rise* from common re-  
ceived opinions, it happens, in controversial discourses, as it  
does in the assailing of towns, where, if the ground be but  
firm, whereon the batteries are erected, there is no farther  
inquiry of whom it is borrowed, so it affords but a fit *rise* for  
the present purpose. *Locke.*  
5. Elevated place.  
Such a *rise*, as doth at once invite  
A pleasure, and a reverence from the sight. *Denham.*  
6. Appearance of the sun in the East.  
Phœbus! stay;  
The world to which you fly so fast,  
From us to them can pay your hate  
With no such object, and salute your *rise*. *Waller.*  
7. Encrease in any respect.  
8. Encrease of price.  
Upon a breach with Spain, must be considered the present  
state of the king's treasure, the *rise* or fall that may happen  
in his constant revenue by a Spanish war. *Temple.*  
The bishops have had share in the gradual *rise* of lands. *Sw.*  
9. Beginning; original.  
It has its *rise* from the lazy admonitions of those who give  
rules, and propose examples, without joining practice with  
their instructions. *Locke on Education.*

# RIS

His reputation quickly peopled it; and gave *rise* to the re-  
publick, which calls itself after his name. *Addison.*  
10. Elevation; encrease of sound.  
In the ordinary *ris*es and falls of the voice, there fall out to  
be two beams between the union and the diapason. *Bacon.*  
**RISER.** *n. f.* [from *rise*.] One that rises.  
The life *Risa*, where the palace stands  
Of th' early *riser*, with the rosy hands, *Chapman.*  
Active Aurora; where she loves to dance. *Chapman.*  
**RISIBILITY.** *n. f.* [from *risible*.] The quality of laughing.  
How comes lowness of stile to be so much the propriety of  
satyr, that without it a poet can be no more a satyr, than  
without *risibility* he can be a man. *Dryden.*  
Whatever the philosophers may talk of their *risibility*,  
neighing is a more noble expression than laughing. *Arbut.*  
**RISIBLE.** *adj.* [risible, Fr. *risibilis*, Lat.]  
1. Having the faculty or power of laughing.  
We are in a merry world, laughing is our business; as if  
because it has been made the definition of man, that he is  
*risible*, his manhood consisted in nothing else. *Gov. of Tongue.*  
2. Ridiculous; exciting laughter.  
**RISK.** *n. f.* [*risque*, Fr. *risq*, Spanish.] Hazard; danger;  
chance of harm.  
Some run the *risk* of an absolute ruin for the gaining of a  
present supply. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
When an insolent despot of discipline, nurtured into con-  
tempt of all order by a long *rise* of licence, shall appear be-  
fore a church governor, severity and resolution are that gover-  
nor's virtues. *South's Sermons.*  
By allowing himself in what is innocent, he would run the  
*risk* of being betrayed into what is not so. *Atterbury.*  
An innocent man ought not to run an equal *risk* with a  
guilty one. *Clarissa.*  
To *RISK*. *v. a.* [*risquer*, Fr.] To hazard; to put to chance;  
to endanger.  
Who would hope new fame to raise,  
Or *risk* his well established praise,  
That, his high genius to approve, *Addison.*  
Had drawn a George or carv'd a Jove. *Addison.*  
**RISKER.** *n. f.* [from *risk*.] He who risks.  
He thither came, to observe and imoak  
What courtes other *risers* took. *Baile.*  
**RISSE.** the obsolete preterite of *rise*.  
*Ris* not the consular men and left their places,  
So soon as thou shalt down; and fled thy side. *Benj. John.*  
**RITE.** *n. f.* [rit, Fr. *ritus*, Lat.] Solemn act of religion;  
external observance.  
The ceremonies, we have taken from such as were before  
us, are not things that belong to this or that sect, but they  
are the ancient *rites* and customs of the church. *Hooker.*  
It is by God consecrated into a sacrament, a holy *rite*, a  
means of conveying to the worthy receiver the benefits of the  
body and blood of Christ. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*  
When the prince her funeral *rites* had paid,  
He plow'd the Tyrrhene seas. *Dryden.*  
**RITUAL.** *adj.* [*rituel*, Fr.] Solemnly ceremonious; done ac-  
cording to some religious institution.  
Instant I bade the priests prepare  
The *ritual* sacrifices, and solemn pray'r. *Prior.*  
If to tradition were added, certain constant *ritual* and em-  
blematical observances, as the emblems were expressive, the  
memory of the thing recorded would remain. *Forbes.*  
**RITUAL.** *n. f.* [from the *adj.*] A book in which the *rites* and  
observances of religion are set down.  
An heathen *ritual* could not instruct a man better than these  
several pieces of antiquity in the particular ceremonies, that  
attended different sacrifices. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*  
**RITUALIST.** *n. f.* [from *ritual*.] One skilled in the *ritual*.  
**RIVAGE.** *n. f.* [French.] A bank; a coast. Not in use.  
Think  
You stand upon the *rivage*, and behold  
A city on th' incessant billows dancing;  
For so appears this fleet. *Shakefp. Henry V.*  
**RIVAL.** *n. f.* [*rivalis*, Lat.]  
1. One who is in pursuit of the same thing which another man  
pursues; a competitor.  
Oh love! thou sternly dost thy pow'r maintain,  
And wilt not bear a *rival* in thy reign;  
Tyrants and thou all fellowship disdain. *Dryden.*  
2. A competitor in love.  
She saw her father was grown her adverse party, and yet  
her fortune such as she must favour her *rival*. *Stacy.*  
France and Burgundy,  
Great *rivals* in our younger daughter's love. *Shakefp.*  
Your *rival's* image in your worth I view;  
And what I lov'd in him, esteem in you. *Granville.*  
**RIVAL.** *adj.* Standing in competition; making the same  
claim; emulous.  
Had I but the means  
To hold a *rival* place with one of them,  
I should be fortunate. *Shakefp. Measure for Measure.*  
Equal

# RIV



## RIV

Equal in years, and *rival* in renown  
With Epaphus, the youthful Phaeton,  
Like honour claims. *Dryden.*  
You bark to be employ'd,  
While Venus is by *rival* dogs enjoy'd. *Dryden.*  
TO RIVAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To stand in competition with another; to oppose.  
Thou, that have been raised by the interest of some great  
minister, trample upon the steps by which they rise, to *rival*  
him in his greatness, and at length step into his place. *South.*  
2. To emulate; to endeavour to equal or excel.  
Ambitious fool! with horny hoofs to pass  
O'er hollow arches of refounding brass;  
To *rival* thunder in its rapid course,  
And imitate inimitable force. *Dryden's Æneis.*  
TO RIVAL. *v. n.* To be competitors. Out of use.

Burgundy,  
We first address'd tow'rd you, who with this king  
Have *rival'd* for our daughter. *Shakep. King Lear.*  
RIVALRY. *n. s.* [from *rival*, Lat. from *rivalis*.] Competition;  
RIVALRY. *n. s.* emulation.

It is the privilege of poetry to set matters right between  
those antagonists, who, by their *rivalry* for greatness, divided  
a whole age. *Addison.*  
RIVALSHIP. *n. s.* [from *rival*.] The state or character of a  
rival.

TO RIVE. *v. a.* part. *riven*, [p̄rē, broken Saxon; *rīven*,  
Dutch; *riour*, Fr. to drive.] To split; to cleave; to divide  
by a blunt instrument; to force in disruption.

At his haughty helmet  
And cleft his head. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
The varlet at his plaint was griev'd for,  
That his deep wounded heart in two did *rive*. *Fa. Queen.*

Through *riven* clouds and molten firmament,  
The fierce three-forked engine making way,  
Both lofty towers and highest trees hath rent. *Fa. Queen.*  
O Cicero!

I have seen tempests, when the scolding winds  
Have *ri'd* the knotty oaks; but ne'er till now  
Did I go through a tempest dropping fire. *Shakep.*

As one he stood escap'd from cruel fight,  
Sore toil'd, his *riven* arms to havock hewn. *Milton.*  
The neighbouring forests, formerly shaken and *riven* with  
the thunder-bolts of war, did envy the sweet peace of  
Druidia. *Howell's Vocal Forest.*

Had I not been blind, I might have seen  
Yon *riven* oak, the fairest of the green. *Dryden.*  
Let it come;

Let the fierce lightning blast, the thunder *rive* me. *Rowe.*

TO RIVE. *v. n.* To be split; to be divided by violence.

Freestone *rives*, splits, and breaks in any direction. *Woodw.*

TO RIVE. *for derive or direct.*

Ten thousand French have ta'en the sacrament,  
To *rive* their dangerous artillery. *Shakep.*

Upon no christian soul but English Talbot. *Shakep.*

TO RIVEL. *v. a.* [from *rivulus*, Saxon, corrugated, rumped.] To  
contract into wrinkles and corrugations.

Then droop'd the fading flow'rs, their beauty fled,  
And clos'd their sickly eyes and hung the head,  
And *rivel'd* up with heat, lay dying in their bed. *Dryd.*

And since that plenteous autumn now is past,  
Whole grapes and peaches have indulg'd your taste,  
Take in good part, from our poor poet's board,  
Such *rivel'd* fruits as winter can afford. *Dryden.*

Alum sticks, with contracting pow'r,  
Shrink his thin essence like a *rivel'd* flow'r. *Pope.*

TO RIVEN. part. of *rive*.

RIVER. *n. s.* [from *river*, Fr. *riours*, Lat.] A land current of  
water bigger than a brook.

It is a most beautiful country, being *streak'd* throughout with  
many goodly *rivers*, replenish'd with all sorts of fish. *Spens.*

The first of these *rivers* has been celebrated by the Latin  
poets for the gentleness of its course, as the other for its ra-  
pidity. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

RIVER-DAGON. *n. s.* A crocodile. A name given by *Milton*  
to the king of Egypt.

Thus with ten wounds  
The *river-dragon* tam'd at length, submits  
To let his followers depart. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

RIVER-GOD. *n. s.* Tutelary deity of a river.

His wig hung as frait as the hair of a *river-god* rising from  
the water. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

RIVER-HORSE. *n. s.* Hippopotamus.

As plants ambiguous between sea and land,  
The *river-horse* and scaly crocodile. *Milton.*

TO RIVET. *n. s.* [from *rivet*, Fr. to break the point of a thing; to  
drive.] A fastening pin clenched at both ends.

The armourers accomplishing the knights,  
With busy hammers clove *rivets* up,  
Give dreadful note of preparation. *Shakep. Henry V.*

Thy armour  
I'll frust, and unlock the *rivets* all,  
But I'll be matter of it. *Shakep. Troilus and Cressida.*

Though Valeria's fair, and though she loves me too,  
'Gainst her my foul is arm'd on every part;  
Yet there are secret *rivets* to my heart,  
Where Berenice's charms have found the way,  
Subtle as lightnings. *Dryden's Tyrannick Love.*

The verse in fashion is, when numbers flow  
So smooth and equal, that no light can find  
The *rivet*, where the polish'd piece was join'd. *Dryden.*

The *rivets* of those wings includ  
Fit not each other. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

This instrument should move easy upon the *rivet*. *Shakep.*

TO RIVET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To fasten with rivets.

This man  
If all our fire were out, would fetch down new,  
Out of the hand of Jove; and *rivet* him  
To Caucasus, should he but frown. *Benj. Johnson.*

In *riveting*, the pin you *rivet* in should stand upright to the  
plate you *rivet* it upon; for if it do not stand upright, you  
will be forced to let it upright, after it is *riveted*. *Mosm.*

2. To fasten strongly; to make immovable.

You were to blame to part with  
A thing stuck on with oaths upon your finger,  
And *riveted* with faith unto your flesh. *Shakep.*

Why should I write this down, that's *riveted*,  
Screw'd to my memory? *Shakep. Cymbeline.*

What one party thought to *rivet* to a settledness by the  
strength and influence of the Scots, that the other rejected. *King Charles.*

Till fortune's fruitless spite had made it known,  
Her blows not shook but *riveted* his throne. *Dryden.*

Thus hath God not only *riveted* the notion of himself into  
our natures, but likewise made the belief of his being neces-  
sary to the peace of our minds and happiness of society. *Till.*

If the eye sees those things *riveted*, which are loose, where  
will you begin to rectify the mistake.

Where we use words of a loose and wandering signifi-  
cation, hence follows mistake and error, which those maxims,  
brought as proofs to establish propositions, wherein the terms  
stand for undetermined ideas, do by their authority confirm  
and *rivet*. *Locke.*

*Rivet* and nail me where I stand, ye pow'rs.  
They provoke him to the rage. *Greene.*

Of fangs and claws, and, stooping from your horse,  
*Rivet* the panting savage to the ground. *Addison's Cat.*

A similitude of nature and manners, in such a degree as  
we are capable of, must tie the holy knot, and *rivet* the  
friendship between us. *Atterbury.*

TO RIVULET. *n. s.* [from *rivulus*, Lat.] A small river; a brook; a  
streamlet.

By fountain or by shady *rivulet*,  
He fought them. *Milton.*

The veins, where innumerable little *rivulets* have their  
confluence into the common channel of the blood. *Denby.*

I saw the *rivulet* of Sallorata, formerly called Albulia, and  
smelt the stench that arises from its water, which Martial  
mentions. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

RIXDOLLAR. *n. s.* A German coin, worth about four shil-  
lings and six-pence sterling. *Ditt.*

ROACH. *n. s.* [from *rotulus*, Lat. red-haired.]  
A *roach* is a fish of no great reputation for his dainty taste;  
his spawn is accounted much better than any other part of  
him: he is accounted the water sheep, for his simplicity and  
foolishness; and it is noted, that *roaches* recover strength, and  
grow in a fortnight after spawning. *Walton's Angler.*

If a gudgeon meet a *roach*,  
He dare not venture to approach;  
Yet still he leaps at flies. *Swift.*

ROAD. *n. s.* [from *radex*, Fr.]  
1. Large way; path.  
Would you not think him a madman, who, whilst he  
might easily ride on the beaten *road* way, should trouble him-  
self with breaking up of gaps? *Suckling.*

To God's eternal house direct the way,  
A broad and ample *road*. *Milton.*

To be indifferent whether we embrace falsehood or truth,  
is the great *road* to error. *Locke.*

Could stupid atoms, with impetuous speed,  
By different *roads* and adverse ways proceed,  
That here they might encounter, here unite. *Blackmore.*

There is but one *road* by which to climb up. *Addison.*

2. [Rade, Fr.] Ground where ships may anchor.  
I should be still  
Peering in maps for ports and *roads*;  
And every object that might make me fear  
Misfortune to my ventures. *Shakep. Merch. of Venice.*

About the island are many *roads*, but only one harbour.  
*Sandy's Journey.*

## ROA

Thy armour  
I'll frust, and unlock the *rivets* all,  
But I'll be matter of it. *Shakep. Troilus and Cressida.*  
Though Valeria's fair, and though she loves me too,  
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strength and influence of the Scots, that the other rejected. *King Charles.*

Till fortune's fruitless spite had made it known,  
Her blows not shook but *riveted* his throne. *Dryden.*

Thus hath God not only *riveted* the notion of himself into  
our natures, but likewise made the belief of his being neces-  
sary to the peace of our minds and happiness of society. *Till.*

If the eye sees those things *riveted*, which are loose, where  
will you begin to rectify the mistake.

Where we use words of a loose and wandering signifi-  
cation, hence follows mistake and error, which those maxims,  
brought as proofs to establish propositions, wherein the terms  
stand for undetermined ideas, do by their authority confirm  
and *rivet*. *Locke.*

*Rivet* and nail me where I stand, ye pow'rs.  
They provoke him to the rage. *Greene.*

Of fangs and claws, and, stooping from your horse,  
*Rivet* the panting savage to the ground. *Addison's Cat.*

A similitude of nature and manners, in such a degree as  
we are capable of, must tie the holy knot, and *rivet* the  
friendship between us. *Atterbury.*

TO RIVULET. *n. s.* [from *rivulus*, Lat.] A small river; a brook; a  
streamlet.

By fountain or by shady *rivulet*,  
He fought them. *Milton.*

The veins, where innumerable little *rivulets* have their  
confluence into the common channel of the blood. *Denby.*

I saw the *rivulet* of Sallorata, formerly called Albulia, and  
smelt the stench that arises from its water, which Martial  
mentions. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

RIXDOLLAR. *n. s.* A German coin, worth about four shil-  
lings and six-pence sterling. *Ditt.*

ROACH. *n. s.* [from *rotulus*, Lat. red-haired.]  
A *roach* is a fish of no great reputation for his dainty taste;  
his spawn is accounted much better than any other part of  
him: he is accounted the water sheep, for his simplicity and  
foolishness; and it is noted, that *roaches* recover strength, and  
grow in a fortnight after spawning. *Walton's Angler.*

If a gudgeon meet a *roach*,  
He dare not venture to approach;  
Yet still he leaps at flies. *Swift.*

ROAD. *n. s.* [from *radex*, Fr.]  
1. Large way; path.

Would you not think him a madman, who, whilst he  
might easily ride on the beaten *road* way, should trouble him-  
self with breaking up of gaps? *Suckling.*

To God's eternal house direct the way,  
A broad and ample *road*. *Milton.*

To be indifferent whether we embrace falsehood or truth,  
is the great *road* to error. *Locke.*

Could stupid atoms, with impetuous speed,  
By different *roads* and adverse ways proceed,  
That here they might encounter, here unite. *Blackmore.*

There is but one *road* by which to climb up. *Addison.*

2. [Rade, Fr.] Ground where ships may anchor.

I should be still  
Peering in maps for ports and *roads*;  
And every object that might make me fear  
Misfortune to my ventures. *Shakep. Merch. of Venice.*

About the island are many *roads*, but only one harbour.  
*Sandy's Journey.*

3. Inroad;

## ROA

3. Inroad; incurion.  
The Volscians stand  
Ready, when time shall prompt them, to make *road*.  
Upon's again. *Shakep. Coriolanus.*  
Caton was desirous of the spoil, for that he was, by the  
former *road* into that country, become famous and rich.  
*Knolles's History of the Turks.*  
The king of Scotland, seeing none came into Perkin,  
turned his enterprize into a *road*, and wasted Northumber-  
land with fire and sword. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
4. Journey. The word seems, in this sense at least, to be de-  
rived from *rade*, the preterite of *ride*: as we say, a *short ride*;  
an *easy ride*.  
With easy *roads* he came to Leicester,  
And lodg'd in the abbey. *Shakep. Henry VIII.*  
He from the East his flaming *road* begins. *Milton.*  
TO ROAM. *v. n.* [from *romare*, Italian. See Room.] To wan-  
der without any certain purpose; to ramble; to rove; to play  
the vagrant.  
Five summers have I spent in farthest Greece,  
Roaming clean through the bounds of Asia. *Shakep.*  
Daphne *roaming* through a thorny wood. *Shakep.*  
The lonely fox *roams* far abroad.  
On secret rapin bent, and midnight fraud. *Prior.*  
What were unlighten'd man,  
A savage *roaming* through the woods, and wild  
In quest of prey. *Thomson's Summer.*

TO ROAM. *v. a.* To range; to wander over.  
Now fowls in their clay nests were couch'd,  
And now wild beasts came forth the woods to *roam*. *Milton.*

ROAMER. *n. s.* [from *roam*.] A rover; a rambler; a wan-  
derer.

ROAN. *adj.* [from *rauen*, Fr.]  
Roan horse is a horse of a bay, sorrel, or black colour,  
with grey or white spots interpersed very thick. *Farr. Diet.*

TO ROAR. *v. n.* [from *roare*, Saxon.]  
1. To cry as a lion or other wild beast.

Raring bulls he would him make to tame. *Spenser.*

Warwick and Montague,  
That in their chains fetter'd the kingly lion,  
And made the forest tremble when they *roar'd*. *Shakep.*

Have I not in my time heard lions *roar*? *Shakep.*

The young lions *roared* upon him and yelled. *Jer. ii. 15.*

The death of Daphnis woods and hills deplore,  
They call the found to Libya's desert shore;  
The Libyan lions hear, and hearing *roar*. *Dryden.*

2. To cry in distress.

At his nurse's tears  
He whin'd and *roar'd* away your victory,  
That pages blush'd at him. *Shakep. Coriolanus.*

Sole on the barren sands the suff'ring chief  
*Roar'd* out for anguish, and indulg'd his grief. *Dryden.*

3. To sound as the wind or sea.

South, East, and West, with mix'd confusion *roar*,  
And rowl the foaming billows to the shore. *Dryden.*

Loud as the wolves on Orcas' stormy steep,  
Howl to the *roaring* of the northern deep. *Pope.*

4. To make a loud noise.

The brazen throat of war had ceas'd to *roar*. *Milton.*

Consider what fatigues I've known,  
How oft I cross'd where carts and coaches *roar'd*. *Gay.*

ROAR. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The cry of the lion or other beast.

2. An outcry of distress.

3. A clamour of merriment.

Where be your gibes now? your gambols? your songs?  
your flashes of merriment, that were wont to set the table  
in a *roar*? *Shakep. Hamlet.*

4. The sound of the wind or sea.

Any loud noise.

Deep throated engines belch'd, whose *roar*  
Imbowel'd with outrageous noise the air. *Milton.*

On a plat of rising ground,  
I hear the far-off curfew found,  
Over some wide-water'd shoar,  
Swinging flow with fullon *roar*. *Milton.*

When cannons did diffuse,  
Preventing posts, the terror, and the news;  
Our neighbour princes trembled at their *roar*. *Waller.*

The waters, lifting to the trumpet's *roar*,  
Obey the summons, and forsake the shore. *Dryden.*

ROARY. *adj.* [better *roary*; *rois*, Lat.] Dewy.

On Lebanon his foot he set,  
And shook his wings with *roary* May dews wet. *Fairfax.*

TO ROAST. *v. a.* [from *roast*, Fr. *roast*, German; *zengorod*,  
Saxon, roasted; from *rastrum*, Lat. a grate; to *roast*, being,  
in its original sense, to broil on a gridiron.]

1. To dress meat, by turning it round before the fire.

He *roasteth* not that which he took in hunting. *D. of Pity.*

*Roasting* and boiling are below the dignity of your office.  
*Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

2. To impart dry heat to flesh.

Here elements have lost their uses,  
Air ripens not, nor earth produces;  
Fire will not *roast*, nor water boil. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

3. To dress at the fire without water.

In eggs boiled and *roasted*, there is scarce difference to be  
discerned. *Bacon's Natural History.*

4. To heat any thing violently.

*Roasted* in wrath and fire,  
He thus o'erfiz'd with coagulate gore,  
Old Priam teeks. *Shakespeare.*

ROAST. *for roasted.*  
He lost his *roast* beef stomach, not being able to touch a  
fistoin. *Addison's Spectator, N° 517.*

And if Dan Congreve judges right,  
*Roast* beef and ale make Britons fight. *Prior.*

It warms the cook-maid, not to burn  
The *roast* meat, which it cannot turn. *Swift's Miscel.*

To rule the ROAST. To govern; to manage; to preside. It  
was perhaps originally *roist*, which signified a tumult, to  
direct the populace.

The new-made duke, that *rules* the *roast*. *Shakespeare.*

Where champions *ruleth* the *roast*. *Tusser's Husbandry.*

There dailie disorder is moft. *Tusser's Husbandry.*

Alma flap-dash, is all again  
In ev'ry sinew, nerve, and vein;  
Runs here and there, like Hamlet's ghost,  
While every where she *rules* the *roast*. *Prior.*

ROB. *n. s.* [I believe Arabick.] Insipidated juices.

The infusion, being evaporated to a thicker consistence,  
passeth into a jelly, *rob*, extract, which contain all the virtues  
of the infusion. *A bathnot on Aliments.*

TO ROB. *v. a.* [from *rober*, old Fr. *robbare*, Italian.]

1. To deprive of any thing by unlawful force, or by secret  
theft; to plunder. 'To be *robbed*, according to the present  
use of the word, is to be injured by theft secret or violent; to  
*rob*, is



# ROC

My Nan shall be the queen of all fairies,  
Finely attir'd in a robe of white. *Shaksp.*  
The last good king, whom willing Rome obey'd,  
Was the poor offspring of a captive maid;  
Yet he those robes of empire justly bore,  
Which Romulus, our sacred founder, wore. *Dryden.*  
How by the finest art the native robe  
To weave. *Thomson's Autumn.*  
To ROBE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress pompously; to invest.  
What christian soldier will not be touched with a religious  
emulation, to see an order of Jesus do such service for enlarg-  
ing the christian borders; and an order of St. George only to  
robe, and feast, and perform rites and observances. *Bacon.*  
There in long robes the royal magi stand;  
The sage Chaldeans rob'd in white appear'd,  
And Brachmans. *Pope's Temple of Fame.*  
Robed in loose array she came to bathe. *Thomson.*  
ROBERT. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsl.*  
ROBERTSMAN. *n. f.* In the old statutes, a sort of bold and  
ROBERTSMAN. stout robbers or night thieves, said to be so  
called from Robinhood, a famous robber.  
ROBIN. *n. f.* [rabecula, Lat.] A bird so named  
ROBIN-RED-BREAST. from his red breast.  
Up a grove did spring, green as in May,  
When April had been moist; upon whose bushes  
The pretty robins, nightingales, and thrushes  
Warbled their notes. *Suckling.*  
The robin-red-breast, till of late had rest,  
And children faced held a martin's nest. *Pope.*  
ROBUST. *adj.* [robustus, Lat.] Made of oak. *Dict.*  
ROBUSTIOUS. *adj.* [robustus, Lat. robustus, Fr.]  
1. Strong; sinewy; vigorous; forceful.  
These redundant locks,  
Robustious to no purpose, chattering down,  
Vain monument of strength. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
2. Boisterous; violent; unwieldy.  
The men sympathize with the mastiffs, in robustious and  
rough coming on. *Shaksp. Henry V.*  
It offends me to hear a robustious periwig-pated fellow tear  
a passion to tatters, to very rags, to split the ears of the  
groundlings. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
While I was managing this young robustious fellow, that  
old sparks, who was nothing but skin and bone, slip through  
my fingers. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*  
Romp-loving mis  
Is haul'd about in gallantry robust. *Thomson's Autumn.*  
3. Requiring strength.  
The tenderness of a sprain remains a good while after, and  
leaves a lasting caution in the man, not to put the part quickly  
again to any robust employment. *Lacke.*  
4. Robustious is now only used in low language, and in a sense  
of contempt.  
ROBUSTNESS. *n. f.* [from robust.] Strength; vigour.  
Beef may confer a robustness on my son's limbs, but will  
hebeate his intellectuals. *Arbutnot and Pope.*  
ROCAMBOLE. *n. f.* See GARLICK.  
Rocambo is a sort of wild garlick, otherwise called Spanish  
garlick; the seed is about the bigness of ordinary pease. *Mort.*  
Garlick, rocambles, and onions abound with a pungent vo-  
latile salt. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
ROCHE-ALUM. *n. f.* [roche, Fr. a rock.] A purer kind of  
alum.  
Roche-alum is also good. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
ROCHET. *n. f.* [rochet, Fr. rochetum, from roccus, low Lat. a  
coat.]  
1. A surplice; the white upper garment of the priest officiating.  
What zealous phrenzy did the senate seize,  
That tare the rochet to such rags as these? *Cleaveland.*  
2. [Rubellio, Lat.] A fish. *Ainsl.*  
ROCK. *n. f.* [rac, roche, Fr. rocca, Italian.]  
1. A vast mass of stone.  
The splitting rocks cow'd in the sinking fands,  
And would not dash me with their ragged sides. *Shaksp.*  
There be rock herbs; but those are where there is some  
mould. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Distilling some of the tincted liquor, all that came over  
was as limpid and colourless as rock water, and the liquor  
remaining in the vessel deeply ceruleous. *Boyle.*  
These lesser rocks, or great bulky stones, are they not man-  
ifest fragments? *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
Of amber a nodule, invested with a coat, called rock  
amber. *Woodward on Pessils.*  
Pigeons or doves ate of several forts; as wood pigeons and  
rock pigeons. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
Ye darksome pines, that o'er yon rocks reclind,  
Wave high, and murmur to the hollow wind. *Pope.*  
2. Protection; defence. A scriptural sense.  
Though the reeds of Egypt break under the hand of him  
that leans on them, yet the rock of Israel will be an ever-  
lasting stay. *King Charles.*

3. [Rock, Danish; rocca, Italian; rucca, Spanish; spinrock,  
Dutch.] A distaff held in the hand, from which the wool  
was spun by twisting a ball below. *Milton.*  
A learned and a manly foul, *Shaksp.*  
I purpos'd her, that should with even powers,  
The rock, the spindle, and the sheers, controul  
Of destiny, and spin her own free hours. *Benj. Johnson.*  
On the rock a scanty measure place  
Of vital flax, and turn'd the wheel apace. *Dryden.*  
To ROCK. *v. a.* [roquer, Fr.]  
1. To shake; to move backwards and forwards.  
If, by a quicker rocking of the engine, the smoke were  
more swiftly shaken, it would, like water, vibrate to and  
fro. *Boyle.*  
The wind was laid; the whistling sound  
Was dumb; a rising earthquake rock'd the ground. *Dryden.*  
A living tortoise, being turned upon its back, could help  
itself only by its neck and head, by pushing against the ground  
to rock itself as in a cradle, to find out the side towards which  
the inequality of the ground might more easily permit to roll  
its shell. *Ray on the Creation.*  
2. To move the cradle, in order to procure sleep.  
Come, take hand with me,  
And rock the ground whereon these sleepers be. *Shaksp.*  
Leaning her head upon my breast,  
My panting heart-rock'd her asleep. *Suckling.*  
My bloody resolutions,  
Like sick and forward children,  
Were rock'd asleep by reason. *Denham.*  
While his secret soul on Flanders preys,  
He rock'd the cradle of the babe of Spain. *Dryden.*  
High in his hall, rock'd in a chair of state,  
The king with his tempestuous council sate. *Dryden.*  
3. To lull; to quiet.  
Sleep rock thy brain,  
And never come mischance between us twain! *Shaksp.*  
To ROCK. *v. n.* To be violently agitated; to reel to and  
fro.  
The rocking town  
Supplants their footsteps; to and fro they reel.  
Astonish'd. *Philips.*  
I like this rocking of the battlements. *Young's Revenge.*  
ROCK-DOE. *n. f.* A species of deer.  
The rock-doe breeds chiefly upon the Alps; a creature of  
admirable swiftness; and may probably be that mentioned in  
the book of Job: her horns grow sometimes so far backward,  
as to reach over her buttocks. *Grew's Museum.*  
ROCK-RUBY. *n. f.* A name given improperly by lapidaries and  
jewellers to the garnet, when it is of a very strong, but not  
deep red, and has a fair cast of the blue. *Hill on Essels.*  
Rock-ruby is of a deep red, and the hardest of all the kinds.  
Woodward on Essels.  
ROCK-SALT. *n. f.* Mineral salt.  
Two pieces of transparent rock-salt; one white, the other  
red. *Woodward on Essels.*  
ROCKER. *n. f.* [from rock.] One who rocks the cradle.  
His fellow, who the narrow bed had kept,  
Was weary, and without a rocker slept. *Dryden.*  
ROCKET. *n. f.* [rochette, Italian.] An artificial firework,  
being a cylindrical case of paper filled with nitre, charcoal,  
and sulphur, and which mounts in the air to a considerable  
height, and there bursts.  
Every rocket ended in a constellation, throwing the air with  
a shower of silver spangles. *Addison.*  
When bonfires blaze, your vagrant works shall rise  
In rockets, till they reach the wondrous skies. *Garth.*  
ROCKET. *n. f.* A plant.  
The flower of the rocket consists of four leaves expanded  
in form of a cross; the point becomes a pod, divided into  
two cells by an intermediate partition, to which the valves  
adhere on both sides: these cells are full of roundish seeds,  
to which may be added, the whole plant hath a peculiar fetid  
smell. *Miller.*  
Rocket is one of the fallet furniture. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
ROCKLESS. *adj.* [from rock.] Being without rocks.  
A crystal brook  
Is weedless all above, and rockless all below. *Dryden.*  
ROCKROSE. *n. f.* [rock and rose.] A plant.  
ROCKWORK. *n. f.* [rock and work.] Stones fixed in mortar,  
in imitation of the asperities of rocks.  
The garden is fenced on the lower end, by a natural  
mound of rockwork. *Addison.*  
ROCKY. *adj.* [from rock.]  
1. Full of rocks.  
Val de Compare presenteth her rocky mountains. *Sanadi.*  
Make the bold prince  
Through the cold North and rocky regions run. *Waller.*  
The vallies he refrains  
With rocky mountains. *Dryden.*  
Nature lodges her treasures in rocky ground. *Lacke.*  
2. Resembling

# ROC

# ROG

2. Resembling a rock.  
Such destruction to withstand, he oppos'd the rocky orb  
Of tenfold adamant, his ample shield. *Milton.*  
3. Hard; stony; obdurate.  
I, like a poor bark, of sails and tackling reft,  
Rush all to pieces on thy rocky bosom. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*  
ROD. *n. f.* [rods, Dutch.]  
1. A long twig.  
Some chuse a hazel rod of the same year's shoot, and this  
they bind on to another straight stick of any wood, and walk-  
ing softly over those places, where they suspect the bowels of  
the earth to be enriched with metals, the wand will, by bow-  
ing towards it, discover it. *Boyle.*  
2. A kind of scepter.  
Sh' had all the royal makings of a queen;  
As holy oil, Edward confessor's crown,  
The rod and bird of peace. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*  
3. Any thing long and slender.  
The pastoral reed of Hermes, or his opiate rod. *Milton.*  
Let the fisherman  
Increase his tackle, and his rod retic. *Gay.*  
Haste, ye Cyclops, with your forked rods,  
This rebel love braves all the gods,  
And every hour by love is made,  
Some heaven-defying Enclade. *Granville.*  
4. An instrument for measuring.  
Decempeda was a measuring rod for taking the dimensions  
of buildings, and signified the lame thing as peritica, taken as  
a measure of length. *Arbutnot on Coins.*  
5. An instrument of correction, made of twigs tied together.  
If he be but once taken idly roguing, he may punish him  
with stocks; but if he be found again to loitering, he may  
scourge him with whips or rods. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
I am whipt and scour'd with rods,  
Nettled, and stung with pismires, when I hear  
Of Bolingbroke. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*  
In this condition the rod of God hath a voice to be heard,  
and he, whose office it is, ought now to expound to the sick  
man the particular meaning of the voice. *Hammond.*  
Grant me and my people the benefit of thy chastisements;  
that thy rod, as well as thy staff, may comfort us. *K. Charles.*  
They trembling learn to throw the fatal dart,  
And under rods of rough centurions smart. *Dryden.*  
As soon as that sentence is executed, these rods, these in-  
struments of divine displeasure, are thrown into the fire. *Att.*  
A wit's a feather, and a chief a rod;  
An honest man's the noblest work of God. *Pope.*  
ROD. *pret. of ride.*  
He in paternal glory rode. *Milton.*  
RODOMONTADE. *n. f.* [from a boastful boisterous hero of  
Aristotle called Rodomonte; rodomontade, Fr.] An empty noisy  
bluster or boast; a rant.  
He only serves to be sport for his company; for in these  
gamefome days men will give him hints, which may put him  
upon his rodomontades. *Government of the Tongue.*  
The liberties of painting have no other model but a rodo-  
montade genius, and very irregular, which violently hurries  
them away. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
He talks extravagantly in his passion, but if I would quote  
a hundred passages in Ben Johnson's Cethagus, I could shew  
that the rodomontades of Almanzor are neither so irrational  
nor impossible, for Cethagus threatens to destroy nature. *Dry.*  
To RODOMONTADE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To brag thra-  
sonically; to boast like Rodomonte.  
ROE. *n. f.* [ra, ra-beon, Saxon.]  
1. A species of deer.  
He would him make  
The roe bucks in flight to overtake. *Fairy Queen.*  
They were as swift as the roes upon the mountains. *i Chr.*  
Procure me a Troglodyte footman, who can catch a roe at  
his full speed? *Arbutnot and Pope.*  
2. The female of the hart.  
Thy greyhounds are fleetest than the roe. *Shaksp.*  
Run like a roe or hart upon  
The lofty hills of Bitheron. *Sandys's Paraphrase.*  
ROE. *n. f.* [properly roan or rone; rann, Danish: rogen, Ger-  
man.] The eggs of fish.  
Here comes Romeo  
Without his roe, like a dried herring. *Shaksp.*  
ROGATION. *n. f.* [rogation, Fr. from roga, Lat.] Litany;  
supplication.  
He perfecteth the rogations or litanies before in use, and ad-  
deth unto them that which the present necessity required. *Hook.*  
Supplications, with this solemnity for appeasing of God's  
wrath, were of the Greek church termed litanies, and ro-  
gations of the Latin. *Taylor.*  
ROGATION-WEEK. *n. f.* The week immediately preceeding  
Whitunday; thus called from three fasts observed therein,  
the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, called rogation  
days, because of the extraordinary prayers and processions  
made for the fruits of the earth, or as a preparation for  
the devotion of holy Thursday. *Dist.*

# ROI

ROGUE. *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology.]  
1. A wandering beggar; a vagrant; a vagabond.  
For fear lest we, like rogues, should be reputed,  
And for ear-marked beasts abroad be bruited. *Hubbard.*  
The sheriff and the marshal may do the more good, and  
more terrify the idle rogue. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
The scum of people and wicked condemned men spoileth  
the plantation; for they will ever live like rogues, and not  
fall to work, but be lazy and do mischief. *Bacon's Essays.*  
The troops are all scattered, and the commanders very  
poor rogues. *Shaksp. All's well that ends well.*  
2. A knave; a dishonest fellow; a villain; a thief.  
Thou kill'st me like a rogue and a villain. *Shaksp.*  
A rogue upon the highway may have as strong an arm, and  
take off a man's head as cleverly as the executioner; but  
then there is a vast disparity, when one action is murder,  
and the other justice. *South.*  
If he call rogue and rascal from the garret,  
He means you no more mischief than a parrot. *Dryden.*  
The rogue and fool by fits is fair and wife,  
And ev'n the best, by fits, what they despise. *Pope.*  
3. A name of slight tenderness and endearment.  
Oh, what a rogue and pleasant slave am I! *Shaksp.*  
I never knew a woman love man so.  
—Alas, poor rogue, I think indeed she loves. *Shaksp.*  
4. A wag.  
To ROGUE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
1. To wander; to play the vagabond.  
If he be but once taken idly roguing, he may punish him  
with the stocks. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
He rogued away at last, and was lost. *Caius.*  
2. To play knavish tricks.  
ROGUE. *n. f.* [from rogue.]  
1. The life of a vagabond.  
To live in one land is captivity,  
To run all countries a wild roguery. *Donne.*  
2. Knavish tricks.  
They will afterwards hardly be drawn to their wonted  
lewd life in thievery and roguery. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
You rogue, here's time in this sack too; there is nothing  
but roguery to be found in villainous man. *Shaksp.*  
Like the devil did tempt and sway 'em  
To rogueries, and then betray 'em. *Hudibras, p. i.*  
The kid smelt out the roguery. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
'Tis no scandal grown,  
For debt and roguery to quit the town. *Dryden.*  
The roguery of alchymy,  
And we, the bubbled fools,  
Spend all our present flock in hopes of golden rules. *Swift.*  
3. Waggery; arch tricks.  
ROGUESHIP. *n. f.* [from rogue.] The qualities or personage  
of a rogue.  
Say, in what nasty cellar under ground,  
Or what church porch, your roguish may be found? *Dry.*  
ROGUISH. *adj.* [from rogue.]  
1. Vagrant; vagabond.  
I though the persons, by whom it is used, be of better note  
than the former roguish fort; yet the fault is no less worthy of  
a marshal. *Spenser.*  
2. Knavish; fraudulent.  
He gets a thousand thumps and kicks,  
Yet cannot leave his roguish tricks. *Swift's Miscellanies.*  
3. Waggish; wanton; slightly mischievous.  
The most bewitching leer with her eyes, the most roguish  
cast; her cheeks are dimpled when she smiles, and her smiles  
would tempt an hermit. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
I am pleased to see my tenants pass away a whole evening  
in playing their innocent tricks; our friend Wimble is as  
merry as any of them, and shews a thousand roguish tricks on  
these occasions. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup> 269.*  
Timothy used to be playing roguish tricks; when his mi-  
stress's back was turned, he would loll out his tongue. *Arch.*  
ROGUISHLX. *adv.* [from roguish.] Like a rogue; knavishly;  
wantonly.  
ROGUISHLX. *n. f.* [from roguish.] The qualities of a rogue.  
ROGUY. *adj.* [from roguish.] Knavish; wanton. A bad  
word.  
A shepherd's boy had gotten a roguery trick of crying a wolf,  
and fooling the country with false alarms. *L'Estrange.*  
To ROIST. *v. n.* [of this word the most probable ety-  
mology is from rister, Hlandick, a violent  
man.]  
To behave turbulently; to act at discretion; to be at free  
quarter; to bluster.  
I have a raising challenge sent amongst  
The dull and factious nobles of the Greeks,  
Will strike amazement to their drowly spirits. *Shaksp.*  
Among a crew of roistering fellows.  
He'd fit whole evenings at the alehouse. *Swift.*  
ROISTER, or ROISTER. *v. f.* [from the verb.] A turbulent,  
brutal, lawless, blustering fellow.

TO ROLL,



## ROL

To ROLL. *v. a.* [rouler, Fr. roller, Dutch; from *rotula*, of *roto*, Lat.]

1. To move any thing by volutation, or successive application of the different parts of the surface, to the ground.  
Who shall *roll* us away the stone from the door of the sepulchre? *Mark* xvii. 3.

2. To move any thing round upon its axis.  
Heav'n shone and *roll'd* her motions. *Milton*.

3. To move in a circle.

4. To dress, and troll the tongue, and *roll* the eye. *Milton*.

5. To produce a periodical revolution.

6. To wrap round upon itself.

7. To form by rolling into round masses.

8. To grind red-lead, or any other colour with strong wort, and to *roll* them up into long rolls like pencils. *Peasam*.

9. To pour in a stream or waves.

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## ROM

The *roll* of parliament, the entry of the petitions, answers, and transactions in parliament are extant. *Hale*.

7. A register; a catalogue.

8. Beasts only cannot discern beauty; and let them be in the *roll* of beasts, that do not honour it.

9. The *roll* and list of that army doth remain.

10. Of that short *roll* of friends writ in my heart,

11. There's none, that sometimes greet us not.

12. These signs have mark'd me extraordinary,

13. And all the courses of my life do shew,

14. I am not in the *roll* of common men. *Shakep. Henry IV.*

15. 'Tis a mathematical demonstration, that these twenty-four

16. letters admit of so many changes in their order, and make such

17. a long *roll* of differently ranged alphabets, not two of which are

18. alike; that they could not all be exhausted, though a million

19. millions of writers should each write above a thousand alpha-

20. bets a-day, for the space of a million millions of years. *Bumf.*

21. Chronicle.

22. Please thy pride, and fear the herald's *roll*,

23. Where thou shalt find thy famous pedigree. *Dryden.*

24. Busy angels spread

25. The lasting *roll*, recording what we said. *Prior.*

26. The eye of time beholds no name

27. So blest as thine, in all the *rolls* of fame. *Pope.*

28. Warrant. Not in use.

29. We have, with special *roll*,

30. Elected him our abience to supply. *Shakep. Meas. for Meas.*

31. [Rôle, Fr.] Part; office. Not in use.

32. In human society, every man has his *roll* and station af-

33. signed him. *L'Estrange.*

34. ROLLER. *n. f.* [rouleau, Fr. from *roll*.]

35. 1. Any thing turning on its own axis, as a heavy stone to level

36. walks.

37. When a man tumbles a *roller* down a hill, the man is the

38. violent enforcer of the first motion; but when it is once

39. tumbling, the property of the thing itself continues it. *Hamm.*

40. The long slender worms, that breed between the skin and

41. flesh in the ile of Ormuz and in India, are generally twined

42. out upon sticks or *rollers*. *Ray on the Creation.*

43. They make the string of the pole horizontal towards the

44. lathe, conveying and guiding the string from the pole to the

45. work, by throwing it over a *roller*. *Maxon's Mech. Exp.*

46. Lady Charlotte, like a troller,

47. Sits mounted on the garden *roller*. *Swift's Miscellany.*

48. 2. Bandage; fillet.

49. Fasten not your *roller* by tying a knot, lest you hurt your

50. patient. *Wiseham's Surgery.*

51. Bandage being chiefly to maintain the due situation of a

52. dressing, surgeons always turn a *roller* with that view. *Shark.*

53. ROLLINGPIN. *n. f.* [rolling and pin.] A round piece of wood

54. tapering at each end, with which paste is moulded.

55. The pin should be as thick as a *rollingpin*. *Wiseham.*

56. ROLLYPOLY. *n. f.* A sort of game, in which, when a ball

57. rolls into a certain place, it wins. A corruption of *roll ball*

58. into the pool.

59. Let us begin some diversion; what d'ye think of *rollypoly*

60. or a country dance? *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*

61. ROMAGE. *n. f.* [romage, Fr.] A tumult; a bustle; an active

62. and tumultuous search for any thing.

63. This is the main motive.

64. OF this post haste, and *romage* in the land. *Shakep.*

65. ROMANCE. *n. f.* [romans, Fr. *romanza*, Italian.]

66. 1. A military fable of the middle ages; a tale of wild adven-

67. tures in war and love.

68. What refounds

69. In fable or *romance* of Uther's son. *Milton.*

70. First brings his knight from some immortal dame. *Waller.*

71. Some *romances* entertain the genius, and strengthen it by

72. the noble ideas which they give of things; but they corrupt

73. the truth of history. *Dryden's Duffry.*

74. 2. A lie; a fiction. In common speech.

75. To ROMANCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lie; to forge.

76. With oaths of love. *Pamela.*

77. ROMANCER. *n. f.* [from *romance*.] A liar; a forger of tales.

78. The allusion of the dæw extends to all impostors, vain

79. pretenders, and *romancers*. *L'Estrange.*

80. Shall we, cries one, permit

81. This leud *romancer*, and his bantering wit. *Tate's Juvon.*

82. To ROMANIZE. *v. a.* [from *roman*, Fr.] To latinize; to fill

83. with modes of the Roman speech.

84. He did too much *romanize* our tongue, leaving the words,

85. he translated, almost as much Latin as he found them. *Dryd.*

86. ROMANTICK. *adj.* [from *romance*.]

87. 1. Resembling the tales of *romances*; wild.

88. Philosophers have maintained opinions, more absurd than

89. any of the most fabulous poets or *romantic* writers.

90. Zeal for the good of one's country a party of men have re-

91. presented, as chimerical and *romantic*. *Addison.*

92. 2. Improbable; false.

93. Fanciful; full of wild scenery.

94. The dun umbrage, o'er the falling stream,

95. *Romantic* hangs. *Thomson's Spring.*

96. ROMISH. *adj.* [from *Rome*.] Popish.

97. Bulls or letters of election only serve in the *Romish* coun-

98. tries. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

99. ROMP. *n. f.*

100. 1. A rude, awkward, boisterous, untaught girl.

101. She was in the due mean between one of your affected

102. courtier pieces of formality, and your *romps* that have no

103. regard to the common rules of civility. *Arbutnot.*</



## ROO

- ROOMY**, *adj.* [from *room*.] Spacious; wide; large.  
 With *roomy* decks, her guns of mighty strength,  
 Deep in her draught, and warlike in her length. *Dryden*.  
 This sort of number is more *roomy*; the thought can turn  
 itself with greater ease in a larger compass. *Dryden*.  
**ROOST**, *n. f.* [from *roost*, Saxon.]  
 1. That on which a bird sits to sleep.  
 Sooner than the matten-bell was rung,  
 He clapt his wings upon his *roost*, and sung. *Dryden*.  
 2. The act of sleeping.  
 A fox spied out a cock at *roost* upon a tree. *L'Estrange*.  
 Large and strong muscles move the wings, and support the  
 body at *roost*. *Derham's Physico-Theology*.  
**TO ROOST**, *v. n.* [*roosten*, Dutch; of the same etymology with  
*roft*.]  
 1. To sleep as a bird.  
 The cock *roosted* at night upon the boughs. *L'Estrange*.  
 2. To lodge. In burlesque. *Shakep. Com. of Err.*  
**ROOT**, *n. f.* [*rot*, Swedish; *root*, Danish.]  
 1. That part of the plant which rests in the ground, and sup-  
 plies the stems with nourishment.  
 The layers will in a month strike *root*, being planted in a  
 light loamy earth, mixed with excellent rotten soil, and sifted.  
*Bacon's Natural History*.  
 When you would have many new roots of fruit trees, take  
 a low tree and bow it, and lay all his branches flat upon the  
 ground, and cast earth upon them, and every twig will take  
*root*. *Bacon's Natural History*.  
 A flower in meadow ground, amellus call'd;  
 And from one root the rising stem bestows  
 A wood of leaves. *Dryden's Virgil's Georgicks*.  
 In October, the hops will settle and strike *root* against  
 spring. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.  
 2. The bottom; the lower part.  
 Deep to the roots of hell the gather'd breach  
 They fasten'd. *Milton*.  
 These subterraneous vaults would be found especially about  
 the roots of the mountains. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*.  
 3. A plant of which the root is esculent.  
 Those plants, whose roots are eaten, are carrots, turnips,  
 and radishes. *Watts*.  
 4. The original; the first cause.  
 Why did my parents send me to the schools,  
 That I with knowledge might enrich my mind?  
 Since the desire to know first made men fools,  
 And did corrupt the root of all mankind. *Davies*.  
 Whence,  
 But from the author of all ill, could spring  
 So deep a malice, to confound the race  
 Of mankind in one root. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, l. ii.  
 The love of money is the root of all evil, is a truth uni-  
 versally agreed in. *Temple*.  
 5. The first ancestor.  
 It was said,  
 That myself should be the root, and father  
 Of many kings. *Shakep. Macbeth*.  
 They were the roots, out of which sprang two distinct  
 people, under two distinct governments. *Locke*.  
 6. Fixed residence.  
 That love took deepest root, which first did grow. *Dry*.  
 Impression; durable effect.  
 Having this way eased the church, as they thought of su-  
 perfluity, they went on till they had plucked up even those  
 things also, which had taken a great deal stronger and deeper  
 root. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 14*.  
**TO ROOT**, *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To fix the root; to strike far into the earth.  
 Her fallow leas  
 The darnel, hemlock and rank fumitory  
 Doth root upon. *Shakep. Henry V.*  
 Underneath the grove of sycamore,  
 That westward *rooteth*, did I see your son. *Shakep.*  
 The multiplying brood of the ungodly shall not take deep  
 rooting from bastard slips, nor lay any fast foundation. *Wisd.*  
 After a year's *rooting*, then shaking doth the tree good, by  
 loosening of the earth. *Bacon*.  
 The coulter must be proportioned to the soil, because, in  
 deep grounds, the weeds *root* the deeper. *Mortimer*.  
 2. To turn up earth.  
**TO ROOT**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To fix deep in the earth.  
 When ocean, air, and earth at once engage,  
 And rooted forests fly before their rage,  
 At once the clashing clouds to battle move. *Dryden*.  
 Where th' impetuous torrent rushing down  
 Huge craggy fiones, and rooted trees had thrown,  
 They left their couriers. *Dryden's Æneis*.  
 2. To impress deeply.  
 The great important end that God designs it for, the go-  
 vernment of mankind, sufficiently shews the necessity of its  
 being *rooted* deeply in the heart, and put beyond the danger of  
 being torn up by any ordinary violence. *South*.

## ROR

- They have so *rooted* themselves in the opinions of their  
 party, that they cannot hear an objection with patience. *Watts*.  
 3. To turn up out of the ground; to radicate; to extirpate.  
 He's a rank weed,  
 And we must *root* him out. *Shakep. Henry VIII.*  
 Soon shall we drive back Alcibiades,  
 Who, like a boar too savage, doth *root* up  
 His country's peace. *Shakep. Timon of Athens*.  
 The Egyptians think it fit to *root* up or to bite  
 Their leeks or onions, which they serve with holy rite.  
*Raleigh's History of the World*.  
 Root up wild olives from thy labour'd lands. *Dryden*.  
 The royal husbandman appear'd,  
 And plough'd, and sow'd, and till'd;  
 The thorns he *rooted* out, the rubbish clear'd,  
 And blest th' obedient field. *Dryden*.  
 4. To destroy; to banish.  
 Wine is to be forborn in consumptions, for the spirits of  
 wine prey upon the *resid* juice of the body. *Bacon*.  
 The ends of rainbows fall more upon one kind of earth  
 than upon another; for that earth is most *resid*. *Bacon*.  
**ROSE**, *n. f.* [*rosa*, Fr. *rosa*, Lat.] A flower.  
 The flower of the *rose* is composed of several leaves, which  
 are placed circularly, and expand in a beautiful order, whose  
 leafy flower-cup afterward becomes a roundish or oblong fleshy  
 fruit inclosing several angular hairy seeds; to which may be  
 added, it is a weak pithy shrub, for the most part belet with  
 prickles, and hath pinnated leaves: the species are, 1. The  
 wild briar, dog *rose*, or hep-tree. 2. Wild briar or dog *rose*,  
 with large prickly leaves. 3. The greater English apple-bearing  
*rose*. 4. The dwarf wild Burnet-leaved *rose*. 5. The  
 dwarf wild Burnet-leaved *rose*, with variegated leaves.  
 6. The striped Scotch *rose*. 7. The sweet briar or eglantine.  
 8. Sweet briar, with a double flower. All the other sorts of  
*roses* are originally of foreign growth, but are hardly enough  
 to endure the cold of our climate in the open air, and pro-  
 duce beautiful and fragrant flowers. *Miller*.  
 Make use of thy salt hours, season the slaves  
 For tubs and baths, bring down the *rose* cheek'd youth  
 To th' tub fast and the diet. *Shakep. Timon of Athens*.  
 Patience thou young and *rose* lipp'd cherubin. *Shakep.*  
 Let us crown ourselves with *rose* buds, before they be wi-  
 ther'd. *Wisd. ii. 8*.  
 This way of procuring autumnal *roses* will, in most *rose*  
 bushes, fail; but, in some good bears, it will succeed. *Boyle*.  
 Here without thorn the *rose*.  
 For her th' unfading *rose* of Eden blooms. *Pope*.  
**TO SPEAK UNDER THE ROSE**. To speak any thing with safety, so as  
 not afterwards to be discovered.  
 By defining a secrecy to words *spoke* under the *rose*, we  
 mean, in society and conversation, from the ancient custom in  
 synopsack meetings, to wear chaplets of *roses* about their  
 heads. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.  
**ROSE**, *pret. of rise*.  
 Eve *rose* and went forth 'mong her flow'rs. *Milton*.  
**ROSEATE**, *adj.* [*rosatus*, Fr. from *rose*.]  
 1. *Rosy*; full of roses.  
 I come, ye ghosts! I prepare your *rosate* bow'rs,  
 Celestial palms and ever blooming flow'rs. *Pope*.  
 2. Blooming, fragrant, purple, as a rose.  
**ROSEBUD**, *adj.* [from the noun.] crimsoned; flushed.  
 Can you blame her, being a maid *rosed* over with the  
 virgin crimson of modesty, if she deny the appearance of a  
 naked blind boy. *Shakep. Henry V.*  
**ROSE-MALLOW**, *n. f.* Is in every respect larger than the com-  
 mon mallow; the leaves are rougher, and the plant grows  
 almost shrubby. *Miller*.  
**ROSEMARY**, *n. f.* [*rosmarinus*, Lat.] Is a verticillate plant,  
 with a labiate flower, consisting of one leaf, whose upper  
 lip or crest is cut into two parts, and turns up backward with  
 crooked stamina or chives; but the under lip or beard is di-  
 vided into three parts, the middle segment being hollow like  
 a spoon; out of the two or three-toothed flower-cup rises the  
 pointal, attended, as it were, by four embryos, which after-  
 ward turn to so many seeds that are roundish, and are in-  
 closed in the flower-cup. *Miller*.  
 Bedlam beggars, with roaring voices,  
 Strike in their numb'd and mortify'd bare arms  
 Pins, wooden pricks, nails, sprigs of *rosemary*;  
 And with this horrible object, from low farms,  
 Inforce their charity. *Shakep. King Lear*.  
 Around their cell  
 Set rows of *rosemary* with flowering stem. *Dryden*.  
*Rosemary* is small, but a very odiferous shrub; the princi-  
 pal use of it is to perfume chambers, and in decoctions for  
 washing. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.  
 The neighbours  
 Follow'd with wistful look the damsel bier,  
 Sprigg'd *rosemary* the lads and lasses bore. *Gay*.  
**ROSE-NOBLE**, *n. f.* An English gold coin, in value anciently  
 sixteen shillings. *DiD.*  
 The succeeding kings coined *rose-nobles* and double *rose*-  
 nobles, the great sovereigns with the same inscription, *Jesus*  
*nam transfere per medium coram ibat*. *Camden's Remains*.

## ROS

- ROSID**, *n. f.* [*rosidus*, Lat.] Dewy.  
 A vehicle conveys it through less accessible cavities into the  
 liver, from thence into the veins, and so in a *rosid* substance  
 through the capillary cavities. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.  
**ROSIFEROUS**, *adj.* [*ros* and *fero*, Lat.] Producing dew. *DiD.*  
**ROSIFLUE**, *adj.* [*ros* and *fluo*, Lat.] Flowing with dew. *DiD.*  
**RO'SARY**, *n. f.* [*rosarium*, Lat.] A bunch of beads, on which  
 the Romanists number their prayers.  
 No *rosary* this votive needs,  
 Her very syllables are beads. *Chapelain*.  
 Every day propound to yourself a *rosary* or a chaplet of  
 good works, to present to God at night. *Taylor*.  
**ROSEID**, *adj.* [*rosidus*, Lat.] Dewy; abounding with dew;  
 consisting of dew.  
 Wine is to be forborn in consumptions, for the spirits of  
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 crooked stamina or chives; but the under lip or beard is di-  
 vided into three parts, the middle segment being hollow like  
 a spoon; out of the two or three-toothed flower-cup rises the  
 pointal, attended, as it were, by four embryos, which after-  
 ward turn to so many seeds that are roundish, and are in-  
 closed in the flower-cup. *Miller*.  
 Bedlam beggars, with roaring voices,  
 Strike in their numb'd and mortify'd bare arms  
 Pins, wooden pricks, nails, sprigs of *rosemary*;  
 And with this horrible object, from low farms,  
 Inforce their charity. *Shakep. King Lear*.  
 Around their cell  
 Set rows of *rosemary* with flowering stem. *Dryden*.  
*Rosemary* is small, but a very odiferous shrub; the princi-  
 pal use of it is to perfume chambers, and in decoctions for  
 washing. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.  
 The neighbours  
 Follow'd with wistful look the damsel bier,  
 Sprigg'd *rosemary* the lads and lasses bore. *Gay*.  
**ROSE-NOBLE**, *n. f.* An English gold coin, in value anciently  
 sixteen shillings. *DiD.*  
 The succeeding kings coined *rose-nobles* and double *rose*-  
 nobles, the great sovereigns with the same inscription, *Jesus*  
*nam transfere per medium coram ibat*. *Camden's Remains*.

## ROT

- ROSEWATER**, *n. f.* [*rose* and *water*.] Water distilled from  
 roses.  
 Attend him with a silver basin  
 Full of *rosewater*. *Shakep.*  
 His drink should be cooling; as fountain water with *rose*-  
 water and sugar of roses. *Wise's Surgery*.  
**ROSET**, *n. f.* [from *rose*.] A red colour for painters.  
 Grind ceruis with a weak water of gum-lake, *roset*, and  
 vermilion, which maketh it a fair carnation. *Peasam*.  
**RO'SIER**, *n. f.* [*rosier*, Fr.] A rosebush.  
 Her yellow golden hair  
 Was trimly woven, and in tresses wrought,  
 Ne other tire she on her head did wear,  
 But crown'd with a garland of sweet *rosier*. *Fairy Queen*.  
**ROSIN**, *n. f.* [properly *resin*; *resine*, Fr. *resina*, Lat.]  
 1. Insipiated turpentine; a juice of the pine.  
 The billows from the kindling prow retire,  
 Pitch, *resin*, fearwood on red wings aspire. *Garth*.  
 2. Any insipiated matter of vegetables that dissolves in spirit.  
 Tea contains little of a volatile spirit; its *resin* or fixed oil,  
 which is bitter and astringent, cannot be extracted but by  
 rectified spirit. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.  
**TO RO'SIN**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rub with rosin.  
 Bouzebeus who could sweetly sing,  
 Or with the *rosin* d'bow torment the string. *Gay*.  
**RO'SINY**, *adj.* [from *rosin*.] Resembling rosin. The example  
 should perhaps be *rosely*. See **ROSSEL**.  
 The best soil is that upon a sandy gravel or *rosiny* sand. *Temp*.  
**ROSSEL**, *n. f.*  
 A true *rosel* or light land, whether white or black, is what  
 they are usually planted in. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.  
**ROSSELLY**, *adj.* [from *rosel*.]  
 In Essex, moory land is thought to be the most proper:  
 that which I have observed to be the best soil is a *roselly* top,  
 and a brick earthy bottom. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.  
**ROSTRATED**, *adj.* [*rostratus*, Lat.] Adorned with beaks of  
 ships.  
 He brought to Italy an hundred and ten *rostrated* gallees of  
 the fleet of Mithridates. *Arbutnot*.  
**ROSTRUM**, *n. f.* [Latin.]  
 1. The beak of a bird.  
 2. The beak of a ship.  
 3. The scaffold whence orators harangued.  
 Vespasian erected a column in Rome, upon whose top was  
 the prow of a ship, in Latin *rostrum*, which gave name to  
 the common pleading place in Rome, where orations were  
 made, being built of the prows of those ships of Antium,  
 which the Romans overthrew. *Peasam on Drawing*.  
 Myself shall mount the *rostrum* in his favour,  
 And strive to gain his pardon from the people. *Addison*.  
 4. The pipe which conveys the distilling liquor into its receiver  
 in the common alembicks; also a crooked scissars, which the  
 surgeons use in some cases for the dilatation of wounds. *Quin*.  
**RO'SY**, *adj.* [*rosus*, Lat.] Resembling a rose in bloom, beau-  
 ty, colour, or fragrance.  
 When the *rosy* ting'd morning fair,  
 Weary of aged Tithon's listless bed,  
 Had spied her purple robe through dewy air. *Fa. Queen*.  
 A smile that glow'd  
 Celestial *rosy* red, love's proper hue. *Milton*.  
 Fairest blossom! do not flight  
 That age, which you may know so soon;  
 The *rosy* morn resigns her light,  
 And milder glory to the noon. *W. W.*  
 The *rosy* finger'd morn appears,  
 And from her mantle shakes her tears,  
 In promise of a glorious day.  
 As Thessalian steeds the race adorn,  
 So *rosy* colour'd Helen is the pride  
 Of Lacedemon, and of Greece beside. *Dryden*.  
 While blooming youth and gay delight  
 Sit on thy *rosy* cheeks confest,  
 Thou hast, my dear, undoubted right  
 To triumph o'er this destin'd breast. *Prior*.  
**TO ROT**, *v. n.* [from *rotan*, Saxon; *rotten*, Dutch.] To putrify;  
 to lose the cohesion of its parts.  
 A man may *rot* even here.  
 From hour to hour we ripe and ripe,  
 And then from hour to hour we *rot* and *rot*. *Shakep.*  
 Being more nearly exposed to the air and weather, the bo-  
 dies of the animals would suddenly corrupt and *rot*; the bones  
 would likewise all *rot* in time, except those which were se-  
 cured by the extraordinary strength of their parts. *Woodward*.  
**TO ROT**, *v. a.* To make putrid; to bring to corruption.  
 No wood thone that was cut down alive, but such as was  
 rotted in stock and root while it grew. *Bacon*.  
 Frowning Autier feels the southern sphere,  
 And *rots*, with endless rain, th' unwholome year. *Dryden*.  
**ROT**, *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
 1. A distemper among sheep, in which their lungs are wasted.  
 In an unlucky grange, the sheep died of the *rot*, the swine  
 of the mange, and not a goose or duckling thrived. *B. John*.  
 The



# ROT

The cattle must of *rot* and murrain die. *Milton.*  
The wool of Ireland suffers under no defect, the country being generally full stocked with sheep, and the soil little subject to other *rots* than of hunger. *Temple.*  
1. Putrefaction; putrid decay.  
Of freezing note, and quick decaying feet. *Philips.*  
ROTARY. *adj.* [rot, Latin.] Whirling as a wheel. *Diets.*  
ROTATED. *adj.* [rotatus, Lat.] Whirled round.  
ROTATION. *n. f.* [rotation, Fr. rotatio, Lat.] The act of whirling round like a wheel; the state of being so whirled round; whirl.  
Of this kind is some disposition of bodies to rotation from East to West; as the main float and refloat of the sea, by consent of the universe as part of the diurnal motion. *Bacon.*  
By a kind of circulation or rotation, arts have their successive invention, perfection, and tradition from one people to another. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*  
The axle-trees of chariots take fire by the rapid rotation of the wheels. *Newton's Opticks.*  
In the passions wild rotation toff,  
Our spring of action to ourselves is lost. *Pope.*  
In fond rotation spread the spotted wings,  
And flither every feather with desire. *Thomson.*  
ROTATOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] That which gives a circular motion.  
This articulation is strengthened by strong muscles; on the inside by the triceps and the four little rotators. *Wiseham.*  
ROTE. *n. f.* [rote, Saxon, merry.]  
1. [Rote, old Fr.] A harp; a lyre. Obsolete.  
Wele couthe he sing, and playen on a rote. *Chaucer.*  
Worthy of great Phebus' rote,  
The triumphs of Phlegrean Jove he wrote,  
That all the gods admir'd his lofty note. *Spenser.*  
2. [Routine, Fr.] Words uttered by mere memory without meaning; memory of words without comprehension of the sense.  
First rehearse this song by rote,  
To each word a warbling note. *Shakespeare.*  
Thy loved did read by rote, and could not spell. *Shakespeare.*  
He rather faith it by rote to himself, than that he can thoroughly believe it. *Bacon's Essays.*  
All which he understood by rote,  
And as occasion serv'd would quote. *Hudibras, p. i.*  
Learn Aristotle's rules by rote,  
And at all hazard's boldly quote. *Swift's Miscel.*  
To ROTE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fix in the memory, without informing the understanding.  
Speak to the people  
Words rated in your tongue; bawdies and syllables  
Of no allowance to your bosom's truth. *Shakespeare.*  
ROT-GUT. *n. f.* [rot and gut.] Bad beer.  
They overwhelm their punch daily with a kind of flat rot-gut, we with a bitter dreggish small liquor. *Horvey.*  
ROTHER-NAILS. *n. f.* [a corruption of rudder.] Among shipwrights, nails with very full heads used for fastening the rudder irons of ships. *Bailey.*  
ROT-TEN. *adj.* [from rot.]  
1. Putrid; carious; putrescent.  
Trust not to rotten planks. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
Properly begins to mellow,  
And drop into the rotten mouth of death. *Shakespeare.*  
O bliss-breeding fun, draw from the earth  
Rotten humidity; below thy sister's orb  
Infect the air. *Shakespeare. Timon of Athens.*  
There is by invitation or excitation; as when a rotten apple lieth close to another apple that is sound; or when dung, which is already putrefied, is added to other bodies. *Bacon.*  
Who brals as rotten wood; and steel no more  
Regards than reeds. *Sonnet's Paraphrase.*  
It groweth by a dead stub of a tree, and about the roots of rotten trees, and takes his juice from wood putrefied. *Bacon.*  
They forewood from the rotten hedges took,  
And seeds of latent fire from flints provoke. *Dryden.*  
2. Not firm; not trusty.  
Hence, rotten things, or I shall shake thy bones  
Out of thy garments. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*  
3. Not found; not hard.  
You common cry of curs whose breath I hate,  
As reek of th' rotten lens. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*  
They were left moided with dirt and mire, by reason of the deepness of the rotten way. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*  
ROT-TENNESS. *n. f.* [from rotten.] State of being rotten; cariousness; putrefaction.  
Diseas'd ventures,  
That play with all infirmities for gold,  
Which rottenness lends nature! *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*  
If the matter stink and be oily, it is a certain sign of a rottenness. *Wiseham's Surgery.*  
ROTUND. *adj.* [rotunde, Fr. rotundus, Lat.] Round; circular; spherical.  
The cross figure of the christian temples is more proper for spacious buildings than the rotund of the heathen; the eye

# ROU

is much better filled at first entering the rotund, but such as are built in the form of a cross gives us a greater variety. *Add.*  
ROTUNDIFORM. *adj.* [rotundus and solium, Lat.] Having round leaves.  
ROTUNDITY. *n. f.* [rotunditas, Lat. rotunditas, Fr. from rotundus] Roundness; sphericity; circularity.  
Thou all-shaking thunder,  
Strike flat the thick rotundity o' th' world. *Shakespeare.*  
With the rotundity common to the atoms of all fluids, there is some difference in bulk, else all fluids would be alike in weight. *Greaves.*  
Rotundity is an emblem of eternity, that has neither beginning nor end. *Addison on Ancient Medals.*  
Who would part with these solid blessings, for the little fantastical pleasantness of a smooth convexity and rotundity of a globe. *Bentley's Sermon.*  
ROTUNDO. *n. f.* [rotundo, Italian.] A building formed round both in the inside and outside; such as the pantheon at Rome. *Trev.*  
To ROVE. *v. n.* [røffer, Danish, to range for plunder.] To ramble; to range; to wander.  
Thou'st years upon thee, and thou art too full  
Of the wars surfeits, to go rove with one. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*  
That's yet unbruised.  
Faulds thou dropt from his unerring skill,  
With the bare power to sin, since free of will;  
Yet charge not with thy guilt his bounteous love,  
For who has power to walk, has power to rove. *Arbuth.*  
If we indulge the frequent rife and roving of passions, we thereby procure an unattentive habit. *Watts.*  
I view'd th' effects of that disastrous flame,  
Which kindled by th' imperious queen of love,  
Constrain'd me from my native realm to rove. *Pope.*  
To ROVE. *v. a.* To wander over.  
Roving the field, I chanc'd  
A goodly tree far distant to behold,  
Loaden with fruit of fairest colours. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
Cloacina as the town the rove'd,  
A mortal leavenger the saw, the lov'd. *Gay.*  
ROVER. *n. f.* [from rove.]  
1. A wanderer; a ranger.  
2. A fickle inconstant man.  
3. A robber; a pirate.  
This is the case of rovers by land, as some cantons in Arabia. *Bacon's Holy War.*  
4. At ROVERS. Without any particular aim.  
Nature shoots not at rovers: even inanimates, though they know not their perfection, yet are they not carried on by a blind unguided impetus; but that, which directs them, knows it.  
Providence never shoots at rovers: there is an arrow that flies by night as well as by day, and God is the person that shoots it. *South's Sermon.*  
Men of great reading show their talents on the meane subjects; this is a kind of shooting at rovers. *Addison.*  
ROUGE. *n. f.* [rouge, Fr.] Red paint.  
ROUGH. *adj.* [rūhul, hūhge, Saxon; rous, Dutch.]  
1. Not smooth; rugged; having inequalities on the surface.  
The hind  
O'er bog or sleep, through strait, rough, dense, or rare,  
Pursues his way. *Milton.*  
Were the mountains taken all away, the remaining parts would be more unequal than the roughest sea; whereas the face of the earth should resemble that of the calmest sea, if still in the form of its first mass. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
2. Austere to the taste; as, rough wine.  
3. Harsh to the ear.  
Most by the numbers judge a poet's song,  
And smooth or rough with them is right or wrong. *Pope.*  
4. Rugged of temper; inelegant of manners; not soft; coarse; not civil; severe; not mild; rude.  
A fiend, a fury, pitiless and rough,  
A wolf; nay worse, a fellow all in buff. *Shakespeare.*  
Strait with a band of soldiers tall and rough  
On him he seizes. *Cowley's Davids.*  
5. Not gentle; not proceeding by easy operation.  
He gave not the king time to prosecute that gracious method, but forced him to a quicker and rougher remedy. *Clar.*  
Hippocrates seldom mentions the doses of his medicines, which is somewhat surprizing, because his purgatives are generally very rough and strong. *Arbuthnot on Com.*  
6. Harsh to the mind; severe.  
Kind words prevent a good deal of that perverseness, which rough and imperious usage often produces in generous minds. *Locke.*  
7. Hard featured; not delicate.  
A rosy chain of rheums, a visage rough,  
Deform'd, unfeatur'd, and a skin of buff. *Dryden.*  
8. Not polished; not finished by art: as, a rough diamond.  
9. Terrible; dreadful.  
Before the cloudy van,  
On the rough edge of battle ere it join'd,  
Satan advanc'd. *Milton.*  
10. Rugged;

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10. Rugged; disordered in appearance; coarse.  
Rough from the tossing surge Ulysses moves,  
Urg'd on by want, and recent from the storms,  
The brackish ooze his manly grace deforms. *Pope.*  
11. Tempestuous; stormy; boisterous.  
Come what come may,  
Time and the hour run through the roughest day. *Shakespeare.*  
To ROUGHCAST. *v. a.* [rough and cast.]  
1. To mould without nicety or elegance; to form with asperities and inequalities.  
Nor bodily, nor ghostly negro could  
Roughcast thy figure in a fadder mould. *Cleveland.*  
2. To form any thing in its first rudiments.  
In meritment they were first practised, and this roughcast unlearn poetry was instead of stage plays for one hundred and twenty years. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*  
ROUGHCAST. *n. f.* [rough and cast.]  
1. A rude model; a form in its rudiments.  
The whole piece seems rather a loose model and roughcast of what I design to do, than a compleat work. *Digby.*  
2. A kind of plaster mixed with pebbles, or by some other cause very uneven on the surface.  
Some man must present a wall; and let him have some plaster, lome, or roughcast about him to signify wall. *Shakespeare.*  
ROUGH-DRAUGHT. *n. f.* [rough and draught.] A draught in its rudiments.  
My elder brothers came  
Rough-draughts of nature, ill design'd and lame,  
Blown off, like blossoms, never made to bear;  
'Till I came finish'd, her last labour'd care. *Dryden.*  
To ROUGH-DRAW. *v. a.* [rough and draw.] To trace coarsely.  
His victories we scarce could keep in view,  
Or polish 'em to fast, as he rough-drew. *Dryden.*  
To ROUGHEN. *v. a.* [from rough.] To make rough.  
Such difference there is in tongues, that the same figure, which roughens one, gives majesty to another; and that was it which Virgil studied in his verses. *Dryden's Ded. to Aeneis.*  
Ah! where must needy poet seek for aid,  
When dust and rain at once his coat invade!  
His only coat; when dust confus'd with rain,  
Roughen the nap, and leaves a mingled stain. *Swift.*  
To ROUGHEN. *v. n.* To grow rough.  
The broken landscape  
Ascending roughens into rigid hills. *Thomson's Spring.*  
To ROUGHEN. *v. a.* [rough and hew.] To give to any thing the first appearance of form.  
There's a divinity that shapes our ends,  
Roughhew them how we will. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*  
The whole world, without art and drefs,  
Would be but one great wilderness,  
And mankind but a savage herd,  
For all that nature has conferr'd;  
This does but roughhew and design,  
Leaves art to polish and refine. *Hudibras, p. iii.*  
ROUGHEN. *particp. adj.*  
1. Rugged; unpolished; uncivil; unrefined.  
A roughhewn seaman, being brought before a justice for some misdemeanour, was by him ordered away to prison; and would not stir; saying, it was better to stand where he was, than go to a worse place. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*  
2. Not yet nicely finish'd.  
I hope to obtain a candid construction of this roughhewn ill-timber'd discourse. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*  
ROUGELY. *adv.* [from rough.]  
1. With uneven surface; with asperities on the surface.  
2. Harshly; uncivilly; rudely.  
No Mammon would there let him long remain,  
For terror of the torments manifest,  
In which the damned souls he did behold,  
But roughly him bespake. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
Rebuk'd, and roughly sent to prison,  
Th' immediate heir of England! was this easy? *Shakespeare.*  
3. Severely; without tenderness.  
Some friends of vice pretend,  
That I the tricks of youth too roughly blame. *Dryden.*  
4. Austere to the taste.  
5. Boisterously; tempestuously.  
6. Harshly to the ear.  
ROUGHNESS. *n. f.* [from rough.]  
1. Superficial asperity; unevenness of surface.  
The little roughnesses or other inequalities of the leather against the cavity of the cylinder, now and then put a stop to the descent or ascent of the sucker. *Boyle.*  
While the steep horrid roughness of the wood  
Strives with the gentle calmness of the flood. *Denham.*  
When the diamond is not only found, but the roughness smoothed, cut into a form, and set in gold, then we cannot but acknowledge, that it is the perfect work of art and nature. *Dryden.*  
Such a perfusion as this well fixed, will smooth all the roughness of the way that leads to happiness, and render all the conflicts with our lusts pleasing. *Atterbury.*

# ROU

2. Austere to the taste.  
Divers plants contain a grateful sharpness, as lemons; or an austere and incoarcted roughness, as flocs. *Brown.*  
3. Taste of asstringency.  
A tobacco-pipe broke in my mouth, and the spitting out the pieces left such a delicious roughness on my tongue, that I champed up the remaining part. *Spectator.*  
4. Harshness to the ear.  
In the roughness of the numbers and cadences of this play, which was so designed, you will see somewhat more matterly than in any of my former tragedies. *Dryden.*  
The Swedes, Danes, Germans, and Dutch attain to the pronunciation of our words with ease, because our syllables resemble theirs in roughness and frequency of consonants. *Sw.*  
5. Ruggedness of temper; coarseness of manners; tendency to rudeness; coarseness of behaviour and address.  
Roughness is a needless cause of discontent; severity breedeth fear; but roughness breedeth hate: even reproofs from authority ought to be grave and not taunting. *Bacon.*  
When our minds eyes are disengag'd,  
They quicken doth, perplexities untie,  
Make roughness smooth, and hardness mollify. *Denham.*  
Roughness of temper is apt to discountenance the timorous or modest. *Addison.*  
6. Absence of delicacy.  
Should feasting and balls once get among the cantons, their military roughness would be quickly lost, their tempers would grow too soft for their climate. *Addison.*  
7. Severity; violence of discipline.  
8. Violence of operation in medicines.  
9. Unpolished or unfinished state.  
10. Inelegance of drefs or appearance.  
11. Tempestuousness; storminess.  
12. Coarseness of features.  
ROUGHT. *old pret. of reach.* [commonly written by Spenser rough.] Reached.  
The moon was a month old, when Adam was no more,  
And rough not to five weeks, when he came to fivecore. *Shakespeare. Love's Labour Lost.*  
To ROUGHWORK. *v. a.* [rough and work.] To work coarsely over without the least nicety.  
Thus you must continue, till you have roughwork all your work from end to end. *Moxon's Mech. Exercises.*  
ROUNCEVAL. *n. f.* [from Ronceval, a town at the foot of the Pirenees.] See PEA, of which it is a species.  
Dig garden,  
And set as a dainty thy runcel pea. *Tusser.*  
ROUND. *adj.* [rond, French; rondo, Italian; rund, Dutch; rotundus, Latin.]  
1. Cylindrical.  
Hollow engines long and round thick ram'd. *Milton.*  
2. Circular.  
His pond'rous shield large and round behind him. *Milton.*  
3. Spherical; orbicular.  
The outside bare of this round world. *Milton.*  
4. [Rotundo ore, Lat.] Smooth; without defect in sound.  
In his satyrs Horace is quick, round, and pleasant, and as nothing so bitter, so not so good as Juvenal. *Peacham.*  
5. Not broken.  
Pliny put a round number near the truth, rather than a fraction. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*  
6. Large; not inconsiderable.  
Three thousand ducats! 'tis a good round sum. *Shakespeare.*  
They set a round price upon your head. *Addison.*  
It is not easy to foresee what a round sum of money may do among a people, who have tamely suffered the *Francs* compt to be seized on. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*  
She called for a round sum out of the privy purse. *Hoake.*  
7. Plain; clear; fair; candid; open.  
Round dealing is the honour of man's nature; and a mixture of falsehood is like alloy in gold and silver, which may make the metal work the better, but it embaseth it. *Bacon.*  
8. Quick; brisk.  
Painting is a long pilgrimage; if we do not actually begin the journey, and travel at a round rate, we shall never arrive at the end of it. *Dryden's Duffresnoy.*  
Sir Roger heard them upon a round trot; and after pausing, told them, that much might be said on both sides. *Addison.*  
9. Plain; free without delicacy or reserve; almost rough.  
Let his queen mother all alone intreat him,  
To shew his griefs; let her be round with him. *Shakespeare.*  
The kings interposed in a round and princely manner; not only by way of request and persuasion, but also by way of protection and menace. *Bacon.*  
ROUND. *n. f.*  
1. A circle; a sphere; an orb.  
Hee thee hither,  
That I may pour my spirits in thine ear,  
And chaffice with the valour of my tongue  
All that impedes thee from the golden round,  
Which fate and metaphick aid doth seem  
To have crown'd thee withal. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*



R O U

I'll charm the air to give a sound,  
While you perform your antick round. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*  
Three or four we'll drels like urchins,  
With rundles of waxen tapers on their heads,  
And rattles in rattles, as *Shakeſp. Mer. Wives of Windsor.*  
What is this,  
That rife like the ifue of a king,  
And wears upon his baby brow the round  
And top of sovereignty? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*  
Hirfute roots at middle fort, between the bulbous and  
fibrous; that, beſides the putting forth ſap upwards and  
downwards, putteth forth in fun. *Bacon.*  
What if the round  
Be centre to the world; and other flars,  
By his attractive virtue and their own  
Inited, dance about him various rounds. *Milton.*  
Kick your hands, and beat the ground  
In a light-fantaſtick round. *Milton.*  
He did foretell and prophesy of him,  
Who to his realms that *azure round* hath join'd. *Denham.*  
They meet, they wheel, they throw their darts afar;  
Then in a *round* the mingled bodies run,  
Flying they follow, and purſuing fun. *Dryden.*  
How ſhall I then begin, or where conclude,  
To draw a fame fo truly circular?  
For, in a *round*, what order can be ſew'd,  
Where all the parts fo equal perfect are? *Dryden.*  
The mouth of Veluvio has four hundred yards in diam-  
eter; fo it ſeems a perfect *round*. *Addiſon.*  
This image on the medal plac'd,  
With its bright round of titles grac'd,  
And ſtamp on Britiſh coins ſhall live. *Addiſon.*  
2. Rundle; ſtep of a ladder.  
When he once attains the upmoſt round,  
He then unto the ladder turns his back,  
Looks in the clouds, forming the baſe degrees  
By which he did aſcend. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*  
Many are kick'd down ere they have climb'd the top of  
three firſt rounds of the ladder. *Government of the Tongue.*  
All the rounds like Jacob's ladder riſe;  
The loweſt hid in earth, the topmoſt in the ſkies. *Dryden.*  
This is the laſt ſtage of human perfection, the utmoſt round  
of the ladder wherely we aſcend to heaven. *Norris.*  
3. The time in which any thing has paſſed through all hands  
and comes back to the firſt: hence applied to a carouſal.  
A gentle round fill'd to the brink,  
To this and t'other friend I drink. *Suckling.*  
Women to cards may be compar'd; we play  
A *round* or two, when us'd, we throw away. *Granville.*  
The ſeaf was ſew'd; the bowl was crown'd;  
To the king's pleaſure went the mirthful *round*. *Prior.*  
4. A revolution; a courſe ending at the point where it began.  
We, that are of purer fire,  
Imitate the flarry ſpire,  
Who, in their mighty watchful ſpheres,  
Lead in ſwift rounds the months and years. *Milton.*  
If nothing will pleaſe people, unleſs they be greater than  
nature intended, what can they expect, but the aiſ's round of  
vexatious changes. *L'Eſtrange.*  
How then to drag a wretched life beneath  
An endless round of ſtill returning woes,  
And all the gnawing pangs of vain remorse?  
What torment's this?  
Till by one counſels ſum of woes oppreſs,  
Hoary with cares, and ignorant of reſt,  
We find the vital ſprings relax'd and worn;  
Compell'd our common impotence to mourn,  
Thus through the *round* of age, to childhood we return. *Prior.*  
5. [Ronde, Fr.] A walk performed by a guard or officer, to  
ſurvey a certain diſtrict.  
ROUND. *adv.*  
1. Every way; on all ſides.  
The terror of God was upon the cities *round* about. *Gen.*  
All ſounds whatever move *round*; that is, on all ſides  
upwards, downwards, forwards, and backwards. *Bacon.*  
In darkneſs and with dangers compaſs'd *round*. *Milton.*  
2. [En rond, à la ronde, Fr.] In a revolution.  
At the beſt 'tis but cunning; and if he can in his own  
fancy raiſe that to the opinion of true wiſdom, he comes  
*round* to praſtiſe his deſaits upon himſelf. *Gov. of the Ton.*  
Some preachers, prepar'd only upon two or three points  
run the fame *round* from one end of the year to another. *Addiſon.*  
3. Circuſally.  
One foot he center'd, and the other turn'd  
*Round* through the vaſt profundity obſcure. *Milton.*  
4. Not in a direct line.  
If merely to come in, Sir, they go out;  
The way they take is ſtrangely *round* about. *Pepys.*  
ROUND. *prep.*  
1. On every ſide of.  
To officiate *light round* this opacous earth. *Milton.*

## R O U

2. About; circularly about; *he led the hero round* *the confines of the blest Elysian ground.* *Dryden.*  
 3. All over. *Round the world we roam,*  
*For'd from our pleasing fields and native home.* *Dryden.*  
 To ROUND. *v. a.* [*Rotundus*, Lat. from the noun.]  
 1. To surround; to encircle.  
*Would that th' invisible verge*  
*Of golden metal, that mult' round my brow;*  
*Were redhot felt to fear me to the brain.* *Shakspeare.*  
*We are such stuff*  
*As dreams are made on, and our little life*  
*Is rounded with a sleep.* *Shakspeare. Temp.*  
*This distemper'd messenger of wet,*  
*The many coloured Iris, rounds thine eyes.* *Shakspeare.*  
*The viflet cockle gapping on the coast,*  
*That rounds the ample sea.* *Prior.*  
 2. To make spherical or circular.  
*Worms with many feet, which round themselves into balls,*  
*are bred chiefly under logs of timber.* *Bacon.*  
*When silver has been lessened in any piece carrying the*  
*publick stamp, by clipping, wathing, or rounding, the laws*  
*have declared it not to be lawful money.* *Lalor.*  
*With the cleaving-knife and mawl split the stuff into a*  
*square piece near the fize, and with the draw-knife round off*  
*the edges to make it fit for the lathe.* *Mason.*  
*Can any one tell, how the fun, planets, and satellites were*  
*rounded into their particular spheroidal orbs.* *Clerke.*  
 3. To raise to a relief.  
*The figures on our modern medals are raised and rounded*  
*to a very great perfection.* *Addison on Ancient Medals.*  
 4. To move about any thing.  
*To those beyond the polar circle, day*  
*Had unbrighten'd shone, while the low fun,*  
*To recompense his distance, in your light*  
*Had round'd fill'd th' horizon, and not known*  
*Or East or West.* *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*  
 5. To mould into smoothness.  
*These accomplishments, applied in the pulpit, appear by*  
*a quaint, terse, florid fize rounded into periods and cadences,*  
*without propriety or meaning.* *Swift's Miscellany.*  
 To ROUND. *v. n.*  
 1. To grow round in form.  
*The queen, your mother, rounds apace; we shall*  
*Present our services to a fine new prince.* *Shakspeare.*  
 2. [*Runden*, German; whence Chaucer writes it better *rea*.]  
 To whiffer.  
*Being come to the supping place, one of Kalandar's fer-*  
*vants rounded in his ear; at which he retired.* *Sidney.*  
*France,*  
*Whom zeal and charity brought unto the field*  
*As God's own soldier, rounded in the ear,*  
*With that same purpose changes.* *Shakspeare.*  
*They're here with me already; whifpering, rounding,*  
*Sicilia is for a forth; 'tis far gone.* *Shakspeare.*  
*Cicero was at dinner, when an ancient lady said the war*  
*but forty: one that fat by rounded him in the ear, she is far*  
*more out of the question: Cicero answered, I mult believe*  
*her, for I heard her say so any time these ten years.* *Bacon.*  
*The fox rounds the new elect in the ear, with a piece of*  
*secret fervice that he could do him.* *L'Estrange.*  
 3. To go rounds.  
*They keep watch, or nightly rounding walk.* *Milton.*  
 ROUNDABOUT. *adj.* [This word is used as an adjective, though it is only an adverb united to a substantiv by a colloquial licence of language, which ought not to have been admitted into books.]  
 1. Ample; extensive.  
*Those sincerely follow reason, but for want of having large*  
*found, roundabout fence, have not a full view of all that re-*  
*lates to the question.* *Locke on Understanding.*  
 2. Indirect; loose.  
*Paraphrase is a roundabout way of translating, invented to*  
*help the barrenness, which translators, overlooking in them-*  
*selves, have apprehended in our tongue.* *Fellon.*  
 ROUNDEL. *n. s.*  
 ROUNDELAY. *n. s.*  
 1. [*Rondelet*, French.] A kind of ancient poetry, which commonly consists of thirteen verses, of which eight are of one kind of rhyme and five of another: it is divided into three couplets; and at the end of the second and third, the beginning of the *roundel* is repeated in an equivocal sense, if possible.  
*Siker, like a roundel never heard I none,*  
*Little lacketh Perigot of the beft,*  
*And Willie is not greatly over-gone,*  
*So weren his under-longs well afford.* *Spenser's Poet.*  
*To hear thy rimes and roundelays,*  
*Which thou wert wont in waulful hills to sing,*  
*I more delight than lark in summer days*  
*Whole echo made the neighb'ring groves to ring.* *Spenser's Poet.*

## R O U

Come now a *roundel* and a fairy song. *Shaksp.*  
 They lifting heard him when, while he search'd the grove,  
 And loudly sung his *roundels* of love,  
 But on the fudden stop'd. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*  
 2. [*Roundels*, Fr.] a round form or figure.  
 The Spaniards, casting themselves into *roundels*, and their  
 strongest ships walling in the reft, made a flying march to  
 Calais. *Bacon.*  
 The mules and graces made festivals; the fawns, fatyrns,  
 and nymphs did dance their *roundels*. *Havel.*  
**ROUNDNER**. *n. f.* [*round*, *round*.] Circumference; inclosure.  
 'Tis not the *roundner* of your old fac'd walls *Shaksp.*  
 Can hide you from our messengers of war. *Shaksp.*  
**ROUNDHEAD**. *n. f.* [*round* and *head*.] A puritan; so named  
 from the practice once prevalent among them of cropping  
 their hair round.  
 Your petitioner always kept hospitality, and drank confu-  
 sion to the *roundheads*. *Spectator*, N° 629.  
**ROUNDHOUSE**. *n. f.* [*round* and *house*.] The constable's pri-  
 son, in which disorderly persons, found in the street, are  
 confined.  
 They march'd to some fam'd *roundhouse*. *Pope.*  
**ROUNDISH**. *adv.* [*round*, *round*.] Somewhat round; approach-  
 ing to *roundness*.  
 It is not every plain crack that can make such a receiver,  
 as is of a *roundish* figure, useless to our experiment. *Boyle.*  
**ROUNDLY**. *adv.* [*round*, *round*.]  
 1. In a round form; in a round manner.  
 2. Openly; plainly; without reserve.  
 Injoin gamblers, giving them *roundly* to understand,  
 that where our duty is submission, weak oppositions broken  
 pride. *Hayker, b. v. j. 8.*  
 You'll prove a jolly surly groom,  
 That take it on you at the first to *roundly*. *Shaksp.*  
 Mr. de Mortier *roundly* said, that to cut off all contentions  
 of words, he would propose two means for peace. *Hayward.*  
 From a world of phenomena, there is a principle that  
 acts out of wisdom and counsel, as was abundantly evidenced,  
 and as *roundly* acknowledged. *Moré's Divine Dialogues.*  
 He affirms every thing *roundly*, without any art, rheto-  
 rick, or circumlocution. *Addison's Count Tariff.*  
 3. Briskly; with speed.  
 When the mind has brought itself to attention, it will be  
 able to cope with difficulties, and master them, and then it  
 may go on *roundly*. *Locke.*  
 4. Completely; to the purpose; vigorously; in earnest.  
 I was called any thing, and I would have done any thing,  
 indeed too, and *roundly* too. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*  
 This lord justice called the earl of Kildare to be arrested,  
 and cancelled fish charters as were lately resumed, and pro-  
 ceeded every way to *roundly* and severely, as the nobility did  
 much dislike him. *Davies on Ireland.*  
**ROUNDNESS**. *n. f.* [*round*, *round*.]  
 1. Circularity; sphericity; cylindrical form.  
 The fame reason is of the *roundness* of the bubble; for the  
 air within abridgeth continuance, and therefore casteth it-  
 self into a round figure. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 Bracelets of pearl gave *roundness* to her arm,  
 And ev'ry gem augmented ev'ry charm. *Prior.*  
*Roundness* is the primary essential mode or difference of a  
 bowl. *Watts's Logic.*  
 2. Smoothness.  
 The whole period and compass of this speech was delight-  
 some for the *roundness*, and grave for the frangeness. *Spenser.*  
 3. Honesty; openness; vigorous measures.  
 TO ROUSE. *v. a.* [*of the same class of words with raise*  
 and *rise*.]  
 1. To wake from rest.  
 At once the crowd arose, confus'd and high;  
 For Mars was early up, and *rouse'd* the sky. *Dryden.*  
 Rev'rent I touch thee! but with honest zeal,  
 To rouse the watchmen of the publick weal,  
 To virtue's work provoke the tardy half,  
 And goad the prelate slumbering in his stall. *Pope.*  
 2. To excite to thought or action.  
 The Dane and Swede, *rouse'd* up by fierce alarms,  
 Bless the wife conduct of her pious arms;  
 Soon as her fleets appear, their terror cease,  
 And all the northern world lies hush'd in peace. *Addison.*  
 I'll thunder in their ears their country's cause,  
 And try to *rouse* up all that's Roman in them. *Addis. Cato.*  
 The heat, with which Luther treated his adversaries, though  
 strained too far, was extremely well fitted by the providence  
 of God to *rouse* up a people, the most phlegmatick of any  
 in Christendom. *Atterbury.*  
 They would be very much *rouse'd* and awakened by such a  
 fight; but they would not however be convinced. *Atterbury.*  
 3. To put into action.  
 As an eagle, seeing prey appear,  
 His airy plumes doth *rouse* full rudely dight;  
 So flaked he, that horror was to hear. *Fairy Queen.*

## ROW

Bluff'ring winds had *roue'd* the sea. *Milton.*  
4. To drive a beast from his laire.  
The blood more furs,  
To *rouse* a lion, or to flart a hare. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*  
He roused them, he couch'd as a lion, and as an old  
lion; who hall *roue* him up? *Genſiv. xlix. 9.*  
Th' unexpected found  
Of dogs and men his wakeful ear does wound;  
*Rou'd* with the noiſe, he ſcarce believes his ear,  
Willing to think th' illuſions of his fear  
Had gi'n this fatal alarm.  
Now Cancer glows with Phœbus' fiery ear,  
The youth ruſh again to the ſylvan war;  
Swarm o'er the lawns, the foreſt-walks furround.  
*Rouſe* the heart, and cheer the op'ning bound. *Pope.*  
To *ROUSE*. *v. n.*  
1. To awake from ſlumber.  
Men, ſleeping found by whom they dread,  
*Rouſe* and beſtir themſelves ere well awake. *Milton.*  
Richard, who now was half aſleep,  
*Rou'd*; nor would longer ſlence keep. *Prior.*  
Melancholy liſts her head;  
Morpheus ruiſes from his bed. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*  
2. To be excited to thought or action.  
Good things of day begin to droop and drowze,  
While night's black agents at their prey do *rouze*. *Shakeſp.*  
*ROUSE*. *n. f.* [*rufch*, German, half drunk.] A dole of liquor  
rather too large.  
They have given me a *rouſe* already.  
—Not paſt a pint as I am a ſoldier. *Shakeſp. Othello.*  
No jocund health that Denmark drinks to-day,  
But the great cannon to the clouds ſhall tell;  
And the king's *rouſe* hall bruit it back again;  
Repeaking earthly thunder. *Shakeſp.*  
*ROUSER*. *n. f.* [*from rouſe*.] One who *rouſes*.  
*ROUT*. *n. f.* [*rot*, Dutch.]  
1. A clamorous multitude; a rabble; a tumultuous croud.  
Beſides the endleſs *routs* of wretched thralls,  
Which thither were aſſembled day by day  
From all the world. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
A *rou* of people there aſſembled were,  
Of every fort and nation under ſky,  
Which with great uproar preatd to draw near  
To th' upper part. *Spenser.*  
If that rebellion  
Came like itſelf in baſe and abject *routs*,  
Led on by bloody youth, goaded with rage,  
And countenanced by boys and beggary,  
You, reverend father, then had not been there. *Shakeſp.*  
Farms were to forfeit their holds in caſe of unlawful re-  
tainer, or partaking in *routs* and unlawful aſſemblies. *Bacon.*  
Such a tacit league is againſt *ſuch rou*s and howls, as have  
utterly degenerated from the laws of nature. *Bacon.*  
Nor do I name of men the common *rou*s,  
That wand'ring looſe about,  
Grow up and perith, as the ſummer fly. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*  
The mad unvernere *rou*,  
Full of confuſion and the fumes of wine,  
Lov'd fuſh variety and antic tricks. *Rafſon.*  
Harley picks  
The doctor ſtoſt'n'd by the eyes  
At Charing-croſs among the *rou*,  
Where painted monſters are hung out. *Swift.*  
2. [*Rout*, Fr.] Confuſion in an army defeated or diſperſed.  
Thy army  
As if they could not ſtand when thou wer'ſt down,  
Diſpers'd in *rou*, betook them all to fly. *Daniel.*  
Their mightieſt qu'd'd, the battle ſwerv'd,  
With many an inrode gor'd; deſorm'd *rou*  
Enter'd, and foul diſorder. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. vi.*  
To *ROUT*. *v. a.* To diſſipate and put in confuſion by defeat.  
The next way to end the wars with him, and to *rou*t him  
quite, ſhould be to keep him from invading of thoſe countries  
adjoining.  
That party of the king's horſe, that charged the Scots,  
fo totally *rou*ted and defeated their whole army, that they  
 fled. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
To *ROUT*. *v. n.* To aſſemble in clamorous and tumultuous  
crouds.  
The meaneſt *rou*ted together, and ſuddenly aſſailing the  
earl in his houſe, flew him. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
*ROUTE*. *n. f.* [*route*, Fr.] Road; way.  
Wide through the fuzziſh field their *route* they take,  
Their bleeding boſoms force the thorny brake. *Gay.*  
*Row*. *n. f.* [*reib*, German.] A rank or file; a number of  
things rang'd in a line.  
Lips neer part, but that they ſhow  
Of precious pearl the double *rou*. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
After them all dancing on a *rou*,  
The comely virgins came with garlands dight,  
As freſh as flowers. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

Where



## ROY

- Where any *roy*  
Of fruit trees, overwoody, reach'd too far  
Their pamper'd boughs, and need hands to check  
Fruitless embraces Milton's *Paradise Lost*, b. v.  
A triple mounted *roy* of pillars, laid  
On wheels. Milton's *Paradise Lost*, b. vi.  
Where the bright seraphim in burning *roy*,  
Their loud uplifted angel trumpets blow. Milton.  
The victor honour'd with a nobler vest,  
Where gold and purple strive in equal *roy*. Dryden.  
Why round our coaches crowd the white-glov'd beaux,  
Why bows the sidebox from its inmost *roy*. Pope.  
To ROW. *v. n.* [rowan, Saxon.] To impel a vessel in the  
water by oars.  
He saw them toiling in *rowing*; for the wind was con-  
trary. Mark vi. 48.  
Some of these troughs or canoes were so great, that above  
twenty men have been found *rowing* in one. Abbot.  
The bold Britons then securely *row'd*,  
Charles and his virtue was their sacred load. Waller.  
The watermen turned their barge, and *rowed* softly, that  
they might take the cool of the evening. Dryden.  
The *rowing* crew,  
To tempt a fare, clothe all their tilts in blue. Gay.  
To ROW. *v. a.* To drive or help forward by oars.  
The swan *rows* her state with oary feet. Milton.  
ROWEL. *n. f.* [rouelle, Fr.]  
1. The points of a spur turning on an axis.  
And, bending forward, struck his agile heels  
Against the panting sides of his poor jade  
Up to the *rowel* head. Shakespeare, Henry IV. p. ii.  
A rider like myself, who ne'er wore *rowel*  
Nor iron on his heel. Shakespeare, Cymbeline.  
A mullet is the *rowel* of a spur, and hath never but five  
points; a star hath six. Peacham on Blazoning.  
He spurr'd his fiery steed  
With goading *rowels*, to provoke his speed. Dryden.  
2. A feton; a roll of hair or silk put into a wound to hinder  
it from healing, and provoke a discharge.  
To ROWEL. *v. a.* To pierce through the skin, and keep the  
wound open by a rowel.  
Rowel the horse in the chest. Mortimer's Husbandry.  
RO'WEN. *n. f.*  
Rowen is a field kept up till after Michaelmas, that the  
corn left on the ground may sprout into green. Notes on Tupper.  
Then spare it for *rowen*, til Michel be past,  
To lengthen thy dairy, no better thou hast. Tupper.  
Turn your cows, that give milk, into your *rowens*, till  
snow comes. Mortimer's Husbandry.  
RO'WER. *n. f.* [from row.] One that manages an oar.  
Four galleys first, which equal *rowers* bear,  
Advancing in the watry lists, appear. Dryden.  
The bishop of Salisbury ran down with the stream thirty  
miles in an hour, by the help of but one *rower*. Addison.  
ROYAL. *adj.* [roial, Fr.]  
1. Kingly; belonging to a king; becoming a king; regal.  
The royal stock of David. Milton.  
Thrice happy they, who thus in woods and groves,  
From courts retired, possess their peaceful loves:  
Of royal maids how wretched is the fate! Granville.  
2. Noble; illustrious.  
What news from Venice?  
How doth that royal merchant, good Antonio? Shakespeare.  
ROYALIST. *n. f.* [from royal.] Adherent to a king.  
Where Candish fought, the royalists prevail'd,  
Neither his courage nor his judgment fail'd. Waller.  
The old church of England royalists, another name for a  
man who prefers his conscience before his interests, are the  
most meritorious subjects in the world, as having passed all  
those terrible tests, which domineering malice could put them  
to, and carried their credit and their conscience clear. South.  
To ROYALIZE. *v. a.* [from royal.] To make royal.  
Ere you were queen, ay, or your husband king,  
To royalize his blood, I spilt mine own. Shakespeare.  
ROYALLY. *adv.* [from royal.] In a kingly manner; regally;  
as becomes a king.  
It shall be my care,  
To have you royally appointed. Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.  
His body shall be royally inter'd,  
And the last funeral pomp adorn his herse. Dryden.  
ROYALTY. *n. f.* [royalté, Fr.]  
1. Kingship; character or office of a king.  
Suppose, that you have seen  
The well appointed king at Hampton peer,  
Embark his *royalty*. Shakespeare, Henry V.  
Draws you rascal; you come with letters against the king,  
and take vanity the puppet's part against the *royalty* of her  
father. Shakespeare, King Lear.  
He will lose his head, ere give content,  
His master's son, as worshipfully he terms it,  
Shall lose the *royalty* of England's throne. Shakespeare.  
If they had held their *royalties* by this title, either there

## RUB

- must have been but one sovereign, or else every father of a  
family had as good a claim to *royalty* as these. Locke.  
2. State of a king.  
I will, alas! be wretched to be great,  
And sigh in *royalty*, and grieve in state. Prior.  
3. Emblems of royalty.  
Wherefore do I assume  
These *royalties*, and not refuse to reign. Milton.  
To ROYNE. *v. a.* [regner, Fr.] To gnaw; to bite. Spenser.  
RO'YALSH. *adj.* [rognex, Fr. mangy, paltry.] Paltry; sorry;  
mean; rude.  
The *royalish* clown, at whom so oft  
Your grace was wont to laugh, is also missing. Shakespeare.  
To RUB. *v. a.* [rubis, Welsh; reiben, German, to wipe.]  
1. To clean or smooth any thing by passing something over it;  
to scour; to wipe; to perfrigate.  
2. To touch so as to have something of that which touches  
behind.  
Their straw-built citadel new *rub'd* with balm. Milton.  
In narrow clefts, in the monument that stands over him,  
catholicks *rub* their beads, and smell his bones, which they  
say have in them a natural perfume, though very like ap-  
ple-slick balsam; and what would make one suspect, that they  
*rub* the marble with it, it is observed, that the scent is stronger  
in the morning than at night. Addison's Remarks on Italy.  
3. To move one body upon another.  
Look, how she *rub*s her hands.  
—It is an accustomed action with her, to seem thus wash-  
ing her hands. Shakespeare, Macbeth.  
The bare *rubbing* of two bodies violently produces heat,  
and often fire. Locke.  
Two bones, *rubbed* hard against one another, produce a  
fetid smell. Arbutnot on Aliments.  
4. To obstruct by collision.  
'Tis the duke's pleasure,  
Whose disposition all the world well know,  
Will not be *rub'd* nor stop'd. Shakespeare, King Lear.  
5. To polish; to retouch.  
The whole business of our redemption is, to *rub* over the  
defaced copy of the creation, to reprint God's image upon the  
soul. South.  
6. To remove by friction.  
A forcible object will *rub* out the freshest colours at a  
stroke, and paint others. Collier of the Speech.  
If their minds are well principled with inward civility, a  
great part of the roughness, which sticks to the outside for  
want of better teachings, time, and observation, will *rub* off;  
but if ill, all the rules in the world will not polish them. Locke.  
7. To touch hard.  
He, who before he was spied, was afraid, after being per-  
ceived, was ashamed, now being hardly *rubbed* upon, left  
both fear and shame, and was moved to anger. Sidney.  
8. To RUB down. To clean or curry a horse.  
When his fellow beasts are weary grown,  
He'll play the groom, give oats, and *rub* 'em down. Dryden.  
9. To RUB up. To excite; to awaken.  
You will find me not to have *rubbed* up the memory of  
what some heretofore in the city did. South.  
10. To RUB up. To polish; to retouch.  
To RUB. *v. n.*  
1. To fret; to make a friction.  
This last allusion gaul'd the panther more,  
Because indeed it *rub'd* upon the fore;  
Yet seem'd the not to winch, though threewly pain'd. Dryden.  
2. To get through difficulties.  
Many a lawyer, when once hampered, *rub* off as well as  
they can.  
'Tis as much as one can do, to *rub* through the world,  
though perpetually a doing. L'Estrange.  
3. Collition; hindrance; obstruction.  
The breath of what I mean to speak  
Shall blow each dust, each straw, each little *rub*  
Out of the path, which shall directly lead  
Thy foot to England's throne. Shakespeare, King John.  
Now every *rub* is smoothed in our way. Shakespeare.  
Those you make friends,  
And give your hearts to, when they once perceive  
The least *rub* in your fortunes, fall away. Shakespeare.  
Upon this *rub*, the English ambassadors thought fit to de-  
mur, and sent to receive directions. Hayward.  
He expounds the giddy wonder  
Of my weary steps, and under  
Spreads a path clear as the day,  
Where no churlish *rub* says nay. Crahan.  
He that once sins, like him that slides on ice,  
Goes swiftly down the slippery ways of vice;  
Though conscience checks him, yet those *rub*s gone o'er,  
He slides on smoothly, and looks back no more. Dryden.  
An hereditary right is to be preferred before election; be-  
cause the government is so disposed, that it almost executes  
itself: and upon the death of a prince, the administration  
goes on without any *rub* or interruption. Swift.  
2. Friction;

## RUB

2. Friction; act of rubbing.  
3. Inequality of ground, that hinders the motion of a bowl.  
We'll play at bowls.  
—'Twill make me think the world is full of *rub*s, *Shake*  
And that my fortune runs against the bias. *Shake*  
4. Difficulty; cause of uneasiness.  
To sleep; perchance to dream; ay, there's the *rub*. *Shak*  
RUB-STONE. *n. f.* [rub and stone.] A stone to scour or sharpen.  
A cradle for barles, with *rub-stone* and sand. Tupper.  
RU'BBER. *n. f.* [from rub.]  
1. One that rubs.  
2. The instrument with which one rubs.  
Servants blow the fire with puffing cheeks, and lay  
The *rubbers*, and the bathing sheets display. Dryden.  
Rub the dirty tables with the napkins, for it will save your  
wearing out the common *rubbers*. Swift.  
3. A coarse file.  
The rough or coarse file, if large, is called a *rubber*, and  
takes off the unevenness which the hammer made in the  
forging. Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.  
4. A game; a contest; two games out of three.  
The ass was to stand by, to see two boobies try their title  
to him by a *rubber* of cuffs. L'Estrange.  
If butchers had but the manners to go to sharps, gentlemen  
would be contented with a *rubber* at cuffs. Collier on Duelling.  
5. A whetstone.  
RU'BICAN. *adj.* [rubicon, Fr.] Rubican colour of a horse is  
one that is bay, sorrel, or black, with a light, grey, or white  
upon the flanks, but so that this grey or white is not predomi-  
nant there. Far. Dict.  
RU'BIDGE. *n. f.* [from rub; as perhaps meaning, at first,  
RU'BISH. } dust made by rubbing. Rubbage is not used.]  
1. Ruins of building; fragments of matter used in building.  
What trash is Rome?  
What *rubbish*, and what offal? when it serves  
For the bale matter to illuminate  
So vile a thing as Caesar. Shakespeare, Julius Caesar.  
Such conceits seem too fine among this *rubbage*. Wotton.  
A fabric, though high and beautiful, if founded on *rub-*  
*bish*, is easily made the triumph of the winds. Glanv. Scorp.  
When the foundation of a state is once loosened, the least  
commotion lays the whole in *rubbish*. L'Estrange.  
Th' Almighty cast a pining eye,  
He saw the town's one half in *rubbish* lie. Dryden.  
The enemy hath avoided a battle, and taken a surer way  
to confound us, by letting our courage evaporate against fumes  
and *rubbish*. Swift.  
2. Confusion; mingled mass.  
That noble art of political lying ought not to lie any longer  
in *rubbish* and confusion. Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.  
3. Any thing vile and worthless.  
RUBBLE-STONE. *n. f.*  
Rubble-stones owe their name to their being rubbed and  
worn by the water, at the latter end of the deluge, departing  
in hurry and with great precipitation. Woodward.  
RU'BICUND. *adj.* [rubicundus, Fr. rubicundus, Lat.] Inclining to  
redness. Dict.  
RU'BIED. *adj.* [from rubs.] Red as a ruby.  
Thrice upon thy fingers tip,  
Thrice upon thy *rubied* lip. Milton.  
Angels food, and *rubied* nectar flows  
In pearl, in diamond, and in massy gold. Milton.  
RUB'FICK. *adj.* [ruber and facis, Lat.] Making red.  
While the several species of rays, as the *rubifick*, are by  
refraction separated one from another, they retain those mo-  
tions proper to each. Grew's Optics.  
To RUBIFY. *v. a.* To make red.  
This typically applied, becomes a phænigmus or *rubifying*  
medicine, and of such fiery parts as to conceive fire of them-  
selves, and burn a house. Brown's Vulgar Errors.  
RU'MOUS. *adj.* [rubus, Lat.] Ruddy; red. Not used.  
Diana's lip  
Is not more smooth and *rubious*. Shakespeare, Twelfth Night.  
RU'BRICATED. *adj.* [from rubrica, Lat.] Smeared with red.  
RU'BRIK. *n. f.* [rubrique, Fr. rubrica, Lat.] Directions printed  
in books of law and in prayer books; so termed, because  
they were originally distinguished by being in red ink.  
No date prefix'd,  
Directs me in the starry *rubrick* set. Milton's Par. Reg.  
They had their particular prayers according to the several  
days and months; and their tables or *rubricks* to instruct  
them. Stillingfleet.  
RU'BRIK. *adj.* Red.  
The light and rays, which appear red, or rather make ob-  
jects appear so, I call *rubrick* or red-making. Newton.  
What though my name flood *rubrick* on the walls. Pope.  
To RU'BRIK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with red.  
RU'IFORM. *adj.* [ruber, Lat. and form.] Having the form of  
red.  
Of those rays, which pass close by the snow, the *rubiform*  
will be the least refracted, and so come to the eye in the di-  
rectest lines. Newton's Opticks.  
22 D

## RUD

- RU'BY. *n. f.* [from ruber, Lat.]  
1. A precious stone of a red colour, next in hardness and value  
to a diamond.  
Up, up, fair bride! and call  
Thy stars from out their several boxes, take  
Thy *rubies*, pearls, and diamonds forth, and make  
Thyself a constellation of them all. Donne.  
Melpomene would be represented like a manly lady, upon  
her head a dressing of pearl, diamonds, and *rubies*. Peacham.  
Crowns were on their royal scutcheons plac'd,  
With sapphires, diamonds, and with *rubies* grac'd. Dryden.  
2. Redness.  
You can behold such fights,  
And keep the natural *ruby* of your cheeks;  
When mine is blanch'd with fear. Shakespeare, Macbeth.  
3. Any thing red.  
Desire of wine  
Thou could'st repress, nor did the dancing *ruby*  
Sparkling, out-pour'd, the flavour, or the smell,  
Or taste, that cheers the hearts of gods and men,  
Allure thee from the cool crystalline stream. Milton.  
4. A blain; a blotch; a carbuncle. Anis.  
RU'BY. *adj.* [from the noun.] Of a red colour.  
Wounds, like deadly mouths, do ope their *ruby* lips. Shak.  
Diana's lip  
Is not more smooth and *ruby* than thy small pipe  
Is at the maiden's organ thrill and found. Shakespeare.  
RUCTA'TION. *n. f.* [ructus, Lat.] A belching arising from  
wind and indigestion.  
To RUD. *v. a.* [ruba, Saxon, redness.] To make red.  
Her cheeks, like apples, which the sun had *rudded*. Spenser.  
RU'DDER. *n. f.* [roeder, Dutch.]  
1. The instrument at the stern of a vessel, by which its course  
is governed.  
My heart was to thy *rudder* ty'd by th' strings,  
And thou should'st tow me after. Shakespeare.  
They loosed the *rudder* bands, and hoisted up the main-sail,  
and made toward shore. Acts xxvii. 40.  
Those, that attribute unto the faculty any first or sole  
power, have therein no other understanding, than such a one  
hath, who, looking into the stern of a ship, and finding it  
guided by the helm and *rudder*, doth ascribe some absolute  
virtue to the piece of wood, without all consideration of the  
hand that guides it. Raleigh's History of the World.  
Fishes first to shipping did impart;  
Their tail the *rudder*, and their head the prow. Dryden.  
Thou held'st the *rudder* with a steady hand,  
Till safely on the shore the bark did land. Dryden.  
2. Any thing that guides or governs the course.  
RU'DDINESS. [from ruddy.] The quality of approaching to  
redness.  
The *ruddiness* upon her lip is wet;  
You'll mar it, if you kiss it. Shakespeare, Winter's Tale.  
If the flesh lose its *ruddiness*, and look pale and withered,  
you may suspect it corrupting. Wifeman's Surgery.  
RU'DDLE. *n. f.* [raddil, Islandick.] Red earth.  
Ruddle owes its colour to an admixture of iron; and as that  
is in greater or less proportion, it is of a greater or less spec-  
tick gravity, consistence, or hardness. Woodward.  
RU'DDOCK. *n. f.* [rubecula, Lat.] A kind of bird.  
Of singing birds, they have linnets, and *ruddocks*. Carew.  
RU'DDY. *adj.* [ruba, Saxon.]  
1. Approaching to redness; pale red.  
We may see the old man in a morning,  
Lusty as health, come *ruddy* to the field,  
And there pursue the chase, as if he meant  
To o'ercome time, and bring back youth again. Otway.  
New leaves on ev'ry bough were seen;  
Some *ruddy* colour'd, some of lighter green. Dryden.  
Ten wildings have I gather'd for my dear;  
How *ruddy* like your lips their streaks appear! Dryden.  
Ceres, in her prime,  
Seems fertile, and with *ruddiest* freight bedeck'd. Philips.  
2. Yellow. Used, if to be used at all, only in poetry.  
A crown of *ruddy* gold inclos'd her brow,  
Plain without pomp. Dryden.  
RUDE. *adj.* [rube, Saxon; rudis, Lat.]  
1. Rough; savage; coarse of manners; uncivil; brutal.  
Ruffian, let go that *rude* uncivil touch;  
Thou friend of an ill fashion. Shakespeare.  
Vane's bold answers, termed *rude* and ruffian-like, fur-  
thered his condemnation. Hayward.  
You can with single look inflame  
The coldest breast, the *rudest* tame. Waller.  
It has been so usual to write prefaces, that a man is thought  
*rude* to his reader, who does not give him some account  
beforehand. Walpole.  
2. Violent; tumultuous; boisterous; turbulent.  
Clouds puff'd with winds *rude* in their flock. Milton.  
The water appears white near the shore, and a ship; be-  
cause the *rude* agitation breaks it into foam. Boyle.  
3. Harsh;



# RUD

3. Harsh; inclement.  
Spring does to flow'ry meadows bring,  
What the rude winter from them tore. *Waller.*
4. Ignorant; raw; untaught.  
Though I be rude in speech, yet not in knowledge. *2 Cor.*  
He was yet but rude in the profession of arms, though  
greedy of honour. *Wotton's Buckingham.*  
Such tools as art yet rude had form'd.  
It was the custom to worship rude and unpolished stones. *Milton.*
5. [Rude, Fr.] Rugged; uneven; shapeliness.  
It was the custom to worship rude and unpolished stones. *Stillingfleet.*
6. Artless; inelegant.  
I would know what ancient ground of authority he hath  
for such a fenicless fable; and if he have any of the rude  
Irish books. *Spenser.*  
One example may serve, till you review the *Aeneis* in the  
original, unblemished by my rude translation. *Dryden.*  
7. Such as may be done with strength without art.  
To his country farm the fool confin'd;  
Rude work well suited with a rustic mind. *Dryden.*
- RUDELY**, *adv.* [from *rude*.]  
1. In a rude manner.  
Whether to knock against the gates of Rome,  
Or rudely visit them in parts remote,  
To fright them ere destroy. *Shakep. Coriolanus.*  
2. Without exactness; without nicety; coarsely.  
I that am not shap'd for sportive tricks,  
I that am rudely stamp'd, and want love's majesty  
To strut before a wanton ambling nymph. *Shakep.*  
3. Unskillfully.  
My muse, though rudely, has resign'd  
Some faint resemblance of his godlike mind. *Dryden.*  
4. Violently; boisterously.  
With his truncheon he so rudely stroke  
Cymocles twice, that twice him forced his foot revoke. *Spem.*
- RUDENESS**, *n. f.* [*rudesse*, Fr. from *rude*.]  
1. Coarseness of manners; incivility.  
This rudeness is a fauce to his good wit,  
Which gives men stomach to digest his words  
With better appetite. *Shakep. Julius Cæsar.*  
The publick will in triumphs rudely share,  
And kings the rudeness of their joy must bear. *Dryden.*  
The rudeness, tyranny, the oppression, and ingratitude  
of the late favourites towards their mistresses, were no longer to  
be born. *Swift's Miscellanies.*  
2. Ignorance; unskillfulness.  
What he did amiss, was rather through rudeness and want  
of judgment, than any malicious meaning. *Hayward.*  
3. Artlessness; inelegance; coarseness.  
Let be thy bitter scorn,  
And leave the rudeness of that antique age  
To them, that liv'd therein in state foregone. *Fairy Queen.*  
4. Violence; boisterousness.  
The ram, that batters down the wall,  
For the great wing and rudeness of his poize,  
They place before his hand that made the engine. *Shakep.*  
5. Storminess; rigour.  
You can hardly be too sparing of water to your housed  
plants; the not observing of this, destroys more plants than  
all the rudenesses of the season. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*
- RUDENTURE**, *n. f.* [French.] In architecture, the figure of  
a rope or staff, sometimes plain and sometimes carved, where-  
with the flutings of columns are frequently filled up. *Bailey.*
- RUDERARY**, *adj.* [*rudera*, Lat.] Belonging to rubbish. *Dict.*
- RUDERATION**, *n. f.* In architecture, the laying of a pave-  
ment with pebbles or little stones. *Bailey.*
- RUDERY**, *n. f.* [from *rude*.] An uncivil turbulent fellow. A  
low word, now little used.  
I must be forced  
To give my hand, oppos'd against my heart,  
Unto a mad-brain rudery, full of spleen. *Shakep.*  
Out of my fight, rudely be gone. *Shakep.*
- RUDIMENT**, *n. f.* [*rudiment*, Fr. *rudimentum*, Lat.]  
1. The first principles; the first elements of a science.  
Such as were trained up in the rudiments, and were so  
made fit to be by baptism received into the church, the fathers  
usually term hearers. *Hooker.*  
To learn the order of my fingerings,  
I must begin with rudiments of art. *Shakep.*  
Thou soon shalt quit  
Those rudiments, and see before thine eyes  
The monarchies of th' earth, their pomp, and state,  
Sufficient introduction to inform  
Thee, of thyself so apt, in regal arts. *Milton's Par. Reg.*  
Could it be believed, that a child should be forced to learn  
the rudiments of a language, which he is never to use, and  
neglect the writing a good hand, and casting accounts. *Locke.*  
2. The first part of education.  
He was nurtured where he was born in his first rudiments,  
till the years of ten, and then taught the principles of  
music. *Wotton's Life of Villiers.*  
The skill and rudiments austere of war. *Philips.*

# RUF

3. The first, inaccurate, unhapen beginning or original of any  
thing.  
Moss is but the rudiment of a plant, and the mould of  
earth or bark. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
The rudiments of nature are very unlike the greater ap-  
pearances. *Glanvill's Sisy.*  
So looks our monarch on this early fight,  
Th' essay and rudiments of great success, *Shakep.*  
Which all-maturing time must bring to light. *Dryden.*  
Shall that man pretend to religious attainments, who is de-  
fective and short in moral? which are but the rudiments, the  
beginnings, and first draught of religion; as religion is the  
perfection, refinement, and sublimation of morality. *South.*  
God beholds the first imperfect rudiments of virtue in the  
soul, and keeps a watchful eye over it, till it has received  
every grace it is capable of. *Addison's Spectator.*  
The happy boughs  
Attire themselves with blooms, sweet rudiments  
Of future harvest. *Philips.*
- RUDIMENTAL**, *adj.* [from *rudiment*.] Initial; relating to  
first principles.  
Your first rudimental essays in spectatorship were made in  
my shop, where you often practised for hours. *Spektor.*  
To RUE, *v. a.* [æoprijan, Saxon.] To grieve for; to regret;  
to lament.  
Thou temptest me in vain;  
To tempt the thing which daily yet I rue, *Shakep.*  
And the old cause of my continued pain,  
With like attempts to like end to renew. *Fairy Queen.*  
You'll rue the time,  
That clogs me with this answer. *Shakep.*  
France, thou shalt rue this treason with thy tears,  
If Talbot but survive. *Shakep. Henry VI.*  
There are two councils held;  
And that may be determin'd at the one,  
Which may make you and him to rue at th' other. *Shak.*  
Oh! treacherous was that breath, to whom you  
Did trust our counsels, and we both may rue,  
Having his fallhood found too late, 'twas he  
That made me cast you guilty, and you me. *Dome.*  
That error now, which is become my crime.  
Against this, thy will. *Milton.*  
Chose freely what it now to justly rue. *Milton.*
- RUE**, *n. f.* [*rue*, Fr. *ruta*, Lat.] An herb called, herb of grace,  
because holy water was sprinkled with it.  
The flower of rue for the most part consists of four hollow  
leaves, which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of  
a rose; out of whole flower-cup rises the pointal, which af-  
terward becomes a roundish fruit, which is generally four  
cornered, and composed of four cells fixed to an hard shell  
of small angular seeds. *Miller.*  
What favor is better,  
For places infected, than wormwood and rue. *Tupper.*  
Here did the drop a tear; here, in this place,  
I'll let a bank of rue, four herb of grace;  
Rue, even for Ruth, here shortly shall be seen,  
In the remembrance of a weeping queen. *Shakep. Rich. II.*  
The weasel, to encounter the serpent, arms herself with  
eating of rue. *Moré's Antidote against Atheism.*
- RUEFUL**, *adj.* [*rue* and *full*.] Mournful; woful; sorrowful.  
When we have our armour buckled on,  
The venom'd vengeance ride upon our swords, *Shakep.*  
Spur them to rueful works, rein them from ruth. *Shakep.*  
Cocytus, nam'd of lamentation loud,  
Heard on the rueful stream. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
He sigh'd, and cast a rueful eye;  
Our pity kindles, and our passions die. *Dryden.*
- RUEFULLY**, *adv.* [from *rueful*.] Mournfully; sorrowfully.  
Why should an ape run away from a snail, and very rue-  
fully and frightfully look back, as being afraid? *Moré.*
- RUEFULNESS**, *n. f.* [from *rueful*.] Sorrowfulness; mournfulness.
- RUEFULLE**, *n. f.* [French.] A circle; an assembly at a pri-  
vate house.  
The poet, who flourish'd in the scene, is condemn'd in  
the ruelle. *Dryden's Preface to Lucius.*
- RUFF**, *n. f.* A puckered linen ornament, formerly worn about  
the neck. See **RUFFLE**.  
You a captain; for what? for tearing a whore's ruff in a  
bawdy house? *Shakep. Henry IV. p. ii.*  
We'll revel it,  
With ruffs, and cuffs, and fardingals. *Shakep.*  
Like an uproar in the town, *Shakep.*  
Before them every thing went down, *Shakep.*  
Some tore a ruff, and some a gown, *Shakep.*  
Sooner may a gulling weather spy, *Shakep.*  
By drawing forth heav'n's scheme tell certainly, *Shakep.*  
What fashion'd hats, or ruffs, or suits next year, *Dryden.*  
Our giddy-headed antick youth will wear, *Dryden.*  
The ladies freed the neck from those yokes, those linen  
ruffs, in which the simplicity of their grandmothers had en-  
clothed it. *Addison's Guardian, N° 100.*

# RUF

1. To rear'd this flow'r, *Shakep.*  
Soft on the paper ruff its leaves I spread. *Pope.*
2. [From *rough* scales.] A small river fish. *Shakep.*  
A ruff of pope is much like the perch for shape, and  
taken to be better, but will not grow bigger than a gudgeon:  
he is an excellent fish and of a pleasant taste. *Walton.*
3. A state of roughness. Obsolete. *Shakep.*  
As fields let all their bristles up; in such a ruff wert  
thou, and thou shalt know. *Chapman's Plautus.*
4. New state. This seems to be the meaning of this cant  
word. *Shakep.*  
How many princes that, in the ruff of all their glory,  
have been taken down from the head of a conquering army  
to the wheel of the victor's chariot. *L'Estrange.*
- RUFFIAN**, *n. f.* [*ruffiano*, Italian; *ruffien*, Fr. a bawd; *ruffier*,  
Danish, to pillage; perhaps it may be best derived from  
rough.] A brutal, boisterous, mischievous fellow; a cut-  
throat; a robber; a murderer.  
Ruffian, let go that rude uncivil touch,  
Thou friend of an ill fashion! *Shakep. Two Gent. of Ver.*  
Have you a ruffian that will swear? drink? dance?  
Revel the night? rob? murder? *Shakep. Henry IV.*  
Sir Ralph Vane's bold answers termed rude and ruffian like,  
falling into years apt to take offence, furthered his condem-  
nation. *Hayward.*  
The boasted ancestors of these great men,  
Whose virtues you admire, were all such ruffians,  
This dread of nations, this almighty Rome,  
That comprehends in her wide empire's bounds  
All under heaven, was founded on a rape. *Addison's Cato.*
- RUFFIAN**, *adj.* Brutal; savagely boisterous.  
Experienc'd age  
May timely intercept the ruffian rage, *Pope's Odyssey.*  
Convene the tribes,  
To RUFFIAN, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rage; to raise  
tumults; to play the ruffian. Not in use.  
A fuller blast ne'er shook our battlements;  
If it hath ruffian'd to upon the sea,  
What ribs of oak, when mountains melt on them,  
Can hold the mortise. *Shakep. Othello.*
- To RUFFLE, *v. a.* [*ruffelen*, Dutch, to wrinkle.]  
1. To disorder; to put out of form; to make less smooth.  
Naughty lady,  
These hairs, which thou dost ravish from my chin,  
Will quicken and accute thee; I'm your host;  
With robbers hands, my hospitable favour  
You should not ruffle thus. *Shakep. King Lear.*  
To ruffle, in changeable taffeties, differing colours emerge and va-  
riety upon the ruffling of the same piece of silk. *Boyle.*  
As you come here to ruffle vizard punk;  
When sober rail, and roar when you are drunk. *Dryden.*  
As the first began to rise,  
She smooth'd the ruffled seas, and clear'd the skies. *Dryden.*  
Bear me, some god! oh quickly bear me hence  
To wholesome solitude, the nurse of sense;  
Where contemplation prunes her ruffled wings,  
And the free soul looks down to pity kings.  
2. To discompose; to disturb; to put out of temper.  
Were I Brutus,  
And Brutus Antony, there were an Antony  
Would ruffle up your spirits, and put a tongue  
In every wound of Cæsar, that should move  
The stones of Rome to rise and mutiny. *Shakep.*  
We are transported by passions, and our minds ruffled by  
the disorders of the body; nor yet can we tell, how the soul  
should be affected by such kind of agitations. *Glanvill.*
3. To put out of order; to surprise.  
The knight found out  
Th' advantage of the ground, where best  
He might the ruff'd foe infect. *Hudibras, p. i.*  
4. To throw disorderly together.  
Within a thicket I repos'd, when round  
I ruff'd up fall'n leaves in heap, and found  
Let fall from heaven, a sleep interminate. *Chapman.*
5. To contract into plaits.  
A small skirt of fine ruffled linnen, running along the upper  
part of the stays before, is called the modesty-piece. *Addison.*
- To RUFFLE, *v. n.*  
1. To grow rough or turbulent.  
The night comes on, and the high winds  
Do sorely ruffle, for many miles about  
There's scarce a bush. *Shakep. King Lear.*  
The rising winds a ruffling gale afford. *Dryden.*  
2. To be in loose motion; to flutter.  
The fiery couriers, when he hears from far  
The sprightly trumpets and the shouts of war,  
On his right shoulder his thick mane reclin'd,  
Rufflet at speed, and dances in the wind. *Dryden.*
3. To be rough; to jar; to be in contention.  
A valiant son-in-law thou shalt enjoy;  
One fit to bandy with thy lawless sons,  
To ruffle in the commonwealth of Rome. *Shakep.*

# RUF

- They would ruffle with jurors, and inforce them to find as  
they would direct. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
- RUFFLE**, *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Plaited linnen used as an ornament.  
The tucker is a flip of fine linnen, run in a small kind  
of ruffle round the uppermost verge of the women's stays. *Addison.*
2. Disturbance; contention; tumult.  
Conceive the mind's perception of some object, and  
the consequent ruffle or special commotion of the blood. *Watts.*
- RUFFTHOOD**, *n. f.* In falconry, a hood to be worn by a  
hawk when the is first drawn. *Bailey.*
- RUG**, *n. f.* [*rugget*, rough, Swedish.]  
1. A coarse, nappy, woollen cloth.  
January must be exprest with a horrid and fearful aspect,  
clad in Irish rug or coarse freeze. *Peacocks on Drawing.*  
2. A coarse nappy coverlet used for mean beds.  
A rug was o'er his shoulders thrown;  
A rug; for night-gown he had none. *Swift's Miscel.*
3. A rough woolly dog.  
Mungrels, spaniels, curs,  
Shoughes, water rugs, and demy wolves are cledped  
All by the name of dogs. *Shakep. Macbeth.*
- RUGGED**, *adj.* [*rugget*, Swedish.]  
1. Rough; full of unevenness and asperity.  
Nature, like a weak and weary traveller,  
Tir'd with a tedious and rugged way. *Denham.*  
Since the earth revolves not upon a material and rugged,  
but a geometrical plane, their proportions may be varied in  
innumerable degrees. *Bentley.*
2. Not neat; not regular.  
His hair is sticking;  
His well-proportion'd beard made rough and rugged,  
Like to the summer's corn by tempest lodg'd. *Shakep.*
3. Savage of temper; brutal; rough.  
The greatest favours to such an one neither soften nor  
win upon him; they neither melt nor endear him, but  
leave him as hard, as rugged, and as unconcerned as ever. *South's Sermons.*
4. Stormy; rude; tumultuous; turbulent; tempestuous.  
Now bind my brows with iron, and approach  
The rugged hour that time and spite dare bring,  
To frown upon th' enrag'd Northumberland. *Shakep.*
5. Rough or harsh to the ear.  
A monosyllable line turns verse to prose, and even that  
prose is rugged and unharmonious. *Dryden's Dedication to Aeneis.*
6. Sour; furly; discomposed.  
Sleek o'er your rugged looks,  
Be bright and jovial 'mong your guests to-night. *Shakep.*
7. Violent; rude; boisterous.  
Fierce Talgol, gath'ring might,  
With rugged truncheon charg'd the knight. *Hudibras.*
8. Rough; shaggy.  
Through forests wild,  
To chase the lion, boar, or rugged bear. *Fairfax.*
- RUGGEDLY**, *adv.* [from *rugged*.] In a rugged manner.
- RUGGEDNESS**, [from *rugged*.]  
1. The state or quality of being rugged.  
Hardness and ruggedness is unpleasant to the touch. *Bacon.*  
Syrups immediately abate and demulce the hoarseness and  
violence of a cough, by mollifying the ruggedness of the in-  
tern tunick of the gullet. *Harvey.*  
This softness of the foot, which yields and fits itself to the  
ruggedness and unevenness of the roads, does render it less  
capable of being worn. *Ray on the Creation.*
- RUGIN**, *n. f.* A nappy cloth.  
The lips grew so painful, that she could not endure the  
wiping the ichor from it with a soft rugin with her own  
hand. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
- RUGINE**, *n. f.* [*rugine*, Fr.] A chirurgion's rasp.  
If new flesh should not generate, bore little orifices into  
the bone, or rasp it with the rugine. *Sharp.*
- RUGOSE**, *adj.* [*rugosus*, Lat.] Full of wrinkles.  
It is a relaxation of the sphincter to such a degree, that  
the internal rugose coat of the intestine turneth out, and  
beareth down. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
- RUIN**, *n. f.* [*ruine*, Fr. *ruina*, Lat.]  
1. The fall or destruction of cities or edifices.  
2. The remains of building demolished.  
The Veian and the Gabian tow'rs shall fall,  
And one promiscuous ruin cover all;  
Nor, after length of years, a stone betray  
The place where once the very ruins lay. *Addison.*  
Judah shall fall, oppress'd by grief and shame,  
And men shall from her ruins know her fame. *Prior.*  
Such a fool was never found,  
Who pluck'd a palace to the ground,  
Only to have the ruins made  
Materials for a house decay'd. *Swift.*



# RUL

3. Destruction; loss of happiness or fortune; overthrow.  
He parted frowning from me, as if *ruin*  
Leapt from his eyes. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*  
Those whom God to *ruin* has design'd,  
He fits for fate, and first destroys their mind. *Dryden.*
4. Mischief; bane.  
The errors of young men are the *ruin* of business. *Bacon.*  
Havock, and spoil, and *ruin* are my gain. *Milton.*  
To Ru'IN. *v. a.* [ruiner, Fr. from the noun.]  
1. To subvert; to demolish.  
A nation loving gold must rule this place,  
Our temples *ruin*, and our rites deface. *Dryden.*  
2. To destroy; to deprive of felicity or fortune.  
By thee rais'd I *ruin* all my foes. *Milton.*  
Dispose all honours of the sword and gown,  
Grace with a nod, and *ruin* with a frown. *Dryden.*  
A confident dependence ill-grounded creates such a negli-  
gence, as will certainly *ruin* us in the end. *Wake.*
3. To impoverish.  
She would *ruin* me in filks, were not the quantity that goes  
to a large pincushion sufficient to make her a gown and petti-  
coat. *Addison.*
- To Ru'IN. *v. n.*  
1. To fall in ruins.  
Hell heard th' unutterable noise, hell saw  
Heav'n *ruining* from heav'n, and would have fled  
Affrighted, but first fate had fix'd too deep  
Her dark foundations, and too fast had bound. *Milton.*
2. To run to ruin.  
Though he his house of polish'd marble build,  
Yet shall it *ruin* like the moth's frail cell,  
Or sheds of reeds, which summer's heat repel. *Sandys.*
3. To be brought to poverty or misery.  
If we are idle, and disturb the industrious in their business,  
we shall *ruin* the faster. *Locke.*
- To Ru'INATE. *v. a.* [from *ruin*. This word is now obsolete.]  
1. To subvert; to demolish.  
I will not *ruinate* my father's house,  
Who gave his blood to lime the stones together,  
And set up Lancaster. *Shakefp. Henry VI. p. iii.*  
We'll order well the state,  
That like events may ne'er it *ruinate*. *Shakefp.*
2. To bring to meanness or misery irrecoverable.  
The Romans came to pull down kingdoms; Philip and  
Nabis were already *ruinated*, and now was his turn to be  
affailed. *Bacon's War with Spain.*  
So shall the great revenger *ruinate*  
Him and his issue by a dreadful fate. *Sandys.*
- RUINATION. *n. f.* [from *ruinate*.] Subversion; demolition;  
overthrow. Obsolete.  
Roman coins were overcovered in the ground, in the sud-  
den *ruination* of towns by the Saxons. *Camden's Remains.*
- RUINOUS. *adj.* [ruinus, Lat. ruinous, Fr.]  
1. Fallen to ruin; dilapidated; demolished.  
It is less dangerous, when divers parts of a tower are de-  
cayed, and the foundation firm, than when the foundation is  
*ruinous*. *Hayward.*
2. Mischievous; pernicious; baneful; destructive.  
The birds,  
After a night of storm so *ruinous*,  
Clear'd up their choicest notes in bush and spray,  
To gratulate the sweet return of morn. *Milton's Par. Reg.*  
Those successes are more glorious, which bring benefit to  
the world, than such *ruinous* ones, as are dved in human  
blood. *Glaucill's Preface to Scip.*
- A stop might be put to that *ruinous* practice of gaming. *Sw.*
- RUINOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ruinous*.]  
1. In a ruinous manner.  
2. Mischievously; destructively.  
If real uneasiness may be admitted to be as deterring as  
imaginary ones, his own decree will retort the most *ruinously*  
on himself. *Deacy of Piety.*
- RULE. *n. f.* [regula, Lat.]  
1. Government; empire; sway; supreme command.  
I am affham'd, that women  
Should seek for *rule*, supremacy, or sway,  
When they are bound to serve, love, and obey. *Shakefp.*  
May he live  
Ever belov'd, and loving may his *rule* be!  
A wife servant shall have *rule* over a son that causeth  
fame. *Proverbs xvii. 2.*  
There being no law of nature nor positive law of God,  
that determines which is the positive heir, the right of suc-  
cession; and consequently of bearing *rule*, could not have  
been determined. *Locke.*  
This makes them apprehensive of every tendency, to en-  
danger that form of *rule* established by the law of their  
country. *Addison's Freeholder, N° 52.*  
Instruct me whence this uproar;  
And wherefore Vanoe, the sworn friend to Rome,  
Should spurn against our *rule*, and stir  
The tributary provinces to war. *A. Phillips's Briton.*

# RUM

- Sev'n years the traitor rich Mycenæ sway'd,  
And his stern *rule* the groaning land obey'd. *Pope.*
2. An instrument by which lines are drawn.  
If your influence be quite dam'd up  
With black usurping mists, some gentle taper,  
Though a rush-candle from the wicker hole  
Of some clay habitation, visit us  
With thy long levell'd *rule* of streaming light. *Milton.*  
A judicious artift will use his eye, but he will trust only  
to his *rule*. *South's Sermons.*
3. Canon; precept by which the thoughts or actions are  
directed.  
Adam's sin did not deprive him of his *rule*, but left the  
creatures to a reluctance. *Bacon.*  
This little treatise will furnish you with infallible *rules* of  
judging truly. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
Know't with an equal hand to hold the scale;  
See't where the reasons pinch, and where they fail,  
And where exceptions o'er the general *rule* prevail. *Dry.*  
We profess to have embraced a religion, which contains  
the most exact *rules* for the government of our lives. *Tillot.*  
We owe to christianity the discovery of the most certain  
and perfect *rule* of life. *Tillot.*
4. Regularity; propriety of behaviour.  
Some say he's mad; others, that lesser hate him,  
Do call it valiant fury; but for certain,  
He cannot buckle his distemper'd cause  
Within the belt of *rule*. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*
- To RULE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To govern; to controll; to manage with power and au-  
thority.  
It is a purpos'd thing  
To curb the will of the nobility;  
Suffer't, and live with such as cannot *rule*,  
Nor ever will be *ru'd*. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*  
Marg'ret shall now be queen, and *rule* the king;  
But I will *rule* both her, the king, and realm. *Shakefp.*  
A greater power now *ru'd* him.  
Rome! 'tis thine alone with awful sway,  
To *rule* mankind, and make the world obey,  
Disposing peace and war thy own majestic way. *Dryd.*
2. To manage.  
He fought to take unto him the *ruing* of the affairs. *I Mac.*
3. To settle as by a rule.  
Had he done it with the pope's license, his adversaries must  
have been silent; for that's a *ruled* case with the school-  
men. *Atterbury.*
- To RULE. *v. n.* To have power or command.  
Judah yet *ruleth* with God, and is faithful with the  
saints. *Hosea xi. 12.*  
Thrice happy men! whom God hath thus advanc'd!  
Created in his image, there to dwell,  
And worship him; and in reward to *rule*  
Over his works. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*  
We subdue and *rule* over all other creatures; and use for  
our own behoof those qualities wherein they excel. *Ray.*  
He can have no divine right to my obedience, who cannot  
shew his divine right to the power of *ruing* over me. *Lake.*
- RU'LER. *n. f.* [from *rule*.]  
1. Governour; one that has the supreme command.  
Soon *ru'ers* grow proud, and in their pride foolish. *Sidney.*  
Had he done it with the pope's license, his adversaries must  
have been silent; for that's a *ruled* case with the school-  
men. *Atterbury.*  
The pompous mansion was design'd  
To please the mighty *ru'ers* of mankind;  
Inferior temples use on either hand. *Addison.*
2. An instrument, by the direction of which lines are drawn.  
They know how to draw a straight line between two points  
by the side of a *ru'ler*. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*
- RUM. *n. f.*  
1. A country parson. A cant word.  
I'm grown a mere mopus; no company comes,  
But a rabble of tenants and rusty dull *ru'ers*. *Swift.*
2. A kind of spirits distilled from molasses.  
To Ru'MBLE. *v. n.* [rommelen, Dutch.] To make a hoarse  
low continued noise.  
The trembling streams, which wont in channels clear  
To *rumble* gently down with murmur soft,  
And were by them right tuneful taught to bear  
A base's part amongst their comforts oft,  
Now forc'd to overflow with brackish tears,  
With troublous noise did dull their dainty ears. *Spenser.*  
Rumble thy belly full, spit fire, spout rain;  
Nor rain, wind, thunder, fire are my daughters. *Shakefp.*  
I tax not you, you elements with unkindness.  
At the *rumbling* of his chariots, and at the *rumbling* of his  
wheels, the fathers shall not look back to their children for  
feebleness. *Jeremiah xlvii. 3.*
- Our courtier thinks that he's prefer'd, whom every  
man envies;  
When love so *rumbles* in his pate, no sleep comes in his  
eyes. *Shakespeare.*  
Apollo

# RUM

- Apollo starts, and all Parnassus shakes  
At the rude *rumbling* Barabition makes. *Roscommon.*  
The fire the fann'd, with greater fury burn'd,  
Rumbling within. *Dryden.*  
The included vapours, that in caverns dwell,  
Lab'ring with colick pangs, and close confin'd,  
In vain sought issue from the *rumbling* wind. *Dryden.*  
On a sudden there was heard a most dreadful *rumbling* noise  
within the entrails of the machine, after which the moun-  
tain burst. *Addison.*  
Several monarchs have acquainted me, how often they  
have been shook from their respective thrones, by the *rum-  
bling* of a wheelbarrow. *Spectator, N° 597.*
- RU'MBLER. *n. f.* [from *rumble*.] The person or thing that  
rumbles.  
RU'MINANT. *adj.* [ruminant, Fr. ruminans, Latin.] Having  
the property of chewing the cud.  
Ruminant creatures have a power of directing this peri-  
staltick motion upwards and downwards. *Key.*  
The description, given of the muscular part of the gullet,  
is very exact in *ruminants*, but not in men. *Derham.*
- To Ru'MINATE. *v. n.* [ruminer, Fr. ruminans, Lat.]  
1. To chew the cud.  
Others fill'd with pasture gazing fat,  
Or bedward *ruminating*. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iv.*  
The necessity of spittle to dissolve the aliment, appears  
from the contrivance of nature in making the salivary ducts  
of animals, which *ruminates* or chew the cud, extremely  
open. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
On grassy banks herds *ruminating* lie. *Thomson.*
2. To mull; to think again and again.  
Alone sometimes she walk'd in secret where,  
To *ruminare* upon her discontent. *Fairfax, b. iv.*  
Of ancient prudence here he *ruminates*,  
Of rising kingdoms, and of falling states. *Waller.*  
I am at a solitude, a house between Hampstead  
and London, wherein Sir Charles Sedley died: this circumstance  
sets me a thinking and *ruminating* upon the employments in  
which men of wit exercise themselves. *Steele to Pope.*  
He practices a flow meditation, and *ruminates* on the sub-  
ject; and perhaps in two nights and days routes those several  
ideas which are necessary. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*
- To Ru'MINATE. *v. a.* [ruminis, Lat.]  
1. To chew over again.  
2. To muse on; to meditate over and over again.  
'Tis a studied, not a present thought,  
By duty *ruminated*. *Shakefp. Antony and Cleopatra.*  
Knock at the study, where he keeps,  
To *ruminare* strange plots of dire revenge. *Shakefp.*  
The condemned English  
Sit patiently, and inly *ruminare*  
The morning's danger. *Shakefp.*  
Mad with desire the *ruminates* her sin,  
And wishes all her wishes o'er again;  
Now she despairs, and now resolves to try;  
Would not, and would again, she knows not why. *Dry.*
- RU'MINATION. *n. f.* [ruminatio, Lat. from *ruminare*.]  
1. The property or act of chewing the cud.  
Ruminatio is given to animals, to enable them at once to  
lay up a great store of food, and afterwards to chew it. *Arb.*
2. Meditation; reflection.  
It is a melancholy of mine own, extracted from many ob-  
jects, in which my often *ruminatio* wraps me in a most hu-  
morous sadness. *Shakefp. As You like it.*  
Retiring, full of *ruminatio* sad,  
He mourns the weakness of these latter times. *Thomson.*
- To Ru'MMAGE. *v. a.* [rammen, German, to empty. Skinner.  
rimari, Lat.] To search; to plunder; to evacuate.  
Our greedy seamen *rummage* every hold,  
Smile on the booty of each wealthier chest. *Dryden.*
- To Ru'MMAGE. *v. n.* To search places.  
A fox was *rummaging* among a great many carved figures,  
there was one very extraordinary piece. *L'Estrange.*  
Some on antiquated authors pore;  
Rummage for sense. *Dryden's Persius.*  
I have often *rummaged* for old books in Little-Bitain and  
Duck-lane. *Swift.*
- RU'MMER. *n. f.* [remer, Dutch.] A glass; a drinking cup.  
Imperial Rhine bestow'd the generous *rummer*. *Philips.*
- RUMOUR. *n. f.* [rumour, Fr. rumors, Lat.] Flying or popu-  
lar report; bruit; fame.  
We hold *rumour* from what we fear. *Shakefp.*  
There ran a *rumour*  
Of many worthy fellows that were out. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*  
Great is the *rumour* of this dreadful knight,  
And his achievements of no less account. *Shakefp.*  
This *rumour* of him went forth throughout all Judea. *Luke.*  
Rumour next and chance  
And tumult and confusion all embroil'd. *Milton.*  
She heard an ancient *rumour* fly,  
That times to come should see the Trojan race  
Her Carthage ruin. *Dryden's Aeneis.*

# RUN

- To Ru'MOUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To report abroad; to  
bruit.  
Catesby, *rumour* it abroad,  
That Anne my wife is sick, and like to die. *Shakefp.*  
All abroad was *rumour'd*, that this day  
Samson should be brought forth. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
'Twas *rumour'd*,  
My father 'scap'd from out the citadel. *Dryden.*
- RU'MOURER. *n. f.* [from *rumour*.] Reporter; spreader of  
news.  
A slave  
Reports, the Volcians, with two several powers,  
Are entered into the Roman territories.  
Go see this *rumourer* whipt: it cannot be. *Shakefp.*
- RUMP. *n. f.* [rumpf, German.]  
1. The end of the backbone.  
At her *rump* she growing had behind  
A fox's tail. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
If his holiness would thump  
His reverend bum 'gainst horse's *rump*,  
He might be equip'd from his own stable. *Prior.*  
Rumps of beef with virgin honey strew'd. *King.*  
Last trotted forth the gentle swine,  
To ease her itch against the stump,  
And dismally was heard to whine,  
All as the scrubb'd her meazly *rump*. *Swift's Miscel.*
2. The buttocks.  
A sailor's wife had chesnuts in her lap,  
And mouncht,—give me quoth I  
Aroint the witch!—the *rump* fed ronyon cries. *Shakefp.*  
He charg'd him first to bind  
Crowdero's hands on *rump* behind. *Hudibras, p. i.*
- To Ru'MPLE. *v. a.* [rumpelen, Dutch.] To crush or contract  
into inequalities and corrugations; to crush together out of  
shape.  
Each vital speck, in which remains  
Th' entire, but *rumpel'd* animal, contains  
Organs perplex'd. *Blackmore on the Creation.*  
I *rumpel'd* petticoats, or tumbled beds,  
Or discompos'd the head-dress of a prude. *Pope.*  
Never put on a clean apron, 'till you have made your lady's  
bed, for fear of *rumping* your apron. *Swift.*
- RU'MPLE. *n. f.* [hympelle, Saxon.] Pucker; rude plait.  
Fair Virginia would her fate bestow  
On Rutile, and change her faultless make  
For the foul *rump* of her camel-back. *Dryden.*
- To RUN. *v. n.* pret. ran. [rinnan, Gothick; ynnan, Saxon;  
rennen, Dutch.]  
1. To move swiftly; to ply the legs in such a manner, as that  
both feet are at every step off the ground at the same time;  
to make haste; to pass with very quick pace.  
Their feet *run* to evil, and make haste to shed blood. *Prov.*  
Laban *ran* out unto the man unto the well. *Gen. xxiv. 29.*  
When the knew Peter's voice, she *ran* in, and told how  
Peter stood before the gate. *Acts xii. 14.*  
Since death's near, and *runs* with so much force,  
We must meet first, and intercept his course. *Dryden.*  
He *ran* up the ridges of the rocks amain. *Dryden.*  
Let a shoe-boy clean your shoes and *run* of errands. *Swift.*
2. To use the legs in motion.  
Seldom there is need of this, till young children can *run*  
about. *Locke.*
3. To move in a hurry.  
The priest and people *run* about,  
And at the ports all thronging out,  
As if their safety were to quit  
Their mother. *Benj. Johnson.*
4. To pass on the surface, not through the air.  
The Lord sent thunder, and the fire *ran* along upon the  
ground. *Exodus ix. 25.*
5. To rush violently.  
Let not thy voice be heard, lest angry fellows *run* upon  
thee, and thou lose thy life. *Judges xviii. 25.*  
Now by the winds and raging waves I swear,  
Your safety more than mine was thus my care;  
Left of the guide bereft, the rudder lost,  
Your ship shou'd 'un against the rocky coast. *Dryden.*  
They have avoided that rock, but *run* upon another no less  
dangerous. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
I discover those shoals of life which are concealed in order  
to keep the unwary from *running* upon them. *Addison.*
6. To take a course at sea.  
Running under the island Claudia, we had much work to  
come by the boat. *Acts xxvii. 16.*
7. To contend in a race.  
A horse-boy, being lighter than you, may be trusted to  
*run* races with less damage to the horses. *Swift.*
8. To fly; not to stand. It is often followed by away in this  
sense.  
My conscience will serve me to *run* from this Jew, my  
master. *Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.*



# RUN

- The difference between the valour of the Irish rebels and the Spaniards was, that the one *ran away* before they were charged, and the other freight after. *Bacon.*
- I do not see a face  
Worthy a man; that dares look up and stand  
One thunder out; but downward all like beasts  
*Running away* at every flash. *Benj. Johnson.*
- The rest dispers'd *run*, some disguis'd,  
To unknown coasts; some to the shores do fly. *Daniel.*
- They, when they're out of hopes of flying,  
Will *run away* from death by dying. *Hudibras.*
- Your child shrieks, and *runs away* at a frog.  
9. To stream; to flow. *Locke.*
- My statues,  
Like a fountain, with a hundred spouts,  
Did *run* pure blood. *Shakefp. Julius Cæsar.*
- I command, that the conduit *run* nothing but claret. *Shak.*
- The precious ointment upon the head *ran* down upon  
Aaron's beard. *Psalms cxxxiii. 2.*
- In some houses, wainfots will sweat, so that they will  
almost *run* with water. *Bacon's Nat. al History.*
- Rivers *run* potable gold. *Milton.*
- Cæcus roll'd a crimson flood,  
And Thebes *run* red with her own natives blood. *Dryden.*
- The greatest vessel, when full, if you pour in still, it must  
*run* out some way, and the more it *runs* out at one side, the  
less it *runs* out at the other. *Temple.*
- Innumerable islands were covered with flowers, and inter-  
woven with thining seas that *ran* among them. *Addison.*
- Her fields he cloath'd, and cheer'd her blasted face.  
With *running* fountains and with springing grafs. *Addison.*
10. To be liquid; to be fluid.  
In lead melted, when it beginneth to congeal, make a  
little hole, in which put quicksilver wrapped in a piece of  
linnen, and it will fix and *run* no more, and endure the  
hammer. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- Stiff with eternal ice, and hid in snow,  
The mountain stands; nor can the rising sun  
Unfix her frosts, and teach 'em how to *run*. *Addison.*
- As wax dissolves, as ice begins to *run*,  
And trickle into drops before the sun,  
So melts the youth. *Addison's Ovid's Metam.*
11. To be fusible; to melt.  
Her form glides through me, and my heart gives way;  
This iron heart, which no impression took  
From wars, melts down, and *runs*, if she but look. *Dryden.*
- Suffex iron ores *run* freely in the fire. *Woodward.*
- Your iron must not burn in the fire; that is, *run* or melt;  
for then it will be brittle. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*
12. To pass; to proceed.  
You, having *run* through so much publick business, have  
found out the secret so little known, that there is a time to give  
it over. *Temple's Miscellaneous.*
- If there remains an eternity to us after the short revolution  
of time, we so swiftly *run* over here, 'tis clear, that all the  
happinefs, that can be imagin'd in this fleeting state, is not  
valuable in respect of the future. *Locke.*
13. To go away; to vanish.  
As fast as our time *runs*, we should be very glad in most  
parts of our lives that it *ran* much faster. *Addison.*
14. To have a legal course; to be practised.  
Customs *run* only upon our goods imported or exported,  
and that but once for all; whereas interest *runs* as well upon  
our ships as goods, and must be yearly paid. *Child.*
15. To have a course in any direction.  
A hound *runs* counter, and yet draws dry foot well. *Sha.*
- Little is the wisdom, where the flight  
So *runs* against all reason. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*
- That punishment follows not in this life the breach of this  
rule, and consequently has not the force of a law, in coun-  
tries where the generally allowed practice *runs* counter  
to it, is evident. *Locke.*
- Had the present war *run* against us, and all our attacks upon  
the enemy been vain, it might look like a degree of frenzy  
to be determined on so impracticable an undertaking. *Addison.*
16. To pass in thought or speech.  
Could you hear the annals of our fate;  
Through such a train of woes if I should *run*,  
The day would sooner than the tale be done. *Dryden.*
- By reading, a man antedates his life; and this way of *run-  
ning* up beyond one's nativity, is better than Plato's pre-  
existence. *Collier.*
- Virgil, in his first Georgick, has *run* into a set of pre-  
cepts foreign to his subject. *Addison's Essay on the Georgicks.*
- Raw and injudicious writers propose one thing for their  
subject, and *run* off to another. *Felton.*
17. To be mentioned cursorily or in few words.  
The whole *runs* on short, like articles in an account,  
whereas, if the subject were fully explained, each of them  
might take up half a page. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
18. To have a continual tenour of any kind.  
Discourses *run* thus among the clearest observers: it was

# RUN

- said, that the prince, without any imaginable stain of his re-  
ligion, had, by the sight of foreign courts, much corrobor-  
ated his judgement. *Wotton's Buckingham.*
- The king's ordinary style *runneth*, our sovereign lord the  
king. *Saunderson.*
19. To be buffed upon.  
His grilly beard his pensive bosom fought,  
And all on Lautus *ran* his restless thought. *Dryden.*
- When we desire any thing, our minds *run* wholly on the  
good circumstances of it; when 'tis obtained, our minds *run*  
wholly on the bad ones. *Swift.*
20. To be popularly known.  
Men gave them their own names, by which they *run* a  
great while in Rome. *Temple.*
21. To have reception, success, or continuance.  
To go on by succession of parts.  
She saw with joy the line immortal *run*,  
Each fire impress'd, and glaring in his son. *Pope.*
22. To proceed in a train of conduct.  
If you suspend your indignation against my brother, till you  
can derive from him better testimony of his intent, you should  
*run* a certain course. *Shakefp. King Lear.*
23. To pass into some change.  
Is it really desirable, that there should be such a being in  
the world as takes care of the frame of it, that it do not *run*  
into confusion, and ruin mankind? *Tillotson.*
- Wonder at my patience;  
Have I not cause to rave, and beat my breast,  
To rend my heart with grief, and *run* distracted. *Addison.*
24. To pass.  
We have many evils to prevent, and much danger to *run*  
through. *Taylor.*
25. To proceed in a certain order.  
Day yet wants much of his race to *run*. *Milton.*
- Thus in a circle *run* the peasant's pain,  
And the year rolls within itself again. *Dryden.*
- This church is very rich in relics, which *run* up as high  
as Daniel and Abraham. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
- Milk by boiling will change to yellow, and *run* through all  
the intermediate degrees, till it stops in an intense red. *Art.*
26. To be in force.  
The owner hath incurred the forfeiture of eight years pro-  
fits of his lands, before he cometh to the knowledge of the  
process that *runneth* against him. *Bacon.*
- The time of instance shall not commence or *run* till after  
contestation of suit. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
27. To be generally received.  
Neither was he ignorant what report *ran* of himself, and  
how he had lost the hearts of his subjects. *Knollys.*
28. To be carried on in any manner.  
Concessions, that *run* as high as any, the most charitable  
protestants make. *Atterbury.*
- In popish countries the power of the clergy *runs* higher,  
and excommunication is more formidable. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
29. To have a track or course.  
Searching the ulcer with my probe, the sinus *run* up above  
the orifice. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
- One led me over those parts of the mines, where metalline  
veins *run*. *Boyle.*
30. To pass progressively.  
The planets do not of themselves move in curve lines,  
but are kept in them by some attractive force, which, if once  
suspended, they would for ever *run* out in right lines. *Cheyne.*
31. To make a gradual progress.  
The wing'd colonies  
There settling, seize the sweets the blossoms yield,  
And a low murmur *runs* along the field. *Pope.*
32. To be predominant.  
This *run* in the head of a late writer of natural history,  
who is not wont to have the most lucky hits in the conduct  
of his thoughts. *Woodward on Fish.*
33. To tend in growth.  
A man's nature *runs* either to herbs or weeds; therefore  
let him seasonably water the one, and destroy the other. *Ba.*
34. To grow exuberantly.  
Joseph is a fruitful bough, whose branches *run* over the  
wall. *Genesis xlix. 22.*
- Study your race, or the soil of your family will dwindle into  
cits or *run* into wits. *Tatler, N° 75.*
- If the richness of the ground cause turnips to *run* to leaves,  
treading down the leaves will help their rooting. *Mortimer.*
- In some, who have *run* up to men without a liberal educa-  
tion, many great qualities are darkened. *Felton.*
- Magnanimity may *run* up to profusion or extravagance. *Pope.*
35. To exceed pus or matter.  
Whether his flesh *run* with his issue, or be stopped, it is  
his uncleanness. *Leviticus xlii. 3.*
36. To become irregular; to change to something wild.  
Many have *run* out of their wits for women. *1 Esdr. iv.*
- Our king return'd,  
The muse *ran* mad to see her exil'd lord;  
On the crack'd stage the bedlam heroes roar'd. *Graville.*
37. To

# RUN

38. To get by artifice or fraud.  
Hath publick faith, like a young heir,  
For this tak'n up all sorts of ware,  
And *run* int' ev'ry tradesman's book,  
'Till both turn'd bankrupts. *Hudibras, p. i.*
- Run* in trust, and pay for it out of your wages. *Swift.*
39. To fall by haste, passion, or folly into fault or misfortune.  
If thou rememb'rest not the slightest folly,  
That ever love did make thee *run* into;  
Thou hast not lov'd. *Shakefp. As You Like it.*
- Solyman himself, in punishing the perjury of another, *ran*  
into wilful perjury himself, perverting the commendation of  
justice, which he had so much desired by his most bloody and  
unjust sentence. *Knollys's History of the Turks.*
- From not using it right, come all those mistakes we *run*  
into in our endeavours after happinefs. *Locke.*
40. To fall; to pass.  
In the middle of a rainbow, the colours are sufficiently di-  
stinguish'd; but near the borders they *run* into one another,  
so that you hardly know how to limit the colours. *Watts.*
41. To have a general tendency.  
Temperate climates *run* into moderate governments, and  
the extremes into despotick power. *Swift.*
42. To proceed as on a ground or principle.  
It is a confederating with him, to whom the sacrifice is  
offered: for upon that the apostle's argument *runs*. *Atterbury.*
43. To go on with violence.  
Tarquin, *running* into all the methods of tyranny, after a  
cruel reign was expelled. *Swift.*
44. To *run* after. To search for; to endeavour at, though  
out of the way.  
The mind, upon the suggestion of any new notion, *runs*  
after similes, to make it the clearer to itself; which, though  
it may be useful in explaining our thoughts to others, is no  
right method to settle true notions in ourselves. *Locke.*
45. To *run* away with. To hurry without consent.  
Thoughts will not be directed what objects to pursue, but  
*run away with* a man in pursuit of those ideas they have in  
view. *Locke.*
46. To *run* in with. To close; to comply.  
Though Ramus *run* in with the first reformers of learning,  
in his opposition to Aristotle; yet he has given us a plausible  
system. *Baker.*
47. To *run* out. To be continued.  
If, through our too much security, the same should *run* on,  
soon might we feel our estate brought to those lamentable  
terms, whereof this hard and heavy sentence was by one of  
the ancients uttered. *Hooker.*
48. To *run* over. To be so full as to overflow.  
He fills his famish'd maw, his mouth *runs* o'er  
With unchew'd morsels, while he churns the gore. *Dryd.*
49. To be so much as to overflow.  
Milk while it boils, or wine while it works, *run* over the  
vessels they are in, and possess more place than when they  
were cool. *Digby on Bodies.*
50. To *run* out. To be at an end.  
When a lease had *run* out, he stipulated with the tenant to  
reign up twenty acres, without lessening his rent, and no  
great abatement of the fine. *Swift.*
51. To *run* out. To spread exuberantly.  
Infectious animals, for want of blood, *run* all out into  
legs. *Hammond.*
- The zeal of love *runs* out into suckers, like a fruitful  
tree. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*
- Some papers are written with regularity; others *run* out  
into the wildness of essays. *Spektator.*
52. To *run* out. To expatiate.  
Nor is it sufficient to *run* out into beautiful digressions, un-  
less they are something of a piece with the main design of  
the Georgick. *Addison's Essay on the Georgicks.*
- On all occasions, she *run* out extravagantly in praise of  
Hocus. *Arbutnot.*
- They keep to their text, and *run* out upon the power of  
the pope, to the diminution of councils. *Baker.*
- He shews his judgment, in not letting his fancy *run* out  
into long descriptions. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*
53. To *run* out. To be wasted or exhausted.  
He hath *run* out himself, and led forth  
His desolate party with him; blown together  
Aids of all kinds. *Benj. Johnson's Catiline.*
- Th' estate *runs* out, and mortgages are made;  
Their fortune ruin'd, and their fame betray'd. *Dryden.*
- From growing riches with good cheer,  
To *running* out by starving here. *Swift.*
- So little gets for what she gives,  
We really wonder how she lives!  
And had her stock been less, no doubt,  
She must have long ago *run* out. *Swift.*
- To *run*. v. a.  
1. To pierce; to stab.  
Poor Romeo is already dead, *run* through the ear with a  
love song. *Shakefp. Romeo and Juliet.*

# RUN

- Hipparchus, going to marry, consulted Philander upon the  
occasion; Philander represented his mistress in such strong  
colours, that the next morning he received a challenge, and  
before twelve he was *run* through the body. *Spektator.*
2. To force; to drive.  
In nature, it is not convenient to consider every difference  
that is in things, and divide them into distinct classes: this  
will *run* us into particulars, and we shall be able to establish  
no general truth. *Locke.*
- Though putting the mind unprepared upon an unusual stress  
may discourage it, yet this must not *run* it, by an over-great  
fyneness of difficulties, into a lazy sauntering about ordinary  
things. *Locke.*
3. To force into any way or form.  
Some, used to mathematical figures, give a preference to  
the methods of that science in divinity or politick enquiries;  
others, accustomed to retired speculations, *run* natural phi-  
losophy into metaphysical notions. *Locke.*
- What is raised in the day, settles in the night; and its  
cold *runs* the thin juices into thick fizy substances. *Cheyne.*
- The daily complaisance of gentlemen *runs* them into va-  
riety of expressions; whereas your scholars are more close,  
and frugal of their words. *Felton on the Critics.*
4. To drive with violence.  
They *run* the ship aground. *Act xxvii. 41.*
- This proud Turk offered scornfully to pass by without  
vailing, which the Venetian captains not enduring, set upon  
him with such fury, that the Turks were enforced to *run* both  
their gallees on shore. *Knollys's History of the Turks.*
- A talkative person *runs* himself upon great inconveniences,  
by blabbing out his own or others secrets. *Ray.*
5. To melt.  
The purest gold must be *run* and washed. *Felton.*
6. To incur.  
He *runneth* two dangers, that he shall not be faithfully  
counsel'd, and that he shall have hurtful counsel given. *Bacon.*
- The tale I tell is only of a cock,  
Who had not *run* the hazard of his life,  
Had he believ'd his dream, and not his wife. *Dryden.*
- Consider the hazard I have *run* to see you here. *Dryden.*
- O that I could now prevail with any one to count up what  
he hath got by his most beloved sins, what a dreadful danger  
he *runs*. *Calamy.*
- I shall *run* the danger of being suspected to have forgot  
what I am about. *Locke.*
7. To venture; to hazard.  
He would himself be in the Highlands to receive them,  
and *run* his fortune with them. *Claremont.*
- Take here her reliques and her gods, to *run*  
With them thy fate, with them new walls expect. *Denb.*
- A wretched exil'd crew  
Resolv'd, and willing under my command,  
To *run* all hazards both of sea and land. *Dryden.*
8. To import or export without duty.  
Heavy impositions lessen the import, and are a strong tem-  
ptation of *running* goods. *Swift.*
9. To prosecute in thought.  
To *run* the world back to its first original, and view na-  
ture in its cradle, to trace the outgoings of the ancient of days  
in the first instance of his creative power, is a research too  
great for mortal enquiry. *South.*
- The world hath not stood so long, but we can still *run* it  
up to those artless ages, when mortals lived by plain nature.  
*Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
- I would gladly understand the formation of a soul, and *run*  
it up to its *punctum saliens*. *Collier.*
- I have chosen to present you with some peculiar thoughts,  
rather than *run* a needless treatise upon the subject at length.  
*Felton.*
10. To push.  
Some English speakers *run* their hands into their pockets,  
others look with great attention on a piece of blank paper. *Add.*
11. To *run* down. To chafe to weariness.  
They *run* down a flag, and the ass divided the prey very  
honestly. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
12. To *run* down. To crush; to overbear.  
Though out-number'd, overthrown,  
And by the fate of war *run* down,  
Their duty never was defeated. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
- Some corrupt affections in the soul urge him on with such  
impetuous fury, that, when we see a man overborn and *run*  
down by them, we cannot but pity the person, while we ab-  
hor the crime. *South's Sermons.*
- It is no such hard matter to convince or *run* down a drun-  
kard, and to answer any pretences he can alledge for his  
sin. *South's Sermons.*
- The common cry  
Then *ran* you down for your rank loyalty. *Dryden.*
- Religion is *run* down by the license of these times. *Berkeley.*
13. To *run* over. To recount cursorily.  
I shall *run* them over lightly, remarking chiefly what is  
obvious to the eye. *Ray.*
- I shall



## RUN

- I shall not *run over* all the particulars, that would shew what pains are used to corrupt children. *Locke.*
14. To *run over*. To consider cursorily. These four every man should *run over*, before he censure the works he shall view. *Watson's Architecture.*
- If we *run over* the other nations of Europe, we shall only pass through so many different scenes of poverty. *Addison.*
15. To run through. Should a man *run over* the whole circle of earthly pleasures, he would be forced to complain that pleasure was not satisfaction. *South.*
- RUN. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Act of running. The ass sets up a hideous bray, and fetches a *run* at them open-mouth. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
  2. Course; motion. Want of motion, whereby the *run* of humours is stayed, furthers putrefaction. *Bacon.*
  3. Flow; cadence. He no where uses any softness, or any *run* of verses to please the ear. *Brown's Notes on the Odyssey.*
  4. Course; process. Talk of some other subject; the thoughts of it make me mad; our family must have their *run*. *Arbutnot.*
  5. Long reception; continued success. It is impossible for detached papers to have a general *run* or long continuance, if not diversified with humour. *Addison.*
  6. Mouthful clamour. You cannot but have observed, what a violent *run* there is among too many weak people against university education. *Sw.*
  7. Mouthful clamour. At the *long run*. In fine; in conclusion; at the end. They produce ill-conditioned ulcers, for the most part mortal in the *long run* of the disease. *Wifeman.*
  8. Mouthful clamour. Wickedness may prosper for a while, but at the *long run*, he that sets all knaves at work, will pay them. *L'Estrange.*
  9. Mouthful clamour. Shuffling may serve for a time, but truth will most certainly carry it at the *long run*. *L'Estrange.*
  10. Mouthful clamour. Hath falsehood proved at the *long run* more for the advancement of his estate than truth? *Tilleyson.*
  11. Mouthful clamour. RUFUGATE. *n. f.* [corrupted from *renegade*, Fr.] A fugitive; rebel; apostate. The wretch compell'd, a *runagate* became, And learn'd what ill a miser state doth breed. *Sidney.*
  12. Mouthful clamour. God bringeth the prisoners out of captivity; but let them the *runagates* continue in scarceness. *Psal. lxxviii. 6.*
  13. Mouthful clamour. I dedicate myself to your sweet pleasure, More noble than that *runagate* to your bed. *Shakespeare.*
  14. Mouthful clamour. As Cain, after he had slain Abel, had no certain abiding; so the Jews, after they had crucified the son of God, became *runagates*. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
  15. Mouthful clamour. RUFUNAWAY. *n. f.* [from *run* and *away*.] One that flies from danger; a fugitive. Come at once, For the close night doth play the *runaway*, And we are fad for. *Shakespeare.*
  16. Mouthful clamour. Thou *runaway*, thou coward, art thou fled? Speak in some bush; where dost thou hide thy head? *Shakespeare.*
  17. Mouthful clamour. RUFUNDE. *n. f.* [corrupted from *roundle*, of *round*.] A round; a step of a ladder. The angels did not fly, but mounted the ladder by degrees; we are to consider the several steps and *roundles* we are to ascend by. *Duppa.*
  18. Mouthful clamour. A peritrochium; something put round an axis. The third mechanical faculty, filed *axis* in *peritrochio*, consists of an axis or cylinder, having a *roundle* about it, wherein are fastened divers spokes, by which the whole may be turned round. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*
  19. Mouthful clamour. RUFUNDELET. *n. f.* [perhaps *runlet* or *roundlet*.] A small barrel. Set a *roundlet* of verjuice over against the sun in summer, to see whether it will sweeten. *Bacon's Natural History.*
  20. Mouthful clamour. RUFUNDE. *n. f.* [from *run*.] A rivulet; a small brook. The heavens and all the constellations *run*. *Milton.*
  21. Mouthful clamour. RUFUNNEL. *n. f.* [from *run*.] A rivulet; a small brook. With murmur loud, down from the mountain's side, A little *runnel* tumbled neere the place. *Fairfax.*
  22. Mouthful clamour. RUFUNNER. *n. f.* [from *run*.] One that runs. 1. One that runs. 2. A racer. Fore-spent with toil, as *runners* with a race, I lay me down a little while to breathe. *Shakespeare.*
  23. Mouthful clamour. Here those that in the rapid course delight, The rival *runners* without order stand. *Dryden.*
  24. Mouthful clamour. A messenger. To Tonson or Lintot his lodgings are better known than to the *runners* of the post-office. *Swift to Pope.*
  25. Mouthful clamour. A shooting spire. In every root there will be one *runner*, which hath little buds on it, which may be cut into. *Mortimer.*
  26. Mouthful clamour. One of the stones of a mill. The mill goes much heavier by the stone they call the *runner*, being so large. *Mortimer.*
  27. Mouthful clamour. A bird. 6

## RUS

- RUFUNET. *n. f.* [from *runnen*, Saxon, coagulated.] A liquor made by steeping the stomach of a calf in hot water, and used to coagulate milk for curds and cheese. It is sometimes written *runnet*. The milk of the fig hath the quality of *runnet* to gather cheese. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- It coagulates the blood, as *runnet* turns milk. *More.*
- The milk in the stomach of calves, coagulated by the *runnet*, is rendered fluid by the gall in the duodenum. *Arb.*
- RUFUNION. *n. f.* [from *run*, Fr. scrubbing.] A paltry scurry wretch. You witch! you poult! you *runion*! *Shakespeare.*
- RUFUN. *n. f.* [from *run*, in the Teutonic dialects, signifies a bull or cow, and is used in contempt by us for small cattle; as *heff*, the Welsh term for a horse, is used for a worthless horse.] Any animal small below the natural growth of the kind. Reforming Tweed Hath sent us *runts* even of her church's breed. *Cleveland.*
- Of tame pigeons, are crows, carriers, and *runts*. *Walton.*
- This overgrown *run* has struck off his heels, lowered his foretop, and contracted his figure. *Addison.*
- RUFUNION. *n. f.* [from *run*, Lat.] Breach; solution of continuity. The plenitude of vessels or plethora causes an extravasation of blood, by *ruption* or apertion. *Wifeman.*
- RUFUNTURE. *n. f.* [from *run*, Fr. from *ruptus*, Lat.] 1. The act of breaking; state of being broken; solution of continuity. Th' eggs, Bursting with kindly *ruption*, forth disclos'd Their callow young. *Milton.*- 2. Mouthful clamour. A lute string will bear a hundred weight without *ruption*, but at the same time cannot exert its elasticity. *Arbutnot.*
- 3. Mouthful clamour. The diets of infants ought to be extremely thin, such as lengthen the fibres without *ruption*. *Arbutnot.*
- 4. Mouthful clamour. A breach of peace; open hostility. When the parties, that divide the commonwealth, come to a *ruption*, it seems every man's duty to chuse a side. *Swift.*
- 5. Mouthful clamour. Bursitennels; hernia; preternatural eruption of the gut. The *ruption* of the groin or scrotum is the most common species of hernia. *Sharp's Surgery.*
- 6. Mouthful clamour. To RUFUNTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To break; to burst; to suffer disruption. The vessels of the brain and membranes, if *ruptured*, absorb the extravasated blood. *Sharp's Surgery.*
- 7. Mouthful clamour. RUFUNTUREWORT. *n. f.* [from *hernia*, Lat.] A plant. The calyx of *ruptionwort* is quadrifid, or, for the most part, quinquefid, and expanded in form of a star, having five lamina in the centre: the fruit, which grows in the bottom of the flower, becomes a membranaceous, furrowed, round capsule, which is divided into eight cells, each of which contains one small pointed seed. *Miller.*
- 8. Mouthful clamour. RUFUNRAL. *adj.* [from *rural*, Fr. *rudis*, from *rura*, Lat.] Country; existing in the country, not in cities; suiting the country; resembling the country. Ladies, reserved to do pastor company honour, Joining your sweet voice to the *rural* music of desert. *Sid.*
- 9. Mouthful clamour. Here is a *rural* fellow, That will not be deny'd your highness' presence; He brings you figs. *Shakespeare.*
- 10. Mouthful clamour. We turn To where the silver Thames first *rural* grows. *Thomson.*
- 11. Mouthful clamour. RUFUNRALITY. *n. f.* [from *rural*.] The quality of being *rural*. *Ditt.*
- 12. Mouthful clamour. RUFUNRICOLIST. *n. f.* [from *ruralis*, Lat.] An inhabitant of the country. *Ditt.*
- 13. Mouthful clamour. RUFUNRIGENOUS. *adj.* [from *rura* and *gigno*, Lat.] Born in the country. *Ditt.*
- 14. Mouthful clamour. RUFUNSE. *n. f.* [French.] Cunning; artifice; little stratagem; trick; wile; fraud; deceit. A French word neither elegant nor necessary. I might here add much concerning the wiles and *rusin*, which these timid creatures use to save themselves. *Kay.*
- 15. Mouthful clamour. RUFUNSH. *n. f.* [from *run*, Saxon.] 1. A plant. A *rusin* hath a flower composed of many leaves, which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a rose; from the centre of which rises the pointal, which afterward becomes a fruit or husk, which is generally three-cornered, opening into three parts, and full of roundish seeds: they are planted with great care on the banks of the sea in Holland, in order to prevent the water from washing away the earth; for the roots of these *rusins* fasten themselves very deep in the ground, and mat themselves near the surface, so as to hold the earth closely together. He taught me how to know a man in love; in which cage of *rusins* I am sure you are not prisoner. *Shakespeare.*
- 2. Mouthful clamour. Man but a *rusin* against Orhelo's breast, And he retires. *Shakespeare.*
- 3. Mouthful clamour. He suppers ready, the house trimm'd, *rusins* brew'd, cobwebs swept? *Shakespeare.*
- 4. Mouthful clamour. Your farm requires your pains; Though *rusins* overpread the neighb'ring plains. *Dryden.*
- 5. Mouthful clamour. 2. Any

## RUS

2. Any thing proverbially worthless. Not a *rusin* matter, whether apes go on four legs or two. *L'Estrange.*
- What occasion hast thou to give up, John Bull's friendship is not worth a *rusin*. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*
- RUSH-CANDLE. *n. f.* [from *rush* and *candle*.] A small blinking taper, made by stripping a rush, except one small stripe of the bark which holds the pith together, and dipping it in tallow. Be it moon or sun, or what you please; And if you please to call it a *rush-candle*, Henceforth it shall be so for me. *Shakespeare.*
- If your influence be quite dam'd up With black usurping mists, some gentle taper, Though a *rush-candle* from the wicker hole Of some clay habitation, visit us. *Milton.*
- To RUSH. *v. n.* [from *run*, Saxon.] To move with violence; to go on with tumultuous rapidity. The liars in wait haisted and *rushed* upon Gibeah. *Judges.*
- Gorgias removed out of the camp by night, to the end he might *rush* upon the camp of the Jews. *Mac. iv. 2.*
- Every one that was a warrior *rushed* out upon them. *Judith.*
- Armies *rush* to battle in the clouds. *Milton.*
- Why wilt thou *rush* to certain death, and rage In rash attempts beyond thy tender age, Betray'd by pious love? *Dryden's Virgil.*
- Desperate should he *rush*, and lose his life, With odds oppress'd. *Dryden's Aeneis.*
- They will always strive to be good christians, but never think it to be a part of religion, to *rush* into the office of princes or ministers. *Sprat.*
- You say, the sea Does with its waves fall backward to the West, And, thence repell'd, advances to the East; While this revolving motion does endure, The deep must reel, and *rush* from shoar to shoar. *Blackm.*
- With a *rustling* found th' assembly bend Diverge their steps. *Pope's Odyssey.*
- Now sink the fun from his aerial height, And o'er the shaded billows *rustle* of the night. *Pope.*
- At first an azure sheet it *rustles* broad, Then whit'ning by degrees, as prone it falls, Dash'd in a cloud of foam, it sends aloft A hoary mist. *Thomson.*
- RUSH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Violent course. A gentleman of his train spurred up his horse, and with a violent *rush* fevered him with the duke. *Wotton.*
- Him while fresh and fragrant time Cherish in his golden prime, Ere Hebe's hand had overlaid His smooth cheeks with a downy shade, The *rush* of death's unruly wave Swept him off into his grave. *Crashaw.*
- Autier spy'd him, Cruel Autier thither hy'd him, And with the *rush* of one rude blast, Sham'd not spitefully to cast All his leaves to fresh, so sweet, And laid them trembling at his feet. *Crashaw.*
- RUSH. *adj.* [from *rush*.] 1. Abounding with rushes. In *rusty* grounds, springs are found at the first spit. *Mort.*- 2. Made of rushes. The timid hare to some lone feat Retir'd; the *rusty* ten or rugged furze. *Thomson.*
- 3. Made of rushes. What knight like him could to the *rusty* lance. *Tickel.*
- 4. Made of rushes. Hard bread for floors. The lady sent me divers presents of fruits, sugar, and *rust*. *Raleigh.*
- 5. Made of rushes. A brown and light iron substance, with half as much quicktime steeped in water, the Turkish women make their pilothron, to take off their hair. *Grew.*
- 6. Made of rushes. RUSH. *adj.* [from *rust*, Fr. *rustus*, Lat.] 1. Reddish brown. The morn, in *rust* mantle clad, Walks o'er the dew of yon high eastward hill. *Shakespeare.*
- 2. Made of rushes. Our summer such a *rust* livery wears, As in a garment often dy'd appears. *Dryden.*
- 3. Made of rushes. This white spot was immediately encompassed with a dark grey or *rust*, and that dark grey with the colours of the first iris. *Newton's Opticks.*
- 4. Made of rushes. Coarse; homespun; rustick. It is much used in descriptions of the manners and dresses of the country, I suppose, because it was formerly the colour of rustick drefs: in some places, the rusticks fill the cloaths spun at home with bark, which must make them *rusty*. *Shakespeare.*
- 5. Made of rushes. Tassita phrase, silken terms precise, Figures pedantic: these summer flies Have blown me full of maggot ostentation: Henceforth my wooing mind shall be express'd In *rusty* years, and honest kerly noes. *Shakespeare.*

## RUS

- RUSSET. *n. f.* Country drefs. See *RUSSET*, *adj.*
- The Dorick dialect has a sweetness in its clownishness, like a fair shepherds in her country *rustet*. *Dryden.*
- RUSSET. *n. f.* A name given to several sorts of pears or apples from their colour. The *rustet* pearmain is a very pleasant fruit, continuing long on the tree, and in the conservatory partakes both of the *rustet* and pearmain in colour and taste; the one side being generally *rustet*, and the other streaked like a pearmain. *Mortimer.*
- RUST. *n. f.* [from *run*, Saxon.] 1. The red deliquation of old iron. This iron began at the length to gather *rust*. *Hosker.*- 2. Mouthful clamour. Rust eaten pikes and swords in time to come, When crooked plows dig up earth's fertile womb, The husbandman shall oft discover. *Moy's Georgicks.*
- 3. Mouthful clamour. But Pallas came in shape of *rust*, And 'twixt the spring and hammer thrust, Her Gorgon shield, which made the cock Stand stiff, as 'twere transform'd to flock. *Hudibras.*
- 4. Mouthful clamour. My scymitar got some *rust* by the sea water. *Gulliver.*
- 5. Mouthful clamour. The tarnished or corroded surface of any metal. By dint of sword his crown he shall increase, And four his armour from the *rust* of peace. *Dryden.*
- 6. Mouthful clamour. Loss of power by inactivity. Matter bred by corruption or degeneration. Let her see thy sacred truths cleared from all *rust* and dross of human mixtures. *King Charles.*
- 7. Mouthful clamour. To RUST. *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To gather rust; to have the surface tarnished or corroded. Her fallow leas, The dandel, hemlock, and rank fumitory Dost rest upon, while that the culter *rusts*, That should deracinate such savagery. *Shakespeare. Hen. V.*
- 2. Mouthful clamour. Our armours now may *rust*, our idle scymiters Hang by our sides for ornament, not use. *Dryden.*
- 3. Mouthful clamour. To degenerate in idleness. Must I *rust* in Egypt, never more Appear in arms, and be the chief of Greece. *Dryden.*
- 4. Mouthful clamour. To RUST. *v. a.* 1. To make rusty. Keep up your bright swords, for the dew will *rust* them. *Shakespeare. Othello.*
- 5. Mouthful clamour. 2. To impair by time or inactivity. RUSTICAL. *adj.* [from *rusticus*, Lat. *rustique*, Fr.] Rough; savage; boisterous; brutal; rude. On he brought me unto so bare a house, that it was the picture of miserable happiness and rich beggary, served only by a company of *rustical* villains, full of sweat and dust, not one of them other than a labourer. *Sidney.*
- 6. Mouthful clamour. This is by a *rustical* severity to banish all urbanity, whole harmless and confined condition is consistent with religion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- 7. Mouthful clamour. He confounds the singing and dancing of the satires with the *rustical* entertainment of the first Romans. *Dryden.*
- 8. Mouthful clamour. RUSTICALLY. *adv.* [from *rustical*.] Savagely; rudely; inelegantly. My brother Jaques he keeps at school, And report speaks goldenly of his profit; For my part he keeps me *rustically* at home. *Shakespeare.*
- 9. Mouthful clamour. Quintus here was born, Whose shining plough-share was in furrows worn, Met by his trembling wife, returning home, And *rustically* joy'd, as chief of Rome. *Dryden.*
- 10. Mouthful clamour. RUSTICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *rustical*.] The quality of being *rustical*; rudeness; savageness. To RUSTICATE. *v. n.* [from *rustica*, Latin.] To reside in the country. My lady Scudamore, from having *rusticated* in your company too long, pretends to open her eyes for the sake of seeing the sun, and to sleep because it is night. *Pope.*
- 11. Mouthful clamour. To RUSTICATE. *v. a.* To banish into the country. I was deeply in love with a milliner, upon which I was sent away, or, in the university phrase, *rusticated* for ever. *Spenser.*
- 12. Mouthful clamour. RUSTICITY. *n. f.* [from *rusticus*, Fr. *rusticator*, from *rusticus*, Lat.] 1. Qualities of one that lives in the country; simplicity; artlessness; rudeness; savageness. There presented himself a tall, clownish, young man, who, falling before the queen of the fairies, desired that he might have the achievement of any adventure, which, during the feast, might happen; that being granted, he rested him on the floor, until for a better place by his *rusticity*. *Spenser.*
- 13. Mouthful clamour. The sweetness and *rusticity* of a pastoral cannot be so well express'd in any other tongue as in the Greek, when rightly mixt with the Dorick dialect. *Addison.*
- 14. Mouthful clamour. This so general expence of their time would curtail the ordinary means of knowledge, as 'twould shorten the opportunities of vice; and so accordingly an universal *rusticity* presently took place, and stopped not till it had over-run the whole flock of mankind. *Woodsward's Natural History.*
- 15. Mouthful clamour. 2. Rural appearance. 22 F—22 Z



## RUT

**RUTICK.** *adj.* [*ruficus*, Lat.]

1. Rural; country.

By Lelius willing missing was the odds of the Iberian side,  
and continued so in the next by the excellent running of a  
knight, though fostered to by the mutes, as many times the  
very *rutick* people left both their delights and profits to harken  
to his songs. *Sidney, b. ii.*

2. Rude; untaught; inelegant.

An ignorant clown cannot learn fine language or a courtly  
behaviour, when his *rutick* airs have grown up with him till  
the age of forty. *Watts's Legick.*

3. Brutal; savage.

My foul foreboded I should find the bow'r  
Of some fell monster, fierce with barb'rous pow'r;  
Some *rutick* wretch, who liv'd in heav'n's despight,  
Contemning laws, and trampling on the right. *Pope.*

4. Artless; honest; simple.

5. Plain; unadorned.

An altar stood, *rutick*, of grassy ford. *Milton.*  
With unguents smooth the polish'd marble shone,  
Where ancient Neleus sat, a *rutick* throne. *Pope.*

**RUTICK.** *n.f.* A clown; a swain; an inhabitant of the  
country.

As nothing is so rude and insolent as a wealthy *rutick*, all  
this his kindness is overlooked, and his person most unwor-  
thily rail'd at. *South.*

**RUTINESS.** *n.f.* [from *ruffy*.] The state of being ruffy.  
**TO RUTILE.** *v.n.* [hyrcan, Saxon.] To make a low con-  
tinued rattle; to make a quick succession of small noises.

Let not the creaking of shoes, nor the rustling of silks, be-  
tray thy poor heart to woman. *Shakep. King Lear.*  
He is coming; I hear the straw rustle. *Shakep.*

This life

Is nobler than attending for a check;  
Richer, than doing nothing for a bauble;  
Prouder, than rustling in unpaid-for silk. *Shakep.*

Thick swarm'd, both on the ground, and in the air  
Brush'd with the hiss of rustling wings. *Milton.*

As when we see the winged winds engage,  
Rustling from ev'ry quarter of the sky,  
North, East, and West, in airy swiftnefs vy. *Granville.*

All begin the attack;  
Fans clap, silks rustle, and tough whalebones crack. *Pope.*

Not less their number than the milk-white swans,  
That o'er the winding of Cyaster's springs,  
Stretch their long necks, and clap their rustling wings. *Po.*

**RUSTY.** *adj.* [from *rust*.]

1. Covered with rust; infected with rust.

After a long calm of peace, he was left engaged in a war  
with a rusty sword and empty purse. *Howel.*

Part scour the rusty shields with seam, and part  
New grind the blunted ax. *Dryden's Æneis.*

2. Impaired by inactivity.

Hector, in his dull and long continued truce,  
Is rusty grown. *Shakep. Troilus and Cressida.*

**TO RUT.** *v.n.* [*rut*, Fr.] To desire to come together. Used  
of deer.

**RUT.** *n.f.* [*rut*, Fr.]

1. Copulation of deer.

The time of going to rut of deer is in September; for that  
they need the whole summer's feed to make them fit for ge-  
neration: and if rain come about the middle of September,  
they go to rut somewhat the sooner. *Bacon.*



## RYE

The ground hereof was the observation of this part in deer  
after immoderate venery, and about the end of their rut. *Br.*

2. [*Route*, Fr.] The track of a cart wheel.

**RUTH.** *n.f.* [from *rac*.] Mercy; pity; tenderness; sorrow  
for the misery of another.

The Britons, by Maximilian laid way  
With wretched miseries and woful *ruth*,  
Were to those Pagans made an open prey. *Fa. Queen.*

All *ruth*, compassion, mercy he forgot.  
She fair, he full of baseness and truth. *Fairfax.*

Lov'd much, hop'd little, and desired nought;  
He durst not speak, by suit to purchase *ruth*. *Fairfax.*

The better part with Mary and with Ruth  
Chosen thou hast; and they that overween,  
And at thy growing virtues fret their spleen,  
No anger find in thee, but pity and *ruth*. *Milton.*

**RUTHFUL.** *adj.* [*ruth* and *full*.] Rueful; woful; sorrowful.

The inhabitants seldom take a *ruthful* and reaving expe-  
rience of those harms, which infectious diseases carry with  
them. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

**RUTHFULLY.** *adv.* [from *ruthful*.]

1. Wofully; sadly.

The flower of horse and foot, lost by the valour of the  
enemy, *ruthfully* perished. *Knolly's History of the Turks.*

2. Sorrowfully; mournfully.

Help me, ye baneful birds, whose shrieking found  
Is sign of dreary death, my deadly cries  
Most *ruthfully* to tune. *Spenser's Pastoral.*

3. Wofully. In irony.

By this Minerva's friend bereft  
Oileades of that rich bowl, and left his lips, nose, eyes  
Rustful smear'd. *Chapman's Iliad.*

**RUTHLESS.** *adj.* [from *ruth*.] Cruel; pitiless; uncom-  
passionate; barbarous.

What is Edward but a *ruthless* sea?  
What Clarence but a quicksand of deceit? *Shakep.*

The *ruthless* flint doth cut my tender feet;  
And when I start, the cruel people laugh. *Shakep.*

His archers circle me; my reins they wound,  
And *ruthless* fled my gall upon the ground. *Sandy.*

Their rage the hostile powers restrain,  
All but the *ruthless* monarch of the main. *Pope.*

To *ruthless* deeds, blind rage, and fell revenge,  
Their fervid spirits fires. *Thomson's Summer.*

**RUTHLESSNESS.** *n.f.* [from *ruthless*.] Want of pity.

**RUTHLESSLY.** *adv.* [from *ruthless*.] Without pity; cruelly;  
barbarously.

**RUTIER.** *n.f.* [*rouiere*, Fr.] A direction of the road or  
course at sea.

**RUTISH.** *adj.* [from *rut*.] Wanton; libidinous; salacious;  
lulful; lecherous.

That is an advertisement to one Diana, to take heed of  
the allurements of count Rouillon, a foolish idle boy; but for  
all that very *rutish*. *Shakep. All's well that ends well.*

**RYE.** *n.f.* [*ryze*, Saxon.]

1. A coarse kind of bread corn.

Between the acres of the *rye*,  
These pretty country folks would lye. *Shakep.*

*Rye* is more acrid, laxative, and less nourishing than  
wheat. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. A disease in a hawk.

**RYE GRASS.** *n.f.* A kind of strong grass.

Some few *ryegrass* with the corn at Michaelmas. *Mortimer.*

## S.

## SAB

**S** Has in English the same hissing sound as in other  
languages, and unhappily prevails in so many of our  
words that it produces in the ear of a foreigner a  
continued sibilant.

In the beginning of words it has invariably its  
natural and genuine sound: in the middle it is sometimes ut-  
tered with a stronger appulse of the tongue to the palate, like  
z; as *sable, sabbath, sabbath, sabbath, sabbath, sabbath*. It  
sometimes keeps its natural sound; as *sabbath, sabbath*; for  
which I know not whether any rules can be given.

In the end of monosyllables it is sometimes z, as in *this*;  
and sometimes s, as in *at, bat*; and generally where it stands  
in verbs for *eth*, as *giver*. It seems to be established as  
a rule, that no noun singular should end with s single: there-  
fore in words written with diphthongs, and naturally long, an  
e is nevertheless added at the end, as *goose, house*; and where  
the syllable is short the s is doubled, and was once *ss*, as *ass*,  
anciently *asse*; *wilderness*, anciently *wilderness*; *distress*, an-  
ciently *distresse*.

**SABATH.** [*n.f.* [An Hebrew word signifying rest; *sabbat*,  
SABBATH. French; *sabatun*, Latin.]

1. A day appointed by God among the Jews, and from them  
established among Christians for public worship; the seventh  
day set apart from works of labour to be employed in piety.  
Holy Lord God of *sabbath*. *Common Prayer.*

I purpose,  
And by our holy *sabbath* have I sworn,  
To have the due and forfeit of my bond. *Shakespeare.*

Glad we return'd up to the coasts of light,  
Ere *sabbath* ev'ning. *Milton.*

Here ev'ry day was *sabbath*: only free  
From hours of pray'r, for hours of charity,  
Such as the Jews from servile toil release,  
Where works of mercy were a part of rest:

Such as blest angels exercise above,  
Vary'd with sacred hymns and acts of love;  
Such *sabbaths* as that one fire now enjoys,  
Ev'n that perpetual one, which she employs:

For such vicissitudes in heav'n there are,  
In praise alternate, and alternate pray'r.

2. Intermittion of pain or sorrow; time of rest.

Never any *sabbath* of release  
Could free his travels and afflictions deep. *Daniel's C. War.*

Nor can his blessed soul look down from heav'n,  
Or break th' eternal *sabbath* of his rest,  
To see her miseries on earth. *Dryden.*

Peaceful sleep out the *sabbath* of the tomb,  
And wake to raptures in a life to come. *Pope.*

**SABBATHBREAKER.** *n.f.* [*sabbath* and *break*.] Violator of  
the *sabbath* by labour or wickedness.

The usurer is the greatest *sabbathbreaker*, because his plough  
goeth every Sunday. *Bacon's Essays.*

**SABBATHICAL.** *adj.* [*sabbaticus*, Lat. *sabbatikus*, Fr. from *sab-  
bath*.] Resembling the *sabbath*; enjoying or bringing inter-  
mittion of labour.

The appointment and observance of the *sabbathical* year, and  
after the seventh *sabbathical* year, a year of jubilee, is a circum-  
stance of great moment. *Forster.*

**SABBATISM.** *n.f.* [from *sabbatum*, Latin.] Observance of the  
*sabbath* superstitiously rigid.

**SABINE.** *n.f.* [*Sabine*, Fr. *fabina*, Latin.] A plant.

*Sabine* or *fabin* will make fine hedges, and may be brought  
into any form by clipping, much beyond any of the forts of  
trees commonly made use of for that purpose. *Mortimer.*

**SABLE.** *n.f.* [*sabella*, Latin.] Fur.

*Sable* is worn of great personages, and brought out of Russia,  
being the fur of a little beast of that name, esteemed for the  
perfectness of the colour of the hairs, which are very black.

Hence *sable*, in heraldry, signifies the black colour in gen-  
tlemen's arms. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

Furiouly running in upon him, with tumultuous speech,  
he violently raught from his head his rich cap of *sables*. *Knolly.*

The peacocks plumes thy tackle must not fail,  
Nor the dear purchase of the *sable's* tail. *Gay.*

**SABLE.** *adj.* [Fr.] Black. A word used by heralds and poets.

## SAC

By this the drooping daylight 'gan to fade,  
And yield his room to sad succeeding night,  
Who with her *sable* mantle 'gan to shade  
The face of earth, and ways of living wight. *Fairy Queen.*

With him inthron'd  
Sat *sable* vested night, eldest of things,  
The comfort of his reign. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

They soon begin that tragic play,  
And with their smoaky cannons banish day:  
Night, horror, slaughter, with confusion meet,  
And in their *sable* arms embrace the fleet. *Waller.*

Adoring first the genius of the place,  
And night, and all the stars that gild her *sable* throne. *Dryd.*

**SABLIÈRE.** *n.f.* [French.]

1. A sandpit.

2. [In carpentry.] A piece of timber as long, but not so thick,  
as a beam. *Bailey.*

**SABRE.** *n.f.* [*sabre*, French; I suppose, of Turkish original.]  
A cymetar; a short sword with a convex edge; a faulchion.

To me the cries of fighting fields are charms;  
Keen be my *sabre*, and of proof my arms;  
I ask no other blessing of my stars,  
No prize but fame, no mistress but the wars. *Dryden.*

Seam'd o'er with wounds, which his own *sabre* gave,  
In the vile habit of a village slave,  
The foe deceiv'd. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**SABULOSITY.** *n.f.* [from *sabulosus*.] Grittiness; sandiness.

**SABULOUS.** *adj.* [*sabulum*, Latin.] Gritty; sandy.

**SACCADE.** *n.f.* [French.] A violent check the rider gives  
his horse, by drawing both the reins very suddenly: a cor-  
rection used when the horse bears heavy on the hand. *Bailey.*

**SACCHARINE.** *adj.* [*saccharum*, Latin.] Having the taste or  
any other of the chief qualities of sugar.

Manna is an essential *saccharine* salt, sweating from the  
leaves of most plants. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

**SACERDOTAL.** *adj.* [*sacerdotalis*, Latin.] Priestly; belonging  
to the priesthood.

They have several offices and prayers, especially for the  
dead, in which functions they use *sacerdotal* garments. *Stillingfi.*

He fell violently upon me, without respect to my *sacerdotal*  
orders. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

If ample powers, granted by the rulers of this world, add  
dignity to the persons intrusted with these powers, behold the  
importance and extent of the *sacerdotal* commission. *Atterbury.*

**SACHEL.** *n.f.* [*sacculus*, Lat.] A small sack or bag.

**SACK.** *n.f.* [Hebrew; *sack*, Latin; *sax*, Sax.]  
It is observable of this word, that it is found in all languages,  
and it is therefore conceived to be antediluvian.]

1. A bag; a pouch; commonly a large bag.

Our *sack* shall be a mean to sack the city,  
And we be lords and rulers over Roan. *Shak. Henry VI.*

Vastius caused the authors of that mutiny to be thrust into  
*sacks*, and in the sight of the fleet cast into the sea. *Knolly.*

2. The measure of three bushels.

3. A woman's loose robe.

**TO SACK.** *v.a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put in bags.

Now the great work is done, the corn is ground,  
The gift is *sack'd*, and every sack well bound. *Betterton.*

2. [From *sacar*, Spanish.] To take by storm; to pillage; to  
plunder.

Edward Bruce spoiled and burnt all the old English pale in-  
habitants, and *sacked* and rased all cities and corporate towns. *Spenser on Ireland.*

I'll make thee stoop and bend thy knee,  
Or *sack* this country with a mutiny. *Shakep. Henry VI.*

What armies conquer'd, perish'd with thy sword?  
What cities *sack'd*? *Fairfax.*

Who sees these dismal heaps, but would demand  
What barbarous invader *sack'd* the land? *Donham.*

The pope himself was ever after unfortunate, Rome being  
twice taken and *sacked* in his reign. *South's Sermons.*

The great magazine for all kinds of treasure is the bed of  
the Tiber: when the Romans lay under the apprehensions of  
seeing their city *sacked* by a barbarous enemy, they would take



## SAC

- care to bestow such of their riches this way as could best bear the water.
- SACK**, *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Storm of a town; pillage; plunder.  
If Saturn's son bestows  
The sack of Troy, which he by promise owes,  
Then shall the conqu'ring Greeks thy loss restore. *Dryden.*
  2. A kind of sweet wine, now brought chiefly from the Canaries. [See, French, of uncertain etymology; but derived by Skinner, after *Mandstlo*, from *Xague*, a city of *Morocco*.]  
Please you drink a cup of sack. *Shakespeare.*  
The butler hath great advantage to allure the maids with a glass of sack. *Swift.*
- SACKBUT**, *n. f.* [*sacabute*, Spanish; *sambuca*, Latin; *santique*, French.] A kind of pipe.
- The trumpets, sackbuts, psalteries and fife,  
Make the fun dance. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*
- SACKCLOATH**, *n. f.* [*sack and cloth*.] Cloth of which sacks are made; coarse cloth sometimes worn in mortification.
- A sort of coarse stuff made of goats hair, of a black or dark colour, worn by soldiers and mariners; and used as a habit among the Hebrews in times of mourning and distress. It was called *sackcloth*, either because sacks were made of this sort of stuff, or because haircloths were straight and close like a sack. *Calmet.*
- To augment her painful penance more,  
Thrice every week in ashes she did sit,  
And next her wrinkled skin rough sackcloth wore. *F. Queen.*  
Thus with sackcloth I invest my woe,  
And dust upon my clouded forehead throw. *Sandys.*  
Being clad in sackcloth, he was to lie on the ground, and constantly day and night to implore God's mercy for the sin he had committed. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*
- SACKER**, *n. f.* [from *sack*.] One that takes a town.
- SACKFUL**, *n. f.* [*sack and full*.] Top full.
- Wood goes about with sackfuls of drofs, odiously misrepresenting his prince's countenance. *Swift.*
- SACKPOSET**, *n. f.* [*sack and posset*.] A posset made of milk, sack, and some other ingredients.
- Snuff the candles at supper on the table, because the burning snuff may fall into a dish of soup or sackposset. *Swift.*
- SACRAMENT**, *n. f.* [*sacrament*, Fr. *sacramentum*, Latin.]
1. An oath; any ceremony producing an obligation.
  2. An outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace.  
As often as we mention a sacrament, it is improperly understood; for in the writings of the ancient fathers all articles which are peculiar to Christian faith, all duties of religion containing that which sense or natural reason cannot of itself discern, are most commonly named *sacraments*; our restraint of the word to some few principal divine ceremonies, importeth in every such ceremony two things, the substance of the ceremony itself, which is visible; and besides that, somewhat else more secret, in reference whereunto we conceive that ceremony to be a sacrament. *Hooker.*
  3. The eucharist; the holy communion.  
Ten thousand French have ta'en the sacrament  
To rive their dangerous artillery  
Upon no Christian soul but English Talbot. *Shakespeare, H. VI.*  
As we have ta'en the sacrament,  
We will unite the white rose with the red. *Shakespeare, R. III.*  
Before the famous battle of Cressy, he spent the greatest part of the night in prayer; and in the morning received the sacrament, with his son, and the chief of his officers. *Addison.*
- SACRAMENTAL**, *adj.* [*sacramental*, Fr. from *sacrament*.] Constituting a sacrament; pertaining to a sacrament.
- To make complete the outward substance of a sacrament, there is required an outward form, which form sacramental elements receive from sacramental words. *Hooker.*
- The words of St. Paul are plain; and whatever interpretation can be put upon them, it can only vary the way of the sacramental efficacy, but it cannot evacuate the blessing. *Taylor.*
- SACRAMENTALLY**, *adv.* [from *sacramental*.] After the manner of a sacrament.
- My body is sacramentally contained in this sacrament of bread. *Hall.*
- The law of circumcision was meant by God sacramentally to impress the duty of strict purity. *Hammond.*
- SACRED**, *adj.* [*sacre*, French; *sacer*, Latin.]
1. Devoted to religious uses; holy.  
Gods love to haunt her sacred shades. *Milton.*  
This temple and his holy ark,  
With all his sacred things,  
O'er its eastern gate was rais'd above  
A temple, sacred to the queen of love. *Dryden.*
  2. Dedicated; consecrated; consecrated.  
This temple and his holy ark,  
With all his sacred things,  
O'er its eastern gate was rais'd above  
A temple, sacred to the queen of love. *Dryden.*
  3. Inviolable.  
The honour's sacred, which he talks on now,  
Supposing that I lack it. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
The strict forbiddance? how to violate  
The sacred trust? *Milton.*  
Secrets of marriage still are sacred held;  
There sweet and bitter by the wife conceal'd. *Dryden.*

## SAC

- SACREDLY**, *adv.* [from *sacred*.] Inviolably; religiously.
- When God had manifested himself in the flesh, how sacredly did he preserve this privilege? *South's Sermons.*
- SACREDNESS**, *n. f.* [from *sacred*.] The state of being sacred; state of being consecrated to religious uses; holiness; sanctity.
- In the sanctuary the cloud, and the oracular answers, were prerogatives peculiar to the sacredness of the place. *South.*
- This insinuates the sacredness of power, let the administration of it be what it will. *L'Estrange.*
- SACRIFIC**, *adj.* [*sacrificus*, Latin.] Employed in sacrifice.
- SACRIFICABLE**, *adj.* [from *sacrificus*, Lat.] Capable of being offered in sacrifice.
- Although Jephtha's vow run generally for the words, whatsoever shall come forth; yet might it be restrained in the sense, for whatsoever was sacrificable, and justly subject to lawful immolation, and so would not have sacrificed either horse or dog. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- SACRIFICATOR**, *n. f.* [*sacrificator*, Fr. from *sacrificus*, Latin.] Sacrificer; offerer of sacrifice.
- Not only the subject of sacrifice is unquestionable, but also the sacrificator, which the picture makes to be Jephtha. *Brown.*
- SACRIFICATORY**, *adj.* [from *sacrificus*, Latin.] Offering sacrifice.
- TO SACRIFICE**, *v. a.* [*sacrificer*, French; *sacrificio*, Latin.]
1. To offer to heaven; to immolate.  
Alarbus' limbs are lopt,  
And intrails feed the sacrificing fire. *Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus.*  
This blood, like sacrificing Abels, cries  
To me for justice. *Shakespeare, Richard II.*  
I sacrifice to the Lord all that openeth the matrix, being males.  
Men from the herd or flock  
Of sacrificing bullock, lamb, or kid. *Milton.*
  2. To destroy or give up for the sake of something else.  
'Tis a sad contemplation, that we should sacrifice the peace of the church to a little vain curiosity. *Decay of Piety.*  
The breach of this rule, To do as one would be done to, would be contrary to that interest men sacrifice to when they break it. *Lact.*  
Sphinx loves you, and would sacrifice  
His life, nay more, his honour, in your service. *Addison.*  
A great genius sometimes sacrifices found to sense. *Brown.*
  3. To destroy; to kill.
  4. To devote with loss.  
Condemn'd to sacrifice his childish years  
To babbling ignorance, and to empty fears. *Prior.*
- TO SACRIFICE**, *v. n.* To make offerings; to offer sacrifice.
- He that sacrificeth of things wrongfully gotten, his offering is ridiculous. *Ecclus. xxix. 18.*
- Let us go to sacrifice to the Lord.  
Some mischief is befalling  
To that meek man who well had sacrific'd. *Milton.*
- SACRIFICE**, *n. f.* [*sacrifice*, French; *sacrificium*, Latin.]
1. The act of offering to heaven.  
God will ordain religious rites  
Of sacrifice. *Milton.*
  2. The thing offered to heaven, or immolated.  
Upon such sacrifice  
The gods themselves throw incense. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*  
Go with me like good angels to my end,  
And as the long divorce of steel falls on me,  
Make of your prayers one sweet sacrifice,  
And lift my soul to heaven. *Shakespeare.*  
Moloch besmeared with blood  
Of human sacrifice. *Milton.*  
My life if thou prefer'st, my life  
Thy sacrifice shall be.  
And death, if death must be my doom,  
Shall join my soul to thee. *Addison's Spectator.*
  3. Any thing destroyed, or quitted for the sake of something else.  
Any thing destroyed.
  4. Any thing destroyed.
- SACRIFICER**, *n. f.* [from *sacrifice*.] One who offers sacrifice; one that immolates.
- Let us be sacrificers, but not butchers. *Shakespeare.*  
When some brawny sacrificer knocks,  
Before an altar led, an offer'd ox,  
His eyeballs rooted out are thrown to ground. *Dryden.*  
A priest pours wine between the horns of a bull: the priest is veiled after the manner of the old Roman sacrificers. *Addison.*
- SACRIFICIAL**, *adj.* [from *sacrifice*.] Performing sacrifice; included in sacrifice.
- Rain sacrificial whiffings in his ear;  
Make sacred even his thirrup. *Shakespeare, Timon.*  
Tertullian's observation upon these sacrificial rites, is pertinent to this rule. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*
- SACRILEGE**, *n. f.* [*sacrilege*, Fr. *sacrilegium*, Lat.] The crime of appropriating to himself what is devoted to religion; the crime of robbing heaven; the crime of violating or profaning things sacred.
- By what eclipse shall that sun be defac'd,  
What mine hath erst thrown down so fair a tower!  
What sacrilege hath such a faint disgrac'd? *Sidney.*

## SAD

- Then 'gan a curst hand the quiet womb  
Of his great grandmother with steel to wound,  
And the hid treasures in her sacred tomb  
With sacrilege to dig. *Fairy Queen.*
- We need not go many ages back to see the vengeance of God upon some families, raised upon the ruins of churches, and enriched with the spoils of sacrilege. *South's Sermons.*
- SACRILEGIOUS**, *adj.* [*sacrilegius*, Lat. from *sacrilege*.] Violating things sacred; polluted with the crime of sacrilege.
- To sacrilegious perjury should I be betrayed, I should account it greater misery.  
By vile hands to common use debas'd,  
With sacrilegious taunt, and impious jest. *Prior.*  
Still green with bays each ancient altar stands,  
Above the reach of sacrilegious hands. *Pope.*  
Blasphemy is a malediction, and a sacrilegious detraction from the Godhead. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*
- SACRILEGIOUSLY**, *adv.* [from *sacrilegius*.] With sacrilege.
- When these evils befall him, his conscience tells him it was for most sacrilegiously pillaging and invading God's house. *South's Sermons.*
- SACRINO**, *part.* [This is a participle of the French *sacer*.] The verb is not used in English. *Confecrating.*  
I'll startle you,  
Worse than the frowning bell. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*  
The frowning of the kings of France is the sign of their sovereign priesthood as well as kingdom, and in the right thereof they are capable of holding all vacant benefices. *Temple.*
- SACRIST**, *n. f.* [*sacristain*, French.] He that has the care of the church.
- SACRISTAN**, *n. f.* [*sacriste*, French.] An apartment where the consecrated vessels or moveables of a church are deposited.
- Bold Amycus from the robb'd vestry brings  
A scone that hung on high,  
With tapers fill'd, to light the sacrifice. *Dryden.*  
A third apartment should be a kind of sacristsy for altars, idols, and sacrificing instruments. *Addison.*
- SAD**, *adj.* [Of this word, so frequent in the language, the etymology is not known. It is probably a contraction of *sagg'd*, heavy, burthened, overwhelmed, from *to sag*, to load.]
1. Sorrowful; full of grief.  
Do you think I shall not love a sad Pamela so well as a joyful? *Sidney.*  
I now must change  
Those notes to tragick; sad talk!  
Six brave companions from each ship we lost:  
With sails outspread we fly th' unequal strife,  
Sad for their loss, but joyful of our life. *Pope's Odyssey.*
  2. Habitually melancholy; heavy; gloomy; not gay; not cheerful.  
It misisteth unto men, and other creatures, all celestial influences: it dissipeth those sad thoughts and sorrows, which the darkness both begetteth and maintaineth. *Raleigh.*  
See in her cell sad Eloisa spread,  
Prop'd on some tomb, a neighbour of the dead. *Pope.*
  3. Serious; not light; not volatile; grave.  
He with utterance grave, and countenance sad,  
From point to point discours'd his voyage. *Spenser.*  
The lady Katharine, a sad and religious woman, when Henry VIII's resolution of a divorce from her was first made known, said that she had not offended; but it was a judgment of God, for that her former marriage was made in blood. *Bacon.*  
If it were an embassy of weight, choice was made of some sad person of known judgment and experience, and not of a young man, not weighed in state matters. *Bacon.*  
A sad wife valour is the brave complexion  
That leads the van, and swallows up the cities:  
The gigler is a milk-maid, whom infection,  
Or a fir'd beacon, frighteth from his ditties. *Herbert.*
  4. Afflictive; calamitous.
  5. Bad; inconvenient; vexatious. A word of burlesque complaint.  
These qualifications make him a sad husband. *Addison.*
  6. Dark coloured.  
Cryстал, in its reduction into powder, hath a vale and shadow of blue; and in its coarse pieces is of a sadder hue than the powder of Venice glass. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
I met him accidentally in London in sad coloured clothes, far from being costly. *Walton's Life of Bp. Sanderson.*  
Scarce any tinging ingredient is of so general use as woad, or glattum; for though of itself it dye but a blue, yet it is used to prepare cloth for green, and many of the sadder colours, woad or wade is used by the dyers to lay the foundation of all sad colours. *Boyle.*
  7. Heavy; weighty; ponderous.  
With that his hand, more sad than lump of lead,  
Uplifting high, he weened with Morddure,  
His own good sword, Morddure, to cleave his head. *F. 2.*

## SAF

8. Cohesive; not light; firm; close.  
Chalky lands are naturally cold and sad, and therefore require warm applications, and light compost. *Mortimer.*
- TO SADDEN**, *v. a.* [from *sad*.]
1. To make sad.
  2. To make melancholy; to make gloomy.  
Her gloomy presence saddens all the scene,  
Shades ev'ry flower, and darkens ev'ry green;  
Deepens the murmurs of the falling floods,  
And breathes a browner horror on the woods. *Pope.*
  3. To make dark coloured.
  4. To make heavy; to make cohesive.  
Marl is binding, and saddening of land is the great prejudice it doth to clay lands. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- SADDLE**, *n. f.* [*sattel*, Saxon; *sadel*, Dutch.] The seat which is put upon the horse for the accommodation of the rider.
- His horse hipped with an old moth-eaten saddle, and the stirrups of no kindred. *Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew.*  
The law made for apparel, and riding in saddle, after the English fashion, is penal only to Englishmen. *Davies.*  
One hung a pole-ax at his saddle bow,  
And one a heavy mace. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*  
'Tis good to provide ourselves of the virtuoso's saddle, which will be sure to amble, when the world is upon the hardest trot. *Dryden.*
- The vent'rous knight is from the saddle thrown;  
But 'tis the fault of fortune, not his own. *Dryden.*
- TO SADDLE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cover with a saddle.  
I will saddle me an ass, that I may ride thereon. *2 Sa. xix.*  
Rebels, by yielding, do like him, or worse,  
Who saddled his own back to shame his horse. *Cleveland.*  
No man, sure, e'er left his house,  
And saddl'd Ball, with thoughts so wild,  
To bring a midwife to his spouse,  
Before he knew the was with child. *Prior.*
  2. To load; to burthen.  
Refus'd for sea, the slaves thy baggage pack,  
Each saddl'd with his burden on his back;  
Nothing retards thy voyage. *Dryden.*
- SADDLEBACKED**, *adj.* [*saddle and back*.]
- Horses, saddlebacked, have their backs low, and a raised head and neck. *Farrier's Dict.*
- SADDLEMAKER**, *n. f.* [from *saddle*.] One whose trade is to make saddles.
- Sixpence that I had  
To pay the saddler for my mistress' crupper,  
The saddler had it. *Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors.*  
The utmost exactness in these belongs to farriers, saddlers, and smiths. *Digby.*  
The smith and the saddler's journeyman ought to partake of your master's generosity. *Swift's Direct. to the Groom.*
- SADLY**, *adv.* [from *sad*.]
1. Sorrowfully; mournfully.  
My father is gone wild into his grave;  
For in his tomb lie my affections;  
And with his spirit sadly I survive,  
To mock the expectations of the world. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*  
He griev'd, he wept, the sight an image brought  
Of his own fatal love; a sadly pleasing thought. *Dryden.*  
He sadly suffers in their grief,  
Out-cries an hermit, and out-prays a faint. *Dryden.*  
Common dangers pass, a sadly pleasing theme. *Dryden.*
  2. Calamitously; miserably.  
We may at present easily see, and one day sadly feel. *South.*
- SADNESS**, *n. f.* [from *sad*.]
1. Sorrowfulness; mournfulness; dejection of mind.  
The soul receives intelligence  
By her near genius of the body's end,  
And so imparts a sadness to the sense. *Daniel's Civil War.*  
And let us not be wanting to ourselves,  
Left so severe and obstinate a sadness  
Tempt a new vengeance. *Denham's Sophy.*  
A passionate regret at sin, a grief and sadness of its memory, enter into God's roll of mourners. *Decay of Piety.*  
If the subject be mournful, let every thing in it have a stroke of sadness. *Dryden.*
  2. Melancholy look.  
Dun sadness did not spare  
Celestial viages. *Milton.*
  3. Seriousness; sedate gravity.
- SAFE**, *adj.* [*sais*, French; *salvus*, Latin.]
1. Free from danger.  
Our separated fortune  
Shall keep us both the safer; where we are,  
There's daggers in men's smiles.  
But Trivia kept in secret shades alone,  
Her care, Hippolytus, to fate unknown;  
And call'd him Virbius in th' Egerian grove,  
Where then he liv'd obscure, but safe from Jove. *Dryden.*



## S A F

- Beyond the beating furge his course he bore,  
With longing eyes observing, to survey  
Some smooth ascent, or safe sequester'd bay. *Pope.*
- Put your head into the mouth of a wolf, and when you've  
brought it out safe and sound, talk of a reward. *L'Estrange.*
- Conferring security.  
To write the same things to you, to me is not grievous,  
but to you safe. *Phil. iii. 1.*
- Ascend; I follow thee, safe guide, the path  
Thou lead'st me. *Milton.*
- No longer dangerous; reposited out of the power of doing  
harm.

Banquo's safe.

—Ay, my good lord; safe in a ditch: he lies

With twenty trenched gashes on his head,

The least a death to nature. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

Our great forbidding safe, with all his spies

About him. *Milton.*

SAFE, *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A buttery; a pantry. *Anjou.*

SAFECONDUCT, *n. f.* [from *sauf conduit*, French.]

1. Convoy; guard through an enemy's country.

A trumpet was sent to Sir William Waller, to desire a safe-

conduct for a gentleman. *Clarendon.*

2. Pass; warrant to pass.

SAFEGUARD, *n. f.* [from *sauf and guard*.]

1. Defence; protection; security.

We serve the living God as near as our wits can reach to

the knowledge thereof, even according to his own will; and

do therefore trust, that his mercy shall be our safeguard. *Hooker.*

If you do fight in safeguard of your wives,

Your wives shall welcome home the conquerors. *Shakespeare.*

The smallest worm will turn, if trod upon;

And doves will peck in safeguard of their brood. *Shakespeare.*

Cæsar, where dangers threatened on the one side, and the

opinion that there should be in him little safeguard for his

friends on the other, chose rather to venture upon extremities,

than to be thought a weak protector. *Raleigh.*

Great numbers, defended from them, have, by the bless-

ing of God upon their industry, raised themselves to high in

the world as to become, in times of difficulty, a protection

and a safeguard to that altar, at which their ancestors mini-

stred. *Athenbury's Sermons.*

Thy sword, the safeguard of thy brother's throne,

Is now become the bulwark of thy own. *Granville.*

2. Convoy; guard through any interdicted road, granted by the

possessor.

3. Pass; warrant to pass.

On safeguard he came to me. *Shakespeare.*

A trumpet was sent to the earl of Essex for a safeguard or

pass to two lords, to deliver a message from the king to the

two houses. *Clarendon.*

TO SAFEGUARD, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To guard; to pro-

tect.

We have locks to safeguard necessities,

And pretty traps to catch the petty thieves. *Shakespeare. Hen. V.*

In a safe manner; without danger.

SAFELY, *adv.* [from *safe*.]

Who is there that hath the leisure and means to collect all

the proofs, concerning most of the opinions he has, so as safely

to conclude that he hath a clear and full view? *Locke.*

All keep aloof, and safely shout around;

But none presumes to give a nearer wound. *Dryden.*

2. Without hurt.

God safely quit her of her burthen, and with gentle travel,

to the gladdening of your highness with an heir. *Shakespeare. H. VIII.*

SAFENESS, *n. f.* [from *safe*.] Exemption from danger.

If a man should forbear his food or his business, till he had

certainity of the safety of what he was going about, he must

starve and die disputing. *South's Sermons.*

SAFETY, *n. f.* [from *safe*.]

1. Freedom from danger.

To that dauntless temper of his mind,

He hath a wisdom that doth guide his valour

To act in safety. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

If her acts have been directed well,

While with her friendly clay the deign'd to dwell,

Shall the with safety reach her pristine seat,

Find her rest endless, and her bliss complete? *Prior.*

2. Exemption from hurt.

3. Preservation from hurt.

Let not my jealousies be your dishonours,

But mine own safeties: you may be rightly just,

Whatever I shall think. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

4. Custody; security from escape.

Imprison him;

Deliver him to safety, and return. *Shakespeare. King John.*

SAFFLOW, *n. f.* A plant.

An herb they call safflow, or bastard saffron, dyers use for

scarlet. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SAFFRON, *n. f.* [from *saffran*, French, from *saphar*, Arabic. It

was yellow, according to *Davies* in his Welsh dictionary.

*Croci*, Latin.]

## S A G

It hath a flower consisting of one leaf, which is shaped like  
a lily, fistulous underneath, the tube widening into six seg-  
ments, and resting on the footstalk: the point rises out of  
the bottom of the flower, and is divided into three-headed or  
crested capillaments; but the empalement afterwards turns  
to an oblong triangular fruit, divided into three cells, full of  
roundish seeds. It hath a tuberose root, and long nervous  
grassy leaves, with a longitudinal furrow through the middle  
of each. There are Spring-flowering crocuses, and those  
which flower in Autumn. Their seeds are ripe about the lat-  
ter end of April: the time of planting is in July. About the  
beginning of September they begin to spire, and sometime af-  
ter appear the saffron flowers, which are gathered as well be-  
fore as after they are full-blown; and the most proper time for  
this is early in the morning: the chives being all picked out  
of the flowers, the next labour about them is to dry them on  
the kiln: at first they give it a pretty strong heat. The charges  
and profits attending the culture of saffron, have been com-  
puted in the following manner: the rent of an acre of ground,  
and the expence of manuring it, is reckoned at twenty-three  
pounds: the value of twenty-six pounds of saffron, the com-  
puted produce of an acre in three years, is, at a mean, sup-  
posed to be thirty-nine pounds; and consequently the neat  
profits of an acre of ground, producing saffron, will in three  
years amount to sixteen pounds. *Miller.*

Grind your bole and chalk, and five or six shives of saf-

fron. *Peasbush.*

SAFFRON Bastard, *n. f.* [from *safran*, Latin.] A plant.

This plant agrees with the thistle in most of its characters;

but the seeds of it are always destitute of down. It is very

much cultivated in Germany for the dyers use, and is brought

from thence into England. As it grows it spreads into many

branches, each producing a flower at the top of the shoot,

which, when fully blown, is cut or pulled off, and dried, and

it is the part the dyers use. *Miller.*

SAFFRON, *adj.* Yellow; having the colour of saffron.

Are these your customers?

Did this companion, with the saffron face,

Revel and feast it at my house to-day,

Whilst upon me the guilty doors were shut? *Shakespeare.*

Soon as the white and red mixt finger'd dame

Had guilt the mountains with her saffron flame,

I sent my men to Circe's house. *Chapman's Odyssey.*

Now when the rosy morn began to rise,

And wail'd her saffron streamer through the skies. *Dryden.*

TO SAG, *v. n.* To hang heavy.

The mind I lay by, and the heart I bear,

Shall never sag with doubt, nor shake with fear. *Shakespeare.*

TO SAG, *v. a.* To load; to burden.

SAGACIOUS, *adj.* [from *sagax*, Latin.]

1. Quick of scent.

So scented the grim feature, and up-turn'd

His nostrils wide into the murky air;

Sagacious of his quarry from so far. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

With might and main they chas'd the murderous fox,

Nor wanted horns to inspire sagacious hounds. *Dryden.*

2. Quick of thought; acute in making discoveries.

Only sagacious heads light on these observations, and reduce

them into general propositions. *Locke.*

SAGACIOUSLY, *adv.* [from *sagacious*.]

1. With quick scent.

2. With acuteness of penetration.

SAGACIOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *sagacious*.] The quality of being

sagacious.

SAGACITY, *n. f.* [from *sagacit*, French; *sagacitas*, Latin.]

1. Quickness of scent.

2. Acuteness of discovery.

It requires too great a sagacity for vulgar minds to draw the

line nicely between virtue and vice. *South.*

Sagacity finds out the intermediate ideas, to discover what

connection there is in each link of the chain, whereby the

extremes are held together. *Locke.*

Many were eminent in former ages for their discovery of

it; but though the knowledge they have left be worth our

study, yet they left a great deal for the industry and sagacity

of after-ages. *Locke.*

SA'GAMORE, *n. f.*

1. [Among the American Indians.] A king or supreme

ruler. *Bailly.*

2. The juice of some unknown plant used in medicine.

SAGE, *n. f.* [from *sage*, French; *savia*, Latin.] A plant of which

the school of *Salernum* thought so highly, that they left this

verse:

Our moriatum homo cui falvia crescit in hortis.

It hath a lobed flower, consisting of one leaf, whose up-

per lip is sometimes arch'd, and sometimes hooked; but the

under lip or beard is divided into three parts, bunching out,

and not hollowed at the clare: out of the flower-cup rises the

pointed, attended, as it were, by four embryos, which af-

terward become so many seeds, which are roundish, shut up in

an husk, which before was the flower-cup: to which may be

added, that the stamina do somewhat resemble the os hyoides.

*Miller.*

By

## S A I

By the colour, figure, taste, and smell, we have as clear  
ideas of *sage* and hemlock, as we have of a circle. *Locke.*

Marbled with *sage* the hard'ning cheese the press'd. *Gay.*

SAGE, *adj.* [from *sage*, Fr. *saggio*, Ital.] Wife; grave; prudent.

Tired limbs to rest,

O matron *sage*, quoth she, I hither came. *Fairy Queen.*

Vane, young in years, but in *sage* councils old,

Than whom a better senator ne'er held

The helm of Rome. *Milton.*

Can you expect that she should be so *sage*

To rule her blood, and you not rule your rage. *Waller.*

SAGE, *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A philosopher; a man of

gravity and wisdom.

Though you profess

Yourself such *sages*; yet know I no less,

Nor am to you inferior. *Sandys.*

At his birth a star proclaims him come,

And guides the eastern *sages*, who enquire

His place, to offer incense, myrrh, and gold. *Milton.*

For to the holy *sages* once did sing,

That he our deadly forfeit should release,

And with his father work us a perpetual peace. *Milton.*

Groves, where immortal *sages* taught,

Where heav'nly visions Plato fir'd. *Pope.*

SA'GELY, *adv.* [from *sage*.] Wisely; prudently.

SA'GENESS, *n. f.* [from *sage*.] Gravity; prudence.

SAGITTAL, *adj.* [from *sagitta*, Lat. an arrow.]

1. Belonging to an arrow.

2. [In anatomy.] A future so called from its resemblance to an

arrow.

His wound was between the sagittal and coronal sutures to

the bone. *Wijeman's Surgery.*

SAGITTARY, *n. f.* [from *sagittarius*, Latin; *sagittaire*, French.]

A centaur; an animal half man half horse, armed with a

bow and quiver.

The dreadful sagittary

Appals our numbers. *Shakespeare. Troil. and Cressida.*

SA'GO, *n. f.* A kind of eatable grain. *Bailly.*

SA'ICK, *n. f.* [from *sai*, Italian; *saique*, Fr.] A Turkish vessel

proper for the carriage of merchandise. *Bailly.*

SAID, *participle and past. pass. of say.*

1. Aforesaid.

King John succeeded his said brother in the kingdom of

England and dutchy of Normandy. *Hale.*

2. Declared; shewed.

SAIL, *n. f.* [regl. Saxon; *seyhel*, Scl. Dutch.]

1. The expanded sheet which catches the wind, and carries on

the vessel on the water.

He came too late; the ship was under sail. *Shakespeare.*

They loosed the rudder-bands, and hoisted up the main sail

to the wind. *Acts xxvii. 40.*

The galley born from view by rising gales,

She follow'd with her light and flying sails. *Dryden.*

2. [In poetry.] Wings.

He cutting way

With his broad sails, about him foared round;

At last, low flopping with unwieldy sway,

Snatch'd up both horse and man. *Fairy Queen.*

3. A ship; a vessel.

A sail arriv'd

From Pompey's son, who through the realms of Spain

Calls out for vengeance on his father's death. *Addis. Cato.*

4. Sail is a collective word, noting the number of ships.

So by a roaring tempest on the flood,

A whole armada of collected sail

Is scatter'd. *Shakespeare.*

It is written of Edgar, that he increased the fleet he found

two thousand six hundred sail. *Raleigh's Essay.*

A feigned tear destroys us, against whom

Tydidus nor Achilles could prevail,

Nor ten years conflict, nor a thousand sail. *Denham.*

He had promised to his army, who were discouraged at the

fight of Seleucus's fleet, consisting of an hundred sail, that at

the end of the Summer they should see a fleet of his of five

hundred sail. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

5. To strike sail. To lower the sail.

Fearing lest they should fall into the quicksands, they strike

sail, and so were driven. *Acts xxvii. 17.*

6. A proverbial phrase for abating of pomp or superiority.

Margaret

Must strike her sail, and learn a while to serve

Where



## SAL

2. Resembling a faint.

The king, in whose time it passed, whom catholics count a faintlike and immaculate prince, was taken away in the flower of his age. *Bacon.*

**SAINTLY**, *adj.* [from *saint*.] Like a faint; becoming a faint.

I mention still

Him whom thy wrongs, with faintly patience borne,  
Made famous in a land and times obscure. *Mit. Par. Left.*

**SAINTSHIP**, *n. f.* [from *saint*.] The character or qualities of a faint.

He that thinks his faintship licenses him to censure, is to be looked on not only as a rebel, but an usurper. *Decay of Piety.*  
This favours something ranker than the tenets of the fifth monarchy, and of sovereignty founded upon faintship. *South.*

The devil was piqu'd such faintship to behold,  
And long'd to tempt him. *Pope.*

**SAKE**, *n. f.* [rac, Saxon; *sacke*, Dutch.]

1. Final cause; end; purpose.

Thou neither do't persuade me to seek wealth  
For empire's sake, nor empire to affect  
For glory's sake. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The prophane person serves the devil for nought, and sins only for sin's sake. *Tillotson.*

Wyndham like a tyrant throws the dart,  
And takes a cruel pleasure in the smart;  
Proud of the rage that her beauties make,  
Delights in wounds, and kills for killing's sake. *Granville.*

2. Account; regard to any person or thing.

Would I were young for your sake, mistress Anne! *Shakespeare.*

The general so likes your music, that he desires you, for love's sake, to make no more noise with it. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

**SAKER**, *n. f.* [Saker originally signifies an hawk, the pieces of artillery being often denominated from birds of prey.]

The cannon, blunderbuss, and saker,  
He was th' inventor of, and maker. *Hudibras.*

According to observations made with one of her majesty's sakers, and a very accurate pendulum-chronometer, a bullet, at its first discharge, flies five hundred and ten yards in five half seconds, which is a mile in a little above seventeen half seconds. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

**SAKERET**, *n. f.* [from *saker*.] The male of a saker-hawk.

This kind of hawk is esteemed next after the falcon and gyrfalcon, but differently to be managed. *Bailey.*

**SAL**, *n. f.* [Latin.] Salt. A word often used in pharmacy.

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## SAL

The artist was so encompassed with fire and smoke, that one would have thought nothing but a salamander could have been safe in such a situation. *Addison's Guardian.*

**SALAMANDER'S HAIR**, *n. f.* A kind of asbestos, or mineral wool, being a kind of mineral, which whiteneth in the burning, and consumeth not. *Bacon.*

**SALAMANDER'S WOOL**, *n. f.* A kind of asbestos, or mineral wool, being a kind of mineral, which whiteneth in the burning, and consumeth not. *Bacon.*

Of English tale, the coarser sort is called plaister or paper; the finer, spade, earth flax, or salamander's hair. *Woodward.*

**SALAMANDRINE**, *adj.* [from *salamander*.] Resembling a salamander.

Laying it into a pan of burning coals, we observed a certain salamandrine quality, that made it capable of living in the midst of fire, without being consumed or singed. *Speator.*

**SALARY**, *n. f.* [*salair*, Fr. *salarium*, Latin.]

1. Salary, or salary, is derived from *sal*. *Arbutnot.*

2. Stated hire; annual or periodical payment.

This is hire and salary, not revenge. *Shak. Hamlet.*

Several persons, out of a salary of five hundred pounds, have always lived at the rate of two thousand. *Swift.*

**SALE**, *n. f.* [*saal*, Dutch.]

1. The act of selling.

2. Vent; power of selling; market.

Nothing doth more enrich any country than many towns; for the countrymen will be more industrious in tillage, and rearing of all husbandry commodities, knowing that they shall have ready sale for them at those towns. *Speator.*

3. A public and proclaimed exposition of goods to the market; auction.

Those that won the plate, and those thus sold, ought to be marked so as they may never return to the race, or to the sale. *Temple.*

4. State of being venal; price.

The other is not a thing for sale, and only the gift of the gods. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*

Others more moderate seeming, but their aim Private reward; for which both God and state They'd set to sale. *Milton's Agonist.*

The more money a man spends, the more must he endeavour to increase his stock; which at last sets the liberty of a commonwealth to sale. *Addison.*

5. It seems in *Spenser* to signify a wicker basket; perhaps from *salva*, in which fish are caught.

To make baskets of bulrushes was my wont; Who to entrap the fish in winding sale Was better fenn? *Spenser.*

**SALEABLE**, *adj.* [from *sale*.] Vendible; fit for sale; marketable.

I can impute this general enlargement of saleable things to no cause sooner than the Cornishman's want of vent and money. *Carew.*

This vent is made quicker or slower, as greater or less quantities of any saleable commodity are removed out of the course of trade. *Locke.*

**SALEABLENESS**, *n. f.* [from *saleable*.] The state of being saleable.

**SALEABLY**, *adv.* [from *saleable*.] In a saleable manner.

**SALEBROUS**, *adj.* [*salebrosus*, Latin.] Rough; uneven; rugged.

**SALESMAN**, *n. f.* [*sale* and *man*.] One who sells cloaths ready made.

Poets make characters, as *salinen* cloaths; We take no measure of your fops and beaux. *Swift.*

**SALEWORK**, *n. f.* [*sale* and *work*.] Work for sale; work carefully done.

I see no more in you than in the ordinary Of nature's *salework*. *Shakespeare, As you like it.*

**SALLANT**, *adj.* [French.] Denotes a lion in a leaping posture, and standing so that his right foot is in the dexter point, and his hinder left foot in the sinister base point of the escutcheon, by which it is distinguished from rampant. *Horris.*

**SALLANT**, in heraldry, is when the lion is sporting himself. *Peacham.*

**SALIENT**, *adj.* [*salient*, Latin.]

1. Leaping; bounding; moving by leaps.

The legs of both sides moving together, as frogs, and *salient* animals, is properly called leaping. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

2. Beating; panting.

A *salient* point to first is call'd the heart, By turns dilated, and by turns compress'd, Expels and entertains the purple guest. *Blackmore.*

3. Springing or shooting with a quick motion.

Who best can fend on high The *salient* spout, far streaming to the sky. *Pope.*

**SALINE**, *adj.* [*salinus*, Latin.] Consisting of salt; containing salt.

We do not easily ascribe their induration to cold; but rather unto *saline* spirits and concretionary juices. *Brown.*

This *saline* sap of the vessels, by being refused reception of the parts, declares itself in a more hostile manner, by drying the radical moisture. *Harvey on Conjunction.*

**SALINITY**, *n. f.* [*salinitas*, Latin.] Consisting of salt; containing salt.

**SALINOUS**, *adj.* [*salinus*, Latin.] Consisting of salt; containing salt.

**SALINITY**, *n. f.* [*salinitas*, Latin.] Consisting of salt; containing salt.

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## SAL

If a very small quantity of any salt or vitriol be dissolved in a great quantity of water, the particles of the salt or vitriol will not sink to the bottom, though they be heavier in specie than the water; but will evenly diffuse themselves into all the water, so as to make it as *saline* at the top as at the bottom. *Newton's Opt.*

As the substance of coagulations is not merely *saline*, nothing dissolves them but what penetrates and relaxes at the same time. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

**SALIGOTS**, *n. f.* A kind of thistle. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

**SALIVA**, *n. f.* [Latin.] Every thing that is spit up; but it more strictly signifies that juice which is separated by the glands called salival. *Quincy.*

Not meeting with disturbance from the *saliva*, I the sooner extirpated them. *Wise's Surgery.*

**SALIVAL**, *adj.* [from *saliva*, Latin.] Relating to spittle.



## SAL

- A particle of *salt* may be compared to a chaos, being dense, hard, dry, and earthy in the centre, and rare, soft, and moist in the circumference. *Newton's Opt.*
- Salts* are bodies friable and brittle, in some degree pellucid, sharp or pungent to the taste, and dissoluble in water; but after that is evaporated, incorporating, crystalizing, and forming themselves into angular figures. *Woodward.*
2. Taste; smack
- Though we are justices and doctors, and churchmen, Mr. Page, we have some *salt* of our youth in us; we are the sons of women. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
3. Wit; merriment.
- SALT. *adj.*
1. Having the taste of salt: as *salt fish*.
- We were better parch in Africk sun,  
Than in the pride and *salt* form of his eyes. *Shakesp.*
- Thou old and true Menenius,  
Thy tears are *salt*er than a younger man's,  
And venomous to thine eyes. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
- It hath been observed by the ancients, that *salt* water will dissolve salt put into it in less time than fresh water. *Bacon.*
2. Impregnated with salt.
- Hang him, mechanical *salt* butter rogue: I will awe him with my cudgel. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
- A leap into *salt* waters very often gives a new motion to the spirits, and a new turn to the blood. *Addison.*
3. With salt.
- He shall inhabit the parched places in the wilderness in a *salt* land, and not inhabited. *Jer. xvii. 6.*
- In Cheshire they improve their lands by letting out the water of the *salt* springs on them, always after rain. *Mortimer.*
4. [*Salax*, Lat.] Lecherous; salacious.
- Be a whore still:  
Make use of thy *salt* hours, season the slaves  
For tubs and baths; bring down the rose-cheek'd youth  
To the tub-salt, and the diet. *Shakesp. Timon.*
- All the charms of love,  
*Salt* Cleopatra, soften thy wan lip! *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleop.*
- This new married man, approaching here,  
Whose *salt* imagination yet hath wrong'd  
Your well defended honour, you must pardon. *Shakesp.*
- To SALT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To season with salt.
- Cicero prettily calls them *salinas salt-pans*, that you may extract salt out of, and sprinkle where you please. *Bacon.*
- The stratum lay at about twenty-five fathom, by the duke of Somerset's *salt-pans* near Whitehaven. *Woodward on Fossils.*
- SALTANT. *adj.* [*salans*, Latin.] Jumping; dancing.
- SALTATION. *n. f.* [*salatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of dancing or jumping.
- The locusts being ordained for *saltation*, their hinder legs do far exceed the others. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
2. Beat; palpitation.
- If the great artery be hurt, you will discover it by its *saltation* and florid colour. *Wise's Surgery.*
- SALT-CAT. *n. f.*
- Many give a lump of salt, which they usually call a *saltcat*, made at the salt-works, which makes the pigeons much affect the place. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- SALT-CELLAR. *n. f.* [*salt* and *cellar*.] Vessel of salt set on the table.
- When any salt is spilt on the table-cloth, shake it out into the *saltcellar*. *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*
- SALTER. *n. f.* [from *salt*.]
1. One who salts.
2. One who sells salt.
- After these local names, the most have been derived from occupations; as smiths, *salter*, armorers. *Camden's Remains.*
- SALT-TERN. *n. f.* A salt-work.
- A lump of salt, which they usually call a *saltcat*, made for that purpose at the *salterns*, makes the pigeons much affect the place. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- SALTINBANK. *n. f.* [*salare in banco*, to climb on a bench, as a mountebank mounts a bank.] A quack or mountebank.
- Saltinbanks*, quack-salvers, and charlatans deceive them: were *Alex* alive, the Piazza and Pont-neuf could not speak their fallacies. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- He play'd the *saltinbanks* part,  
Transform'd t' a Frenchman by my art. *Hudibras.*
- SALTIER. *n. f.* [*sautiere*, French.]
- A *saltier* is made in the form of a St. Andrew's cross, and by some is taken to be an engine to take wild beasts withal: in French it is called *un sautoir*: it is an honourable bearing. *Peacocks on Blazoning.*
- SALTISH. *adj.* [from *salt*.] Somewhat salt.
- Soils of a *saltish* nature improve sandy grounds. *Mortimer.*
- SALTLESS. *adj.* [from *salt*.] Inlpid; not tasting of salt.
- SALTLEY. *adv.* [from *salt*.] With taste of salt; in a salt manner.

## SAL

- SALTNESS. *n. f.* [from *salt*.] Taste of salt.
- Salt water passing through earth, through ten vessels, *one* within another, hath not lost its *saltness*, so as to become potable; but drained through twenty, become fresh. *Bacon.*
- Some think their wits have been asleep, except they dart out somewhat that is piquant and to the quick: men ought to find the difference between *saltness* and bitterness. *Bacon.*
- SALT-PETRE. *n. f.* [*sal petre*, Latin; *sal petre*, Fr.] Nitre.
- Nitre, or *saltpetre*, having a crude and windy spirit, by the heat of the fire suddenly dilateth. *Bacon.*
- Nitre or *saltpetre*, in heaps of earth, has been extracted, if they be exposed to the air, so as to be kept from rain. *Lake.*
- SALVABILITY. *n. f.* [from *salvare*.] Possibility of being received to everlasting life.
- Why do we Christians so fiercely argue against the *salvability* of each other, as if it were our wish that all should be damned, but those of our particular sect. *Decay of Piety.*
- SALVABLE. *adj.* [from *salvus*, Latin.] Possible to be saved.
- Our wild fancies about God's decrees, have in event repudiated more than those decrees, and have bid fair to the damning of many whom those left *salvable*. *Decay of Piety.*
- SALVAGE. *adj.* [*salvage*, French; *selvaggio*, Italian, from *salva*, Latin.] Wild; rude; cruel. It is now spoken and written *savage*.
- May the Elixian plains  
Prove as a desert, and none there make stay  
But *savage* beasts, or men as wild as they. *Waller.*
- A *savage* race inur'd to blood. *Dryden.*
- SALVATION. *n. f.* [from *salvo*, Latin.] Preservation from eternal death; reception to the happiness of heaven.
- As life and death, mercy and wrath, are matters of meer understanding or knowledge, all mens *salvation*, and all mens endless perdition, are things so opposite, that whosoever doth affirm the one must necessarily deny the other. *Hosier.*
- Him the most High,  
Wrap'd in a balmy cloud with winged floods,  
Did, as thou saw'st, receive; to walk with God  
High in *salvation*, and the climes of bliss,  
Exempt from death. *Milton's Parad. Lost, b. xi.*
- SALVATORY. *n. f.* [*salvatore*, French.] A place where any thing is preserved.
- I consider the admirable powers of sensation, phantasy, and memory, in what *salvatories* or repositories the species of things past are conserv'd. *Hale's Origin of Morals.*
- SALUBRIOUS. *adj.* [*salubris*, Latin.] Wholesome; healthful; promoting health.
- The warm limbeck draws  
*Salubrious* waters from the noont brood. *Phillips.*
- Must we then resign our worthy pastor to the *salubrious* air of Kiltarn, rather than he should longer breathe in the grosser vapours of Inverness? *Macbean's Remonstrance.*
- SALUBRITY. *n. f.* [from *salubrious*.] Wholesomeness; healthfulness.
- SALVE. *n. f.* [This word is originally and properly *salv*, which having *salves* in the plural, the singular in time was borrowed from it: *salp*, Saxon, undoubtedly from *salvus*, Latin.] A glutinous matter applied to wounds and hurts; an emplaster.
- Let us hence, my lov'd reign, to provide  
A *salve* for any force that may betide. *Shak. Henry VI.*
- Go study *salve* and treacle; ply  
Your tenant's leg, or his fore eye. *Cleaveland.*
- Sleep is pain's easiest *salve*, and doth fulfil  
All offices of death, except to kill. *Dante.*
- The royal sword thus drawn, has cur'd a wound,  
For which no other *salve* could have been found. *Waller.*
- Though most were sorely wounded, none were slain;  
The furgons soon despoil'd them of their arms,  
And some with *salves* they cure. *Dryden.*
2. Help; remedy.
- If they shall excommunicate me, hath the doctrine of meekness any *salve* for me then? *Hammond.*
- To SALVE. *v. a.* [*salvo*, Latin; or from the noun.]
1. To cure with medicaments applied.
- Many skilful leeches him abide,  
To *salve* his hurts. *Fairy Queen.*
- It should be to little purpose for them to *salve* the wound, by making protestations in disgrace of their own actions. *Hosier.*
- The which if I perform, and do survive,  
I do beseech your majesty may *salve*  
The long grown wounds of my intemperance. *Sh. H. IV.*
2. To help; to remedy.
- Some seek to *salve* their blotched name  
With others blot, 'till all do taste of shame. *Sidney.*
- Our mother-tongue, which truly of itself is both full enough for prose, and stately enough for verse, hath long time been counted most bare and barren of both; which default, when as some endeavoured to *salve* and cure, they patched up the holes with rags from other languages. *Speiser.*
3. To help or save by a *salvo*, an excuse, or reservation.
- Ignorant I am not how this is *salved*: they do it but after the truth is made manifest. *Hosier.*

My

## SAL

- My more particular,  
And that which moist with you should *salve* my going,  
Is Fulvia's death. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
- The schoolmen were like the astronomers, who, to *salve* phenomena, framed to their conceit eccentricities and epicycles; so they, to *salve* the practice of the church, had devised a great number of strange positions. *Bacon.*
- There must be another state to make up the inequalities of this, and *salve* all irregular appearances. *Atterbury.*
- This conduct might give Horace to make up the matter to an illud, he laid his hero asleep, and this *salved* all difficulty. *Broom.*
4. [From *salvo*, Latin.] To salute. Obsolete.
- That stranger knight in presence came,  
And goodly *salved* them; who nought again  
Him answered as courteously became. *Fairy Queen.*
- SALVER. *n. f.* [A vessel, I suppose, used at first to carry away or save what was left.] A plate on which any thing is presented.
- He has printed them in such a portable volume, that many of them may be ranged together on a single plate; and is of opinion, that a *salver* of spectators would be as acceptable an entertainment for the ladies, as a *salver* of sweetmeats. *Addison.*
- Between each act the trembling *salvers* ring,  
From soup to sweet wine. *Pope.*
- SALVO. *n. f.* [from *salvo jure*, Latin, a form used in granting any thing: as *salvo jure puto*.] An exception; a reservation; an excuse.
- They admit many *salvos*, cautions, and reservations, so as they cross not the chief design. *King Charles.*
- It will be hard if he cannot bring himself off at last with some *salvo* or distinction, and be his own confessor. *L'Estr.*
- If others of a more serious turn join with us deliberately in their religious professions of loyalty, with any private *salvos* or evasions, they would do well to consider those maxims in which all civilists are agreed. *Addison.*
- SALUTARINESS. *n. f.* [from *salutary*.] Wholesomeness; quality of contributing to health or safety.
- SALUTARY. *adj.* [*salutaire*, Fr. *salutaris*, Latin.] Wholesome; healthful; safe; advantageous; contributing to health or safety.
- The gardens, yards, and avenues are dry and clean; and so more *salutary* as more elegant. *Roy.*
- It was want of faith in our Saviour's countrymen, which hindered him from shedding among them the *salutary* emanations of his divine virtue; and he did not many mighty works there, because of their unbelief. *Bentley.*
- SALUTATION. *n. f.* [*salutatio*, Fr. *salutatio*, Latin.] The act or title of saluting; greeting.
- The early village cock  
Hath twice done *salutation* to the morn. *Shakesp. R. III.*
- Thy kingdom's peers  
Speak my *salutation* in their minds;  
Whose voices I desire aloud with mine,  
Hail, king of Scotland! *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
- On her the angel hail  
Bestow'd, the holy *salutation* used  
To bless Mary. *Milton.*
- In all public meetings, or private addresses, use those forms of *salutation*, reverence and decency, usual amongst the most sober persons. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
- Court and state he wisely shuns;  
Nor bris'd, to serve *salutations* runs. *Dryden's Astruc.*
- To SALUTE. *v. a.* [*salute*, Latin; *saluer*, French.]
1. To greet; to hail.
- The golden sun *salutes* the morn,  
And, having gilt the ocean with his beams,  
Gallops the zodiac in his glitt'ring coach. *Shakesp. Tit. And.*
- One hour hence  
Shall *salute* your grace of York as mother. *Shak. R. III.*
2. To please; to gratify.
- Would I had no being,  
If this *salute* my blood a jot: it faints me,  
To think what follows. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*
3. To kiss.
- SALUTE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Salutation; greeting.
- The custom of praying for those that sneeze is more ancient than these opinions hereof: so that not any one disease has been the occasion of this *salute* and deprecation. *Brown.*
- O, what avails me now that honour high  
To have conceiv'd of God, or that *salute*,  
Hail highly favour'd, among women blest! *Parad. Reg.*
- Continual *salutes* and addresses entertaining him all the way, kept him from faving to greet a life, but with one glance of his eye upon the paper, 'till he came to the fatal place where he was flabbed. *South's Sermons.*
- I shall not trouble my reader with the first *salutes* of our three friends. *Addison.*
2. A kiss.
- There cold *salutes*, but here a lover's kiss. *Roscommon.*
- SALUTER. *n. f.* [from *salute*.] He who salutes.

## SAN

- SALUTIFEROUS. *adj.* [*salutifer*, Latin.] Healthy; bringing health.
- The king commanded him to go to the south of France, believing that nothing would contribute more to the restoring of his former vigour than the gentle *salutiferous* air of Montpellier. *Dennis's Letters.*
- SAME. *adj.* [*sams*, Gothick; *famms*, Swedish.]
1. Not different; not another; identical; being of the like kind, sort, or degree.
- Miso, as spitefully as her rotten voice could utter it, set forth the *same* fins of Amphialus. *Sidney.*
- The tenor of man's woe  
Holds on the *same*. *Milton.*
- The ethereal vigour is in all the *same*,  
And ev'ry soul is fill'd with equal flame. *Dryden's En.*
- If itself had been coloured, it would have transmitted all visible objects tinged with the *same* colour; as we see whatever is beheld through a coloured glass, appears of the *same* colour with the glass. *Ray on the Creation.*
- The merchant does not keep money by him; but if you consider what money must be lodged in the bankers hands, the case will be much the *same*. *Locke.*
- The *same* plant produceth as great a variety of juices as there is in the *same* animal. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
2. That which was mentioned before.
- Do but think how well the *same* he spends,  
Who spends his blood his country to relieve. *Daniel.*
- SAMENESS. *n. f.* [from *same*.] Identity; the state of being not another; not different.
- Difference of persuasion in matters of religion may easily fall out, where there is the *sameness* of duty, allegiance, and subjection. *King Charles.*
- If all courts have a *sameness* in them, things may be as they were in my time, when all employments went to parliament-men friends. *Swift.*
- SAMLET. *n. f.* [*salmonet*, or *salmanlet*.] A little salmon.
- Sir Francis Bacon observes the age of a salmon exceeds not ten years, so his growth is very sudden: after he is got into the sea he becomes from a *samlet*, not so big as a gudgeon, to be a salmon, in as short a time as a golling becomes a goose. *Waller's Angler.*
- SAMPHIRE. *n. f.* [*saint Pierre*, French; *ribunum*, Latin.]
- A plant preferred in pickle.
- The leaves are thick, succulent, narrow, branchy, and trifid: the flowers grow in an umbel, each consisting of five leaves, which expand in form of a rose: the empanement of the flower becomes a fruit, consisting of two plain and gently streaked leaves. This plant grows in great plenty upon the rocks near the sea-shore, where it is washed by the salt water. It is greatly esteemed for pickling, and is sometimes used in medicine. *Miller.*
- Half way down  
Hangs one that gathers *samphire*: dreadful trade!  
Methinks he seems no bigger than his head. *Shakesp.*
- SAMPLE. *n. f.* [from *exempli*.] A specimen; a part of the whole shown that judgment may be made of the whole.
- He intreated them to tarry but two days, and he himself would bring them a *sample* of the oar. *Raleigh.*
- I have not engaged myself to any: I am not loaded with a full cargo: 'tis sufficient if I bring a *sample* of some goods in this voyage. *Dryden.*
- I design this but for a *sample* of what I hope more fully to discuss. *Woodward's Natural History.*
- Determinations of justice were very summary and decisive, and generally put an end to the vexations of a law-suit by the ruin both of plaintiff and defendant: travellers have recorded some *samples* of this kind. *Addison.*
- From moist bodies  
Some little bits ask leave to flow;  
And, as through these canals they roll,  
Bring up a *sample* of the whole. *Prior.*
- To SAMPLE. *v. a.* To show something similar. *Amfworth.*
- SAMPLER. *n. f.* [*exemplar*, Latin; whence it is sometimes written *sampler*.] A pattern of work; a piece worked by young girls for improvement.
- O love, why do'st thou in thy beautiful *sampler* set such a work for my desire to set out, which is impossible. *Sidney.*
- Fair Philomela, she but lost her tongue,  
And in a tedious *sampler* sew'd her mind. *Shak. Tit. And.*
- We created with our needles both one flower,  
Both on one *sampler*, fitting on one cushion;  
Both warbling of one song, both in one key,  
As if our hands, our sides, voices and minds  
Had been incorporate. *Shakespeare.*
- Coarse complexions,  
And cheeks of sorry grain, will serve to ply  
The *sampler*, and to teize the housewife's wool. *Milton.*
- I saw her sober over a *sampler*, or gay over a jointed baby. *Pope.*
- SANABLE. *adj.* [*sanabilis*, Latin.] Curable; susceptible of remedy; remediable.
- SANATION. *n. f.* [*sanatio*, Latin.] The act of curing.



## S A N

Consider well the member, and, if you have no probable hope of *sanation*, cut it off quickly. *Wifeman's Surgery.*  
**SA'NATIVE.** *adj.* [from *san.*] Powerful to cure; healing.  
 The vapour of coltsfoot hath a *sanative* virtue towards the lungs. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
**SA'NATIVENESS.** *n. f.* [from *sanative.*] Power to cure.  
**SANCTIFICA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *sanctifico*, Fr. from *sanctifico*, low Latin.]

1. The state of being freed, or act of freeing from the dominion of sin for the time to come.  
 The grace of his *sanctification* and life, which was first received in him, might pass from him to his whole race, as malediction came from Adam unto all mankind. *Hooker.*
2. The act of making holy; consecration.  
 The bishop kneels before the cross, and devoutly adores and kisses it: after this follows a long prayer for the *sanctification* of that new sign of the cross. *Stillington.*

**SA'NCTIFIER.** *n. f.* [from *sanctify*] He that sanctifies or makes holy.

To be the *sanctifier* of a people, and to be their God, is all one. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

To **SANCTIFY.** *v. a.* [from *sanctifico*, Fr. *sanctifico*, Latin.]  
 1. To free from the power of sin for the time to come.  
 For if the blood of bulls, sprinkling the unclean, *sanctifies* to the purifying of the flesh, how much more shall the blood of Christ? *Heb. ix. 13.*

2. To make holy; to make a means of holiness.  
 The gospel, by not making many things unclean, as the law did, hath *sanctified* those things generally to all, which particularly each man to himself must *sanctify* by a reverend and holy use. *Hooker.*

Those judgments God hath been pleased to send upon me, are so much the more welcome, as a means which his mercy hath *sanctified* to me as to make me repent of that unjust act. *King Charles.*

Those external things are neither parts of our devotion, or by any strength in themselves direct causes of it; but the grace of God is pleased to move us by ways suitable to our nature, and to *sanctify* these sensible helps to higher purposes. *South.*  
 What actions can express the intire purity of thought, which refines and *sanctifies* a virtuous man? *Addison.*

3. To make free from guilt.  
 The holy man, amaz'd at what he saw,  
 Made haste to *sanctify* the bliss by law. *Dryden.*
4. To secure from violation.  
 Truth guards the poet, *sanctifies* the line. *Pope.*

**SANCTIMONIOUS.** *adj.* [from *sanctimonia*, Latin.] Sainly; having the appearance of sanctity.

A *sanctimonious* pretence, under a pomp of form, without the grace of an inward integrity, will not serve the turn. *L'Estr.*  
**SANCTIMONY.** *n. f.* [from *sanctimonia*, Latin.] Holiness; scrupulous austerity; appearance of holiness.  
 If *sanctimony*, and a frail vow between an errant Barbarian and a superstitious Venetian, be not too hard for my wit, and all the tribe of hell, thou shalt enjoy her. *Shak. Othello.*

Her pretence is a pilgrimage to St. Jacques le Grand, which holy undertaking, with most austere *sanctimony*, the accomplished. *Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.*

There was great reason why all discreet princes should beware of yielding hasty belief to the robes of *sanctimony*. *Ral.*  
**SANCTION.** *n. f.* [from *sanctio*, Fr. *sanctio*, Latin.]  
 1. The act of confirmation which gives to any thing its obligatory power; ratification.

I have kill'd a slave,  
 And of his blood caus'd to be mixt with wine:  
 Fill every man his bowl. There cannot be  
 A fitter drink to make this *sanction* in. *Ben. John. Catil.*  
 Against the publick *sanctions* of the peace,  
 With fates averle, the rout in arms resort,  
 To force their monarch. *Dryden's Æn.*

There needs no positive law or *sanction* of God to stamp an obliquity upon such a disobedience. *South.*  
 By the laws of men, enacted by civil power, gratitude is not enforced; that is, not enjoined by the *sanction* of penalties, to be inflicted upon the person that shall not be found grateful. *South's Sermons.*

The satisfactions of the Christian life, in its present practice and future hopes, are not the mere raptures of enthusiasm, as the strictest professors of reason have added the *sanction* of their testimony. *Watts.*

This word is often made the *sanction* of an oath: it is reckoned a great commendation to be a man of honour. *Swift.*  
 Wanting *sanction* and authority, it is only yet a private work. *Baker on Learning.*

2. A law; a decree ratified. Improper.

'Tis the first *sanction* nature gave to man,  
 Each other to assist in what they can. *Denham.*

**SANCTITUDE.** *n. f.* [from *sanctus*, Latin.] Holiness; goodness; saintliness.  
 In their looks divine  
 The image of their glorious Maker shone,  
 Truth, wisdom, *sanctitude*, serene and pure. *Milton.*

## S A N

**SA'CTITY.** *n. f.* [from *sanctitas*, Latin.]  
 1. Holiness; the state of being holy.

Such *sanctity* hath heaven given his hand,  
 They presently amend. *Shakespeare.*  
 God attributes to place  
 No *sanctity*, if none be thither brought  
 By men who there frequent. *Milton.*

2. Goodness; the quality of being good; purity; godliness.  
 This youth  
 I reliev'd with such *sanctity* of love,  
 And to his image, which methought did promise  
 Most venerable worth, did I devotion. *Shakespeare.*

It was an observation of the ancient Romans, that their empire had not more increased by the strength of their arms than the *sanctity* of their manners. *Addison.*  
 3. Saint; holy being.  
 About him all the *sanctities* of heav'n  
 Stood thick as stars, and from his sight receiv'd  
 Beatitude past utterance. *Milton.*

To **SANCTUARISE.** *v. n.* [from *sanctuary*.] To shelter by means of sacred privileges.

No place indeed should murder *sanctuarise*. *Shakespeare.*  
**SANCTUARY.** *n. f.* [from *sanctuarium*, Fr. *sanctuarium*, Latin.]

1. A holy place; holy ground. Properly the *penitential*, or most retired and awful part of a temple.  
 Having waste ground enough,  
 Shall we declare to raise the *sanctuary*,  
 And pitch our evils there. *Shakespeare.*

They often plac'd  
 Within his *sanctuary* itself their shrines. *Milton.*  
 Let it not be imagined, that they contribute nothing to the happiness of the country who only serve God in the duties of a holy life, who attend his *sanctuary*, and daily address his goodness. *Reger's Sermons.*

2. A place of protection; a sacred asylum: whence a *sanctuary* man, one who takes shelter in a holy place.  
 Come, my boy, we will to *sanctuary*. *Shakespeare. R. III.*  
 I'll hence forthwith unto the *sanctuary*,  
 To save at least the heir of Edward's right. *Shak. H. VI.*  
 Oft have I heard of *sanctuary* men;  
 But *sanctuary* children, ne'er till now. *Shakespeare. R. III.*  
 He fled to Beverly, where he and divers of his company registered themselves *sanctuary* men. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
 Howsoever the *sanctuary* was protected from his creditors, yet his goods out of *sanctuary* should not. *Bacon's H. VII.*  
 This our high place, our *sanctuary*, our hill. *Milton.*

3. Shelter; protection.  
 What are the bulls to the frogs, or the lakes to the meadows? Very much, says the frog; for he that's worried will be sure to take *sanctuary* in the fens. *L'Estrange.*  
 The admirable works of painting were made fuel for the fire; but some reliques of it took *sanctuary* under ground, and escaped the common destiny. *Dryden's Duffessy.*

**SAND.** *n. f.* [from *sand*, Danish and Dutch.]  
 1. Particles of stone not conjoined, or stone broken to powder.

2. That finer matter called *sand*, is no other than very small pebbles.  
 Here it's *sand*  
 Three I'll rake up, the post unsanctified. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*  
 Hark, the fatal followers do pursue!  
 The *sands* are number'd that make up my life:  
 Here must I stay, and here my life must end. *Shak. H. VI.*  
*Sand* hath always its root in clay, and there be no veins of *sand* any great depth within the earth. *Bacon.*  
 Calling for more paper to refigure, king Philip shew'd him the difference betwixt the ink box and *sand* box. *Head.*  
 If quicksilver be put into a convenient glass vessel, and that vessel exactly stopp'd, and kept for ten weeks in a *sand* furnace, whose heat may be constant, the corpuscles that constitute the quicksilver will, after innumerable revolutions, be so connected to one another, that they will appear in the form of a red powder. *Boyle.*

Engag'd with money bags, as bold  
 As men with *sand* bags did of old. *Hudibras.*  
 The force of water casts gold out from the bowels of mountains, and exposes it among the *sands* of rivers. *Dryden.*  
 Shells are found in the great *sand* pit at Woolwich. *Woodward.*

Celia and I, the other day,  
 Walk'd o'er the *sand* hills to the sea. *Prior.*

2. Barren country covered with sands.  
 Most of his army being slain, he, with a few of his friends, fought to save themselves by flight over the desert *sands*. *Knight.*  
 Her fons spread  
 Beneath Gibraltar to the Lybian *sands*. *Milton.*

**SAN'DAL.** *n. f.* [from *sandalis*, Fr. *sandalium*, Latin.] A loose shoe.  
 Thus sung the uncouth swain to th' oxen and rills,  
 While the still morn went out with *sandals* grey. *Milton.*

From his robe  
 Flows light ineffable: his harp, his quiver,  
 And Lycian bow are gold: with golden *sandals*. *Prior.*  
 His feet are shod. *The*

## S A N

The *sandals* of celestial mold,  
 Fledg'd with ambrosial plumes, and rich with gold,  
 Surround her feet. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**SAN'DARAK.** *n. f.* [from *sandaracus*, Fr. *sandaraca*, Latin.]  
 1. A mineral of a bright right colour, not much unlike to red arsenick. *Bailey.*

2. A white gum oozing out of the juniper-tree.  
 My true begotten father, being more than *sandblind*, high gravelblind, knows me not. *Shakespeare. Merch. of Venice.*

**SAN'DBLIND.** *adj.* [from *sand* and *blind*.] Having a defect in the eyes, by which small particles appear to fly before them.

**SAN'DBOX Tree.** *n. f.* [from *sand*, Latin.] A plant.  
 It hath a funnel-shaped flower, consisting of one leaf, which is spread open at the brim, and slightly cut into twelve parts: at the bottom of the tube is placed the pointal, which afterward becomes a globular compressed fruit, which has twelve cells, in each of which is contained one roundish flat seed. The fruit of this plant, if suffered to remain on 'till they are fully ripe, burst in the heat of the day with a violent explosion, making a noise like the firing of a pistol, and hereby the seeds are thrown about to a considerable distance. These seeds, when green, vomit and purge, and are supposed to be somewhat akin to *nav. vomica*. *Miller.*

- SAN'DED.** *adj.* [from *sand*.]  
 1. Covered with sand; barren.  
 In well *sanded* lands little or no snow lies. *Mortimer.*

The river pours along  
 Refill'd, roaring dreadful down it comes;  
 Then o'er the *sanded* valley floating spreads. *Thomson.*

2. Marked with small spots; variegated with dusky specks.  
 My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,  
 So flew'd, so *sanded*, and their heads are hung  
 With ears that sweep away the morning dew;  
 Crook-knee'd and downlap'd, like Thessalian bulls;  
 Slow in pursuit; but match'd in mouth like bells,  
 Each under each. *Shakespeare.*

**SAN'DERLING.** *n. f.* A bird.  
 Among the first four we reckon coots, *sanderlings*, pewees, and mews. *Carew.*

**SAN'DERS.** *n. f.* [from *sandalem*, Latin.] A precious kind of Indian wood, of which there are three sorts, red, yellow, and green.

Aromatize it with *sanders*. *Wifeman's Surgery.*  
**SAN'DEVER.** *n. f.*

That which our English glassmen call *sandever*, and the French, of whom probably the name was borrowed, *sandever*, is that recement that is made when the materials of glass, namely, sand and a fixt lixiviate alkali, having been first baked together, and kept long in fusion, the mixture casts up the superfluous salt, which the workmen afterwards take off with lades, and lay by as little worth. *Boyle.*

**SAN'DISH.** *adj.* [from *sand*.] Approaching to the nature of sand; loose; not close; not compact.

Plant the tenuifolia and ranunculus in fresh *sandish* earth, taken from under the turf.  *Evelyn's Calendar.*

**SAN'DSTONE.** *n. f.* [from *sand* and *stone*.] Stone of a loose and friable kind, that easily crumbles into sand.  
 Grains of gold in *sandstone* grey, variegated with a faint green and blue, from the mine of Cotta Rica, which is not reckoned rich; but every hundred weight yields about an ounce of gold. *Woodward.*

**SAN'DY.** *adj.* [from *sand*.]  
 1. Abounding with sand; full of sand.

I should not see the *sandy* hourglass run,  
 But I should think of shallows and of flats. *Shakespeare.*  
 Safer shall he be on the *sandy* plains,  
 Than where castles mounted stand. *Shakespeare. H. VI.*  
 A region so desert, dry, and *sandy*, that travellers are fain to carry water on their camels. *Brown's Vulg. Errata.*

Rough unwieldy earth, nor to the plough  
 Nor to the cattle kind, with *sandy* stones  
 And gravel o'er-abounding. *Phillips.*

2. Consisting of sand; unsolid.  
 Favour, to bottomed upon the *sandy* foundation of personal respects only, cannot be long lived. *Bacon to Villiers.*

**SANE.** *adj.* [from *sanus*, Latin.] Sound; healthy. *Baynard* wrote a poem on preserving the body in a *sane* and sound state.

**SANG.** The preterite of *sang*.  
 Then *sang* Moses and Israel this song unto the Lord. *Ex. xv.*  
 Three next they *sang*, of all creation first. *Milton.*

**SANGUIFEROUS.** *adj.* [from *sanguis*, Latin.] Conveying blood.  
 The fifth conjugation of the nerves is branched to the muscles of the face, particularly the cheeks, whose *sanguiferous* vessels it twists about. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

**SANGUIFICA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *sanguificatio*, Fr. *sanguis* and *facio*, Latin.] The production of blood; the conversion of the chyle into blood.

Since the lungs are the chief instrument of *sanguification*, the animal that has that organ faulty can never have the vital juices, derived from the blood, in a good state. *Arbutnot.*  
 Asthmatick persons have voracious appetites, and consequently, for want of a right *sanguification*, are leucophlegmatick. *Arbutnot on Ailments.*

**SA'NGUIFER.** *n. f.* [from *sanguis* and *facio*, Latin.] Producer of blood.  
 Bitters, like choler, are the best *sanguifiers*, and also the best febrifuges. *Floyer on the Humours.*

To **SA'NGUIFY.** *v. n.* [from *sanguis* and *facio*, Latin.] To produce blood.  
 At the same time I think, I command: in inferior faculties, I walk, see, hear, digest, *sanguify*, and carnify, by the power of an individual soul. *Hale.*

**SA'NGUINARY.** *adj.* [from *sanguinarius*, Lat. *sanguinaire*, French; from *sanguis*, Latin.] Cruel; bloody; murderous.  
 We may not propagate religion by wars, or by *sanguinary* persecutions to force consciences. *Bacon.*  
 The scene is now more *sanguinary*, and fuller of actors: never was such a confused mysterious civil war as this. *Howell.*  
 Passion transforms us into a kind of savages, and makes us brutal and *sanguinary*. *Ereos's Notes on the Odyssey.*

**SA'NGUINARY.** *n. f.* [from *sanguis*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*  
**SA'NGUINE.** *adj.* [from *sanguis*, Fr. *sanguineus*, from *sanguis*, Lat.] 1. Red; having the colour of blood.  
 This fellow  
 Upbraided me about the rose I wear;  
 Saying, the *sanguine* colour of the leaves  
 Did represent my master's blushing cheeks. *Shak. H. VI.*  
 A stream of nect'rous humour issuing flow'd  
 From his *sanguine* lip. *Milton.*

Dire Telephone keeps the ward,  
 Girt in her *sanguine* gown. *Dryden.*  
 Her flag aloft, spread rustling to the wind,  
 And *sanguine* streamers seem the flood to fire:  
 The weaver, charm'd with what his loom design'd,  
 Goes on to sea, and knows not to retire. *Dryden.*

2. Abounding with blood more than any other humour; cheerful.  
 The choleric fell short of the longevity of the *sanguine*. *Bro.*  
 Though these faults differ in their complexions as *sanguine* from melancholy, yet they are frequently united. *Gov. of Tongue.*

3. Warm; ardent; confident.  
 A set of *sanguine* tempers ridicule, in the number of fopperies, all such apprehensions. *Swift.*

**SA'NGUINE.** *n. f.* [from *sanguis*.] Blood colour.  
 A grievous wound,  
 From which forth gush'd a stream of gore, blood thick,  
 That all her goodly garments stain'd around,  
 And in deep *sanguine* dy'd the grassy ground. *Fa. Queen.*

**SA'NGUINEOUS.** *adj.* [from *sanguis*, Latin; *sanguis*, French.]

**SA'NGUINITY.** *n. f.* [from *sanguis*.] Ardour; heat of expectation; confidence. *Sanguinity* is perhaps only used by *Swift*.  
 Rage, or plenty it may be, in some perhaps natural courage, or *sanguinity* of temper in others; but true valour it is not, if it knows not as well to suffer as to do. That mind is truly great, and only that, which stands above the power of all extrinick violence; which keeps itself a distinct principality, independent upon the outward man. *Deacy of Poetry.*  
 I very much distrust your *sanguinity*. *Swift.*

**SANGUINEOUS.** *adj.* [from *sanguis*, Latin; *sanguis*, French.]

1. Constituting blood.  
 This animal of Plato containeth not only *sanguineous* and reparable particles, but is made up of veins, nerves, and arteries. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. Abounding with blood.  
 A plethorick constitution, in which true blood abounds, is called *sanguineous*. *Arbutnot.*

**SAN'HEDRIM.** *n. f.* [from *synhedrium*, Latin.] The chief council among the Jews, consisting of seventy elders, over whom the high priest presided.

**SAN'ICLE.** *n. f.* [from *sanicle*, Fr. *sanicula*, Latin.] A plant.  
 It is an umbelliferous plant, and its flower consists of five leaves, placed orbicularly; but bent back to the centre of the flower, and resting on the empalement, which becomes a fruit composed of two seeds, which are gibbous and prickly on one side, but plain on the other. *Miller.*

**SAN'IES.** *n. f.* [Latin.] Thin matter; serous excretion.  
 It began with a round crack in the skin, without other matter than a little *sanies*. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

**SAN'IOUS.** *adj.* [from *sanies*.] Running a thin serous matter, not a well digested pus.  
 Observing the ulcer *sanious*, I proposed digestion as the only way to remove the pain. *Wifeman.*

**SAN'ITY.** *n. f.* [from *sanitas*, Latin.] Soundness of mind.  
 How pregnant, sometimes, his replies are?  
 A happiness that often madness hits on,  
 Which *sanity* and reason could not be  
 So prosperously delivered of. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

**SANK.** The preterite of *sink*.  
 As if the opening of her mouth to Zelmane had opened some great floodgate of sorrow, whereof her heart could not abide the violent issue, she *sank* to the ground. *Sidney.*  
 Our men follow'd them close, took two ships, and gave divers others of their ships their death's wounds, whereof soon after they *sank* and perished. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

**SANS.**



## SAP

**SANS**, *prep.* [French.] Without. Out of use.  
 Last scene of all,  
 That ends this strange eventful history,  
 Is second childishness and mere oblivion,  
 Sens teeth, sens eyes, sens taste, sens every thing. *Shaksp.*  
 For nature to preposterously to err,  
 Being not deficient, blind, or lame of sense,  
 Sens witchcraft could not. *Shaksp. Othello.*  
**SAP**, *n. f.* [Saxon; *sap*, Dutch.] The vital juice of plants; the juice that circulates in trees and herbs.  
 Now sucking of the *sap* of herbs most sweet,  
 Or of the dew, which yet on them does lie,  
 Now in the same bathing his tender feet. *Spenser.*  
 Though now this grained face of mine be hid  
 In *sap* consuming Winter's drizzled snow,  
 And all the conduits of my blood froze up,  
 Yet hath my night of life some memory. *Shaksp. R. II.*  
 Wound the bark of our fruit-trees,  
 Left, being over-proud with *sap* and blood,  
 With too much riches it confound itself. *Shaksp. R. II.*  
 His presence had infused  
 Into the plant scintillar *sap*. *Milton.*  
 The *sap* which at the root is bred  
 In trees, through all the boughs is spread. *Waller.*  
 Vegetables consist of the same parts with animal substances, spirit, water, salt, oil, earth; all which are contained in the *sap* they derive from the earth. *Arbutnot.*  
**TO SAP**, *v. n.* [Saxon; *sapian*, French; *sapere*, Italian.] To undermine; to subvert by digging; to mine.  
 Their dwellings were *sapped* by floods,  
**TO SAP**, *v. n.* To proceed by mine; to proceed invisibly.  
 For the better security of the troops, both assaults are carried on by *sapping*. *Tattler.*  
 In vain may heroes fight, and patriots rave,  
 If secret gold *saps* on from knave to knave. *Pope.*  
**SAPPHIRE**, *n. f.* [Saxon; *saphir*, Latin: so that it is improperly written *saphyre*.] A precious stone of a blue colour.  
 Sapphire is of a bright blue colour. *Woodward.*  
 In enroll'd tufts, flow'r is purified, blue and white,  
 Like *saphires*, pearl, in rich embroidery. *Shaksp. R. II.*  
 He tinctures rubies with their rosy hue,  
 And on the *sapphire* spreads a heavenly blue. *Blackmore.*  
 That the *sapphire* should grow foul, and lose its beauty, when worn by one that is lecherous, and many other fabulous stories of gems, are great arguments that their virtue is equivalent to their value. *Derham.*  
**SAPPHIRINE**, *adj.* [From *sapphirinus*, Latin.] Made of sapphire; resembling sapphire.  
 She was too *sapphirine* and clear for thee;  
 Clay, flint, and jet now thy fit dwellings be. *Donne.*  
 A few grains of shell silver, with a convenient proportion of powdered crystal glass, having been kept three hours in fusion, I found the colliquetated mals, upon breaking the crucible, of a lovely *sapphirine* blue. *Boyle.*  
**SAPID**, *adj.* [From *sapidus*, Latin.] Tasty; palatable; making a powerful stimulation upon the palate.  
 Thus camels, to make the water *sapid*, do raise the mud with their feet.  
 The most oily parts are not separated by a slight decoction, till they are disentangled from the salts; for if what remains of the subject, after the infusion and decoction be continued to be boiled down with the addition of fresh water, a fat, *sapid*, odorous, viscous, inflammable, frothy water will constantly be found floating a-top of the boiling liquor. *Arbutnot.*  
**SAPIDITY**, *n. f.* [From *sapidus*.] Tastefulness; power of stimulating the palate.  
 As for their taste, if their nutriment be air, neither can it be an instrument thereof; for the body of that element is inguiffible, and void of all *sapidity*. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*  
 If *sapidity* belong not to the mercurial principle of vegetables and animals, it will scarce be discriminated from their phlegm. *Boyle.*  
**SAPIENCE**, *n. f.* [From *sapientia*, Latin.] Wisdom; sagacity; knowledge.  
 By *sapience*, I mean what the ancients did by philosophy; the habit or disposition of mind which importeth the love of wisdom. *Grew.*  
 No only they that dwell in lowly dust,  
 The sons of darkness and of ignorance,  
 But they whom thou, great Jove, by doom unjust,  
 Didst fit to the top of honour cast advance;  
 They now, put up with thy disdainful insolence,  
 Despise the brood of blessed *sapience*. *Spenser.*  
 King James, of immortal memory, among all the lovers and admirers of divine and human *sapience*, accomplished at Theobalds his own days on earth. *Watson.*  
 Because enterprises guided by ill counsels have equal success to those by the best judgment conducted, therefore had violence the same external figure with *sapience*. *Raleigh.*  
*Sapience* and love  
 Immenfe, and all his father in him shone. *Milton.*

## SAR

O sov'reign, virtuous, precious of all trees  
 In Paradise! of operation blest  
 To *sapience*. *Milton.*  
 Many a wretch in Bedlam, a wretch who  
 Though perhaps among the rout  
 He wildly flings his filth about,  
 Still has gratitude and *sapience*. *Swift.*  
 To spare the folks that give him ha'pence.  
**SAPIENT**, *adj.* [From *sapiens*, Latin.] Wise; sage.  
 There the *sapient* king held dalliance. *Milton.*  
**SAPLESS**, *adj.* [From *sapless*, Dutch.]  
 1. Wanting *sap*; wanting vital juice.  
 Pitiless arms, like to a wither'd vine,  
 That droops his *sapless* branches to the ground. *Shaksp. H. VI.*  
 The tree of knowledge, blasted by disputes,  
 Produces *sapless* leaves instead of fruits. *Denham.*  
 This single stick was full of *sap*; but now in vain does art  
 Tie that withered bundle of twigs to its *sapless* trunk. *Swift.*  
 2. Dry; old; husky.  
 If by this bribe, well plac'd, he would enslave  
 Some *sapless* usurer that wants an heir. *Dryden's Juven.*  
**SAPLING**, *n. f.* [From *sap*.] A young tree; a young plant.  
 Look how I am bewitch'd; behold, mine arm  
 Is, like a blasted *sapling*, wither'd up. *Shaksp. R. III.*  
 Nuric the *saplings* tall, and curl the grove  
 With ringlets quaint. *Milton.*  
 A *sapling* pine be wrench'd from out the ground,  
 The readiest weapon that his fury found. *Dryden.*  
 What planter will attempt to yoke  
 A *sapling* with a falling oak? *Swift.*  
 Slouch turn'd his head, saw his wife's virtuous hand  
 Wielding her oaken *sapling* of command. *King's Lear.*  
**SAPONACEOUS**, *adj.* [From *sapo*, Latin, soap.] Soapy; resembling soap; having the qualities of soap.  
 By digesting a solution of salt of tartar with oil of almonds, I could reduce them to a soft *saponaceous* substance. *Boyle.*  
 Any mixture of an oily substance with salt, may be called a soap; bodies of this nature are called *saponaceous*. *Arbutnot.*  
**SAPOR**, *n. f.* [Latin.] Taste; power of affecting or stimulating the palate.  
 There is some *sapor* in all aliments, as being to be distinguished and judged by the gust, which cannot be admitted in air. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*  
 The shape of those little particles of matter which distinguish the various *sapors*, odours, and colours of bodies. *Watson.*  
**SAPORIFIC**, *adj.* [From *saporificus*, Fr. *sapor* and *ficus*, Latin.] Having the power to produce tastes.  
**SAPIDITY**, *n. f.* [From *sapidus*.] The state or the quality of abounding in *sap*; succulence; juiciness.  
**SAPPY**, *adj.* [From *sap*.]  
 1. Abounding in *sap*; juicy; succulent.  
 The *sappy* parts, and next resembling juice,  
 Were turn'd to moisture for the body's use,  
 Supplying humours, blood, and nourishment. *Dryden.*  
 The *sappy* boughs  
 Attire themselves with blooms, sweet rudiments  
 Of future harvest. *Philips.*  
 The green heat the ripe, and the ripe give fire to the green;  
 To which the bigness of their leaves, and hardness of their stalks, which continue moist and *sappy* long, doth much contribute. *Mortimer.*  
 2. Young; not firm; weak.  
 This young prince was brought up among nurses, till he arrived to the age of six years; when he had passed this week and *sappy* age, he was committed to Dr. Cox. *Hayward.*  
**SARABAND**, *n. f.* [From *sarabanda*, Spanish; *sarabande*, French.] A Spanish dance.  
 The several modifications of this tune-playing quality in a fiddle, to play preludes, *sarabands*, jigs and gavots, are as much real qualities in the instrument as the thought is in the mind of the composer. *Arbutnot and Pope's Mus. Scilicet.*  
**SARCASM**, *n. f.* [From *sarcasme*, Fr. *sarcasmus*, Latin.] A keen reproach; a taunt; a gibe.  
*Sarcasms* of wit are transmitted in story. *Gov. of the Tongue.*  
 Rejoice, O young man, says Solomon, in a severe *sarcasm* in the days of thy youth, and walk in the ways of thy heart; but know that for these things God will bring thee into judgment. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
 When an angry master says to his servant it is bravely done, it is one way of giving a severe reproach; for the words are spoken by way of *sarcasm*, or irony. *Watson.*  
**SARCASTICALLY**, *adv.* [From *sarcastick*.] Tauntingly; severely.  
 He asked a lady playing with a lap-dog, whether the women of that country used to have any children or no; thereby *sarcastically* reproaching them for misplacing that affection upon brutes, which could only become a mother to her child. *South.*  
**SARCASTICAL**, *adj.* [From *sarcasm*.] Keen; taunting; severely.  
 I answered not the rehearsal, because I knew the author *sar* to himself when he drew the picture, and was the very Bays drawn from the friendship of the world, and yet what a gentle one did it receive from Christ? *South.*  
**SARCENET**, *n. f.* [Supposed by Skinner to be *sarcum saracenicum*, Latin.] Fine thin woven silk.  
 Why art thou then exasperate, thou idle immaterial skein of sleigh'd silk, thou green *sarcenet* flap for a fore eye, thou tassel of a prodigal's purse?  
 If they be covered, though but with linnen or *sarcenet*, it intercepts the effluvia. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*  
 There are they that cannot bear the heat  
 Of figur'd silks and under *sarcenets* sweat. *Dryd. Juven.*  
 She darts from *sarcenet* ambush wily leers,  
 Twitches thy sleeve, or with familiar airs  
 Her fan will pat the cheek; these flares disdain. *Gay.*  
**TO SARCLE**, *v. a.* [From *sarcle*, French; *sarcule*, Latin.] To weed corn.  
**SARCOCELE**, *n. f.* [From *sarx* and *cele*, Fr.] A fleshy excrescence of the testicles, which sometimes grow so large as to stretch the scrotum much beyond its natural size. *Quincy.*  
**SARCOMA**, *n. f.* [From *sarcoma*, Fr.] A fleshy excrescence, or lump, growing in any part of the body, especially the nostrils. *Bailey.*  
**SARCOPHAGOUS**, *adj.* [From *sarx* and *phago*, Fr.] Flesh-eating; feeding on flesh.  
**SARCOPHAGY**, *n. f.* [From *sarx* and *phago*, Fr.] The practice of eating flesh.  
 There was no *sarcophagy* before the flood; and, without the eating of flesh, our fathers preserved themselves unto longer lives than their posterity. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*  
**SARCO-TICK**, *n. f.* [From *sarx* and *tick*, Fr.] Medicines which fill up ulcers with new flesh; the same as incarnatives.  
 By this means the humour was moderately repressed, and breathed forth; the scar also separated in the fontanel: after which the ulcer incarnated with common *sarcosticks*, and the ulcerations about it were cured by ointment of tuty, and such like euploistics. *Walsman on Inflammations.*  
**SARCULATION**, *n. f.* [From *sarcule*, Latin.] The act of weeding; plucking up weeds. *Dict.*  
**SARDEL**, *n. f.* [From *sardus*, Latin.] A sort of precious stone.  
**SARDINE**, *n. f.* [From *sardinia*, Latin.] A sort of precious stone.  
 He that fat was to look upon, like a jasper and a *sardine* stone. *Reo. iv. 3.*  
 Thou shalt set in it four rows of stones: the first row shall be a *sardine*. *Ex. xxviii. 17.*  
**SARDONYX**, *n. f.* A precious stone.  
 The onyx is an accidental variety of the agat kind: 'tis of a dark horny colour, in which is a plate of a bluish white, and sometimes of red: when on one or both sides the white there happens to lie also a plate of a reddish colour, the jewellers call the stone a *sardonyx*. *Woodward.*  
**SARK**, *n. f.* [From *sark*, Saxon.]  
 1. A tank or hulk.  
 2. In Scotland it denotes a shirt.  
 Plaunting beaux gang with their breasts open, and their *sarks* over their waists. *Arbutnot. Hist. of John Bull.*  
**SARN**, *n. f.* A British word for pavement, or stepping stones, still used in the same sense in Berkshire and Hampshire.  
**SARPLER**, *n. f.* [From *sarplere*, French.] A piece of canvas for wrapping up wares; a packing cloth. *Bailey.*  
**SARRASINE**, *n. f.* [In botany.] A kind of birthwort. *Bailey.*  
**SARSA**, *n. f.* [From *sarsa*, Latin.] Both a tree and a plant. *Ainsworth.*  
**SARSAPARELLA**, *n. f.* Both a tree and a plant. *Ainsworth.*  
**SARSE**, *n. f.* A sort of fine lawn sieve. *Bailey.*  
**TO SARSE**, *v. a.* [From *sarsa*, French.] To sift through a sieve or sieve.  
**SART**, *n. f.* [In agriculture.] A piece of woodland turned into arable. *Bailey.*  
**SASH**, *n. f.* [Of this word the etymologists give no account: I suppose it comes from *sache*, of *savoir*, to know, a *sash* worn being a mark of distinction; and a *sash* window being made particularly for the sake of seeing and being seen.]  
 1. A belt worn by way of distinction; a silken band worn by officers in the army.  
 2. A window to formed as to be let up and down by pulleys.  
 She ventures now to lift the *sash*;  
 The window is her proper sphere.  
 As for the poem he writ on your *sash*,  
 My sister transcrib'd it last night.  
 She broke a pane in the *sash* window that looked into the yard. *Swift.*  
**SASHOON**, *n. f.* A kind of leather stuffing put into a boot for the wearer's ease. *Ainsworth.*  
**SASSAFRAS**, *n. f.* A tree: one of the species of the cornelian cherry. The wood is medicinal.  
**SAT**, *n. f.* The preterite of *sit*.  
 The picture of fair Venus, that  
 For which, men say, the goddesses *sat*,  
 Was lost, till Lely from your look  
 Again that glorious image took.  
 I answered not the rehearsal, because I knew the author *sat* to himself when he drew the picture, and was the very Bays drawn from the friendship of the world, and yet what a gentle one did it receive from Christ? *South.*  
**SATAN**, *n. f.* [From *Satanas*, Latin.] The prince of hell; the devil; any wicked spirit.  
 I beheld *Satan* as lightning fall from heaven. *Lu. x. 18.*

## SAT

They are much increased by the false suggestions of *Satan*.  
 Sanderfon's Judgment in one View.  
 The despicable act  
 Of *Satan* done in Paradise. *Milton.*  
**SATANICAL**, *adj.* [From *Satan*.] Devilish; infernal.  
**SATANICK**, *adj.* [From *Satan*.] Devilish; infernal.  
 The faint *satanick* host  
 Defensive scarce. *Milton.*  
**SATCHEL**, *n. f.* [From *sackel*, German; *sacculus*, Latin.] A little bag: commonly a bag used by schoolboys to carry their books.  
 The whining schoolboy with his *satchel*,  
 And shining morning face, creeping like snail  
 Unwillingly to school. *Shaksp. As you like it.*  
 Schoolboys lag with *satchels* in their hands. *Swift.*  
**TO SATIE**, *v. a.* [From *satis*, Latin.] To satiate; to glut; to pall; to feed beyond natural desires.  
 Sated at length, ere long I might perceive  
 Strange alteration in me. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
 How will their bodies strip  
 Enrich the victors, while the vultures *sate*  
 Their maws with full repast. *Philippi.*  
 Thy useless strength, mistaken king, employ,  
 Sated with rage, and ignorant of joys. *Prior.*  
**SATELLITE**, *n. f.* [From *satelles*, Lat. *satellite*, Fr.] This word is commonly pronounced in prose with the *e* mute in the plural, as in the singular, and is therefore only of three syllables; but *Pope* has in the plural continued the Latin form, and assigned it four; I think, improperly.] A small planet revolving round a larger.  
 Four moons move about Jupiter, and five about Saturn, called their *satellites*. *Locke.*  
 The smallest planets are situated nearest the sun and each other; whereas Jupiter and Saturn, that are vastly greater, and have many *satellites* about them, are wisely removed to the extreme regions of the system. *Bentley.*  
 Ask of yonder argent fields above,  
 Why Jove's *satellites* are less than Jove? *Pope.*  
**SATELLITIOUS**, *adj.* [From *satelles*, Lat.] Consisting of satellites.  
 Their solidity and opacity, and their *satellitious* attendance, their revolutions about the sun, and their rotations about their axis, are exactly the same. *Cheyne's Phil. Prim.*  
**TO SATIATE**, *v. a.* [From *satis*, Latin.]  
 1. To satisfy; to fill.  
 Those smells are the most grateful where the degree of heat is small, or the strength of the smell allayed; for these rather woo the sense than *satiare* it. *Bacon.*  
 Buying of land is the result of a full and *satiated* gain; and men in trade seldom think of laying out their money upon land, till their profit has brought them in more than their trade can well employ. *Locke.*  
 The loosen'd winds  
 Hurl'd high above the clouds, till all their force  
 Consum'd, her rav'nous jaws th' earth *satiates* clos'd. *Philippi.*  
 2. To glut; to pall; to fill beyond natural desire.  
 They *satiates* and soon fill,  
 Though pleasant. *Milton.*  
 Whatever novelty presents, children are presently eager to have a taste, and are as soon *satiated* with it. *Locke.*  
 He may be *satiated*, but not satisfy'd. *Norris.*  
 3. To gratify desire.  
 I may yet survive the malice of my enemies, although they should be *satiated* with my blood. *King Charles.*  
 4. To saturate; to impregnate with as much as can be contained or imbibed.  
 Why does not salt of tartar draw more water out of the air, than in a certain proportion to its quantity, but for want of an attractive force after it is *satiated* with water? *Newton.*  
**SATIATE**, *adj.* [From the verb.] Glutted; full to satiety.  
 When it has *satiated*, it seems a participle; when *satiating*, an adjective.  
 Our generals, retir'd to their estates,  
 In life's cool evenings, *satiating* of applause,  
 Nor think of bleeding ev'n in Brunswick's cause. *Pope.*  
 Now may'st thou thrive all hush'd and *satiating* lay,  
 Yet eaty in dreams, the cultard of the day. *Pope's Dunci.*  
**SATIETY**, *n. f.* [From *satiatus*, Latin; *satiety*, Fr.] Fullness beyond desire or pleasure; more than enough; wearisomeness of plenty; state of being palled or glutted.  
 He leaves a shallow plash to plunge him in the deep,  
 And with *satiety* seeks to quench his thirst. *Shakspere.*  
 Nothing more jealous than a favourite, especially towards the waning time and suspect of *satiety*. *Watson.*  
 In all pleasures there is *satiety*; and after they be used, their verdure departeth. *Hakewill.*  
 They *satiates* and soon fill,  
 Though pleasant; but thy words, with grace divine  
 Imbu'd, bring to their sweetness no *satiety*. *Milton.*  
 No action, the usefulness of which has made it the matter of duty, but a man may bear the continual pursuit of, without loathing or *satiety*. *South.*  
 The joy unequal'd, if its end it gain,  
 Without *satiety*, though e'er to blest,  
 And but more relish'd as the more distress'd. *Pope.*  
**SATIN**, *n. f.* [From *satén*, French; *diapo di setan*, Italian; *satin*, Dutch.] A soft close and shining silk.  
 23 D

## SAT

Such



## S A T

- Such a glittering shew it bare, and so bravely it was held up from the head: upon her body she wore a doublet of sky-colour *fat*, covered with plates of gold, and as it were nailed with precious stones, that in it she might seem armed. *Sidney.*
- The ladies dress'd in rich fymars were seen,  
Of Florence *fat*, flower'd with white and green,  
And for a shade betwixt the bloomy gridelin. *Dryden.*
- Her petticoat, transform'd apace,  
Became black *fat* flounc'd with lace. *Swift.*
- Lay the child carefully in a case, covered with a mantle of blue *fat*. *Arbutnot and Pope.*
- SATIRE.** *n. f.* [*fatira*, anciently *satira*, Lat. not from *satyrus*, a satyr; *fatire*, Fr.] A poem in which wickedness or folly is censured. Proper *satire* is distinguished, by the generality of the reflections, from a *lampoon* which is aimed against a particular person; but they are too frequently confounded.
- He dares to sing thy praises in a clime  
Where vice triumphs, and virtue is a crime;  
Where ev'n to draw the picture of thy mind,  
Is *satyr* on the most of human kind. *Dryden.*
- SATIRICAL.** *adj.* [*satiricus*, Latin; *satirique*, French; from **SATIRICK.** *f. satira*.]
1. Belonging to satire; employed in writing of invective.  
You must not think, that a *satyrick* style  
Allows of scandalous and brutish words.  
What human kind desires, and what they shun,  
Rage, passions, pleasures, impotence of will,  
Shall this *satirical* collection fill. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
  2. Censorious; severe in language.  
Slanders, sir; for the *satirical* slave says here, that old men have grey beards; that their faces are wrinkled. *Shak. Hamlet.*  
He that hath a *satirical* vein, as he maketh others afraid of his wit, so he had need be afraid of others memory. *Bacon.*  
On me when dunces are *satirick*,  
I take it for a panegyrick. *Swift.*
- SATIRICALLY.** *adv.* [from *satirical*.] With invective; with intention to censure or vilify.  
He applies them *satirically* to some customs, and kinds of philosophy, which he arraigns. *Dryden.*
- SATIRIST.** *n. f.* [from *satire*.] One who writes satires.  
Wycherly, in his writings, is the sharpest *satyr* of his time; but, in his nature, he has all the softness of the tenderest dispositions: in his writings he is severe, bold, undertaking; in his nature gentle, modest, inoffensive. *Granville.*  
All vain pretenders have been constantly the topics of the most candid *satirists*, from the Codrus of Juvenal to the Damon of Boileau. *Letter to the Publisher of the Dunciad.*
- Yet soft his nature, though severe his lay;  
His anger moral, and his wisdom gay:  
Blest *satyr*! who touch'd the mean so true,  
As show'd vice had his hate and pity too. *Pope.*
- TO SATIRIZE.** *v. a.* [*satirizer*, Fr. from *satire*.] To censure as in a satire.  
Covetousness is described as a veil cast over the true meaning of the poet, which was to *satirize* his prodigality and voluptuousness. *Dryden.*
- Should a writer single out and point his raillery at particular persons, or *satirize* the miserable, he might be sure of pleasing a great part of his readers; but must be a very ill man if he could please himself.
- I insist that my lion's mouth be not defiled with scandal; for I would not make use of him to revile the human species, and *satirize* his betters. *Addison's Spectator.*
- It is as hard to *satirize* well a man of distinguished virtues, as to praise well a man of distinguished vices. *Swift.*
- SATISFACTION.** *n. f.* [*satisfactio*, Latin; *satisfaction*, French.]
1. The act of pleasing to the full.  
The mind, having a power to suspend the execution and *satisfaction* of any of its desires, is at liberty to consider the objects of them. *Locke.*
  2. The state of being pleased.  
'Tis a wretched *satisfaction* a revengeful man takes, even in losing his life, provided his enemy go for company. *L'Estr.*  
There are very few discourses so short, clear, and consistent, to which most men may not, with *satisfaction* enough to themselves, raise a doubt. *Locke.*
  3. Release from suspense, uncertainty, or uneasiness.  
Wilt thou leave me so unsatisfied?  
—What *satisfaction* can you have? *Shakespeare.*
  4. Gratification; that which pleases.  
Run over the circle of earthly pleasures, and had not God secured a man a solid pleasure from his own actions, he would be forced to complain that pleasure was not *satisfaction*. *South.*  
Of ev'ry nation each illustrious name,  
Such toys as these have cheated into fame;  
Exchanging solid quiet to obtain  
The windy *satisfaction* of the brain. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
  5. Amends; atonement for a crime; recompense for an injury.  
Die he or justice must; unless for him  
Some other able, and as willing, pay  
The rigid *satisfaction*, death for death. *Mit. Par. Leg.*

## S A T

- SATISFACTIVE.** *adj.* [*satisfactus*, Lat.] Giving satisfaction.  
By a final and *satisfactive* discernment of faith, we lay the last effects upon the first cause of all things. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
- SATISFACTORILY.** *adv.* [from *satisfactory*.] To satisfaction.  
Bellonius hath been more *satisfactorily* experimental, not only affirming that chameleons feed on flies, but upon expectation he found these animals in their bellies. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
- They strain their memory to answer him *satisfactorily* unto all his demands. *Dryden.*
- SATISFACTORINESS.** *n. f.* [from *satisfactory*.] Power of satisfying; power of giving content.  
The incompleteness of the seraphick lover's happiness, in his fruitions, proceeds not from their want of *satisfactoriness*, but his want of an intire possession of them. *Boyle.*
- SATISFACTORY.** *adj.* [*satisfactorius*, Fr. *satisfactus*, Latin.]
1. Giving satisfaction; giving content.  
An intelligent American would scarce take it for a *satisfactory* account, if, desiring to learn our architecture, he should be told that a pillar was a thing supported by a basis. *Locke.*
  2. Atoning; making amends.  
A most wife and sufficient means of redemption and salvation, by the *satisfactory* and meritorious death and obedience of the incarnate son of God, Jesus Christ. *Sanderfon.*
- TO SATISFY.** *v. a.* [*satisfaire*, Fr. *satisfacio*, Latin.]
1. To content; to please to such a degree as that nothing more is desired.  
A good man shall be *satisfied* from himself. *Prov. xiv. 14.*  
Will he satisfy his rigour,  
Satisfy'd never? *Milton.*
  2. To feed to the fill.  
Who hath caused it to rain on the earth, to *satisfy* the desolate and waste ground, and to cause the bud of the tender tree to spring forth?  
I will pursue and divide the spoil: my lust shall be *satisfied* upon them. *Ex. xv. 9.*
  3. To recompense; to pay to content.  
He is well paid that is well *satisfied*;  
And I, delivering you, am *satisfied*,  
And therein do account myself well paid. *Shakespeare.*
  4. To free from doubt, perplexity, or suspense.  
Of many things useful and curious you may *satisfy* yourselves in Leonardo de Vinci.  
When come to the utmost extremity of body, what can there put a stop and *satisfy* the mind that it is at the end of space, when it is *satisfied* that body itself can move into it? *Locke.*
  5. To convince.  
This I would willingly be *satisfied* in, whether the soul, when it thinks thus, separate from the body, acts less rationally than when conjointly with it? *Locke.*  
He declares himself *satisfied* to the contrary, in which he has given up the cause. *Dryden.*
- The standing evidences of the truth of the Gospel, are in themselves most firm, solid, and *satisfying*. *Atterbury.*
- TO SATISFY.** *v. n.* To make payment.  
By the quantity of silver they give or take, they estimate the value of other things, and *satisfy* for them: thus silver becomes the measure of commerce. *Locke.*
- SATURABLE.** *adj.* [from *saturare*.] Impregnable with any thing 'till it will receive no more.  
Be the figures of the salts never so various, yet if the atoms of water were fluid, they would always so conform to those figures as to fill up all vacuities; and consequently the water would be *saturable* with the same quantity of any salt, which it is not. *Grew's Cymel. Sac.*
- SATURANT.** *adj.* [from *saturans*, Lat.] Impregnating to the fill.  
**TO SATURATE.** *v. a.* [*saturare*, Latin.] To impregnate 'till no more can be received or imbibed.  
Rain-water is plentifully *saturated* with terrestrial matter, and more or less stored with it. *Woodward.*  
His body has been fully *saturated* with the fluid of light, to be able to last so many years without any sensible diminution, though there are constant emanations thereof. *Cleyna.*
- Still night succeeds  
A soft'nd shade, and *saturated* earth  
Awaits the morning beam. *Thomson.*
- SATURDAY.** *n. f.* [*sæternus*, or *sæternus*, Saxon, according to *Versteegan*, from *sætern*, a Saxon idol; more probably from *Saturn*, *dis Saturni*.] The last day of the week.  
This matter I handled fully in last *Saturday's* Spectator. *Add.*
- SATURDAY.** *n. f.* [*saturatus*, from *saturare*, Latin.] Fullness; the state of being saturated; repletion.
- SATURN.** *n. f.* [*saturnus*, French; *saturnus*, Latin.]
1. The remotest planet of the solar system: supposed by astrologers to impress melancholy, dulness, or severity of temper.  
The smallest planets are placed nearest the sun and each other; whereas Jupiter and *Saturn*, that are vastly greater, are wisely removed to the extreme regions. *Bentley.*  
From the far bounds  
Of utmost *Saturn*, wheeling wide his round. *Thomson.*
  2. [In

## S A U

2. [In chimestry.] Lead.
- SA'URNINE.** *adj.* [*saturninus*, Lat. *saturnien*, Fr. from *Saturn*.] Not light; not volatile; gloomy; grave; melancholy; severe of temper: supposed to be born under the dominion of Saturn.  
I may cast my readers under two divisions, the mercurial and *saturnine*: the first are the gay part, the others are of a more sober and solemn turn. *Addison.*
- SA'URNIAN.** *adj.* [*saturnus*, Latin.] Happy; golden: used by poets for times of felicity, such as are feigned to have been in the reign of Saturn.
- 'Tis Augustus, born to bring *Saturnian* times. *Pope.*
- SA'TYR.** *n. f.* [*satyrus*, Latin.] A sylvan god: supposed among the ancients to be rude and lecherous.  
*Satyr*, as Pliny testifies, were found in times past in the eastern mountains of India. *Peacocks on Drawing.*
- SA'TYRIASIS.** *n. f.* [from *satyr*.]
- If the chyle be very plentiful it breeds a *satyr*, or an abundance of venereal lymphas. *Floyer on the Humours.*
- SAVAGE.** *adj.* [*savage*, French; *selvaggio*, Italian.]
1. Wild; uncultivated.  
These godlike virtues wherefore do'st thou hide,  
Affecting private life, or more obscure  
In *savage* wilderness? *Milton.*  
Cornels, and *savage* berries of the wood,  
And roots and herbs, have been my meagre food. *Dryden.*
  2. Untamed; cruel.  
Chain me to some steep mountain's top,  
Where roaring bears and *savage* lions roam. *Shakespeare.*  
Tyrants no more their *savage* nature kept,  
And foes to virtue wonder'd how they kept. *Pope.*
  3. Uncivilized; barbarous; untaught.  
Hence with your little ones:  
To fright you thus, methinks, I am too *savage*;  
To do worse to you, were fell cruelty. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
Thus people lived altogether a *savage* life, 'till Saturn, arriving on those coasts, devised laws to govern them by. *Raleigh.*  
The *savage* clamour drown'd  
Both harp and voice. *Milton.*  
A herd of wild beasts on the mountains, or a *savage* drove of men in caves, might be so disordered; but never a peculiar people. *Spratt's Sermons.*
- SA'VAGE.** *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A man untaught and uncivilized; a barbarian.  
Long after these times were they but *savages*. *Raleigh.*  
The tedious lived by rapine and ruin of all the country, omitting nothing of that which *savages*, enraged in the height of their unruly behaviour, do commit. *Hayward.*  
To deprive us of metals is to make us mere *savages*; to change our corn for the old Arcadian diet, our houses and cities for dens and caves, and our clothing for skins of beasts: 'tis to bereave us of all arts and sciences, nay, of revealed religion. *Bentley.*
- TO SA'VAGE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make barbarous, wild, or cruel.  
A word not well authorized.  
Friends, relations, love him tie,  
Savag'd by woe, forget the tender tie. *Thomson.*
- SA'VAGELY.** *adv.* [from *savage*.] Barbarously; cruelly.  
Your cattle is surpris'd, your wife and babes  
Savagely slaughter'd. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
- SA'VAGENESS.** *n. f.* [from *savage*.] Barbarousness; cruelty; wildness.  
A *savageness* in unreclaimed blood  
Of general fault. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*  
Wolves and bears, they say,  
Casting their *savageness* aside, have done  
Like offices of pity. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*  
The Cyclops were a people of Sicily, remarkable for *savageness* and cruelty. *Broom's Notes on the Odyssey.*
- SA'VAGERY.** *n. f.* [from *savage*.]
1. Cruelty; barbarity.  
This is the bloodiest shame,  
The wildest *savagery*, the vilest stroke,  
That ever wall-cy'd wrath, or flaming rage,  
Presented to the tears of soft remorse. *Shak. King John.*
  2. Wild growth.  
Her fallow leas  
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory,  
Doth root upon; while that the culter rusts,  
That should deracinate such *savagery*. *Shakespeare. II. V.*
- SA'VANNA.** *n. f.* [Spanish, according to *Bailey*.] An open meadow without wood; pasture ground in America.  
He that rides post through a country may tell how, in general, the parts lie; here a morass, and there a river; woodland in one part, and *savanna's* in another. *Locke.*
- Plains immense,  
And vast *savanna's*, where the wand'ring eye,  
Unfix'd, is in a verdant ocean lost. *Thomson's Summer.*
- SAUCE.** *n. f.* [*sauce*, French; *salsa*, Italian.]
1. Something eaten with food to improve its taste.  
The bitter *sauce* of the sport was, that we had our honours for ever lost, partly by our own faults, but principally by his faulty using of our faults. *Sidney.*

## S A U

- To feed were best at home;  
From thence the *sauce* to meat is ceremony;  
Meeting were bare without it. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
- SAUCE.** *n. f.* [from the noun.]
1. To accompany meat with something of higher relish.
  2. To gratify with rich tastes. *Obsolete.*  
Earth yield me roots;  
Who seeks for better of thee, *sauce* his palate  
With thy most operant poison. *Shakespeare.*
  3. To intermix or accompany with any thing good, or, ironically, with anything bad.  
Then fell she to *sauce* her desires with threatnings, so that we were in a great perplexity, restrained to so unworthy a bondage, and yet restrained by love, which I cannot tell how, in noble minds, by a certain duty, claims an answering. *Sidney.*  
All the delights of love, wherein wanton youth walloweth, be but folly mixed with bitterness, and sorrow *sauced* with repentance. *Spenser.*  
Thou say'st his meat was *sauced* with thy upbraidings;  
Unquiet meals make ill digestions. *Shakespeare.*
- SAUCEBOX.** *n. f.* [from *sauce*, or rather from *saucey*.] An impertinent or petulant fellow.  
The foolish old poet says, that the souls of some women are made of sea-water: this has encouraged my *saucebox* to be witty upon me. *Addison's Spectator.*
- SAUCEPAN.** *n. f.* [*sauce* and *pan*.] A small skillet with a long handle, in which *sauce* or small things are boiled.  
Your master will not allow you a silver *saucepan*. *Swift.*
- SAUCER.** *n. f.* [*sauciere*, Fr. from *sauce*.]
1. A small pan or platter in which *sauce* is set on the table.  
Infuse a pugil of new violets seven times, and it shall make the vinegar so fresh of the flowers, as, if brought in a *saucer*, you shall smell it before it come at you. *Bacon.*  
Some have mistaken blocks and posts  
For spectres, apparitions, ghosts,  
With *saucer* eyes and horns. *Hudibras.*
  2. A piece or platter of china, into which a tea-cup is set.
- SAUCILY.** *adv.* [from *saucey*.] Impudently; impertinently; petulantly; in a saucy manner.  
Though this knave came somewhat *saucily* into the world before he was sent for, yet was his mother fair. *Shakespeare.*  
A freed servant, who had much power with Claudius, very *saucily*, had almost all the words; and amongst other things, he asked in scorn one of the examiners, who was likewise a freed servant of Scribonianus, I pray, sir, if Scribonianus had been emperor, what would you have done? He answered, I would have stood behind his chair, and held my peace. *Bacon.*  
A trumpet behaved himself very *saucily*. *Addison.*
- SAUCINESS.** *n. f.* [from *saucey*.] Impudence; petulance; impertinence; contempt of superiors.  
With how sweet faws the blam'd their *sauces*,  
To feel the panting heart, which through her hide  
Did beat their hands. *Sidney.*  
By his authority he remains here, which he thinks is a patient for his *sauces*. *Shakespeare. All's well that ends well.*  
Being intercepted in your sport,  
Great reason that my noble lord be rated  
For *sauces*. *Shak. Titus Andronicus.*  
It is *sauces* in a creature, in this case, to reply. *Bramb.*  
Imputing it to the natural *sauces* of a pedant, they made him eat his words. *L'Estrange.*  
You *sauces*, mind your pruning-knife, or I may use it for you. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
- This might make all other servants challenge the same liberty, and grow pert upon their masters; and when this *sauces* became universal, what less mischief could be expected than an old Scythian rebellion? *Collier on Pride.*
- SAUCISSE.** *n. f.* [French.] In gunnery, a long train of powder sewed up in a roll of pitched cloth, about two inches diameter, in order to fire a bombshell. *Bailey.*
- SAUCISSON.** *n. f.* [French.] In military architecture, fascots or fascines made of large boughs of trees bound together. They are commonly used to cover men, to make epaulements, traverses, or breastworks in ditches full of water, to render the way firm for carriages. *Bailey.*
- SAUCY.** *adj.* I know not how this word can be easily deduced from *sauce*; it may come more properly from *salsus*, Latin.] Pert; petulant; contemptuous of superiors; insolent; impudent; impertinent.  
You are more *saucey* with lords than the heraldry of your birth and virtue gives you commission. *Shakespeare. Study.*



## S A V

Study is like the heav'n's glorious sun,  
That will not be deep search'd with *faucy* looks;  
Small have continual plodders ever won,  
Save bale authority from others' books. *Shakespeare.*  
And if thou hast the mettle of a king,  
Being wrong'd as we are by this peevish town,  
Turn thou the mouth of thy artillery,  
As we will ours against these *faucy* walls. *Shakespeare, K. John.*  
Power's first pedigree from force derives,  
And calls to mind the old prerogatives  
Of free-born man; and with a *faucy* eye  
Searches the heart and soul of a *faucy* eye. *Denham's Sophy.*  
I lose my patience, when with *faucy* pride  
By untun'd ears I hear his numbers try'd. *Rowcommon.*  
No *faucy* citizen shall dare  
To strike a soldier, nor, when struck, resent  
The wrong. *Dryden's Journal.*  
Homer, to express a man both timorous and *faucy*, makes  
use of a kind of point, namely, that he had the eyes of a dog,  
but the heart of a deer. *Addison's Spectator.*  
To SAVE. *v. a.* [*saver, saviour*, French; *salvus*, Latin.]  
1. To preserve from danger or destruction.  
Let me die ere men can say God *save* the queen. *Shakespeare.*  
One shall cry, yet cannot he answer, nor *save* him out of  
his trouble. *Is. xlvii. 7.*  
A wondrous ark,  
To *save* himself and household from amidst  
A world devote to universal wreck. *Milton.*  
We may be confident whatever he does is intended for our  
goods, and whatever we interpret otherwise we can get nothing  
by repining, nor *save* any thing by resisting. *Temple.*  
The circling streams, once thought but pools of blood,  
From dark oblivion Harvey's name shall *save*. *Dryden.*  
2. To preserve finally from eternal death.  
Whatsoever we read in Scripture concerning the endless  
love and *saving* mercy which God sheweth towards his church,  
the only proper subject thereof is this church. *Hooker.*  
There are some that will be *saved*, and some that will be  
damned. *Shakespeare.*  
We are not of them who draw back unto perdition; but  
of them that believe, to the *saving* of the soul. *Heb. x. 39.*  
His merits *save* them. *Milton.*  
He who feareth God, and worketh righteousness, and per-  
severes in the faith and duties of our religion, shall certainly  
be *saved*. *Rogers.*  
3. Not to spend; to hinder from being spent.  
With your cost you terminate the cause,  
And *save* the expence of long litigious laws,  
Where suits are travers'd, and so little won,  
That he who conquers is but last undone. *Dryden.*  
4. To reserve or lay by.  
He shall not feel quietness, he shall not *save* of that which  
he desired. *Job xx. 20.*  
5. To spare; to excuse.  
Will you not speak to *save* a lady's blush? *Dryden.*  
Our author *saves* me the comparison with tragedy. *Dryden.*  
These finews are not so much unstrung,  
To fail me when my master should be serv'd;  
And when they are, then will I steal to death,  
Silent and unobliv'd, to *save* his tears. *Dryden, Don Sebastian.*  
6. To save; to reconcile.  
How build, unbuild, contrive  
To *save* appearances; how gird the sphere  
With centrick and eccentric. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*  
7. To take or embrace opportunely, so as not to lose.  
The same persons, who were chief confidants to Cromwell,  
foreseeing a restoration, seized the castles in Ireland, just *saving*  
the tide, and putting in a flock of merit sufficient. *Swift.*  
To SAVE. *v. n.* To be cheap.  
Bread ordnance *saues* in the quantity of the material, and  
in the charge of mounting and carriage. *Bacon's Phys. Rem.*  
SAVE. *adv.* [This word, adverbially used, is, like *except*, origi-  
nally the imperative of the verb.] Except; not including.  
But being all defeated, *save* a few,  
Rather than fly, or be captiv'd, herself she flew. *Pu. 24.*  
All the conspirators, *save* only he,  
Did that they did in envy of great Caesar. *Shakespeare.*  
He never put down a near servant, *save* only Stanley, the  
lord chamberlain. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
How have I then with whom to hold converse,  
Save with the creatures which I made? *Milton.*  
SA'VEALL. *n. s.* [*save* and *all*.] A small pan inserted into a  
candlestick to save the ends of candles.  
SA'VEY. *n. s.* [from *save*.]  
1. Preterit; rescuer.  
They were manifestly acknowledged the *savers* of that  
country. *Sidney.*  
2. One who escapes loss, though without gain.  
Laws of arms permit each injur'd man  
To make himself a *saver* where he can. *Dryden.*  
Who dares affirm this is no pious age,  
When charity begins to tread the stage?

## S A V

When actors, who at best are hardly *savers*,  
Will give a night of benefit to weavers? *Swift.*  
3. A good husband.  
4. One who lays up and grows rich.  
By nature far from profusion, and yet a greater sparer than  
a *saver*; for though he had such means to accumulate, yet his  
garisons and his feastings soaked his exchequer. *Watson.*  
SA'VIN. *n. s.* [*fabina*, Latin; *javins, javin*, Fr.] A tree.  
It hath compact, rigid, and prickly ever-green leaves; the  
fruit is small, spherical, and warted; and the whole plant has  
a very rank strong smell. The species are three, and com-  
monly cultivated for medicinal use. *Miller.*  
SA'VING. *adj.* [from *save*.]  
1. Frugal; parcimonious; not lavish.  
She loved money; for she was *saving*, and applied her for-  
tune to pay John's clamorous debts. *Arbutnot, Hist. of J. Bull.*  
2. Not turning to loss, though not gainful.  
Silvio, finding his application unsuccessful, was resolved to  
make a *saving* bargain; and since he could not get the widow's  
estate, to recover what he had laid out of his own. *Addison.*  
SA'VING. *adv.* [This is nothing more than a participle of the  
verb *save* adverbially used.] With exception in favour of.  
All this world's glory seemeth vain,  
And all their shows but shadows, *saving* the. *Spenser.*  
Such laws cannot be abrogated, *saving* only by whom they  
were made; because the intent of them being known unto  
none but the author, he alone can judge how long it is re-  
quisite they should endure. *Hooker.*  
Saving the reverence due to so great a man, I doubt not but  
they did all creep out of their holes. *Ray on the Creation.*  
SA'VING. *n. s.* [from *save*.]  
1. Escape of expence; somewhat preserved from being spent.  
It is a great *saving* in all such lights, if they can be made  
as fair and right as others, and yet last longer. *Bacon.*  
By reducing interest to four per cent. there was a consider-  
able *saving* to the nation; but this year they give six. *Addison.*  
2. Exception in favour.  
Content not with those that are too strong for us, but still  
with a *saving* to honesty; for integrity must be supported  
against all violence. *L'Estrange.*  
SA'VINGLY. *adv.* [from *saving*.] With parcimony.  
SA'VINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *saving*.]  
1. Parcimony; frugality.  
2. Tendency to promote eternal salvation.  
SA'VIOUR. *n. s.* [*saviour*, Latin.] Redeemer; he that has  
saved mankind from eternal death.  
So judg'd he man, both judge and *Saviour* sent. *Milton.*  
However consonant to reason his precepts appeared, no-  
thing could have tempted men to acknowledge him as their  
God and *Saviour*, but their being firmly persuaded of the mi-  
racles he wrought. *Addison.*  
To SA'VUNT. *v. n.* [*aller à la sainte terre*, from idle people who  
roved about the country, and asked charity under pretence of  
going *à la sainte terre*, to the holy land; or *san terre*, as  
having no settled home.] To wander about idly; to  
loiter; to linger.  
The cormorant is still *sauntering* by the sea-side, to see if he  
can find any of his brafs cast up. *L'Estrange.*  
Tell me, why *sauntering* thus from place to place  
I meet thee? *Dryden's Journal.*  
Though putting the mind upon an unusual stress that may  
discourage, ought to be avoided; yet this must not run it into  
a lazy *sauntering* about ordinary things. *L'Estrange.*  
Yourself look after him, to cure his *sauntering* at his busi-  
ness. *L'Estrange.*  
If men were weaned from their *sauntering* humour, wherein  
they let a good part of their lives run uselessly away, they  
would acquire skill in hundreds of things. *L'Estrange.*  
So the young 'quire, when first he comes  
From country school to Will's or Tom's,  
Without one notion of his own,  
He *saunters* wildly up and down. *Prior.*  
The brainless *sauntering*  
Spells uncouth Latin, and pretends to Greek;  
A *sauntering* tribe! such born to wide estates,  
With yea and no in senates hold debates. *Tickel.*  
Here *sauntering* prentices o'er Otway weep.  
Led by my hand, he *saunter'd* Europe round,  
And gather'd ev'ry vice. *Dunciad.*  
SA'VOUY. *n. s.* [*saviour*, French; *satureia*, Latin.] A plant.  
It is of the verticillate kind, with a labiate flower, whose  
upper lip or crest is divided into two parts; but the lower lip  
or beard is divided into three parts, the middle part being ere-  
nated; these flowers are produced from the wings of the leaves  
in a loose order, and not in whorles or spikes, as are most of  
this tribe of plants. *Miller.*  
SA'VOUR. *n. s.* [*savour*, French.]  
1. A scent; odour.  
What *savour* is better, if physick be true,  
For places infected, than wormwood and rue? *Puffin.*  
Benzo calls its smell a tartarous and hellish *savour*. *Turn.*

## S A W

Turn then my freshest reputation to  
A *savour* that may strike the dullest nostril? *Shakespeare.*  
I smell sweet *savours*, and I feel soft things. *Shakespeare.*  
That Jews stink naturally, that is, that there is in their  
race an evil *savour*, is a received opinion we know not how  
to admit. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
Truffles, which have an excellent oil, and a volatile salt of  
a grateful *savour*, are heating. *Arbutnot on Diet.*  
2. Taste; power of affecting the palate.  
I taste.  
The *savour* of death from all things. *Milton.*  
A direct influence from the sun gives fruit a better *savour*  
and a greater worth. *South.*  
To SA'VOUR. *v. n.* [*savourer*, Fr. from the noun.]  
1. To have any particular smell or taste.  
2. To betoken; to have an appearance or taste of something.  
This ripping of ancestors is very pleasing, and *savourer* of  
good conceit and more reading. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
The duke's answers to his attachments are very diligently  
and civilly couched; and though his heart was big, yet they all  
*savour* of a humble spirit. *Watson.*  
If 'twere a secret that concern'd my life,  
This boldness might become thee;  
But such unnecessary rudeness *savours*  
Of some design. *Denham's Sophy.*  
I have rejected every thing that *savours* of party. *Addison.*  
To SA'VOUR. *v. a.*  
1. To like.  
Wildom and goodness to the vile seem vile;  
Filth *savour* but themselves. *Shakespeare.*  
2. To exhibit taste of.  
Thou *savour'st* not the things that be of God. *Gospel.*  
That *savour's* only of rancour and pride. *Milton.*  
SA'VOURILY. *adv.* [from *savour*.]  
1. With gust; with appetite.  
The collation he felt to very *savourily*. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
This must be some English renegade, he talks so *savourily*  
of toasting. *Dryden, Don Sebastian.*  
2. With a pleasing relish.  
There's a dearth of wit in this dull town,  
When silly plays for *savourily* go down. *Dryden.*  
SA'VOURINESS. *n. s.* [from *savoury*.]  
1. Taste pleasing and piquant.  
2. Pleasing smell.  
SA'VOURY. *adj.* [*savoureux*, Fr. from *savour*.]  
1. Pleasing to the smell.  
The pleasant *savoury* smell  
So quicken'd appetite, that I  
Could not but taste! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
From the boughs a *savoury* odour blown,  
Grateful to appetite! more pleas'd my sense  
Than smell of sweetest fennel, or the teats  
Of ewe, or goat, dropping with milk at ev'n. *Milton.*  
2. Piquant to the taste.  
*Savoury* meat, such as my father loveth. *Gen.*  
The *savoury* pulp they chew. *Milton.*  
SA'VOY. *n. s.* [*grasseia subadica*, Latin.] A fort of colwort.  
SA'USAGE. *n. s.* [*saucesse*, French; *salsum*, Latin.] A roll or  
ball made commonly of pork or veal, and sometimes of beef,  
minced very small, with salt and spice; sometimes it is stuffed  
into the guts of fowls, and sometimes only rolled in flower.  
SAW. The preterite of *see*.  
I never *saw* till now  
Sight more detestable. *Milton.*  
SAW. *n. s.* [*sawes*, Danish; *saga*, or *ryge*, Saxon; *scie*, Fr.]  
1. A dentated instrument, by the attrition of which wood or  
metal is cut.  
The teeth are filed to an angle, pointing towards the end of  
the *saw*, and not towards the handle of the *saw*, or straight  
between the handle and end; because the *saw* is designed to  
act only in its progress forwards, a man having in that more  
strength than he can have in drawing back his *saw*, and there-  
fore when he draws it back, he bears it lightly off the unfawn  
stuff, which enables him the longer to continue his several  
progressions of the *saw*. *Mason's Mech. Exer.*  
The roach is a leather-mouth'd fish, and has *saw* like teeth  
in his throat. *Walton's Angler.*  
Then *saws* were tooth'd, and sounding axes made. *Dryden.*  
If they cannot cut,  
His *saws* are toothless, and his hatchets lead. *Pope.*  
2. [*Saga*, Sax. *sagebe*, Dut.] A saying; a sentence; a proverb.  
Good kings, that must approve the common *saw*:  
Thou out of heaven's benediction com'st  
To the warm sun! *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
From the table of my memory  
I'll wipe away all *saws* of books. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*  
His weapons, holy *saws* of sacred writ;  
His study in his tilt-yard. *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*  
Strict age and four severity,  
With their grave *saws* in slumber lie. *Milton.*  
To SAW. *part. pass.* and *sawn*. [*scier*, French; from the noun.]  
To cut timber or other matter with a *saw*.  
They were stoned, they were *sawn* asunder. *Heb. xi. 37.*

## S A Y

A carpenter, after he hath *sawn* down a tree, and wrought  
it handsomely, sets it in a wall. *Wisd. xiii. 11.*  
It is an incalascency, from a swift motion, such as that of  
running, thrashing, or *sawing*. *Ray on the Creation.*  
If I cut my finger, I shall as certainly feel pain as if my soul  
was co-extended with the limb, and had a piece of it *sawn*  
through. *Collier.*  
Master-workmen, when they direct any of their underlings  
to *saw* a piece of stuff, have several phrases for the *sawing* of  
it: they seldom say, *saw* the piece of stuff; but, draw the *saw*  
through it; give the piece of stuff a kerf. *Moxon.*  
It is the carpenter's work to hew the timber, *saw* it out, and  
frame it. *Mortimer.*  
SA'WDUST. *n. s.* [*saw* and *dust*.] Dust made by the attrition  
of the *saw*.  
If the membrane be fouled by the *sawdust* of the bone,  
wipe it off with a sponge. *Wise man's Surgery.*  
Rotten *sawdust*, mixed with earth, enriches it very much.  
*Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
SA'WFISH. *n. s.* [*saw* and *fish*.] A fort of fish. *Arbutnot.*  
SA'WPIT. *n. s.* [*saw* and *pit*.] Pit over which timber is laid  
to be *sawn* by two men.  
Let them from forth a *sawpit* rush at once  
With some diffused song. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
They colour it by laying it in a *sawpit* that hath oak *saw-*  
dust therein. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
SAW-WORT. *n. s.* [*ferrotula*, Latin.] A plant.  
It hath a flocculous flower, consisting of several florets di-  
vided into many parts, resting on the embryo, and contained  
in a scaly empalement, like the greater centaury, from which  
this differs in having smaller heads, and from the knapweed in  
having the borders of the leaves cut into small sharp segments,  
resembling the teeth of a *saw*. *Miller.*  
SAW-WREST. *n. s.* [*saw* and *wrest*.] A fort of tool.  
With the *saw-wrest* they set the teeth of the *saw*; that is,  
they put one of the notches of the wrest between the first two  
teeth on the blade of the *saw*, and then turn the handle hori-  
zontally a little about upon the notch towards the end of the  
*saw*; and that at once turns the first tooth somewhat towards  
you, and the second tooth from you. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*  
SA'WER. *n. s.* [*sieur*, French; from *saw*.] One whose trade  
SA'WYER. *n. s.* is to *saw* timber into boards or beams.  
The pit-saw is used by joiners, when what they have to do  
may be as soon done at home as send it to the *sawyers*. *Moxon.*  
SA'XIFRAGE. *n. s.* [*saxifraga*, Fr. *saxifraga*, Lat.] A plant.  
The flower consists of several leaves placed orbicularly,  
which expand in form of a rose, out of whose multifid flower-  
cup rises the pointal, which commonly ends in two horns, and  
afterward turns, together with the flower-cup, into a roundish  
fruit, which has likewise two horns and two cells, which are  
full of small seeds. *Miller.*  
*Saxifraga*, quasi *saxum frangere*, to break the stone, is ap-  
plicable to any thing having this property; but is a term most  
commonly given to a plant, from an opinion of its medicinal  
virtues to this effect. *Quincy.*  
SA'XIFRAGE Meadow. *n. s.* [*silvanum*, Latin.] A plant.  
It hath a rose and unbelated flower, consisting of several  
leaves placed circularly, and resting upon the empalement,  
which afterward becomes a fruit composed of two short chan-  
nelled seeds.  
SA'XIFRAGOUS. *adj.* [*saxum* and *frago*, Latin.] Dissolvent of  
the stone.  
Because goat's blood was found an excellent medicine for the  
stone, it might be conceived to be able to break a diamond; and  
so it came to be ordered that the goats should be fed on *saxi-*  
*fragous* herbs, and such as are conceived of power to break  
the stone. *Bratton's Vulgar Errors.*  
To SAY. *v. a.* preter. *said*. [*recgan*, Saxon; *seggen*, Dutch.]  
1. To speak; to utter in words; to tell.  
Say it out, Diegon, for whatever it might;  
For nought but well mought him betighs,  
He is so meek. *Spenser.*  
In this slumbring agitation what have you heard her say? *Shak.*  
Speak unto Solomon; for he will not say thee nay. *1 Kings.*  
2. To allege.  
After all can be *said* against a thing, this will still be true,  
that many things possibly are, which we know not of. *Tillot.*  
In vain shall we attempt to justify ourselves, as the rich  
young man in the gospel did, by appealing to the great duties  
of the law; unless we can *say* somewhat more, even that  
we have been liberal in our distributions to the poor. *Atterbury.*  
3. To tell in any manner.  
With flying speed, and seeming great pretence,  
Came messenger with letters which his message *said*. *F. 24.*  
To SAY. *v. n.*  
1. To speak; to pronounce; to utter.  
He *said* moreover, I have somewhat to *say* unto thee; and  
she *said*, say on. *1 Kings ii. 14.*  
Say nothing to any man, but go thy way. *Mark. i. 44.*  
To the others he *said*, go ye after him. *Ezek. ix. 5.*  
The council-table and star-chamber held, as Thucydides  
*said* of the Athenians, for honourable that which pleased, and  
for just that which profited. *Clarendon.*  
23 E  
The



## SCA

- The lion here has taken his right measures, that is to say, he has made a true judgment.  
He has left his succession as undetermined as if he had said nothing about it.  
This ought to weigh with those whose reading is designed for much talk and little knowledge, and I have nothing to say to it.  
Of some propositions it may be difficult to say whether they affirm or deny; as when we say, Plato was no fool.  
2. In poetry, *say* is often used before a question; tell.  
*Say* first what cause  
Mov'd our grand parents to fall off?  
*Say*, Stella, feel you no content,  
Reflecting on a life well-spent.  
SAV. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. A speech; what one has to say.  
He no sooner said out his *say*, but up rises a cunning snip.  
2. [For *assay*.] Sample.  
Since thy outside looks to fair and warlike,  
And that thy tongue some *say* of breeding breathes,  
By rule of knighthood I disdain.  
So good a *say* invites the eye,  
A little downward to espy  
The lively clusters of her breasts.  
3. Trial by a sample.  
This gentleman having brought that earth to the publick *say* matters, and upon their being unable to bring it to fusion, or make it fly away, he had procured a little of it, and with a peculiar flux separated a third part of pure gold.  
4. [See, French.] Silk. Obsolete.  
5. A kind of woollen stuff.  
SA'YING. *n. f.* [from *say*.] Expression; words; opinion sententiously delivered.  
I thank thee, Brutus,  
That thou hast prov'd Lucilius' saying true. *Shakespeare.*  
Moses fled at this saying, and was a stranger in Median. *Acts.*  
Many are the sayings of the wife,  
Extolling patience as the truest fortitude. *Milton.*  
Others try to divert the troubles of other men by pretty and plausible sayings, such as this, that if evils are long, they are but light. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
We poetick folks, who must restrain  
Our measur'd sayings in an equal chain,  
Have troubles utterly unknown to those,  
Who let their fancy loose in rambling prose.  
The sacred function can never be hurt by their sayings, if not first reproached by our doings.  
SCAB. *n. f.* [scab, Saxon; scabbia, Italian; scabbe, Dutch; scabies, Latin.]  
1. An incrustation formed over a sore by dried matter.  
What's the matter, you dissentious rogues,  
That rubbing the poor itch of your opinion,  
Make yourselves scabs? *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*  
That free from goats thou mayst preferre thy care,  
And clear from scabs, produc'd by freezing air. *Dryden.*  
2. The itch or mange of horses.  
3. A paltry fellow, so named from the itch often incident to negligent poverty.  
I would thou didst itch from head to foot, and I had the scratching of thee, I would make thee the loathsome it *scab* in Greece. *Shak. Troilus and Cressida.*  
Well said, wart, thou art a good *scab*: there is a rest for thee. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*  
One of the usurers, a head man of the city, took it in dudgeon to be ranked, cheek by jowl, with a *scab* of a currier.  
This vap'ring *scab* must needs devise  
To ape the thunder of the skies. *Swift.*  
SCA'BARD. *n. f.* [schap, German. Janius.] The sheath of a sword.  
Enter fortune's gate,  
Nor in thy scabbard sheath that famous blade,  
'Till settled be thy kingdom and estate. *Fairfax.*  
What eyes! how keen their glances! you do well to keep 'em veil'd; they are too sharp to be trusted out o' th' scabbard. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
SCA'BED. *adj.* [from *scab*.]  
1. Covered or diseased with scabs.  
The briar fruit makes those that eat them scabbed. *Bacon.*  
2. Paltry; forry.  
To you such scab'd harsh fruit is giv'n, as raw  
Young soldiers at their exercisings gnaw. *Dryden.*  
SCA'BEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *scabbed*.] The state of being scabbed.  
SCA'BINESS. *n. f.* [from *scabby*.] The quality of being scabby.  
SCA'BRY. *adj.* [from *scab*.] Diseased with scabs.  
Her writhled skin, as rough as mapple rind,  
So scabby was, that would have loath'd all womankind. *F. 2.*  
A scabby tetter on their pels will stick,  
When the raw rain has pierc'd them to the quick. *Dryden.*

## SCA

- If the grazier should bring me one wether, fat and well fleeced, and expect the same price for a whole hundred, without giving me security to refigure my money for those that were lean, thorn, or scabby, I would be none of his customer. *Swift.*  
SCA'PIOUS. *adj.* [scabiosus, Latin.] Itchy; leprous.  
In the Spring scabious eruptions upon the skin were epidemic, from the acidity of the blood. *Arbutnot on Air.*  
SCA'PIOUS. *n. f.* [scabiosus, Fr. scabiosa, Latin.] A plant.  
It hath a flocculous flower, consisting of many unequal florets, contained in a common enpalement: some of these, which occupy the middle, are cut into four or five segments; the rest, which are placed at the edge, are bilabiate: each of these fits on the top of the embryo, which is crowned, and is contained in a proper enpalement, which afterward becomes a capsule, either simple or funnel-shaped, pregnant with a seed crowned, which before was the embryo. *Miller.*  
SCA'BROUS. *adj.* [scabreus, Fr. scaber, Latin.]  
1. Rough; rugged; pointed on the surface.  
Urine, black and bloody, is occasioned by something sharp or scabrous wounding the small blood-vessels: if the stone is smooth and well bedded, this may not happen. *Arbutnot.*  
2. Harsh; unmusical.  
Lucretius is scabrous and rough in these: he seeks them, as some do Chaucerisms with us, which were better expunged. *Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.*  
SCA'BROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *scabrous*.] Roughness; ruggedness.  
SCA'BWORT. *n. f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*  
SCAD. *n. f.* A kind of fish. Probably the same with *scad*.  
Of round fish there are sprat, barn, smelt, and scad. *Carew.*  
SCAFFOLD. *n. f.* [schafst, French; schavot, Dutch, from *schoven*, to shew.]  
1. A temporary gallery or stage raised either for shows or spectators.  
Pardon  
The flat unrais'd spirit, that hath dar'd  
On this unworthy scaffold to bring forth  
So great an object. *Shakespeare. Henry V.*  
The throng  
On banks and scaffolds under sky might stand. *Milton.*  
2. The gallery raised for execution of great malefactors.  
Fortune smiling at her fortune therein, that a scaffold of execution should grow a scaffold of coronation. *Sidney.*  
3. Frames of timber erected on the side of a building for the workmen.  
These outward beauties are but the props and scaffolds:  
On which we built our love, which, now made perfect,  
Stands without those supports. *Denham's Sophy.*  
Sylla added three hundred commons to the senate; then abolished the office of tribune, as being only a scaffold to tyranny, whereof he had no further use. *Swift.*  
To SCA'FFOLD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish with frames of timber.  
SCA'FFOLDAGE. *n. f.* [from *scaffold*.] Gallery; hollow floor.  
A strutting player doth think it rich  
To hear the wooden dialogue and found,  
'Twixt his freckl'd footing and the scaffoldage. *Shakespeare.*  
SCA'FFOLDING. *n. f.* [from *scaffold*.]  
1. Temporary frames or stages.  
What are riches, empire, power,  
But steps by which we climb to rise and reach  
Our wish; and, that obtain'd, down with the scaffolding  
Of sceptres and of thrones.  
Sicknels, contributing no less than old age to the shaking down this scaffolding of the body, may discover the inward structure. *Pope.*  
2. Building slightly erected.  
Send forth your lab'ring thought;  
Let it return with empty notions fraught,  
Of airy columns every moment broke,  
Of circling whirlpools, and of spheres of smoke:  
Yet this solution but once more affords  
New change of terms and scaffolding of words. *Prior.*  
SCALA'DE. *n. f.* [French; *escalada*, Spanish, from *scala*, Latin.]  
SCALA'DO. *s.* a ladder. A storm given to a place by raising ladders against the walls.  
What can be more strange than that we should within two months have won one town of importance by *scalades*, battered and assaulted another, and overthrown great forces in the field? *Bacon.*  
Thou rais'dst thy voice to record the stratagems, the arduous exploits, and the nocturnal *scalade* of needy heroes, the terror of your peaceful citizens. *Arbutnot. Hist. of J. Bull.*  
SCA'LARY. *adj.* [from *scala*, Latin.] Proceeding by steps like those of a ladder.  
He made at nearer distances certain elevated places and scalary ascents, that they might better ascend or mount their horses. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
To SCALD. *v. a.* [scaldare, Italian; calidus, Latin.] To burn with hot liquor.  
I am scalded with my violent motion,  
And spleen of speed to see you. *Shak. King John.*  
O majesty!

## SCA

- O majesty!  
When thou do'st pinch thy bearer, thou do'st fit  
Like a rich armour worn in heat of day, *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*  
That scalds with safety. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*  
Thou art a soul in bliss; but I am bound  
Upon a wheel of fire, that mine own tears  
Do scald like molten lead. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*  
Here the blue flames of scalding brimstone fall,  
Involving swiftly in one ruin all. *Cowley.*  
Scalding tears wore a channel where they fell. *Dryden.*  
That I grieve, 'tis true;  
But 'tis a grief of fury, not despair!  
And if a manly drop or two fall down,  
It scalds along my cheeks, like the greenwood,  
That, spitting in the flame, works outward into tears. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*  
It depends not on his will to persuade himself, that what actually scalds him, feels cold. *Locke.*  
Has he any other wound about him, except the accidental scaldings of his wort?  
Warm cataplasms discufs; but scalding hot may confirm the tumour: heat, in general, doth not relieve and attenuate the juices of a human body; for too great heat will produce concretions. *Arbutnot on Ailments.*  
The best thing we can do is to scald him;  
For which operation there's nothing more proper  
Than the liquor he deals in, his own melted copper. *Swift.*  
2. A provincial phrase in husbandry.  
In Oxfordshire the four land they fallow when the sun is pretty high, which they call a scalding fallow. *Mortimer.*  
SCALD. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Scurf on the head.  
Her head, altogether bald,  
Was overgrown with scurf and filthy scald. *Spenser.*  
SCALD. *adj.* Paltry; forry.  
Saucy liars  
Will catch at us like trumpets, and scald rhymers  
Ballad us out o' tune. *Shakespeare.*  
SCALDHEAD. *n. f.* [scaldur, bald, Icelandic; *hickus*.] A loathsome disease; a kind of local leprosy in which the head is covered with a continuous scab.  
The serum is corrupted by the infection of the touch of a salt humour, to which the scab, pox, and scaldhead are referable. *Feyer.*  
SCALE. *n. f.* [scale, Saxon; *schal*, Dutch; *skal*, Icelandic.]  
1. A balance; a vessel suspended by a beam against another vessel.  
If thou tak'st more  
Or less than just a pound, if the scale turn  
But in the estimation of a hair,  
Thou die'st. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*  
Your vows to her and me, put in two scales,  
Will even weigh, and both as light as tales. *Shakespeare.*  
Here's an equivocator, who committed treason enough for God's sake, yet could not equivocate to heaven. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
Long time in even scale  
The battle hung. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*  
The world's scale are even; what the main  
In one place gets, another quits again. *Cleaveland.*  
The scale are turn'd, her kindness weighs no more  
Now than my vows. *Waller.*  
In full assemblies let the crowd prevail;  
I weigh no merit by the common scale,  
The conscience is the test. *Dryden.*  
If we consider the dignity of an intelligent being, and put that in the scales against brute inanimate matter, we may affirm, without overvaluing human nature, that the soul of one virtuous and religious man is of greater worth and excellency than the fun and his planets. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
2. The sign Libra in the Zodiac.  
Juno pours out the urn, and Vulcan claims  
The scale, as the just product of his flames. *Creech.*  
3. [Escalier, French; *spuame*, Latin.] The small shells or crutts which lying one over another make the coats of fishes.  
He puts him on a coat of mail,  
Which was made of a fish's scale. *Drayton.*  
Standing aloof, with lead they bruise the scales,  
And tear the flesh of the incensed whales. *Waller.*  
4. Any thing exfoliated or desquamated; a thin lamina.  
Take jet and the scales of iron, and with a wet feather,  
When the smith hath taken an heat, take up the scales that fly  
From the iron, and those scales you shall grind upon your  
Painter's stone. *Penham.*  
When a scale of bone is taken out of a wound, burning retards the separation. *Sharp's Surgery.*  
5. [Scala, a ladder, Latin.] Ladder; means of ascent.  
Love refines  
The thoughts, and heart enlarges; hath his feat  
In reason, and is judicious; is the scale  
By which to heav'nly love thou may'st ascend. *Milton.*  
On the bendings of these mountains the marks of several

## SCA

- ancient scales of stairs may be seen, by which they used to ascend them. *Addison on Italy.*  
6. The act of storming by ladders.  
Others to a city throng  
Lay siege, encamp'd; by batt'ry, scale, and mine  
Assaulting. *Milt. Par. Lost.*  
7. Regular gradation; a regular series rising like a ladder.  
Well hast thou the scale of nature set,  
From centre to circumference; whereon  
In contemplation of created things,  
By steps we may ascend to God. *Milt. Par. Lost.*  
The scale of the creatures is a matter of high speculation.  
The higher nature still advances, and preserves his superiority in the scale of being.  
All the integral parts of nature have a beautiful analogy to one another, and to their mighty original, whose images are more or less expressive, according to their several gradations in the scale of beings. *Obeyne's Phil. Princ.*  
We believe an invisible world, and a scale of spiritual beings all nobler than ourselves. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
Far as creation's ample range extends,  
The scale of sensual mental pow'r ascends. *Pope.*  
In contemplation's scale I'll soar,  
And be enraptur'd more and more;  
Whilst thus new matter of surprise  
In each gradation shall arise. *Machean.*  
8. A figure subdivided by lines like the steps of a ladder, which is used to measure proportions between pictures and the thing represented.  
The map of London was set out in the year 1658 by Mr. Newcourt, drawn by a scale of yards. *Graunt.*  
9. The series of harmonick or musical proportions.  
The bent of his thoughts and reasonings run up and down this scale, that no people can be happy but under good governments. *Temple.*  
10. Anything marked at equal distances.  
They take the flow o' th' Nile  
By certain scale i' th' pyramid: they know  
By th' height, the lowness, or the mean, if dearth  
Or season follow. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
To SCALE. *v. a.* [scalare, Italian.]  
1. To climb as by ladders.  
Often have I scald the craggy oak,  
All to dislodge the raven of her nest;  
How have I wearied, with many a stroke,  
The stately walnut-tree, the while the rest  
Under the tree fell all for nuts at strife! *Spenser.*  
Upon the ceasing of the great artillery they assailed the breach, and others with their scaling ladders scaled the walls. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*  
The way seems difficult, and steep, to scale  
With upright wing against a higher foe. *Milton.*  
Heav'n with these engines had been scalded,  
When mountains heap'd on mountains fail'd,  
When the bold Typhæus scald'd the sky,  
And forc'd great Jove from his own heav'n to fly,  
The lesser gods all suffer'd. *Dryden.*  
2. To measure or compare; to weigh.  
You have found,  
Scaling his present bearing with his past,  
That he's your fixed enemy. *Shak. Coriolanus.*  
3. [From scale of a fish.] To take off a thin lamina.  
Raphael was sent to scale away the whiteness of Tobit's eyes. *Tob. iii. 17.*  
4. To pare off a surface.  
If all the mountains were scaled, and the earth made even, the waters would not overflow its smooth surface. *Lurmet.*  
Those that cast their shell are the lobster and crab: the old skins are found, but the old shells never; so as it is like they scale off, and crumble away by degrees. *Bacon.*  
SCALED. *adj.* [from *scale*.] Squamous; having scales like fishes.  
Half my Egypt was submerg'd, and made  
A cistern for scald snakes. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
SCALENE. *n. f.* [French; *scalenum*, Latin.] In geometry, a triangle that has its three sides unequal to each other. *Bailey.*  
SCALINESS. *n. f.* [from *scaly*.] The state of being scaly.  
SCALL. *n. f.* [skallatur, bald, Icelandic. See SCALDHEAD.] Leprosy; morbid baldness.  
It is a dry scall, a leprosy upon the head. *Lev. xiii. 30.*  
SCALLION. *n. f.* [scallonia, Italian; *escalonis*, Latin.] A kind of onion.  
SCALLOR. *n. f.* [scallor, French.] A fish with a hollow pectinated shell.  
So th' emperor Caligula,  
That triumph'd o'er the British sea,  
Engag'd his legions in fierce buffets  
With periwinkles, prawns, and mussels;  
And led his troops with furious gallops,  
To charge whole regiments of scallops. *Hudibras.*  
The



# SCA

The sand is in Scilly glittering, which may be occasioned from freestone mingled with white *scallop* shells. *Mortimer.*  
 To SCALLOP. *v. a.* To mark on the edge with segments of circles.  
 SCALP. *n. f.* [*scelpa*, Dutch, a shell; *scalpe*, Italian.]  
 1. The skull; the cranium; the bone that incloses the brain.  
 High brandishing his bright dew-burning blade,  
 Upon his crested scalp so fore did smite,  
 That to the scull a yawning wound it made. *Fairy Queen.*  
 O gentle Puck, take this transformed scalp  
 From off the head of this Athenian swain,  
 That he awaking, when the others do,  
 May all to Athens back again repair. *Shakespeare.*  
 White beards have arm'd their thin and hairless scalps  
 Against thy majesty. *Shakespeare. Richard II.*  
 The hairy scalps  
 Are whirl'd aloof, while numerous trunks bestrow  
 Th' ensanguin'd field. *Phillips.*  
 If the fracture be not complicated with a wound of the  
 scalp, or the wound is too small to admit of the operation,  
 the fracture must be laid bare by taking away a large piece of  
 the scalp. *Sharp's Surgery.*  
 2. The integuments of the head.  
 To SCALP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deprive the scull of its  
 integuments.  
 We seldom inquire for a fracture of the scull by *scalping*,  
 but that the scalp itself is contused. *Sharp.*  
 SCALPEL. *n. f.* [*Fr. scalpelum*, Latin.] An instrument used  
 to scrape a bone by surgeons.  
 SCALY. *adj.* [from *scale*.] Covered with scales.  
 The river horse and scaly crocodile. *Milton.*  
 His awful summons they so soon obey;  
 So hear the scaly herd when Proteus blows,  
 And so to pasture follow through the sea. *Dryden.*  
 A scaly fish with a forked tail. *Woodward.*  
 To SCAMBLE. *v. n.* [This word, which is scarcely in use,  
 has much exercised the etymological sagacity of *Morie Casaubon*;  
 but, as is usual, to no purpose.]  
 1. To be turbulent and rapacious; to scramble; to get by strug-  
 gling with others.  
 Have fresh chaff in the bin,  
 And somewhat to *scamble* for hog and for hen. *Tusser.*  
*Scambling*, out-facing, fashion-mongering boys,  
 That lie, and cog, and flout, deprave and slander. *Shakespeare.*  
 That self bill is urg'd, and had against us past,  
 But that the *scambling* and unquiet time  
 Did push it out of further question. *Shakespeare. Henry V.*  
 He was no sooner entered into the town but a *scambling*  
 foldier clapt hold of his bridle, which he thought was in a  
 begging or a drunken fashion. *Wotton.*  
 2. To shift awkwardly.  
 Some *scambling* shifts may be made without them. *More.*  
 To SCAMBLE. *v. a.* To mangle; to maul.  
 My wood was cut in patches, and other parts of it *scambled*  
 and cut before it was at its growth. *Mortimer.*  
 SCAMBLER. *n. f.* [Scottish.] A bold intruder upon one's ge-  
 nerosity or table.  
 SCAMBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *scambling*.] With turbulence and  
 noise; with intrusive audaciousness.  
 SCAMMONIATE. *adj.* [from *scammony*.] Made with scam-  
 mony.  
 It may be excited by a local, *scammoniate*, or other acrimo-  
 nious medicines. *Wise's Surgery.*  
 SCAMMONY. *n. f.* [Latin; *scammonie*, French.] A con-  
 creted resinous juice, light, tender, friable, of a greyish-brown  
 colour, and disagreeable odour. It flows upon incision of the  
 root of a kind of convolvulus, that grows in many parts of  
 Asia. *Trevoux.*  
 To SCAMPER. *v. n.* [*schampen*, Dutch; *scampare*, Italian.]  
 To fly with speed and trepidation.  
 A fox seized upon the fawn, and fairly *scampered* away with  
 him. *L'Estrange.*  
 You will suddenly take a resolution, in your cabinet of  
 Highlanders, to *scamper* off with your new crown. *Addison.*  
 Be quick, nay very quick, or he'll approach.  
 And as you're *scampering* stop you in your coach. *King.*  
 To SCAN. *v. a.* [*scandre*, French; *scando*, Latin.]  
 1. To examine a verse by counting the feet.  
 Harry, whose tuneful and well measur'd song  
 First taught our English musick how to span  
 Words with just note and accent, not to *scan*  
 With Midas' ears, committing short and long.  
 They *scan* their verses upon their fingers, run after con-  
 ceits and glaring thoughts. *Milton.*  
 2. To examine nicely.  
 So he goes to heav'n,  
 And so am I reveng'd; that would be *scann'd* *Shakespeare. Ham.*  
 The rest the great architect  
 Did wisely to conceal; and not divulge  
 His secrets to be *scann'd* by them, who ought  
 Rather admire. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*

# SCA

Every man has some guits, which he desires should not be  
 rigorously *scanned*; and therefore, by the rule of charity and  
 justice, ought not to do that which he would not suffer.  
 Government of the Tongue.  
 At the final reckoning, when all mens actions shall be  
 scanned and judged, the great king shall pass his sentence, ac-  
 cording to the good men have done, or neglected to do. *Cicero.*  
 Sir Roger exposing his palm, they crumpled it into all  
 shapes, and diligently *scanned* every wrinkle that could be  
 made in it. *Addison.*  
 The actions of men in high stations are all conspicuous,  
 and liable to be *scanned* and sifted. *Antiquary.*  
 In full fruition of successful pow'r,  
 One moment and one thought might let him *scan*  
 The various turns of life, and fickle state of man. *Prior.*  
 SCANDAL. *n. f.* [*σκάνδαλον*; *scandale*, French.]  
 1. Offence given by the faults of others.  
 His lustful orgies he enlarg'd  
 Even to the hill of *scandal*, by the grove  
 Of Moloch homicide. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*  
 2. Reproachful aspersions; opprobrious censure; infamy.  
 If black *scandal*, or foul-fac'd reproach,  
 Attend the sequel of your imposition,  
 Your meek enforcement shall acquitance me  
 From all the impure blots and stains thereof. *Shakespeare. R. III.*  
 My known virtue is from *scandal* free,  
 And leaves no shadow for your calumny. *Dryden. Aureng.*  
 In the case of *scandal*, we are to reflect how men ought to  
 judge. *Rogers's Sermon.*  
 To SCANDAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat oppro-  
 briously; to charge falsely with faults.  
 You repin'd,  
 Scandal'd the suppliants; for the people call'd them  
 Time-pleasers, flatterers. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*  
 I do fawn on men, and hug them hard,  
 And after *scandal* them. *Shakespeare. Julius Caesar.*  
 To SCANDALIZE. *v. a.* [*σκάνδαλιζω*; *scandalizer*, French;  
 from *scandal*.]  
 1. To offend by some action supposed criminal.  
 I demand who they are whom we *scandalize* by using harm-  
 less things? Among ourselves, that agree in this use, no man  
 will say that one of us is offensive and scandalous unto an-  
 other. *Hosier.*  
 It had the excuse of some bashfulness, and care not to *scan-*  
 dalize others. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*  
 Whoever considers the injustice of some ministers, in those  
 intervals of parliament, will not be *scandalized* at the warmth  
 and vivacity of those meetings. *Clarendon.*  
 Many were *scandalized* at the personal slander and rebellion  
 flung out by *scandalizing* libellers. *Addison.*  
 2. To reproach; to disgrace; to defame.  
 Thou dost appear to *scandalize*  
 The public right, and common cause of kings. *Daniel.*  
 SCANDALOUS. *adj.* [*scandalous*, French; from *scandal*.]  
 1. Giving publick offence.  
 Nothing *scandalous* or offensive unto any, especially unto  
 the church of God: all things in order, and with seemli-  
 nefs. *Hosier.*  
 Something favouring  
 Of tyranny, which will ignoble make you,  
 Yea, *scandalous* to the world. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*  
 2. Opprobrious; disgraceful.  
 Shameful; openly vile.  
 You know the *scandalous* meanness of that proceeding,  
 which was used. *Pope.*  
 SCANDALOUSLY. *adv.* [from *scandalous*.]  
 1. Cenforiously; opprobriously.  
 Shun their fault, who, *scandalously* nice,  
 Will needs mistake an author into vice. *Pope.*  
 2. Shamefully; ill to a degree that gives publick offence.  
 His discourse at table was *scandalously* unbecoming the dig-  
 nity of his station; noise, brutality, and obscenities. *Swift.*  
 SCANDALOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *scandalous*.] The quality of  
 giving publick offence.  
 SCANSION. *n. f.* [*scansio*, Latin.] The act or practice of scan-  
 ning a verse.  
 To SCANT. *v. a.* [*seyccenan*, Saxon; to break; *scaner*, Da-  
 nish; to spare.] To limit; to straiten.  
 You think  
 I will your serious and great business *scant*,  
 For she is with me. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
 They need rather to be *scanted* in their nourishment than  
 replenished, to have them sweet. *Bacon's Nat. History.*  
 We might do well to think with ourselves, what time of  
 stay we would demand, and he bade us not to *scant* our-  
 selves. *Bacon.*  
 Looking on things through the wrong end of the perspec-  
 tive, which *scants* their dimensions, we neglect and contemn  
 them. *Glanville. Scelf.*  
 Starve

# SCA

Starve them,  
 For fear the rankness of the swelling womb  
 Should *scant* the passage and confine the room. *Dryden.*  
 I am *scanted* in the pleasure of dwelling on your actions.  
 Dryden's Fables, Dedication.  
 SCANT. *adj.* [from the verb.]  
 1. Wary; not liberal; parcimonious.  
 From this time,  
 Be somewhat *scant* of your maiden preference. *Shakespeare.*  
 2. Not plentiful; scarce; less than what is proper or competent.  
 White is a penurious colour, and where moisture is *scant*;  
 so blue violets, and other flowers, if they be starved, turn pale  
 and white. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 A single violet transplant:  
 The strength, the colour, and the size,  
 All which before was poor and *scant*,  
 Redoubles still and multiplies. *Donne.*  
 To find out that,  
 In such a *scant* allowance of star-light,  
 Would over-talk the best land-pilot's art. *Milton.*  
 SCANT. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Scarcely; hardly.  
 The people, beside their travail, charge, and long attend-  
 ance, received of the bankers *scant* twenty shillings for  
 thirty. *Camden's Remains.*  
 We *scant* read in any writer, that there have been seen any  
 people upon the fourth coast. *Abbot's Description of the World.*  
 A wild pamphlet, besides other malignities, would *scant* al-  
 low him to be a gentleman. *Wotton.*  
 'O'er yonder hill does *scant* the dawn appear. *Gay.*  
 SCANTILY. *adv.* [from *scanty*.]  
 1. Sparingly; niggardly.  
 He spoke  
 Scantily of me, when perforce he could not  
 But pay me terms of honour. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleop.*  
 2. Narrowly; not plentifully.  
 SCANTINESS. *n. f.* [from *scanty*.]  
 1. Narrowness; want of space; want of compass.  
 Virgil has sometimes two of them in a line; but the *scanti-*  
 ness of our heroic verse is not capable of receiving more than  
 one. *Dryden.*  
 2. Want of amplitude or greatness.  
 Alexander was much troubled at the *scantiness* of nature  
 itself, that there were no more worlds for him to disturb. *South.*  
 SCANTLET. *n. f.* [corrupted, as it seems, from *scantling*.] A  
 small pattern; a small quantity; a little piece.  
 While the world was but thin, the ages of mankind were  
 longer; and as the world grew fuller, so their lives were suc-  
 cessively reduced to a shorter *scantlet*, 'till they came to that  
 time of life which they now have. *Haie.*  
 SCANTLING. *n. f.* [*scantillon*, French; *scantellum*, Italian.]  
 1. A quantity cut for a particular purpose.  
 'Tis hard to find out a woman that's of a just *scantling* for  
 her age, humour, and fortune, to make a wife of. *L'Estrange.*  
 2. A certain proportion.  
 The success,  
 Although particular, shall give a *scantling*  
 Of good or bad unto the general. *Shakespeare. Troil. and Cress.*  
 3. A small quantity.  
 Reduce desires to narrow *scantlings* and small proportions.  
 A *scantling* of wit lay gaping for life, and groaning beneath  
 a heap of rubbish. *Dryden.*  
 In this narrow *scantling* of capacity, we enjoy but one plea-  
 sure at once. *Locke.*  
 SCANTLY. *adv.* [from *scant*.]  
 1. Scarcely; hardly.  
 England, in the opinion of the popes, was preferred, be-  
 cause it contained in the ecclesiastical division two large pro-  
 vinces, which had their several *legati nati*; whereas France  
 had *scantly* one. *Camden's Remains.*  
 2. Narrowly; penuriously; without amplitude.  
 My eager love, I'll give myself the lye;  
 The very hope is a full happiness,  
 Yet *scantly* measures what I shall possess. *Dryden.*  
 SCANTNESS. *n. f.* [from *scant*.] Narrowness; meanness;  
 smallness.  
 He was a man of a fierce spirit, and of no evil disposition,  
 faving that he thought *scantness* of estate too great an evil.  
 Did we but compare the miserable *scantness* of our capaci-  
 ties with the vast profundity of things, truth and modesty  
 would teach us wary language. *Glanville. Scelf.*  
 SCANTY. *adj.* [The same with *scant*.]  
 1. Narrow; small; wanting amplitude; short of quantity suf-  
 ficient.  
 As long as one can increase the number, he will think the  
 idea he hath a little too *scanty* for positive infinity. *Locke.*  
 His dominions were very narrow and *scanty*; for he had not  
 the possession of a foot of land, 'till he bought a field of the  
 sons of Heth. *Locke.*

# SCA

Now *scantier* limits the proud arch confine,  
 And scarce are seen the prostrate Nile and Rhine;  
 A small Euphrates through the piece is roll'd,  
 And little eagles wave their wings in gold. *Pope.*  
 2. Small; poor; not copious; not ample.  
 Their language being *scanty*, and accommodated only to the  
 few necessities of a needy simple life, had no words in it to  
 stand for a thousand. *Locke.*  
 There remained few marks of the old tradition, so they  
 had narrow and *scanty* conceptions of providence. *Woodward.*  
 They with such *scanty* wages pay  
 The bondage and the slavery of years. *Swift.*  
 3. Sparing; niggardly; parcimonious.  
 In illustrating a point of difficulty, be not too *scanty* of  
 words, but rather become copious in your language. *Watts.*  
 To SCAPE. *v. a.* [contracted from *escape*.] To escape; to  
 avoid; to shun; not to incur; to fly.  
 What, have I *scaped* love-letters in the holiday time of my  
 beauty, and am I now a subject for them? *Shakespeare.*  
 I doubt not but to die a fair death, if I *escape* hanging. *Shakespeare.*  
 What can *escape* the eye  
 Of God all-seeing? *Milton.*  
 To SCAPE. *v. n.* To get away from hurt or danger.  
 Could they not fall unspite'd on the plain,  
 But slain revive, and, taken, *escape* again. *Dryden.*  
 SCAPE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
 1. Escape; flight from hurt or danger; the act of declining or  
 running from danger; accident of safety.  
 I spoke of most disastrous chances,  
 Of hair-breadth *scapes* in th' imminent deadly breach. *Shakespeare.*  
 2. Means of escape; evasion.  
 Having purpos'd falsehood, you  
 Can have no way but falsehood to be true!  
 Vain lunatick, against these *scapes* I could  
 Dispute, and conquer, if I would. *Donne.*  
 3. Negligent freak.  
 No natural exhalation in the sky,  
 No *scape* of nature, no dissembler's day,  
 But they will pluck away its nat'ral cause,  
 And call them meteors, prodigies, and signs. *Shakespeare.*  
 4. Loose act of vice or lewdness.  
 A bearne! a very pretty bearne! sure some *scape*: though I  
 am not bookish, yet I can read waiting-gentlewoman in the  
*scape*. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*  
 Thou lurk'dst  
 In valley or green meadow, to way-lay  
 Some beauty rare, Calisto, Clymene:  
 Too long thou laid'st thy *scapes* on names ador'd. *Milton.*  
 SCAPULA. *n. f.* [Latin.] The shoulder-blade.  
 The heat went off from the parts, and spread up higher to  
 the breast and *scapula*. *Wise's Surgery.*  
 SCAPULAR. *adj.* [*scapulaire*, Fr. from *scapula*, Lat.] Re-  
 SCAPULARY. *adj.* [Latin; from *scapula*, Lat.] Re-  
 lating or belonging to the shoulders.  
 The humours dispersed through the branches of the axil-  
 lary artery to the *scapulary* branches. *Wise's Surgery.*  
 The viscera were counterpoised with the weight of the *scap-*  
 ular part. *Derham.*  
 SCAR. *n. f.* [from *scar*, *scarre*, French; *σκαρ*, Greek.] A mark  
 made by a hurt or fire; a cicatrix.  
 Scratch thee but with a pin, and there remains  
 Some *scar* of it. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*  
 The soft delicious air,  
 To heal the *scars* of these corrosive fires,  
 Shall breathe her balm. *Milton.*  
 It may be struck out of the omniscency of God, and leave  
 no *scar* nor blemish behind. *More.*  
 This earth had the beauty of youth and blooming nature,  
 and not a wrinkle, *scar*, or fracture on all its body. *Barnet.*  
 In a hemorrhage from the lungs stypticks are often infig-  
 nificant; and if they could operate upon the affected part, so  
 far as to make a *scar*, when that fell off, the disease would re-  
 turn. *Arbutnot on Diet.*  
 To SCAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark as with a fore or  
 wound.  
 Yet I'll not shed her blood,  
 Nor *scar* that whiter skin of her's than snow,  
 And smooth as monumental alabaster. *Shakespeare. Othello.*  
 SCARAB. *n. f.* [*scarab*, Fr. *scarabaeus*, Latin.] A beetle;  
 an insect with treaded wings.  
 A small *scarab* is bred in the very tips of elm-leaves: these  
 leaves may be observed to be dry and dead, as also turgid, in  
 which lieth a dirty, whitish, rough maggot, from which pro-  
 ceeds a beetle. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*  
 SCARAMOUCHE. *n. f.* [*escarmouche*, Fr.] A buffoon in motly  
 drefs.  
 It makes the solemnities of justice pageantry, and the bench  
 reverend poppets, or *scaramouches* in scarlet. *Collier.*  
 SCARCE. *adj.* [*scarso*, Italian; *schaars*, Dutch.]  
 1. Not plentiful.  
 A Swede will no more sell you his hemp for less silver, be-  
 cause you tell him silver is *scarcer* now in England, and there-  
 fore



# SCA

fore risen one fifth in value, than a tradesman of London will sell his commodity cheaper to the life of Man; because money is scarce there. *Locke.*

2. Rare; not common. *Locke.*

The *scarcest* of all is a *Pescennius Niger* on a medallion well preserved. *Addison.*

SCARCELY. *adv.* [from the adjective.]

1. Hardly; scantily. *Dryden.*

A thing which we so little hoped to see, that even they which beheld it done *scarce* believed their own senses. *Hooker.*

When we our betters see bearing our woes, *Shak. King Lear.*

We *scarce* think our miseries our foes. *Shak. King Lear.*

Age, which unavoidably is but one remove from death, and consequently should have nothing about it but what looks like a decent preparation for it, *scarce* ever appears, of late days, but in the high mode, the flaunting garb, and utmost gaudery of youth. *South.*

You neither have enemies, nor can *scarce* have any. *Dryden.*

2. With difficulty. *Dryden.*

He *scarce* knew him, striving to disown His blotted form, and blushing to be known. *Dryden.*

Slowly he fails, and *scarce* stems the tides; The pressing water pours within her sides. *Dryden.*

SCARCENESS. *n. f.* [from *scarce*.]

SCARCITY. *n. f.* [from *scarce*.]

1. Smallness of quantity; not plenty; penury. *Shakespeare.*

*Scarce* and want shall thun you; Ceres' blessing so is on you. *Shakespeare.*

Raphael writes thus concerning his Galatea: to paint a fair one, 'tis necessary for me to see many fair ones; but, because there is to great a *scarce* of lovely women, I am constrained to make use of one certain idea, which I have formed in my fancy. *Dryden's Duffresnoy.*

Corn does not rise or fall by the differences of more or less plenty of money, but by the plenty and *scarce* that God sends. *Locke.*

In this grave age, when comedies are few, We crave your patronage for one that's new, And let the *scarce* recommend the fare. *Addison.*

They drink very few liquors that have not lain in fresco, inasmuch that a *scarce* of snow would raise a mutiny at Naples. *Addison.*

2. Rareness; infrequency; not commonness. *Hooker.*

They that find fault with our store, should be least willing to improve our *scarce* of thanksgivings. *Hooker.*

Since the value of an advantage is enhanced by its *scarce*, it is hard not to give a man leave to love that must which is most serviceable. *Collier on Pride.*

To SCARE. *v. a.* [from *scare*, Italian. *Stimmer.*] To fright; to frighten; to affright; to terrify; to strike with sudden fear. *Shakespeare.*

They have *scared* away two of my best sheep, which, I fear, the wolf will sooner find than the master. *Shakespeare.*

Poor Tom hath been *scared* out of his good wits. *Shakespeare.*

My grained ash an hundred times hath broke, And *scared* the moon with splinters. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

The noise of thy cross-bow Will *scare* the herd, and so my shoot is lost. *Shak. H. VI.*

Scarecrows are set up to keep birds from corn and fruit; and some report that the head of a wolf, whole, dried, and hanged up in a dovehouse, will *scare* away vermin. *Bacon.*

The wing of the Irish was so grievously either galled or *scared* therewith, that being strangers, and in a manner neutrals, they had neither good heart to go forward, nor good liking to stand still, nor good assurance to run away. *Hayward.*

The light Waves threaten now, as that was *scared* by fire. *Waller.*

One great reason why mens good purposes so often fail, is, that when they are devout, or *scared*, they then in the general resolve to live religiously. *Calamy's Sermons.*

Let wanton wives by death be *scared*; But, to my comfort, I'm prepar'd. *Prior.*

SCARECROW. *n. f.* [from *scare* and *crow*.] An image or clapper set up to fright birds: thence a vain terror. *Prior.*

Thereat the *scarecrow* waxed wondrous proud, Through fortune of his first adventure fair, And with big thundering voice revild him loud. *Fa. Queen.*

No eye hath seen such *scarecrows*: I'll not march through Coventry with them, that's flat. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

We must not make a *scarecrow* of the law, Setting it up to fear the birds of prey, And let it keep one shape, 'till custom make it Their perch, and not their terror. *Shakespeare.*

Many of those great guns, wanting powder and shot, stood but as cyphers and *scarecrows*. *Raleigh.*

A *scarecrow* set to frighten fools away. *Dryden.*

SCAREFIRE. *n. f.* [from *scare* and *fire*.] A fright by fire; a fire breaking out so as to raise terror. *Holder.*

The drum and trumpet, by their several sounds, serve for many kind of advertisements; and bells serve to proclaim a *scarefire*, and in some places water-breaches. *Holder.*

# SCA

SCARF. *n. f.* [from *scarf*, French.] Any thing that hangs loose upon the shoulders or dress. *Shakespeare.*

The matrons hung their gloves, Ladies and maids their *scarfs* and handkerchiefs, Upon him as he pass'd. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

Will you wear the garland about your neck, or under your arm, like a lieutenant's *scarf*? *Shakespeare.*

Iris there, with humid bow, Waters th' odorous banks, that bow Flowers of more mingled hew Than her purled *scarf* can show. *Milton.*

Titian, in his triumph of Bacchus, having placed Ariadne on one of the borders of the picture, gave her a *scarf* of a vermilion colour upon a blue drapery. *Dryden.*

The ready nymphs receive the crying child; They swath'd him with their *scarfs*. *Dryden.*

My learned correspondent writes a word in defence of large *scarves*. *Spenser.*

Put on your hood and *scarf*, and take your pleasure. *Swift.*

To SCARF. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To throw loosely on. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

My sea-gown *scarf* about me, in the dark Crop'd I to find them out. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

2. To dress in any loose vesture. *Shakespeare.*

How like a younker, or a prodigal, The *scarfed* bark puts from her native bay, Hugg'd and embraced by the trumpet wind! *Shakespeare.*

Come, feeling night, Scarf up the tender eye of pitiful day. *Shak. Macbeth.*

SCARF-SKIN. *n. f.* [from *scarf* and *skin*.] The cuticle; the epidermis; the outer scaly integuments of the body. *Shakespeare.*

The *scarf-skin*, being uppermost, is composed of several layers of small scales, which lie thicker according as it is thicker in one part of the body than another; between these the excretory ducts of the military glands of the true skin open. *Chyren.*

SCARIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *scarify*, Lat. *scarification*, French; from *scarify*.] Incision of the skin with a lancet, or such like instrument. It is most practised in cupping. *Quincy.*

Hippocrates tells you, that, in applying of cups, the *scarification* ought to be made with crooked instruments. *Arbutnot.*

SCARIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *scarify*.] One who *scarifies*. *Arbutnot.*

SCARIFIER. *n. f.* [from *scarify*.]

1. He who *scarifies*. *Arbutnot.*

2. The instrument with which *scarifications* are made. *Arbutnot.*

To SCARIFY. *v. a.* [from *scarify*, Lat. *scarify*, Fr.] To let blood by incisions of the skin, commonly after the application of cupping-glasses. *Arbutnot.*

Washing the salts out of the eschar, and *scarifying* it, I dressed it. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

You quarter foul language upon me, without knowing whether I deserve to be cupped and *scarified* at this rate. *Spenser.*

SCARLET. *n. f.* [from *scarlat*, French; *scarlat*, Ital.] A colour deeply red, but not shining; cloth dyed with a scarlet colour. *Shakespeare.*

If we live thus tamely, To be thus jaded by a piece of *scarlet*, Farewell nobility. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

As a bull Amid' the circus roars; provok'd from far By sight of *scarlet* and a sanguine war. *Dryden.*

Would it not be insufferable for a learned professor, and that which his *scarlet* would blush at, to have his authority of forty years standing in an instant overturned. *Locke.*

SCARLET. *adj.* [from the noun.] Of the colour of scarlet; red deeply dyed. *Shakespeare.*

I conjure thee, By her high forehead and her *scarlet* lip. *Shak. Ro. and Jul.*

Thy ambition, Thou *scarlet* fin, robb'd this bewailing land Of noble Buckingham. *Shak. Henry VIII.*

The Chinese, who are of an ill complexion, being olive-skinned, paint their cheeks *scarlet*. *Bacon.*

The *scarlet* honour of your peaceful gown. *Dryden.*

SCARLET-BEAN. *n. f.* [from *scarlet* and *bean*.] A plant. *Dryden.*

The *scarlet-bean* has a red hulk, and is not the best to eat in the shell, as kidneybeans, but is reputed the best to be eaten in Winter, when dry and boiled. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SCARLETOAK. *n. f.* The ilex. A species of oak. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SCARMAGE. *n. f.* [For Skirmish. *Spenser.*]

SCARMAGE. *n. f.* [For Skirmish. *Spenser.*]

Such cruel game my *scarmage* disarms; Another war, and other weapons I, Do love, when love does give his sweet alarms. *Fa. Queen.*

SCARP. *n. f.* [from *scarpe*, French.] The slope on that side of a ditch which is next to a fortified place, and looks towards the fields. *Dryden.*

SCATCH. *n. f.* [from *scatch*, French.] A kind of horsebit for bridles. *Dryden.*

SCATCHES. *n. f.* [from *scatch*, French.] Stilts to put the feet in to walk in dirty places. *Dryden.*

SCATE. *n. f.* [from *skator*, Swedish; *skid*, Islandic.] A kind of wooden shoe, with a steel plate underneath, on which they slide over the ice. *To*

# SCA

To SCATE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To slide on scates. *Shakespeare.*

SCATE. *n. f.* [from *scate*, Latin.] A fish of the species of thornback. *Shakespeare.*

SCATEFUL. *adj.* [from *scate*, Latin.] Abounding with springs. *Shakespeare.*

To SCATH. *v. a.* [from *scath*, Saxon; *scaden*, Dut.] To waste; to damage; to destroy. *Shakespeare.*

As when heaven's fire Hath *scath'd* the forest oaks, or mountain pines, With finger'd top their stately growth, though bare, Stands on the blasted heath. *Milton's Parad. Lost, b. i.*

SCATH. *n. f.* [from *scath*, Saxon.] Waste; damage; mischief; depopulation. *Shakespeare.*

*Scath* in Scotland denotes spoil or damage: as, he bears the *scath* and the scorn. A proverb. *Shakespeare.*

She furnished hath This crafty messenger, with letters vain, To work new woe and unprovided *scath*. *Fairy Queen.*

The ear that budded fair is burnt and blasted, And all my hoped gain is turn'd to *scath*. *Spenser.*

He bore a spiteful mind against King Edward, doing him all the *scath* that he could, and annoying his territories. *Spenser.*

My proud one doth work the greater *scath*, Through sweet allurements of her lovely hue. *Spenser.*

They placed them in Rhodes, where daily doing great *scath* to the Turk, the great warrior Soliman, with a mighty army, to overhaul them, that he won the island from them. *Kneller.*

Still preserv'd from danger, harm, and *scath*, By many a sea and many an unknown shore. *Fairfax.*

SCATHFUL. *adj.* [from *scath*.] Mischievous; destructive. *Shakespeare.*

A bawling vessel was he captain of, For shallow draught, and bulk unprizable, With which fates *scathful* grapple did he make, That very envy, and the tongue of loss, Cried fame and honour on him. *Shakespeare. Twelfth Night.*

To SCATTER. *v. a.* [from *scatter*, Saxon; *scatteren*, Dutch.]

1. To throw loosely about; to sprinkle. *Shakespeare.*

Where cattle pastur'd late, now *scatter'd* lies With carcasses and arms th' ensanguin'd field. *Milton.*

Teach the glad hours to *scatter*, as they fly, Soft quiet, gentle love, and endless joy. *Prior.*

Corruption, fill Voracious, swallow'd what the liberal hand Of bounty *scatter'd* o'er the savage year. *Thomson.*

2. To dissipate; to disperse. *Thomson.*

A king, that sitteth in the throne of judgment, *scattereth* away all evil with his eyes. *Prov. xx. 8.*

The Lord shall cause his glorious voice to be heard with *scattering* and tempest and stones. *Is. xxx. 30.*

Samuel came not to Gilgal, and the people were *scattered* from Saul. *1 Sa. xiii. 8.*

Adam by this from the cold sudden damp Recovering, and his *scatter'd* spirits return'd. *Milton.*

3. To spread thinly. *Milton.*

Why should my muse enlarge on Libyan swains, Their *scatter'd* cottages and ample plains. *Dryden.*

To SCATTER. *v. n.* To be dissipated; to be dispersed. *Dryden.*

Sound diffuseth itself in rounds; but if that which would *scatter* in open air, be made to go into a canal, it gives greater force to the sound. *Bacon.*

The sun Shakes from his noon-day throne the *scattering* clouds. *Thomson.*

SCATTERINGLY. *adv.* [from *scattering*.] Loosely; dispersedly. *Thomson.*

The Spaniards have here and there *scattering*, upon the sea-coasts, set up some towns. *Alvet.*

Those drops of prettiness, *scattering* sprinkled amongst the creatures, were designed to defecate and exalt our conceptions, not to inveigle or detain our passions. *Boyle.*

SCATTERLING. *n. f.* [from *scatter*.] A vagabond; one that has no home or settled habitation. *Boyle.*

Such lovels and *scatterlings* cannot easily, by any ordinary officers, be gotten, when challenged for any such fact. *Spenser.*

Gathering unto him all the *scatterlings* and outlaws out of all the woods and mountains, in which they long had lurked, he march'd forth into the English pale. *Spenser on Ireland.*

SCATURIENT. *adj.* [from *scaturiens*, Latin.] Springing as a fountain. *Dryden.*

SCATURIGINOUS. *adj.* [from *scaturigo*, Latin.] Full of springs or fountains. *Dryden.*

SCAVENGER. *n. f.* [from *scaven*, to shove, perhaps to sweep, Saxon.] A petty magistrate, whose province is to keep the streets clean. *Dryden.*

Since it is made a labour of the mind, as to inform mens judgements, and move their affections, to resolve difficult places of Scripture, to decide and clear off controversies, I cannot see how to be a butcher, *scavenger*, or any other such trade, does at all qualify men for this work. *Scott's Sermons.*

Falling's nature's *scavenger*. *Baynard.*

Dick the *scavenger*, with equal grace, Flirts from his cart the mud in Walpole's face. *Swift.*

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- To SCENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To smell; to perceive by the nose.  
 So scented the grim feature, and upturn'd  
 His nostrils wide into the murky air,  
 Sagacious of his quarry from so far. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
 2. To perfume; or to imbue with odour good or bad.  
 Balm, from a silver box diffill'd around,  
 Shall all bedew the roots, and scent the sacred ground. *Dryd.*  
 He spies  
 His opening hounds, and now he hears their cries;  
 A gen'rous pack, or to maintain the chace,  
 Or snuff the vapour from the scented grafs. *Addison.*  
 SCENTLESS. *adj.* [from *scen.*] Inodorous; having no smell.  
 SCEPTRE. *n. f.* [from *scptum*, Latin; *scptre*, Fr.] The ensign  
 of royalty born in the hand.  
 Nor shall proud Lancaster usurp my right,  
 Nor hold the sceptre in his childlike fist. *Shak. Henry VI.*  
 Thou sceptre's heir,  
 That thus affect'st a sheephook. *Shakespeare.*  
 How, beff of kings, do'st thou a sceptre bear!  
 How, beff of poets, do'st thou laurel wear!  
 But two things rare the fates had in their store,  
 And gave thee both, to shew they could no more. *B. Johns.*  
 The sceptre bearers lent  
 Their free attendance. *Chapman's Odyssey.*  
 The parliament presented those ads which were prepared  
 by them to the royal sceptre, in which were some laws restraining  
 the extravagant power of the nobility. *Clarendon.*  
 The court of Rome has, in other instances, so well attested  
 its good managery, that it is not credible crowns and sceptres  
 are conferred gratis. *Decay of Pity.*  
 SCEPTR'D. *adj.* [from *scptre*.] Bearing a sceptre.  
 The sceptred heralds call  
 To council, in the city-gates. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
 To Britain's queen the scepter'd suppliant bends,  
 To her his crowns and infant race commends. *Tickel.*  
 SCHEM. *n. f.* See SCHEMATIC.  
 SCHEMATIC. *n. f.* [from *schema*, Latin; *schématique*, French.]  
 1. A small scroll.  
 The first published *schedules* being brought to a grave knight,  
 he read over an unfavourable sentence or two, and delivered back  
 the libel. *Hooker.*  
 All ill, which all  
 Prophets or poets spake, and all which shall  
 B' annex'd in *schedules* unto this by me, *Donne.*  
 2. A little inventory.  
 I will give out *schedules* of my beauty: it shall be invento-  
 ried, and every particle and utensil label'd to my will. *Shak.*  
 SCHEMATISM. *n. f.* [from *schema*, Latin; *schématisme*, French.] Combination of  
 the aspects of heavenly bodies; particular form or disposition of a  
 thing.  
 Every particle of matter, whatever form or *schematism*  
 it puts on, must in all conditions be equally extended,  
 and therefore take up the same room. *Creech.*  
 SCHEMATIST. *n. f.* [from *schema*.] A projector; one given to  
 forming schemes.  
 SCHEME. *n. f.* [from *schema*.] A project; one given to  
 forming schemes.  
 1. A plan; a combination of various things into one view, de-  
 sign, or purpose; a system.  
 Were our senses made much quicker, the appearance and  
 outward *scheme* of things would have quite another face to us,  
 and be inconsistent with our well being. *Locke.*  
 We shall never be able to give ourselves a satisfactory ac-  
 count of the divine conduct, without forming such a *scheme* of  
 things as shall at once take in time and eternity. *Atterbury.*  
 2. A project; a contrivance; a design.  
 The haughty monarch was laying *schemes* for suppressing the  
 ancient liberties, and removing the ancient boundaries of king-  
 doms. *Atterbury's Sermon.*  
 He farms the well-concerted *scheme* of mischief;  
 'Tis fix'd, 'tis done, and both are doom'd to death. *Rowe.*  
 The stoical *scheme* of supplying our wants by lopping of  
 our desires, is like cutting off our feet when we want  
 shoes. *Swift.*  
 3. A representation of the aspects of the celestial bodies; any  
 linear or mathematical diagram.  
 It hath embroiled the endeavours of astrology in the erec-  
 tion of *schemes*, and the judgment of death and diseases.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
 It is a *scheme* and face of heaven,  
 As th' aspects are dispos'd this even. *Hudibras.*  
 SCHEMER. *n. f.* [from *scheme*.] A projector; a contriver.  
 SCHEMISM. *n. f.* [from *schema*.] An habitude; state of any thing  
 with respect to other things.  
 If that mind which has existing in itself from all eternity  
 all the simple essences of things, and consequently all their  
 possible *schemes* or habitudes, should ever change, there would  
 arise a new *schemis* in the mind, which is contrary to the su-  
 position. *Norris.*  
 SCIRRHUS. *n. f.* [from *scirra*, French. This should be written *scir-  
 rhus*, not merely because it comes from *scirrhos*, but because it

## SCH

- in English has before *e* and *i* the sound of *f*. See SKEPTICK.]  
 An indurated gland.  
 Any of these three may degenerate into a *scirrhus*, and that  
*scirrhus* into a cancer. *Wifeman of Tumours.*  
 SCIRRHIOUS. *adj.* [from *scirrhus*.] Having a gland indur-  
 ated.  
 How they are to be treated when they are strumous, *scir-  
 rhous*, or cancerous, you may see. *Wifeman.*  
 SCIRRHOSITY. *n. f.* [from *scirrhous*.] An induration of the  
 glands.  
 The difficulty of breathings, occasioned by *scirrhosities* of the  
 glands, is not to be cured.  
 SCHISM. *n. f.* [from *σχίσμα*; *schisme*, Fr.] A separation or divi-  
 sion in the church of God.  
 Set bounds to our passions by reason, to our errors by  
 truth, and to our *schisms* by charity. *King Charles.*  
 Oppose *schisms* by unity, hypocrisy by sober piety, and de-  
 bauchery by temperance. *Spratt's Sermons.*  
 When a *schism* is once spread, there grows at length a dis-  
 pute which are the schismatics: in the fence of the law the  
*schism* lies on that side which opposes itself to the religion of  
 the state. *Swift.*  
 SCHISMATICAL. *adj.* [from *schismaticus*, Fr. from *schisma*.] Im-  
 plying schism; practising schism.  
 By these tumults all factions, seditions, and *schismatical* pro-  
 posals against government, ecclesiastical and civil, must be  
 backed. *King Charles.*  
 Here bare anathema's fall but like so many *bruta fulmina*  
 upon the obstinate and *schismatical*, who are like to think them-  
 selves shrewdly hurt by being cut off from that body which  
 they chuse not to be of, and so being punished into a quiet  
 enjoyment of their beloved separation. *Saunders's Sermons.*  
 SCHISMATICALLY. *adv.* [from *schismatical*.] In a schismatical  
 manner.  
 He therefore, which made us to live, hath also taught us to  
 pray, to the end, that speaking unto the Father in the Son's  
 own precript form, without *schism* or glofs of ours, we may be  
 sure that we utter nothing which God will deny. *Hooker.*  
 That *schism* had need of a very favourable reader, and a  
 tractable, that should think it plain contradiction, when to be  
 commanded in the word, and grounded upon the word, are  
 made all one. *Hooker.*  
 To SCHISME. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To write expositions.  
 The preacher should want a text, whereupon to  
*schisme*. *Hooker.*  
 SCHOOL. *n. f.* [from *schola*, Latin; *ecole*, French.]  
 1. A house of discipline and instruction.  
 Their age the fame, their inclinations too,  
 And bred together in one *school* they grew. *Dryden.*  
 2. A place of literary education.  
 My end being private, I have not expressed my conceptions  
 in the language of the *schools*. *Digby.*  
 Writers on that subject have turned it into a composition  
 of hard words, trifles, and subtilties, for the mere use of the  
*schools*, and that only to amuse men with empty sounds. *Watts.*  
 3. A state of instruction.  
 The calf breed to the rural trade,  
 Set him betimes to *school*, and let him be  
 Instructed there in rules of husbandry. *Dryden.*  
 4. System of doctrine as delivered by particular teachers.  
 No craz'd brain could ever yet propound,  
 Touching the soul, so vain and fond a thought;  
 But some among these matters have been found,  
 Which in their *schools* the self-same thing had taught. *Davies.*  
 Let no man be less confident in his faith, concerning the  
 great blessings God designs in these divine mysteries, by reason  
 of any difference in the several *schools* of Christians, concern-  
 ing the consequent blessings thereof. *Taylor.*  
 5. The age of the church, and form of theology succeeding that  
 of the fathers.  
 The first principles of Christian religion should not be farced  
 with *school* points and private tenets. *Sanderfon.*  
 A man may find an infinite number of propositions in books  
 of metaphysics, *school* divinity, and natural philosophy, and  
 know as little of God, spirits, or bodies, as he did before. *Locke.*  
 To SCHOOL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To instruct; to train.  
 Una her befo'ught to be so good  
 As in her virtuous rules to *school* her knight. *Fr. Queen.*  
 He's gentle, never *school'd*, and yet learned. *Shakespeare.*  
 2. To teach with superiority; to tutor.  
 You shall go with me;  
 I have some private *schooling* for you both. *Shakespeare.*  
 Cousin, *school* yourself; but for your husband,  
 He's noble, wife, judicious. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
 And ask why God's anointed he revild.  
 If this be *schooling*, 'tis well for the considerer: I'll engage  
 that no adversary of his shall in this sense ever *school* him. *Atterbury.*  
 To SCHOOL. *v. a.* [from *school* and *boy*.] A boy that is in his rudimen-  
 ts at school.  
 Schoolboys tears take up  
 The glasses of my fight. *Shakespeare.*  
 He grins, smacks, thrugs, and such an itch endures,  
 As prentices or *schoolboys*, which do know  
 Of some gay sport abroad, yet dare not go. *Donne.*

## SCH

- The favour of proposing there, in convenient fort, whatso-  
 ever ye can object, which thing I have known them to grant  
 of *scholastic* courtesy unto strangers, never hath nor ever will  
 be denied you. *Hooker.*  
 Sir Francis Bacon was wont to say, that those who left use-  
 ful studies for useless *scholastic* speculations, were like the  
 Olympick gamblers, who abstained from necessary labours,  
 that they might be fit for such as were not so. *Bacon.*  
 Both sides charge the other with idolatry, and that is a mat-  
 ter of conscience, and not a *scholastic* nicety. *Stillington.*  
 SCHOLAST. *n. f.* [from *scholasticus*, French; *scholasticus*, Latin.] A  
 writer of explanatory notes.  
 The title of this favor, in some ancient manuscripts, was  
 the reproach of idleness; though in others of the *scholastic* 'tis  
 inscribed against the luxury of the rich. *Dryden.*  
 What Gellius or Stobæus cook'd before,  
 Or chew'd by blind o'd *scholastic* o'er and o'er. *Daniel.*  
 SCHOLION. *n. f.* [Latin.] A note; an explanatory ob-  
 servation.  
 Hereunto have I added a certain glofs or *scholion*, for the  
 explication of old words, and harder phrases, which manner  
 of glossing and commenting will seem strange in our lan-  
 guage. *Spenser.*  
 Some cast all their metaphysical and moral learning into the  
 method of mathematicians, and bring every thing relating to  
 those abstracted or practical sciences under theorems, problems,  
 postulates, *scholastic*, and corollaries. *Watts.*  
 SCHOLY. *n. f.* [from *scholasticus*, French; *scholasticus*, Latin.] An explanatory  
 note. This word, with the verb following, is, I fancy, pecu-  
 liar to the learned *Hooker*.  
 He therefore, which made us to live, hath also taught us to  
 pray, to the end, that speaking unto the Father in the Son's  
 own precript form, without *scholastic* or glofs of ours, we may be  
 sure that we utter nothing which God will deny. *Hooker.*  
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 The glasses of my fight. *Shakespeare.*  
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 As prentices or *schoolboys*, which do know  
 Of some gay sport abroad, yet dare not go. *Donne.*

## SCI

- A *schoolboy* brought his mother a book he had stolen. *L'Estr.*  
 Once he had heard a *schoolboy* tell,  
 How Semele of mortal race  
 By thunder died. *Swift.*  
 SCHOOLDAY. *n. f.* [from *school* and *day*.] Age in which youth is  
 sent to school.  
 Is all forgot?  
 All *school* days friendship, childhood, innocence? *Shakespeare.*  
 SCHOOLFELLOW. *n. f.* [from *school* and *fellow*.] One bred at the  
 same school.  
 Thy flat'ring method on the youth pursue;  
 Join'd with his *schoolfellow* by two and two;  
 Persuade them first to lead an empty wheel,  
 In length of time produce the lab'ring yoke. *Dryden.*  
 The emulation of *schoolfellow* often puts life and industry  
 into young lads. *Locke.*  
 SCHOOLHOUSE. *n. f.* [from *school* and *house*.] House of discipline  
 and instruction.  
 Fair Una 'gan Fidelia fair request,  
 To have her knight unto her *schoolhouse* plac'd. *Spenser.*  
 SCHOOLMAN. *n. f.* [from *school* and *man*.]  
 1. One versed in the niceties and subtilties of academical dispu-  
 tation.  
 The king, though no good *schoolman*, converted one of  
 them by dispute. *Bacon.*  
 Unlearn'd, he knew no *schoolman*'s subtle art;  
 No language, but the language of the heart. *Pope.*  
 2. One skilled in the divinity of the school.  
 If a man's wit be not apt to distinguish or find differences,  
 let him study the *schoolmen*. *Bacon.*  
 To *schoolmen* I bequeath my doubtfulness,  
 My sickness to physicians. *Donne.*  
 Men of nice palates could not relish Aristotle, as he was  
 dress'd up by the *schoolmen*. *Baker.*  
 Let subtle *schoolmen* teach these fiends to fight,  
 More studious to divide than to unite. *Pope.*  
 SCHOOLMASTER. *n. f.* [from *school* and *master*.] One who presides  
 and teaches in a school.  
 I, thy *schoolmaster*, have made thee more profit  
 Than other princes can, that have more time  
 For vainer hours, and tutors not so careful. *Shakespeare.*  
 Adrian VI. was sometime *schoolmaster* to Charles V. *Knolles.*  
 The ancient sophists and rhetoricians lived till they were  
 an hundred years old; and so likewise did many of the gram-  
 marians and *schoolmasters*, as Orbillus. *Bacon.*  
 A father may see his children taught, though he himself  
 does not turn *schoolmaster*. *Saunders's Sermons.*  
 SCHOOLMISTRESS. *n. f.* [from *school* and *mistress*.] A woman who  
 governs a school.  
 Such precepts I have selected from the most considerable  
 which we have received from nature, that exact *schoolmistress*.  
*Dryden's Duressney.*  
 My *schoolmistress*, like a vixen Turk,  
 Maintains her lazy husband. *Gay's What d'ye Call it.*  
 SCHRIGHT. *n. f.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*  
 SCIAGRAPHY. *n. f.* [from *sciagraphia*, French; *σκιωγραφία*, Greek.] This  
 should be written with a *k*.  
 1. [In architecture.] The profile or section of a building, to  
 shew the inside thereof. *Bailey.*  
 2. [In astronomy.] The art of finding the hour of the day or  
 night by the shadow of the sun, moon, or stars. *Bailey.*  
 SCIATHERICAL. *adj.* [from *sciathericus*, Fr. *σκιαθρικός*, Greek.] Be-  
 longing to a sun-dial. *Diels.* This should  
 be written *sciatherical*.  
 There were also, from great antiquity, *sciatherical* or sun-  
 dials, by the shadow of a stile or gnomon denoting the hours  
 of the day; an invention ascribed unto Anaximenes by Pliny.  
 SCIATICA. *n. f.* [from *sciatica*, French; *ischiatrica*, Latin.]  
 SCIATICK. *n. f.* The hip gout.  
 Which of your hips has the most profound *sciatica*? *Shakespeare.*  
 Thou cold *sciatica*,  
 Cripple our senators, that their limbs may halt  
 As lamely as their manners. *Shakespeare. Timon.*  
 The Scythians, using continual ridings, were generally mo-  
 lested with the *sciatica*, or hip gout. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*  
 Rack'd with *sciatick*, martyr'd with the stone,  
 Will any mortal let himself alone? *Pope.*  
 SCIATICAL. *adj.* [from *sciatica*.] Afflicting the hip.  
 In oblique *sciatic* pains, blistering and cauteries have  
 been found effectual. *Arbutnot.*  
 SCIENCE. *n. f.* [from *scientia*, French; *scientia*, Latin.]  
 1. Knowledge.  
 If we conceive God's sight or *science*, before the creation of  
 the world, to be extended to all and every part of the world,  
 seeing every thing as it is, his prescience or foresight of any  
 action of mine, or rather his *science* or sight, from all eternity,  
 lays no necessity on any thing to come to pass, any more than  
 my seeing the sun move hath to do in the moving of it. *Hamm.*  
 2. Certainty grounded on demonstration.  
 So you arrive at truth, though not at *science*. *Berkley.*



## SCI

- Art attained by precepts, or built on principles.  
*Science* perfects genius, and moderates that fury of the fancy which cannot contain itself within the bounds of reason. *Dryd.*  
 Any art or species of knowledge.  
 No *science* doth make known the first principles, whereon it buildeth; but they are always taken as plain and manifest in themselves, or as proved and granted already, some former knowledge having made them evident. *Hooker.*  
 Whatever we may learn by them, we only attain according to the manner of natural *sciences*, which were discourse of wit and reason findeth out. *Hooker.*  
 I present you with a man  
 Cunning in musick and the mathematicks,  
 To instruct her fully in those *sciences*. *Shakespeare.*  
 The indisputable mathematicks, the only *science* heaven hath yet vouchsafed humanity, have but few votaries among the slaves of the Stagirite. *Glauv. Scops.*  
 5. One of the seven liberal arts, grammar, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic, musick, geometry, astronomy.  
 Good sense, which only is the gift of heav'n,  
 And though no *science*, fairly worth the sev'n.  
*SCIENTIAL*. *adj.* [from *science*.] Producing science.  
 From the tree her step the turn'd;  
 But first low reverence done, as to the pow'r  
 That dwelt within; whose presence had infus'd  
 Into the plant *scintillat* sap, deriv'd  
 From nectar, drink of gods. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
*SCIENTIFICAL*. *adj.* [*scientifique*, Fr. *scientia* and *facio*, Lat.]  
*SCIENTIFICK*. *s.* Producing demonstrative knowledge; producing certainty.  
 Natural philosophy proceeding from settled principles, therein is expected a satisfaction from *scientific* progressions, and such as beget a sure or rational belief. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*  
 No where are there more quick, inventive, and penetrating capacities, fraught with all kind of *scientific* knowledge. *Hewel.*  
 No man, who first trafficks into a foreign country, has any *scientific* evidence that there is such a country, but by reports, which can produce no more than a moral certainty; that is, a very high probability, and such as there can be no reason to except against. *South's Sermons.*  
 The systems of natural philosophy that have obtained, are to be read more to know the hypotheses, than with hopes to gain there a comprehensive, *scientific*, and satisfactory knowledge of the works of nature. *Locke.*  
*SCIENTIFICALLY*. *adv.* [from *scientific*.] In such a manner as to produce knowledge.  
 Sometimes it rests upon testimony, because it is easier to believe than to be *scientifically* instructed. *Locke.*  
*SCIMITAR*. *n. f.* [See *Cimeter*.] A short sword with a convex edge.  
 I'll heat his blood with Greekish wine to-night,  
 Which with my *scimitar* I'll cool to-morrow. *Shakespeare.*  
*SCINEX*. *Cl. f.* *n. f.* A species of violet. *Ainsworth.*  
*SCINK*. *n. f.* A calf calf. *Ainsworth.* In Scotland and in London they call it *link*.  
*TO SCINTILLATE*. *v. n.* [*scintille*, Latin.] To sparkle; to emit sparks.  
*SCINTILLATION*. *n. f.* [*scintillatio*, Lat. from *scintilla*.] The act of sparkling; sparks emitted.  
 He faith the planets *scintillation* is not seen, because of their propinquity. *Glauv. Scops.*  
 These *scintillations* are not the accension of the air upon the collision of two hard bodies, but rather the inflammable effluences discharged from the bodies collided. *Brown.*  
*SCIOLIST*. *n. f.* [*sciolus*, Latin.] One who knows many things superficially.  
 'Twas this vain idolizing of authors which gave birth to that silly vanity of impertinent citations: these ridiculous fooleries signify nothing to the more generous discerners, but the pedantry of the affected *sciolists*. *Glauv. Scops.*  
 These passages, in that book, were enough to humble the presumption of our modern *sciolists*, if their pride were not as great as their ignorance. *Temple.*  
*SCIOLOUS*. *adj.* [*sciolus*, Latin.] Superficially or imperfectly knowing.  
 I could wish these *sciolous* zelotists had more judgment joined with their zeal. *Hewel.*  
*SCIOLOGY*. *n. f.* [*scianachis*, Fr. *scia* and *logos*.] Battle with a shadow. This should be written *scianachy*.  
 To avoid this *scianachy*, or imaginary combat of words, let me know, first, what you mean by the name of tyrant? *Cowley.*  
*SCION*. *n. f.* [*scion*, French.] A small twig taken from one tree to be engrafted into another.  
 Sweet maid, we marry  
 A gentle *scion* to the wildest rock;  
 And make conceive a bark of baser kind,  
 By bud of nobler race. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*  
 March is drawn in his left hand blossoms, and *scions* upon his arm.  
 The *scions* are best of an old tree. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
*SCIRE FACIAS*. *n. f.* [Latin.] A writ judicial, in law, most commonly to call a man to shew cause unto the court, whence

## SCO

- it is sent, why execution of a judgment passed should not be made. This writ is not granted before a year and a day is passed, after the judgment given. *Cowley.*  
*SCISSILE*. *adj.* [from *scissile*, Latin.] Capable of being divided smoothly by a sharp edge.  
 The differences of impenetrable and not impenetrable, *scissile* and not *scissile*, and many other passions of matter, are plebeian notions. *Bacon.*  
*SCISSILE*. *adj.* [*scissile*, Fr. *scissile*, Latin.] Capable of being cut or divided smoothly by a sharp edge.  
 Animal fat is a sort of amphibious substance, *scissile* like a solid, and resolvable by heat. *Arbuthnot.*  
*SCISSION*. *n. f.* [*scission*, French; *scissio*, Latin.] The act of cutting.  
 Nerves may be wounded by *scission* or puncture: the former way they are usually cut through, and wholly cease from action. *Wifeman's Surgeon.*  
*SCISSOR*. *n. f.* [This word is variously written, as it is supposed to be derived by different writers; of whom some write *cisors*, from *cads*, or *incids*; others *scissors*, from *scind*; and some *scars*, *clears*, or *scissors*, *cleaux*, Fr.] A small pair of sheers, or blades moveable on a pivot, and intercepting the thing to be cut.  
 His beard they have sing'd off with brands of fire;  
 And ever, as it blaz'd, they threw on him  
 Great pails of puddled mire to quench the hair:  
 My master preaches patience to him, and the while  
 His man with *scissors* nicks him for a fool. *Shakespeare.*  
 Wanting the *scissors*, with these hands I'll tear,  
 If that obstruct my flight, this load of hair. *Prior.*  
 When the lawyers and tradesmen brought extravagant bills,  
 Sir Roger wore a pair of *scissors* in his pocket, with which he would snip a quarter of a yard off nicely. *Arbuthnot.*  
*SCISSURE*. *n. f.* [*scissum*, Latin.] A crack; a rent; a fissure.  
 The breach seems like the *scissures* and ruptures of an earthquake, and threatens to swallow all that attempt to close it, and reserves its cure only for omnipotence. *Dodg's Play.*  
*SCLEROTICK*. *adj.* [*sclerotique*, Fr. *σκληρός*.] Hard: an epithet of one of the coats of the eye.  
 The ligaments observed in the inside of the *sclerotic* tunics of the eye, serve instead of a muscle, by their contraction, to alter the figure of the eye. *Ray on the Creation.*  
*SCLEROTICKS*. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Medicines which harden and consolidate the parts they are applied to. *Quincy.*  
*TO SCOOT*. *v. a.* To stop a wheel by putting a stone or To *SCOOT*. *s.* piece of wood under it before. *Palley.*  
*TO SCOFF*. *v. n.* [*schoppen*, Dutch.] To treat with insolent ridicule; to treat with contemptuous language. *With at.*  
 Of two noblemen of the West of England, the one was given to *scoff*, but kept ever royal cheer in his house; the other would ask of those that had been at his table, Tell truly, was there never a flour or dry blow given?  
 There is no greater argument of a light and inconsiderate person, than prophane to *scoff* at religion. *Tilleyson.*  
 Such is love,  
 And such the laws of his fantastick empire,  
 The wanton boy delights to bend the mighty,  
 And *scuffs* at the vain wisdom of the wife. *Rome.*  
*SCOFF*. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Contemptuous ridicule; expression of scorn; contemptuous language.  
 Our answer therefore to their reasons is no; to their *scuffs*, nothing.  
 With *scuffs* and scorns, and contemptuous taunts,  
 In open market-place produc'd they me. *Shakespeare. H. VI.*  
 How could men surrender up their reason to flattery, more abusive and reproachful than the rudest *scuffs* and the sharpest invectives?  
 Some little souls, that have got a smattering of astronomy or chemistry, for want of a due acquaintance with exact sciences, make a *scuff* at them all, in comparison of their favourite science. *Watts.*  
*SCOFFER*. *n. f.* [from *scoff*.] Insolent ridiculer; saucy scooner; contemptuous reproacher.  
 I must tell you friendly in your ear,  
 Sell when you can; you are not for all markets:  
 Cry the man mercy, love him, take his offer;  
 Foul is most foul, being found to be a *scoffer*. *Shakespeare.*  
 Divers have herded themselves amongst these profane *scuffs*, not that they are convinced by their reasons, but terrified by their contumelies. *Government of the Tongue.*  
 Consider what the apostle tells these *scuffers* they were ignorant of, not that there was a deluge; but he tells them, that they were ignorant that the heavens and the earth of old were so and so constituted. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
*SCOFFINGLY*. *adv.* [from *scoffing*.] In contempt; in ridicule.  
 Aristotle applied this hemistich *scoffingly* to the sophists at Athens. *Brown's Notes to the Odyssey.*  
*TO SCOLD*. *v. n.* [*scholden*, Dutch.] To quarrel clamorously and rudely.  
 Pardon me, 'tis the first time that ever  
 I'm forc'd to *scold*. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

## SCO

- The one as famous for a *scolding* tongue,  
 As the other is for beauteous modesty. *Shakespeare.*  
 They attacked me, some with piteous moans, others grinning and only shewing their teeth, others ranting, and others *scolding* and reviling. *Stillingsfleet.*  
 Pallas meets the queen of love;  
 For gods, we are by Homer told,  
 Can in celestial language *scold*. *Swift.*  
*SCOLDING* and cursing are her common conversation. *Swift.*  
*SCOLD*. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A clamorous, rude, mean, low, foul-mouthed woman.  
 A shrew in domestic life, is now become a *scold* in politics. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
 Sun-burnt matrons mending old nets;  
 Now fingering shrill, and scolding oft between;  
 Scolds answer foul-mouth'd *scolds*. *Swift.*  
*SCOLLOP*. *n. f.* [Written properly *scallop*.] A pectinated shellfish.  
*SCOLOPENDRA*. *n. f.* [*scolopendres*, French; *σκολοπενδρα*.]  
 1. A sort of venomous serpent.  
 2. [*Scolopendrum*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*  
*SCOMM*. *n. f.* [Perhaps from *scomma*, Latin.] A buffoon. A word out of use, and unworthy of revival.  
 The *scomm*, or buffoons of quality, are wolfs in conversation. *L'Estrange.*  
*SCONCE*. *n. f.* [*schantz*, German.]  
 1. A fort; a bulwark.  
 Such fellows are perfect in the great commanders names, and they will learn you by rote where services were done; at such and such a *scence*, at such a breach. *Shakespeare. Henry V.*  
 2. The head: perhaps as being the *acropolis*, or citadel of the body. A low word.  
 Why does he suffer this rude knave now to knock him about the *scence* with a dirty shovel, and will not tell him of his action of battery? *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*  
 3. A penile candlestick, generally with a looking-glass to reflect the light.  
 Golden *scences* hang upon the walls,  
 To light the costly tapers and the balls. *Dryden's Lucret.*  
 Triumphant Umbriel, on a *scence's* height,  
 Clapp'd his glad wings, and fat to view the fight. *Pope.*  
 Put candles into *scences*. *Swift's Drapier to the Bishop.*  
*TO SCORCE*. *v. a.* [A word used in the universities, and derived plausibly by *Stinner*, whose etymologies are generally rational, from *scence*, as it signifies the head; to *scence* being to fix a fine on any one's head.] To mulct; to fine. A low word which ought not to be retained.  
*SCORP*. *n. f.* [*schorpe*, Dutch.]  
 1. A kind of large ladle; a vessel with a long handle used to throw out liquor.  
 They turn upside down hops on malt-kilns, when almost dry, with a *scorp*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
 Endeavour with thy *scorp*, or fingers, to force the stone outwards. *Sharp's Surgery.*  
 2. A sweep; a stroke. Perhaps it should be *scorp*.  
 Oh hell-kite!  
 What, all my pretty chickens and their dam,  
 At one fell *scorp*! *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
*TO SCORP*. *v. a.* [*schorpen*, Dutch.]  
 1. To lade out.  
 As by the brook he flood,  
 He *scorped* the water from the crystal flood. *Dryden's Ann.*  
 2. This word seems to have not been understood by *hansjon*.  
 Melted Alpine snows  
 The mountain cisterns fill, those ample stores  
 Of water *scorped* among the hollow rocks. *Thomson.*  
 3. To empty by lading.  
 If some penurious source by chance appear'd,  
 Scanty of waters, when you *scorped* it dry,  
 And offer'd the full helmet up to Cato,  
 Did he not dash the untasted moisture from him? *Addison.*  
 4. To carry off in any thing hollow.  
 A spectator would think this circular mount had been actually *scorped* out of that flat space.  
 Her fore-feet are broad, that she may *scorp* away much earth at a time. *Addison.*  
 5. To cut hollow, or deep.  
 Whatever part of the harbour they *scorp* in, it has an influence on all the rest; for the sea immediately works the whole bottom to a level. *Addison on Italy.*  
 Those caruncles the Indians will *scorp*, so as to hold above a pint. *Arbuthnot on China.*  
 To his single eye, that in his forehead glaz'd  
 Like a full moon, or a broad burnish'd shield,  
 A fork'd staff we dextrously apply'd,  
 Which, in the spacious socket turning round,  
 Scorp'd out the big round gelly from its orb.  
 It much conduces how to scare  
 The little race of birds, that hop  
 From spray to spray, *scorp*ing the coldest fruit,  
 Infatiate, undisturb'd. *Philips.*

## SCO

- The genius of the place  
 Or helps th' ambitious hill the heav'n to scale,  
 Or *scops* in circling theatres the vale. *Pope.*  
*SCOOPER*. *n. f.* [from *scop*.] One who scoops.  
*SCOPE*. *n. f.* [*scopus*, Latin.]  
 1. Aim; intention; drift.  
 Your *scope* is as mine own,  
 So to enforce or qualify the laws;  
 As to your soul seems good. *Shakespeare. Measure for Measure.*  
 His coming hither hath no farther *scope*  
 Than for his lineal royalties, and to beg  
 Infranchisement immediate on his knees. *Shakespeare. R. II.*  
 Had the whole *scope* of the author been answerable to his title, he would have only undertaken to prove what every man is convinced of; but the drift of the pamphlet is to stir up our compassion towards the rebels. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
 2. Thing aimed at; mark; final end.  
 The *scope* of all their pleading against man's authority is to overthrow such laws and constitutions in the church, as depending thereupon, if they should therefore be taken away, would leave neither face nor memory of church to continue long in the world. *Hooker.*  
 Now was time  
 To aim their counsels to the fairest *scope*. *Hubbard's Tale.*  
 We should impute the war to the *scope* at which it aimeth. *Raleigh.*  
 He, in what he counsels, and in what excels,  
 Mistrustful, grounds his courage on despair,  
 And utter dissolution, as the *scope*  
 Of all his aim. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
 3. Room; space; amplitude of intellectual view.  
 An heroic poet is not tied to a bare representation of what is true, but that he might let himself loose to visionary objects, which may give him a freer *scope* for imagination. *Dryden.*  
 These theorems being admitted into optics, there would be *scope* enough of handling that science voluminously, after a new manner; not only by teaching those things which tend to the perfection of vision, but also by determining mathematically all kinds of phenomena of colours which could be produced by refraction. *Newton's Optics.*  
 4. Liberty; freedom from restraint.  
 If this constrain them to grant that their axiom is not to take any place, save in those things only where the church hath larger *scope*, it reflecteth that they search out some stronger reason. *Hosier.*  
 Ah, cut my lace afunder,  
 That my pent heart may have some *scope* to beat,  
 Or else I swoon with this dead killing news. *Shakespeare.*  
 5. Liberty beyond just limits; licence.  
 Sith 'twas my fault to give the people *scope*,  
 'T would be my tyranny to strike and gall them,  
 For what I bid them do. *Shakespeare.*  
 Being moody, give him line and *scope*.  
 'Till that his passions, like a whale on ground,  
 Confound themselves with working. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*  
 6. Act of riot; folly.  
 As surest is the father of much fast,  
 So every *scope*, by the immoderate use,  
 Turns to restraint. *Shakespeare.*  
 7. Extended quantity.  
 The *scopes* of land granted to the first adventurers were too large, and the liberties and royalties were too great for subjects. *Darwin on Ireland.*  
 8. It is out of use, except in the three first senses.  
*SCOPULOUS*. *adj.* [*scopulus*, Latin.] Full of rocks. *Di. Sc.*  
*SCORBU*. *n. f.* [*scorbutus*, Fr. from *scorbutus*, Latin.]  
*SCORBU*. *s.* Discaised with the scurvy.  
 A person about forty, of a full and *scorbuted* body, having broke her skin, endeavoured the curing of it; but observing the ulcer fanious, I propos'd digestion. *Wifeman.*  
 Violent purging hurts *scorbuted* constitutions; lenitive substances relieve.  
*SCORBU*. *adv.* [from *scorbuted*.] With tendency to the scurvy; in the scurvy.  
 A woman of forty, *scorbutedly* and hydropeically affected, having a fordid ulcer, put herself into my hand. *Wifeman.*  
*SCORCE*. *n. f.* This word is used by *Sponser* for discourse, or power of reason.  
 Lively vigour rested in his mind,  
 And recompens'd him with a better *scorce*;  
 Weak body well is chang'd for mind's redoubled force. *F. Sc.*  
*TO SCORCH*. *v. a.* [*scorchere*, Saxon, burnt.]  
 1. To burn superficially.  
 Fire *scorcheth* in frosty weather. *Bacon's Nat. History.*  
 The ladies gasp'd, and scarcely could respire;  
 The breath they drew, no longer air, but fire;  
 The faint knights were *scorch'd*. *Dryden.*  
 2. To burn.  
 Power was given to *scorch* men with fire. *Rev. xvi. 8.*  
 The fame that left thee by the cooling stream,  
 Safe from sun's heat; but *scorch'd* with beauty's beam. *Fairfax.*  
 You



SCO

You look with such contempt on pain,  
That languishing you conquer more:  
So lightnings which in storms appear,  
Scorch more than when the skies are clear.  
The same beams that shine, scorch too.  
I rave,  
And, like a giddy bird in dead of night,  
Fly round the fire that scorches me to death.  
He from whom the nations should receive  
Justice and freedom, lies himself a slave;  
Torn'd by cruel change of wild desires,  
Lash'd by mad rage, and scorch'd by brutal fires.  
To SCORCH, *v. n.* To be burnt superficially; to be dried up.  
To ice the chariot of the sun.  
So near the scorching country run.  
The love was made in Autumn, and the hunting followed  
properly, when the heats of that scorching country were declining.  
Scatter a little mungy straw or fern amongst your feedings,  
to prevent the roots from scorching, and to receive the moisture  
that falls.  
SCORCHING Fennel, *n. f.* A plant.  
SCORDIUM, *n. f.* [Latin.] An herb.  
SCORE, *n. f.* [from *skora*, Ilandick, a mark, cut, or notch.]  
1. A notch of long incision.  
Our forefathers had no other books, but the score and the tally: thou hast caused printing to be used. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*  
2. A line drawn.  
An account, which, when writing was less common, was kept by marks on tallies, or by lines of chalk.  
He's worth no more:  
They say he parted well, and paid his score. *Shaksp. Macb.*  
Does not the air feed the flame? And does not the flame warm and enlighten the air? Does not the earth quit scores with all the elements, in the fruits that issue from it. *South.*  
4. Account kept of something past.  
Universal deluges have swept all away, except two or three persons who began the world again upon a new score. *Tillotson.*  
5. Debt imputed.  
That thou do'st love her, strikes some scores away  
From the great compt. *Shaksp. All's well that ends well.*  
He can win widows and pay scores,  
Out-flatter favourites, or out-lie either  
Iovius or Silius, or both together. *Donne.*  
6. Reason; motive.  
The knight, upon the fore-nam'd score,  
In quest of Sidrophel advancing  
Was now in prospect of the mansion.  
He had been prentice to a brewer,  
But left the trade, as many more  
Have lately done on the same score. *Hudibras.*  
A lion, that had got a poltick fit of sickness, wrote the fox  
word how glad he should be of his company, upon the score of  
ancient friendship.  
If your terms are moderate, we'll never break off upon that  
score. *Collier on Pride.*  
7. Sake; account; reason referred to some one.  
You act your kindness on Cydaria's score. *Dryden.*  
Kings in Greece were depoted by their people upon the  
score of their arbitrary proceedings. *Swift.*  
8. Twenty. I suppose, because twenty, being a round number,  
was distinguished on tallies by a long score.  
How many score of miles may we well ride  
'Tixt hour and hour? *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*  
The fewer still you name, you wound the more;  
Bond is but one; but Harpax is a score. *Pope.*  
For some scores of lines there is a perfect absence of that  
spirit of poetry. *Watts.*  
9. A song in SCORE. The words with the musical notes of a  
song annexed.  
To SCORE, *v. a.*  
1. To set down as a debt.  
Madam, I know when  
Instead of five you scor'd me ten. *Swift.*  
2. To impute; to charge.  
Your follies and debauches change  
With such a whirl, the poets of your age  
Are tir'd, and cannot score 'em on the stage;  
Unless each vice in short-hand they indite,  
Ev'n as notch prentices whole sermons write. *Dryden.*  
3. To mark by a line.  
Hast thou appointed where the moon should rise,  
And with her purple light adorn the skies?  
Scor'd out the bounded sun's oblique ways,  
That he on all might spread his equal rays?  
SCORIAL, *n. f.* [Latin.] Dross; recrement.  
The scorias, or vitrified part, which most metals, when  
heated or melted, do continually protrude to the surface, and  
which, by covering the metals in form of a thin glassy skin,  
causes these colours, is much denser than water. *Newt. Opt.*  
SCORIOUS, *adj.* [from *scoria*, Lat.] Drossy; recrementitious.  
By the fire they emit many drossy and scorious parts. *Bacon.*

Waller.  
South.

Dryden.

Prior.

Recommon.

Dryden.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

Ainsworth.

Shaksp. Henry VI.

South.

Hudibras.

Hudibras.

Collier on Pride.

Dryden.

Swift.

Shaksp. Cymbeline.

Pope.

Watts.

Shaksp. Henry VI.

Shaksp. Macbeth.

Dryden.

Swift.

Dryden.

Sandys.

Newt. Opt.

Bacon.

SCO

To SCORN, *v. a.* [from *schern*, Dutch; *scherner*, French.] To  
despise; to slight; to revile; to vilify; to contemn.  
My friends scorn me; but mine eye poureth out tears unto  
God. *Job xvi. 20.*  
To SCORN, *v. n.* To scoff.  
He laid mine eyes were black, and my hair black;  
And now, I am remember'd, scorn'd at me. *Shaksp. Lear.*  
Our soul is filled with the scorn of those that are at ease,  
and with the contempt of the proud. *Pf. cxviii. 4.*  
I've seen the morning's lovely ray  
Hover o'er the new-born day,  
With rosy wings so richly bright,  
As if he scorn'd to think of night. *Crashaw.*  
Fame, that delights around the world to stray,  
Scorns not to take our Argos in her way. *Pope's Statian.*  
SCORN, *n. f.* [from *schern*, old Fr. from the verb.] Contempt; scoff;  
slight; act of contumely.  
If he do fully prove himself the honest shepherd Menalcas  
his brother and heir, I know no reason why you should think  
scorn of him. *Siden.*  
Unto thee will I cry, O Lord: think no scorn of me, lest if  
thou make as tho' thou hearest not, I become like them that  
go down into the pit. *Pf. xxviii. 1.*  
We were better parch in Africk's sun,  
Than in the pride and salt scorn of his eyes. *Shaksp. Lear.*  
Why should you think that I should woo in scorn?  
Scorn and derision never come in tears. *Shaksp. Lear.*  
If we draw her not into us, she will laugh us to scorn. *Jad.*  
Diogenes was asked in scorn, what was the matter that phi-  
losophers haunted rich men, and not rich men philosophers?  
He answered, because the one knew what they wanted, the  
others did not. *Bacon.*  
Whoever hath any thing in his person that induces con-  
tempt, hath also a perpetual spur to rescue himself from scorn:  
therefore all deformed persons are bold, as being on their own  
defence as expedit to scorn. *Bacon.*  
Every sullen frown and bitter scorn,  
But fann'd the fuel that too fast did burn. *Dryden.*  
Is it not a most horrid ingratitude, thus to make a scorn of  
him that made us? *Tillotson.*  
Numidia's grown a scorn among the nations  
For breach of publick vows. *Addison's Cat.*  
SCORNER, *n. f.* [from *schern*.]  
1. Contemner; despiiser.  
They are very active, vigilant in their enterprises, present  
in perils, and great scorers of death. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
2. Scoffer; ridiculer.  
The scorner should consider, upon the sight of a cripple, that  
it was only the distinguishing mercy of heaven that kept him  
from being one too. *L'Estrange.*  
They, in the scorner's or the judge's seat,  
Dare to condemn the virtue which they hate. *Prior.*  
SCORNFUL, *adj.* [from *schern* and *ful*.]  
1. Contemptuous; insolent. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Th' enamour'd deity  
The scornful damsel thuns. *Dryden.*  
2. Acting in defiance.  
With him I o'er the hills had run,  
Scornful of Winter's frost and Summer's sun. *Prior.*  
SCORNFULLY, *adv.* [from *schernful*.] Contemptuously; insolently.  
He us'd us scornfully: he would have shew'd us  
His marks of merit, wounds receiv'd for's country. *Shaksp.*  
The sacred rights of the Christian church are scornfully  
trampled on in print, under an hypocritical pretence of main-  
taining them. *Atterbury's Sermon.*  
SCORPION, *n. f.* [from *scorpion*, French; *scorpio*, Latin.]  
1. A reptile much resembling a small lobster, but that his tail  
ends in a point with a very venomous sting.  
Well, fore-warning winds  
Did seem to say, seek not a scorpion's nest. *Shaksp. H.VI.*  
Full of scorpions is my mind, dear wife. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
If he shall ask an egg, will he offer him a scorpion? *Lu. xi.*  
2. One of the signs of the zodiac.  
The queezing crab and stinging scorpion shine. *Dryden.*  
3. A scourge so called from its cruelty.  
My father hath chastised you with whips, but I will chastise  
you with scorpions. *1 Kings xii. 11.*  
4. [Scorpio, Latin.] A sea fish. *Ainsworth.*  
SCORPION SENA, *n. f.* [from *scorpio*, Latin.] A plant.  
The characters are: it hath leaves like those of the colutea:  
the flowers are papilionaceous; the pods are slender, and con-  
tain two or three cylindrical-shaped seeds in each. *Miller.*  
SCORPION GRASS, *n. f.* Herbs. *Ainsworth.*  
SCORPION'S TAIL, *n. f.* Herbs. *Ainsworth.*  
SCORPION WORT, *n. f.* Herbs. *Ainsworth.*  
SCOT, *n. f.* [from *scot*, French.]  
1. Shot; payment.  
2. Scot and Lot. Parish payments.  
I was time to counterfeit, or that hot termagant Scot had  
paid me scot and lot too. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*  
Protegenes, historians note,  
Liv'd there a burgess, scot and lot. *Prior.*

God.

Shaksp. Lear.

Pf. cxviii. 4.

Crashaw.

Pope's Statian.

Siden.

Prior.

Pf. xxviii. 1.

Shaksp. Lear.

Shaksp. Lear.

Jad.

Bacon.

Dryden.

Tillotson.

Addison's Cat.

Spenser on Ireland.

L'Estrange.

Prior.

Bacon's Natural History.

Walton's Angler.

Gay.

Shaksp. Henry V.

Shaksp.

Dryden.

Shaksp. Henry IV.

Shaksp. Macbeth.

Dryden.

1 Kings xii. 11.

Ainsworth.

Miller.

Ainsworth.

Prior.

Shaksp. Henry IV.

Prior.

Ths

SCO

The chief point that has puzzled the freeholders, as well as  
those that pay *scot and lot*, for about these six months, is, whe-  
ther they would rather be governed by a prince that is obliged  
by law to be good, or by one who, if he pleases, may plunder  
or imprison. *Addison.*  
To SCOTCH, *v. a.* To cut with shallow incisions.  
He was too hard for him directly: before Corioli, he scotcht  
and notcht him like a carbonado. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*  
SCOTCH, *n. f.* [from the verb.] A slight cut; a shallow in-  
cision.  
We'll beat 'em into bench-holes: I have yet room for six  
scotches more. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
Give him four scotches with a knife, and then put into his  
belly and these scotches sweet herbs. *Walton's Angler.*  
SCOTCH COLUPS, or SCOTCH COLUPS, *n. f.* [from *scotch*, or cut.]  
Veal cut into small pieces.  
SCOTCH HIPPERS, *n. f.* A play in which boys hop over lines or  
scotches in the ground.  
Children being indifferent to any thing they can do, dancing  
and scotch hippers would be the same thing to them. *Locke.*  
SCOTOMY, *n. f.* [from *scotom*, a dizziness or swimming in the  
head, causing dimness of sight, wherein external objects seem  
to turn round. *Anst. and Bailey.*  
SCOTTERING, A provincial word which denotes, in Here-  
fordshire, a custom among the boys of burning a wad of  
pease-straw at the end of harvest. *Bailey.*  
SCOTVEL, *n. f.* [from *scot*, Latin.] A sort of mop of clouts for  
sweeping an oven; a maulkin. *Anst. and Bailey.*  
SCOTUNDREL, *n. f.* [from *scotundrel*, Italian, a hider. *Skinner.*] A  
mean rascal; a low petty villain.  
Now to be baff'd by a scoundrel,  
An upstart scell'ry, and a mungrel. *Hudibras.*  
Scoundrels as these wretched Ombites be,  
Canopus they exceed in luxury. *Tate.*  
Go, if your ancient but ignoble blood  
Has crept through scoundrels ever since the flood,  
Go, and pretend your family is young;  
Nor own your fathers have been fools so long. *Pope.*  
To SCOUR, *v. a.* [from *scure*, Danish; *schauern*, Dutch.]  
1. To rub hard with any thing rough, in order to clean the  
surface.  
I were better to be eaten to death with a rust, than to be  
scour'd to nothing with perpetual motion. *Shaksp. Hen. IV.*  
By dint of sword his crown he shall increase,  
And scour his armour from the rust of peace. *Dryden's Zen.*  
Part scour the rusty shields with seam, and part  
New grind the blunted ax, and point the dart. *Dryden.*  
Some blamed Mrs. Bull for grudging a quarter of a pound  
of soap and sand to scour the rooms. *Abutnot.*  
Poor Vadius, long with learned spleen devour'd,  
Can taste no pleasure since his field was scour'd. *Pope.*  
2. To purge violently.  
To cleanse; to bleach; to whiten; to blanch.  
In some lakes the water is so nitrous, as, if foul clothes be  
put into it, it scours them of idleness; and, if they lay, they  
moulder away. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
A garden-worm should be well scour'd eight days in mols,  
before you fish with him. *Walton's Angler.*  
Beneath the lamp her tawdry ribbons glare,  
The new scour'd manteau, and the flattern air. *Gay.*  
3. To remove by scouring.  
Never came reformation in a flood  
With such a heady current, scouring faults;  
Nor ever hydra-headed wilfulness  
So soon did lose his seat, and all at once,  
As in this king. *Shaksp. Henry V.*  
I will wear a garment all of blood,  
And rain my favour in a bloody mask,  
Which, wash'd away, shall scour my shame with it. *Shaksp.*  
Then, in the clemency of upward air,  
We'll scour our spots, and the dire thunder's fear. *Dryden.*  
4. To range in order to catch or drive away something; to clear  
away.  
The kings of Lacedemon having set out some galleys, un-  
der the charge of one of their nephews, to scour the sea of the  
pyrates, they met us. *Sidney.*  
Divers are kept continually to scour these seas, infested  
greatly by pirates.  
If with thy guards thou scour'st the streets by night,  
And do'st in murders, rapes, and spoils delight,  
Please not thyself the flat'ring crowd to hear,  
'Tis fullsome stuff. *Dryden's Pers.*  
5. To pass swiftly over.  
Sometimes  
He scours the right hand coast, sometimes the left. *Milton.*  
Not half the number in their seats are found,  
But men and steeds lie growling on the ground;  
The points of spears are stuck within the field,  
The steeds without their riders scour the field,  
The knights unhors'd. *Dryden.*

SCO

When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight to throw,  
The line too labours, and the words move slow;  
Not so when swift Camilla scours the plain,  
Flies o'er th' unbending corn, and skims along the main. *Pope's Essay on Criticism.*  
To SCOUR, *v. n.*  
1. To perform the office of cleaning domestick utensils.  
I keep his house, and was to wring, brew, bake, scour, drels  
meat, and make the beds. *Shaksp. Lear.*  
2. To clean.  
Warm water is softer than cold; for it scours better. *Bac.*  
3. To be purged or lax.  
Some apothecaries, upon stamping colicoquinta, have been  
put into a great scouring by the vapour only. *Bacon.*  
Convulsion and scouring, they say, do often cause one  
another. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*  
If you turn sheep into wheat or rye to feed, let it not be too  
rank, lest it make them scour. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
4. To rove; to range.  
Barbarossa, thus scouring along the coast of Italy, struck an  
exceeding terror into the minds of the citizens of Rome. *Knoll.*  
5. To run here and there.  
The enemy's drum is heard, and fearful scouring  
Doth choke the air with dust. *Shaksp. Timon.*  
6. To run with great eagerness and swiftness; to scamper.  
She from him fled with all her pow'r,  
Who after her as hastily 'gan to scour. *Fairy Queen.*  
I saw men scour so on their way: I ey'd them  
Even to their ships. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*  
Word was brought him, in the middle of his schemes, that  
his house was robbed; and so away he scours to learn the  
truth. *L'Estrange.*  
If they be men of fraud, they'll scour off themselves, and  
leave those that trust them to pay the reckoning. *L'Estrange.*  
So four fierce couriers, starting to the race,  
Scour through the plain, and lengthen ev'ry pace;  
Nor reins, nor curbs, nor threatening cries they fear;  
But force along the trembling charioteer. *Dryden.*  
As soon as any foreign object presses upon the sense, those  
spirits, which are posted upon the out-guards, immediately  
take the alarm, and scour off to the brain, which is the head  
quarters. *Collier.*  
Swift at her call her husband scours'd away,  
To wreak his hunger on the destin'd prey. *Pope.*  
SCOURER, *n. f.* [from *scour*.]  
1. One that cleans by rubbing.  
2. A purge.  
3. One who runs swiftly.  
SCOURGE, *n. f.* [from *scurge*, French; *scoreggia*, Italian; *corri-  
gia*, Latin.]  
1. A whip; a lash; an instrument of discipline.  
When he had made a scourge of small cords, he drove them  
all out of the temple. *Jo. ii. 15.*  
The scourge  
Inexorable, and the torturing hour,  
Calls us to penance. *Milton.*  
2. A punishment; a vindictive affliction.  
What scourge for perjury  
Can this dark monarchy afford false Clarence? *Shaksp. Lear.*  
See what a scourge is laid upon your hate,  
That heav'n finds means to kill your joys with love. *Shaksp.*  
Famine and plague are sent as scourges for amendment. *2 Esd.*  
3. One that afflicts, harrasses, or deltroys. Thus Attila was  
called *flagellum Dei*.  
Is this the scourge of France?  
Is this the Talbot so much fear'd abroad,  
That with his name the mothers still their babes? *Sh. H. VI.*  
Such conquerors are not the favourites, but scourges of God,  
the instruments of that vengeance. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
In all these trials I have born a part;  
I was myself the scourge that caus'd the smart. *Pope.*  
Immortal Jove,  
Let kings no more with gentle mercy sway,  
Or bless a people willing to obey,  
But crush the nations with an iron rod,  
And every monarch be the scourge of God. *Pope.*  
3. A whip for a top.  
If they had a top, the scourge stick and leather strap should  
be left to their own making. *Locke.*  
To SCOURGE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To lash with a whip; to whip.  
The gods are just, and of our pleasant vices  
Make instruments to scourge us. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
Others had trial of cruel mockings and scourgings. *Hebr.*  
Is it lawful for you to scourge a Roman, and uncondemned?  
*Acts xxii. 25.*  
He scourg'd with many a stroke the indignant waves. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
When a professor of any religion is set up to be laughed at,  
this cannot help us to judge of the truth of his faith, any  
better than if he were scourg'd. *Watts.*  
23 H  
2. To



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2. To punish; to chastise; to chasten; to chastigate with any punishment or affliction.  
Seeing that thou hast been *scourged* from heaven, declare the mighty power of God. *2 Mac. iii. 34.*  
He doth *scourge*, and hath mercy. *Tob. iii. 2.*  
He will *scourge* us for our iniquities, and will have mercy again. *Tob. xiii. 5.*  
**SCOURGER.** *n. f.* [from *scourge*.] One that scourges; a punisher or chastiser.  
To **SCOURSE.** *v. a.* To exchange one thing for another; to swap. *Ainslie.* It seems a corruption of *scorja*, Ital. exchange; and hence a *horfe scourser*.  
**SCOUR.** *n. f.* [from *scouter*, *auscultare*, Lat. to listen; *scelta*, Italian.] One who is sent privily to observe the motions of the enemy.  
Are not the speedy *scouts* return'd again,  
That dogg'd the mighty army of the dauphin? *Shaksp.*  
As when a *scout*,  
Through dark and desert ways with peril gone  
All night, at last, by break of cheerful dawn,  
Obtains the brow of some high-climbing hill.  
This great vessel may have lesser cabins, wherein *scouts* may be lodged for the taking of observations.  
The *scouts* to several parts divide their way,  
To learn the natives names, their towns, explore  
The coasts. *Dryden's Æn.*  
To **SCOUT.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To go out in order to observe the motions of an enemy privately.  
Oft on the bordering deep  
Encamp their legions; or with obscure wing  
Scout far and wide into the realm of night,  
Scorning surprize. *Milton.*  
As a hunted panther casts about  
Her glaring eyes, and pricks her list'ning ears to *scout*,  
So lie, to hunt his toils, her cares employ'd. *Dryden.*  
Command a party out,  
With a strict charge not to engage, but *scout*. *Dryden.*  
To **SCOWL.** *v. n.* [Crylan, to squint; Saxon; *scwela* *sc*, to look four, Islandick.] To frown; to pout; to look angry, four, or frown.  
Miso, having now her authority increased, came with *scowling* eyes to deliver a flaving-good-morrow to the two ladies.  
With bent lowering brows, as she would threat,  
She *scowl'd* and frowned with froward countenance. *F. 2.*  
Even so, or with much more contempt, mens eyes  
Did *scowl* on Richard. *Shakspere's Richard II.*  
Not a courtier,  
Although they wear their faces to the bent  
Of the king's look, but hath a heart that is  
Glad at the thing they *scowl* at. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*  
The dusky clouds o'erspread  
Heav'n's cheerful face, the low ring element  
Scowls o'er the darken'd landscape snow or show'r. *Milton.*  
Fly, fly, prophane fogs! far hence fly away,  
With your dull influence; it is for you  
To fit and *scowl* upon night's heavy brow. *Crashaw.*  
In useful gaze  
The cattle stand, and on the *scowling* heavens  
Cast a deploring eye.  
**SCOWL.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Look of fullness or discontent; gloom.  
I've seen the morning's lovely ray  
Hover o'er the new-born day,  
With rosy wings to richly bright,  
As if he scorn'd to think of night;  
When a ruddy storm, whose *scowl*  
Made heaven's radiant face look foul,  
Call'd for an untimely night,  
To blot the newly-blossom'd light. *Crashaw.*  
**SCOWLINGLY.** *adv.* [from *scowl*.] With a frowning and fullen look.  
To **SCRA'BBLE.** *v. n.* [krabbelen, *krabbelen*, to scrape or scratch, Dutch.] To paw with the hands.  
He feigned himself mad in their hands, and *scrabbled* on the doors of the gate. *1 Sa. xxi. 13.*  
**SCRAG.** *n. f.* [scraghe, Dutch.] Any thing thin or lean.  
**SCRAGGED.** *adj.* [This seems corrupted from *cragg'd*.] Rough; uneven; full of protuberances or asperities.  
Is there then any physical deformity in the fabrick of a human body, because our imagination can strip it of its muscles and skin, and shew us the *scragged* and knotty backbone? *Bentley's Sermons.*  
**SCRAGGEDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *scragged*.]  
**SCRAGGINESS.** *n. f.* [from *scraggy*.]  
1. Leanness; macour.  
2. Unevenness; ruggedness.  
**SCRAGGY.** *n. f.* [from *scrag*.]  
1. Lean; macid; thin.  
Such a constitution is easily known by the body being lean, warm, hairy, *scraggy*, and dry, without a difcase. *Arbutnot.*  
2. [Corrupted from *craggy*.] Rough; rugged; uneven.

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- From a *scraggy* rock, whose prominence  
Half overhades the ocean, hardy men,  
Fearless of rending winds and dashing waves,  
Cut sampire. *Phillips.*  
To **SCRA'MBLE.** *v. n.* [The same with *scrabble*; *scrapsien*, Dutch.]  
1. To catch at any thing eagerly and tumultuously with the hands; to catch with haste preventive of another; to contend tumultuously which shall catch any thing.  
England now is left  
To tug and *scramble*, and to part by th' teeth  
The unow'd interest of proud swelling state. *Shakspere.*  
Of other care they little reck'ning make,  
Than how to *scramble* at the thearer's feast,  
And shove away the worthy bidden guest.  
It is not to be suppos'd, that when such a tree was shaking,  
there would be no *scrambling* for the fruit. *Stillington.*  
They must have *scrambled* with the wild beasts for crabs and nuts.  
2. To climb by the help of the hands: as, he *scrambled* up that rock.  
**SCRA'MBLER.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Eager contend for something, in which one endeavours to get it before another.  
As they were in the middle of their gambols, some body threw a handful of apples among them, that let them presently together by the ears upon the *scramble*. *L'Estrange.*  
Because the desire of money is constantly almost every where the same, its vent varies very little, but as its greater scarcity enhances its price and increases the *scramble*. *Lact.*  
2. Act of climbing by the help of the hands.  
**SCRA'MBLER.** *n. f.* [from *scramble*.]  
1. One that scrambles.  
All the little *scramblers* after fame fall upon him. *Addison.*  
2. One that climbs by help of the hands.  
To **SCRANCH.** *v. a.* [*scrantzer*, Dutch.] To grind somewhat crackling between the teeth. The Scots retain it.  
**SCRAN'NEL.** *adj.* [Of this word I know not the etymology, nor any other example.] Vile; worthless. Perhaps grating by the sound.  
When they list, their lean and flashy fongs  
Grate on their *scrannel* pipes of wretched straw. *Milton.*  
**SCRAP.** *n. f.* [from *scrape*, a thing scraped or rubbed off.]  
1. A small particle; a little piece; a fragment.  
It is an unaccountable vanity to spend all our time raking into the *scraps* and imperfect remains of former ages, and neglecting the clearer notices of our own. *Glover.*  
Trencher equires spend their time in hopping from one great man's table to another's, only to pick up *scraps* and intelligence. *L'Estrange.*  
Languages are to be learned only by reading and talking, and not by *scraps* of authors got by heart. *Lact.*  
No rag, no *scrap*, of all the beau, or wit,  
That once so flatter'd, and that once so writ,  
I can never have too many of your letters: I am angry at every *scrap* of paper lost. *Pope.*  
2. Crumb; small particles of meat left at the table.  
The contract you pretend with that base wretch,  
One bred of alms, and foster'd with cold dithes,  
With *scraps* o' th' court, is no contract. *Shak. Cymbeline.*  
The attendants puff a court up beyond her bounds, for their own *scraps* and advantage. *Bacon.*  
On bones, on *scraps* of dogs let me be fed,  
My limbs uncover'd, and expos'd my head  
To bleakest colds.  
What has he else to bait his traps,  
Or bring his vermin in, but *scraps*?  
The offals of a church distrest,  
A hungry vicarage. *Swift.*  
3. A small piece of paper. This is properly *scrip*.  
Pregnant with thousands flits the *scrap* unseen,  
And silent tells a king, or buys a queen. *Pope.*  
To **SCRAPE.** *v. a.* [*scrapen*, Saxon; *scrapsen*, Dutch; *scrapsien*, Erse; *craven*, Welsh.]  
1. To deprive of the surface by the light action of a sharp instrument, used with the edge almost perpendicular.  
These hard woods are more properly *scraped* than planed. *Mox.*  
2. To take away by scraping; to erase.  
They shall destroy the walls, and I will *scrape* her dust, and make her like the top of a rock. *Ezek. xxvi. 4.*  
Bread for a toast lay on the coals; and, if toasted quite through, *scrape* off the burnt side, and serve it up. *Swift.*  
3. To act upon any surface with a harsh noise.  
The chiming clocks to dinner call;  
A hundred footsteps *scrape* the marble hall. *Pope.*  
4. To gather by great efforts, or penurious or trifling diligence.  
Let the government be ruined by his avarice, if, by the same avarice, he can *scrape* together so much as to make his peace. *South's Sermons.*  
Unhappy those who hunt for a party, and *scrape* together out of every author all those things only which favour their own tenets. *Watts.*  
5. To

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5. To **SCRAPE Acquaintance.** A low phrase. To curry favour, or insinuate into one's familiarity.  
To **SCRAPE.** *v. n.*  
1. To make a harsh noise.  
2. To play ill on a fiddle.  
3. To make an awkward bow. *Ainsworth.*  
**SCRAPE.** *n. f.* [*skrap*, Swedish.] Difficulty; perplexity; distress. This is a low word.  
**SCRA'PER.** *n. f.* [from *scrape*.]  
1. Instrument with which any thing is scraped.  
Never clean your shoes on the *scraper*, but in the entry, and the *scraper* will last the longer. *Swift.*  
2. A miser; a man intent on getting money; a scrapepenny.  
Be thrifty, but not covetous; therefore give  
Thy need, thine honour, and thy friend his due:  
Never was *scraper* brave man. Get to live,  
Then live, and use it; else it is not true  
That thou hast gotten: surely use alone  
Makes money not a contemptible stone. *Herbert.*  
3. A vile fiddler.  
Out! ye sempiternal *scrappers*.  
Have wild boars or dolphins the least emotion at the most elaborate strains of your modern *scrappers*, all which have been tamed and humanized by ancient musicians? *Arbutnot.*  
**SCRAP.** *n. f.* [*scrapsa*, Saxon.] An hermaphrodite, *Skinner* and *Junius*.  
To **SCRATCH.** *v. a.* [*scratsen*, Dutch.]  
1. To tear or mark with slight incisions ragged and uneven.  
The lab'ring swain  
Scratch'd with a rake a furrow for his grain,  
And cover'd with his hand the shallow seed again. *Dryden.*  
A fort of small sand-coloured stones, so hard as to scratch glass. *Grew's Muscum.*  
2. To tear with the nails.  
How can I tell but that his talons may  
Yet *scratch* my fion, or rend his tender hand. *Fa. Queen.*  
I should have *scratch'd* out your unseeing eyes,  
To make my master out of love with thee. *Shakspere.*  
I had rather hear my dog bark at a crow, than a man swear he loves me.  
—Keep your ladyship still in that mind! so some gentleman or other shall 'scape a predestinate *scratch* face.  
—Scratching could not make it worse, so hard as to scratch as yours were. *Shak. Much Ad. About Nothing.*  
Scots are like witches: do but whet your pen,  
Scratch till the blood come, they'll not hurt you then. *Cleron.*  
To wish that there were nothing but such dull tame things in the world, that will neither bite nor *scratch*, is as childlike as to wish there were no fire in nature.  
Unhand me, or I'll *scratch* your face;  
Let go, for shame. *Dryden.*  
3. To wound slightly.  
4. To hurt slightly with any thing pointed or keen.  
Daphne, roaming through a thorny wood,  
Scratching her legs, that one shall swear she bleeds. *Shaksp.*  
5. To rub with the nails.  
Francis Cornfield did *scratch* his elbow, when he had sweetly invented to signify his name St. Francis, with a friary cowl in a corn field. *Camden.*  
Other mechanical helps Artizans use to procure sleep, particularly the *scratching* of the temples and the ears. *Arbutnot.*  
Be mindful, when invention fails,  
To *scratch* your head, and bite your nails. *Swift.*  
6. To write or draw awkwardly.  
If any of their labourers can *scratch* out a pamphlet, they desire no wit, style, or argument. *Swift.*  
**SCRATCH.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. An incision ragged and shallow.  
The coarse file cuts deep, and makes deep *scratches* in the work; and before you can take out those deep *scratches* with your finer cut files, those places where the rifings were when your work was forged, may become dents to your hammer dents. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*  
The smaller the particles of those substances are, the smaller will be the *scratches*, by which they continually fret and wear away the glass until it is polished; but be they never so small, they can wear away the glass no otherwise than by grating and *scratching* it, and breaking the protuberances: and therefore polish it no otherwise than by bringing its roughness to a very fine grain, so that the *scratches* and frettings of the surface become too small to become visible. *Newton's Opt.*  
2. Laceration with the nails.  
These nails with *scratches* shall deform my breast,  
Left by my look or colour be express'd  
The mark of aught high-born, or ever better dress'd. *Prior.*  
3. A slight wound.  
The valiant beast turning on her with open jaws, she gave him such a thrust through his breast, that all the lion could do was with his open paw to tear off the mantle and sleeve of Zelmane, with a little *scratch* rather than a wound. *Sidney.*  
Heav'n forbid a shallow *scratch* should drive  
The prince of Wales from such a field as this. *Shak. H. IV.*  
5. To

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- SCRATCHER.** *n. f.* [from *scratch*.] He that scratches.  
**SCRATCHES.** *n. f.* Cracked ulcers or scabs in a horse's foot. *Ains.*  
**SCRATCHINGLY.** *adv.* [from *scratching*.] With the action of scratching.  
Making him turn close to the ground, like a cat, when *scratching* the wheels about after a mouse. *vid. y.*  
**SCRAW.** *n. f.* [Irish and Erse.] Surface or scurf.  
Neither should that odious custom be allowed of cutting *scraws*, which is flaying off the green surface of the ground to cover their cabins, or make up their ditches. *Swift.*  
To **SCRAWL.** *v. a.* [I suppose to be corrupted from *scrabble*.]  
1. To draw or mark irregularly or clumsily.  
2. To write unskillfully and inelegantly.  
Peruse my leaves through ev'ry part,  
And think thou see'st its owner's heart,  
Scrawl'd o'er with trifles thus, and quite  
As hard, as senseless, and as light. *Swift.*  
Think not your verses sterling,  
Though with a golden pen you *scrawl*,  
And scribble in a Berlin. *Swift.*  
3. [From *crawl*.] To creep like a reptile. *Ains.*  
**SCRAWL.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Unskillful and inelegant writing.  
The left hand will make such a *scrawl*, that it will not be legible. *Arbutnot. Hist. of John Bull.*  
Mr. Wycherly, hearing from me how welcome his letters would be, writ to you, in which I inserted my *scrawl*. *Pope.*  
**SCRAWLER.** *n. f.* [from *scrawl*.] A clumsy and inelegant writer.  
**SCRAY.** *n. f.* A bird called a sea-swallow. *Ains. and Bailey.*  
**SCREABLE.** *adj.* [*scrabilis*, Latin.] That which may be spit out.  
To **SCREAM.** *v. n.* [Properly *creak*, or *strick*, from *serige*, Dan.] To make a shrill or hoarse noise.  
To **SCREAM.** *v. n.* [Dreman, Saxon.]  
1. To cry out shrilly, as in terror or agony.  
Soon a whirlwind rose around,  
And from afar he heard a *screeching* sound,  
As of a dame distress'd, who cry'd for aid,  
And fill'd with loud laments the secret shade. *Dryden.*  
The fearful matrons raise a *screeching* cry,  
Old feeble men with fainter groans reply;  
A jarring sound results, and mingles in the sky. *Dryden.*  
If chance a mouse creeps in her sight,  
Can finely counterfeit a fright;  
So sweetly *screech*, if it comes near her,  
She ravishes all hearts to hear her. *Swift.*  
2. To cry shrilly.  
I heard the owl *screech*, and the crickets cry. *Shaksp.*  
**SCREAM.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A shrill quick loud cry of terror or pain.  
Our chimneys were blown down; and, as they say,  
Lamenting heard 't' th' air, strange *screeches* of death. *Shak.*  
Then flash'd the livid lightning from her eyes,  
And *screech* of horror rend'd th' affrighted skies. *Pope.*  
To **SCREECH.** *v. n.* [*skreakia*, to cry, Islandick.]  
1. To cry out as in terror or anguish.  
*Screeching* is an appetite of expelling that which suddenly strikes the spirits. *Bacon.*  
2. To cry as a night owl: thence called a *screechowl*.  
**SCREECH.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Cry of horror and anguish.  
2. Harsh horrid cry.  
The birds obscene, that nightly flock'd to taste,  
With hollow *screeches* fled from the dire repast;  
And ravenous dogs, allur'd by scent'd blood,  
And starving wolves, ran howling to the wood. *Pope.*  
**SCREECHOWL.** *n. f.* [*screech* and *owl*.] An owl that hoots in the night, and whose voice is supposed to betoken danger, misery, or death.  
Deep night,  
The time of night when Troy was set on fire,  
The time when *screechowls* cry, and bandogs howl. *Shaksp.*  
Let him, that will a *screechowl* ay be call'd,  
Go into Troy, and say there, Hector's dead. *Shakspere.*  
By the *screechowl's* dismal note,  
By the black night raven's throat,  
I charge thee, Hob. *Drayton.*  
Jupiter, though he had hung the balance, and given it a jog to weigh down Turnus, sent the *screechowl* to discourage him. *Dryden.*  
O, that *screechowl* at the window! we shall be pursued immediately. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*  
Sooner shall *screechowls* bask in sunny days,  
Than I forget my shepherd's wonted love. *Gay.*  
**SCREEN.** *n. f.* [*ecran*, French.]  
1. Any thing that affords shelter or concealment.  
Now near enough: your heavy *screens* throw down,  
And show like those you are. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
Some ambitious men seem as *screens* to princes in matters of danger and envy. *Bacon.*



Our people, who transport themselves, are settled in those interjacent tracts, as a *screen* against the insults of the savages.

My juniors by a year,  
Who wisely thought my age a *screen*,  
When death approach'd, to stand between,  
The *screen* remov'd, their hearts are trembling.

Any thing used to exclude cold or light.  
When there is a *screen* between the candle and the eye, yet the light passeth to the paper whereon one writeth.

One speaks the glory of the British queen,  
And one describes a charming Indian *screen*,  
Ladies make their old cloaths into patchwork for *screens* and stools.

A riddle to sift sand.  
To *SCREEN*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To shelter; to conceal; to hide.

Back'd with a ridge of hills,  
That *screen'd* the fruits of the earth and fests of men,  
From cold Septentrion blasts.

A good magistrate's retinue of state *screens* him from the dangers, which he is to incur for the sake of it.

This gentle deed shall fairly be set foremost,  
To *screen* the wild escapes of lawless passion.

Let the cales be filled with natural earth, taken the first half spit, from just under the turf of the best pasture ground, mixed with one part of very mellow soil *screened*.

One of the mechanical powers, which is defined a right cylinder cut into a furrowed spiral: of this there are two kinds, the male and female; the former being cut convex, so that its threads rise outwards; but the latter channelled on its concave side, so as to receive the former.

The *screw* is a kind of wedge, that is multiplied or continued by a helical revolution about a cylinder, receiving its motion not from any stroke, but from a twist at one end of it.

After your apples are ground, commit them to the *screw* press, which is the best.

To *SCREW*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To turn by a screw.

If we should fail—  
But *screw* your courage to the sticking place,  
And we'll not fail.

Some, when the press by utmost vigour *screw'd*,  
Has drain'd the pulpy mass, regale their swine  
With the dry refuse.

To *SCREW* your lock on the door, make wide holes, big enough to receive the shank of the screw.

To deform by contortions.  
Sometimes a violent laughter *screw'd* his face,  
And sometimes ready tears dropp'd down apace.

With *screw'd* face, and doleful whine, they ply you with senseless harangues against human inventions on the one hand, and loud outcries for a further reformation on the other.

He *screw'd* his face into a garden'd smile,  
And said Sebastian knew to harden slaves.

Let others *screw* their hypocritical face,  
She shews her grief in a sincerer place.

To force; to bring by violence.  
He resolved to govern by subaltern ministers, who *screw'd* up the pins of power too high.

No discourse can be administered, but they will try to turn the tide, and draw it all into their own channel; or they will *screw* in here and there some intimations of what they said or did.

The rents of land in Ireland, since they have been so enormously raised and *screw'd* up, may be computed to be about two millions.

To squeeze; to press.  
Our country landlords, by unmeasurable *screwing* and racking their tenants, have already reduced the miserable people to a worse condition than the peasants in France.

To *SCREW*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To fill with artefacts or worthless writing.

How gird the sphere  
With centrick and eccentric, scribbled o'er  
Cycle and epicycle, orb in orb.

To write without care or beauty.  
If a man should affirm, that an ape casually meeting with pen, ink and paper, and falling to scribble, did happen to write exactly the Leviathan of Hobbes, would an atheist believe such a story? And yet he can easily digest things as incredible as that.

If Mævius scribble in Apollo's spite,  
There are, who judge still worse than he can write.

Whom, when they praise, the world believes no more,  
Than when they promise to give scribbling o'er.

By solemnly endeavouring to countenance my conjectures, I might be thought dogmatical in a bady scribble.

It struck the present taste, it was soon transferred into the plays and current scribbles of the week, and became an addition to our language.

A petty author's scribble, a writer without worth.

The most copious writers are the arrantest scribblers, and in so much talking the tongue runs before the wit.

The actors represent such things as they are capable of, which they and the scribbler may get their living.

The scribbler, pinch'd with hunger, writes to dine,  
And to your genius must conform his line.

To affirm he had cause to apprehend the same treatment with his father, is an improbable scandal flung upon the nation by a few bigotted French scribblers.

No body was concerned or surprised, if this or that scribbler was proved a dunce.

To *SCRIBE*. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. A writer.

Hearts, tongues, figures, scribes, bards, poets, cannot think, speak, cast, write, sing, number, ho!

My master, being the scribe to himself, should write the letter.

A certain scribe came and said, master, I will follow thee.

We are not to wonder, if he thinks not fit to make any perfect and unerring scribe.

The following letter comes from some notable young female scribe.

A public notary.  
To *SCRIBER*. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. A gladiator; a fencing master. Not in use.

The scribes of their nation,  
He swore, had neither motion, guard, nor eye,  
If you oppos'd them.

A place in which writings or curiosities are deposited.

Help then, O holy virgin,  
Thy weaker novice to perform thy will;  
Lay forth, out of thine everlasting shrine,  
The antique rolls which there lie hidden still.

A small bag; a satchel.  
Come, shepherd, let us make an honourable retreat; though not with bag and baggage, yet with scrip and scrippage.

He'd in requital owe his leathern scrip,  
Telling their strange and vigorous faculties.

A schedule; a small writing.  
Call them generally man by man, according to the scrip.

Bills of exchange cannot pay our debts abroad, till scrips of paper can be made current coin.

That which is contained in a scrip.

Written; not orally delivered.

Contained in the Bible's biblical.

By creatures, the scriptural use of that word determines it sometimes to men.

To *SCRIPTURE*. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Writing.

It is not only remembered in many scriptures, but famous for the death and overthrow of Crassus.

Sacred writing; the Bible.

With us there is never any time bestowed in divine service, without the reading of a great part of the holy scriptures, which we account a thing most necessary.

The devil can cite scripture for his purpose:  
An evil soul producing holy witness,  
Is like a villain with a smiling cheek.

There is not any action which a man ought to do, or to forbear, but the scripture will give him a clear precept, or prohibition for it.

Forbear any discourse of other spirits, till his reading the scripture history put him upon that enquiry.

Scripture proof was never the talent of these men, and 'tis no wonder they are foiled.

Why are scripture maxims put upon us, without taking notice of scripture examples, that lie cross 'em?

The author of nature and the scriptures has expressly enjoined, that he who will not work, shall not eat.

To *SCRIVENER*. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. One who draws contracts.

We'll pass the business privately and well:  
Send for your daughter by your servant here,  
My boy shall fetch the scrivener.

One whose business is to place money at interest.  
How happy in his low degree,  
Who leads a quiet country life.

And from the gripping scrivener free?  
I am reduced to beg and borrow from scrivener and usurers,  
that suck the heart and blood.

To *SCROFULA*. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
A depravation of the humours of the body, which breaks out in sores commonly called the king's evil.

If matter in the milk dispose to coagulation, it produces a scrofula.

Disaffected with the scrofula.  
Scrofulous persons can never be duly nourished; for such as have tumours in the parotides often have them in the pancreas and melentery.

English consumptions generally proceed from a scrofulous disposition.

What would become of the race of men in the next age, if we had nothing to trust to, beside the scrofulous consumptive production furnished by our men of wit and pleasure?

To *SCROTUM*. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
by *skinner* derived from *scrota*, a skinning given by the heralds: whence parchment, wrapped up into a resembling form, has the same name.

It may be observed, that a gaoler's list of prisoners is *scrota*. A writing wrapped up.

His chamber all was hanged about with rolls,  
And old records from ancient times deriv'd;  
Some made in books, some in long parchment scrolls.

That were all worm-eaten, and full of canker holes.

Accept this scroll,  
Which, in right of Richard Plantagenet,  
We do exhibit to your majesty.

See'th' thus this letter, take it up,  
And give the king this fatal plotted scroll.

We'll add a royal number to the dead,  
Gracing the scroll, that tells of this war's loss,  
With laughter coupled to the name of kings.

Here is the scroll of every man's name, which is thought fit through all Athens to play in our interlude.

A Numidian priest, bellowing out certain superstitious charms, cast divers scrolls of paper on each side the way, wherein he curst and banned the Christians.

He drew forth a scroll of parchment, and delivered it to our foremost man.

Such follow him, as shall be register'd;  
Part goods, part bad; of bad the longer scroll.

With this epistolary scroll,  
Receive the partner of my inmost soul.

Yet if he wills, may change or spoil the whole;  
May take you' beauteous, mytick, stary roll,  
And burn it, like an useless parchment scroll.

To *SCROYLE*. *n. f.* [This word I remember only in Shakespeare: it seems derived from *scrovelles*, French, a scrofulous swelling; as he calls a mean fellow a *scab* from his itch, or a patch from his raggedness.] A mean fellow; a rascal; a wretch.

The scrolls of Angiers shout you kings,  
And stand securely on their battlements,  
As in a theatre.

To *SCRUB*. *v. a.* [from the verb.]  
To rub hard with something coarse and rough.

Such wrinkles as a skilful hand would draw  
For an old grandam ape, when, with a grace,  
She sits at squat, and scrubs her leathern face.

She never would lay aside the use of brooms and scrubbing brushes.

Now Moll had whirl'd her mop with dextrous airs,  
Prepar'd to scrub the entry and the stairs.

To *SCRUB*. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. A mean fellow, either as he is supposed to scrub himself for the itch, or as he is employed in the mean offices of scouring away dirt.

Any thing mean or despicable.

With a dozen large vessels my vault shall be stor'd;  
No little scrub joint shall come on my board.

To *SCRUBB*. *v. a.* [from the verb.]  
To scrub; to dirty; to dirty.

A kind of boy, a little scrubbed boy,  
No higher than thyself.

The scrubbiest cur in all the pack,  
Can set the mastiff on your back.

The scene a wood, produc'd no more  
Than a few scrubby trees before.

To *SCUFF*. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
The same, I suppose, with *scurf*, by a metaphorical use in pronunciation.

To *SCRUPLE*. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Doubt; difficulty of determination; perplexity: generally about minute things.

Macduff, this noble passion,  
Child of integrity, hath from my soul  
Wip'd the black scruples, reconcil'd my thoughts  
To your good truth.

Nothing did more fill foreign nations with admiration of his succession, than the consent of all estates of England for the receiving of the king without the least scruple, pause, or question.

For the matter of your confession, let it be severe and ferocious; but yet so as it may be without any inordinate anxiety, and unnecessary scruples, which only intangle the soul.

Men make no scruple to conclude, that those propositions, of whose knowledge they can find in themselves no original, were certainly the impress of God and nature upon their minds, and not taught them by any one else.

Twenty grains; the third part of a dram.

Milk one ounce, oil of vitriol a scruple, doth coagulate; the milk at the bottom, where the vitriol goeth.

Proverbially, any small quantity.

Nature never lends  
The smallest scruple of her excellence,  
But, like a thrifty goddess, determines  
Herself the glory of a creditor.

To *SCRUPLE*. *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
To doubt; to hesitate.

He scrupled not to eat  
Against his better knowledge; not deceiv'd,  
But fondly overcome with female charms.

To *SCRUPLE*. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
A doubter; one who has scruples.

The scruples which many publick ministers would make of the worthiness of parents to have their children baptised, forced such questioned parents, who did not believe the necessity of having their children baptised by such scruplers, to carry their children unto other ministers.

To *SCRUPULOSITY*. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Doubt; minute and nice doubtfulness.

Amongst ourselves there was some question mov'd, by reason of a few mens scrupulosity touching certain things.

The one sort they warn'd to take heed, that scrupulosity did not make them rigorous in giving unadvised sentence against their brethren which were free; the other, that they did not become scandalous, by abusing their liberty and freedom to the offence of their weak brethren, which were scrupulous.

So careful, even to scrupulosity, were they to keep their sabbath, that they must not only have a time to prepare them for that, but a further time also to prepare them for their very preparations.

To *SCRUPULOUS*. *adj.* [from the verb.]  
1. Nicely doubtful; hard to satisfy in determinations of conscience.

They warn'd them that they did not become scandalous, by abusing their liberty, to the offence of their weak brethren which were scrupulous.

Some birds, inhabitants of the waters, whose blood is cold as fishes, and their flesh is so like in taste, that the scrupulous are allowed them on fish-days.

Given to objections; captious.

Equality of two domestick pow'rs  
Breeds scrupulous faction.

Nice; doubtful.

As the cause of a war ought to be just, so the justice of that cause ought to be evident; not obscure, not scrupulous.

Careful; vigilant; cautious.

I have been the more scrupulous and wary, in regard the inferences drawn from these observations are of some importance.

To *SCRUPULOUSLY*. *adv.* [from the verb.]  
Carefully; nicely; anxiously.

The duty consists not scrupulously in minutes and half hours.

Henry V. manifestly derived his courage from his piety, and was scrupulously careful not to ascribe the success of it to himself.

To *SCRUPULOUSNESS*. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
The state of being scrupulous.

To *SCRUTABLE*. *adj.* [from the verb.]  
Discoverable by inquiry.

Shall we think God so scrutible, or ourselves so penetrating, that none of his secrets can escape us?

To *SCRUTATION*. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
Search; examination; inquiry.

To *SCRUTATOR*. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
Enquirer; searcher; examiner.







## SEA

Some leviathan,  
Haply slumbering on the Norway foam,  
The pilot of some small night-founder'd skiff  
Deeming some island, oft as seamen tell,  
With fixed anchor in his caly rind,  
Moors by his side under the lee, while night  
Invests the sea.  
Small fragments of shells, broken by storms on some shores,  
are used for manuring of sea land.  
They put to sea with a fleet of three hundred sail.  
Sea racing dolphins are train'd for our motion,  
Moony tides swelling to roll us ashore.  
But like a rock unmov'd, a rock that braves  
The raging tempest, and the rising waves,  
Propp'd on himself he stands: his solid side  
Wash'd off the sea weeds, and the sounding tides.  
The sea could not be much narrower than it is, without a  
great loss to the world.  
So when the first bold vessel dar'd the seas,  
High on the stern the Thracian rais'd his train,  
While Argo saw her kindred trees  
Descend from Pelion to the main.  
A collection of water; a lake.  
Jesus walking by the sea of Galilee, saw two brethren.  
3. Proverbially for any large quantity.  
That sea of blood which hath in Ireland been barbarously  
shed, is enough to drown in eternal infamy and misery the  
malicious author and instigator of its effusion.  
4. Any thing rough and tempestuous.  
To sorrow abandon'd, but worse felt within,  
And in a troubled sea of passion tost.  
5. Half seas over. Half drunk.  
The whole magistracy was pretty well disguised before I  
gave 'em the slip: our friend the alderman was half seas over  
before the bonfire was out.  
SEA is often used in composition, as will appear in the follow-  
ing examples.  
SEABEAT. [*sea and beat*.] Dashed by the waves of the sea.  
The sovereign of the seas he blames in vain,  
That once *seabest* will to sea again.  
Darkness cover'd o'er  
The face of things: along the *seabeat* shore  
Savate we slept.  
SEABOAT. n. f. [*sea and boat*.] Vessel capable to bear the  
sea.  
Shipwrecks were occasioned by their ships being bad *sea-*  
boats, and themselves but indifferent seamen.  
SEABORN. adj. [*sea and born*.] Born of the sea; produced  
by the sea.  
Like Neptune and his *seaborn* nieces, shall be  
The shining glories of the land and sea.  
All these in order march, and marching sing  
The warlike actions of their *seaborn* kings.  
SEABOY. n. f. [*sea and boy*.] Boy employed on shipboard.  
Can't thou, O partial sleep, give thy repose  
To the wet *seaboy* in an hour to ruse,  
And in the calmest and the stillest night  
Deny it to a king?  
SEABREACH. n. f. [*sea and breach*.] Irruption of the sea by  
breaking the banks.  
To an impetuous woman, tempests and *seabreaches* are  
nothing.  
SEABREEZE. n. f. [*sea and breeze*.] Wind blowing from the  
sea.  
Hedges, in most places, would be of great advantage to  
shelter the grals from the *seabreeze*.  
SEABUILT. adj. [*sea and built*.] Built for the sea.  
Borne each by other in a distant line,  
The *seabuilt* forts in dreadful order move.  
SEACABBAGE. n. f. [*searabbe*, Latin.] Seacolewort. A plant.  
It hath fleshy leaves like those of the cabbage.  
SEAHOLLY. n. f. [*seaholly*, Latin.] A plant.  
The species are, *seaholly*, or *eryngo*. Common *eryngo*,  
&c. The roots of the first are candied, and sent to London  
for medicinal use, being the true *eryngo*.  
SEACALF. n. f. [*sea and calf*.] The seal.  
The *seacalf*, or seal, is so called from the noise he makes  
like a calf: his head comparatively not big, shaped rather like  
an otter's, with teeth like a dog's, and multachies like those of  
a cat: his body long, and all over hairy: his forehead, with  
fingers clawed, but not divided, yet fit for going: his hinder  
feet, more properly fins, and fitter for swimming, as being an  
amphibious animal. The female gives suck, as the porpoise,  
and other viviparous fishes.  
SEACAP. n. f. [*sea and cap*.] Cap made to be worn on ship-  
board.  
I know your favour well,  
Though now you have no *seacap* on your head.  
SEACHART. n. f. [*sea and chart*.] Map on which only the  
coasts are delineated.

## SEA

The situation of the parts of the earth are better learned  
by a map or *seachart*, than reading the description.  
SEACAST. n. f. [*sea and cast*.] Coal, so called not because  
found in the sea, but because brought to London by sea; pit-  
coal.  
We'll have a posset soon at the latter end of a *seacast*  
fire.  
Seacast lasts longer than charcoal.  
This pulmonique indispotion of the air is very much  
heightened, where a great quantity of *seacast* is burnt.  
SEACAST. n. f. [*sea and cast*.] Shore; edge of the sea.  
The venturous mariner that way,  
Learning his ship from those white rocks to save,  
Which all along the fouthern *seacast* lay:  
For safety's sake that fame his *seacast* made,  
And nam'd it Albion.  
Upon the *seacast* are many parcels of land, that would pay  
well for the taking in.  
SEACOMPASS. n. f. [*sea and compass*.] The card and needle  
of mariners.  
The needle in the *seacompass* still moving but to the north-  
point only, with moveor immotus, notified the respective con-  
stancy of the gentleman to one only.  
SEACOW. n. f. [*sea and cow*.] The manatee.  
The *seacow* is a very bulky animal, of the cetaceous kind.  
It grows to fifteen feet long, and to seven or eight in circum-  
ference: its head is like that of a hog, but longer, and more  
cylindrical: its eyes are small, and it has no external ears, but  
only two little apertures in the place of them; yet its sense of  
hearing is very quick. Its lips are thick, and it has two long  
tusks standing out. It has two fins, which stand forward on  
the breast like hands, whence the Spaniards first called it ma-  
natee. The female has two round breasts placed between the  
pectoral fins. The skin is very thick and hard, and not scaly,  
but hairy. This creature lives principally about the mouths  
of the large rivers in Africa, the East Indies, and America,  
and feeds upon vegetables. Its flesh is white like veal, and  
very well tasted. The lapis manati, which is of a fine clean  
white colour, and bony texture, is properly the os petrosum  
of this animal. This stone has been supposed to be a power-  
ful amulet, but is now neglected.  
SEADOG. n. f. [*sea and dog*.] Perhaps the shark.  
Pierce *seadogs* devour the mang'd friends.  
When, stung with hunger, the embroils the flood,  
The *seadog* and the dolphin are her food.  
SEAFARER. n. f. [*sea and fare*.] A traveller by sea; a mariner.  
They stily refused to vail their bonnets by the fummions of  
those towns, which is reckoned intolerable contempt by the  
better enabled *seafarers*.  
A wandering merchant, he frequents the main,  
Some mean *seafarer* in pursuit of gain;  
Studious of freight, in naval trade well skill'd;  
But dreads th' athletic labours of the field.  
SEAFARING. adj. [*sea and fare*.] Travelling by sea.  
My wife fasten'd him unto a small spare mast,  
Such as *seafaring* men provide for storms.  
It was death to divert the ships of *seafaring* people, against  
their will, to other uses than they were appointed.  
SEAFIGHT. n. f. [*sea and fight*.] Battle of ships; battle on  
the sea.  
*Seafights* have been often fatal to the war; but this is when  
princes set up their rest upon the battles.  
They were full of drink at the time of their *seafights*.  
If our sense of hearing were a thousand times quicker than  
it is, we should, in the quietest retirement, be less able to sleep  
than in the middle of a *seafight*.  
This fleet they recruited with two hundred sail, whereof  
they lost ninety-three in a *seafight*.  
SEAFOWL. n. f. [*sea and fowl*.] Birds that live at sea.  
The bills of curlews, and many other *seafowls*, are very  
long, to enable them to hunt for the worms.  
A *seafowl* properly represents the passage of a deity over the  
seas.  
A length of ocean and unbounded sky,  
Which scarce the *seafowl* in a year o'er fly.  
SEAGIRT. adj. [*sea and girt*.] Girded or incircled by the  
sea.  
Neptune, besides the sway  
Of every salt flood and each ebbing stream,  
Took in by lot, 'twixt high and nether Jove,  
Imperial rule of all the *seagirt* isles.  
Telemachus, the blooming heir  
Of *seagirt* Ithaca, demands my care:  
'Tis mine to form his green unpractis'd years  
In sage debates.  
SEAGULL. n. f. [*sea and gull*.] A water fowl.  
*Seagulls*, when they flock together from the sea towards the  
shores, forebode rain and wind.  
Bittern.

## SEA

Bittern, herons, and *seagulls*, are great enemies to fish.  
SEAGREEN. adj. [*sea and green*.] Resembling the colour of  
the distant sea; cerulean.  
White, red, yellow, blue, with their several mixtures, as  
green, scarlet, purple, and *seagreen*, come in only by the  
eyes.  
Upon his urn reclin'd,  
His *seagreen* mantle waving in the wind,  
The god appear'd.  
SEAGREEN. n. f. Saxifrage. A plant.  
SEAGULL. n. f. A sea bird.  
SEAHEDGEHOG. n. f. [*sea, hedge, and hog*.] A kind of sea  
shell-fish.  
The *seahedgehog* is inclosed in a round shell, fashioned as a  
loaf of bread, wrought and pinched, and guarded by an outer  
skin full of prickles, as the land urchin.  
SEAHOG. n. f. [*sea and hog*.] The porpus.  
SEAHOLM. n. f. [*sea and holm*.]  
1. A small uninhabited island.  
2. Seasholly. A kind of sea weed.  
Cornwall bringeth forth greater store of *seaholm* and sam-  
phire than any other county.  
SEAHORSE. n. f. [*sea and horse*.]  
1. The *seahorse* is a fish of a very singular form, as we see it dried,  
and of the needlefish kind. It is about four or five inches in  
length, and nearly half an inch in diameter in the broadest  
part. Its colour, as we see it dried, is a deep reddish brown;  
and its tail is turned round under the belly. It is found about  
the Mediterranean, and has been celebrated for medicinal vir-  
tues, but is at present wholly neglected.  
2. The morie.  
Part of a large tooth, round and tapering: a tuft of the  
morie, or walrus, called by some the *seahorse*.  
3. The medical and the poetical *seahorse* seem very different. By  
the *seahorse* Dryden means probably the hippopotamus.  
By 'em  
*Seahorses*, round'ring in the slimy mud,  
Tos'd up their heads, and dail'd the ooze about 'em.  
SEAMAID. n. f. [*sea and maid*.] Mermaid.  
Certain stars shot from their spheres,  
To hear the *seamaids* music.  
SEAMAN. n. f. [*sea and man*.]  
1. A sailor; a navigator; a mariner.  
She, looking out,  
Beholds the fleet, and hears the *seamen* shout.  
*Seamen*, through dismal forms, are wont  
To pass the oyster-breeding Hellespont.  
The whole poem was first written, and now sent you from  
a place where I have not so much as the converse of any *sea-*  
man.  
Æneas order'd  
A stately tomb, whose top a trumpet bore,  
A soldier's faction, and a *seaman's* oar;  
Thus was his friend interr'd.  
By undergoing the hazards of the sea, and the company of  
common *seamen*, you make it evident you will refuse no op-  
portunity of rendering yourself useful.  
Had they applied themselves to the increase of their strength  
by sea, they might have had the greatest fleet and the most *sea-*  
men of any state in Europe.  
2. Merman; the male of the mermaid.  
Seals live at land and at sea, and porpuses have the warm  
blood and intrails of a hog, not to mention mermaids, or *sea-*  
men.  
SEAMARK. n. f. [*sea and mark*.] Point or conspicuous place  
distinguished at sea, and serving the mariners as directions of  
their course.  
Those white rocks,  
Which all along the fouthern *seacast* lay,  
Threat'ning unheedy wreck and rash decay,  
For safety's sake his *seamark* made,  
And nam'd it Albion.  
Though you do see me weapon'd,  
Here is my journey's end, here is my butt,  
The very *seamark* of my utmost sail.  
They were executed at divers places upon the *seacast*, for  
*seamarks* or lighthouses, to teach Perkins's people to avoid the  
coast.  
They are remembered with a brand of infamy fixt upon  
them, and set as *seamarks* for those who observe them to  
avoid.  
The fault of others sway,  
He set as *seamarks* for himself to shun.  
SEAM'W. n. f. [*sea and mew*.] A fowl that frequents the  
sea.  
An island salt and bare,  
The haunt of seals, and orckes, and *seamew* clang.  
The chough, the *seamew*, the loquacious crow,  
Scream aloft.  
SEAMONSTER. n. f. [*sea and monster*.] Strange animal of the  
sea.

## SEA

*Seamasters* give suck to their young.  
Where luxury once reign'd, *seamasters* whelp.  
SE'ANYMPH. n. f. [*sea and nymph*.] Goddess of the sea.  
Virgil, after Homer's example, gives us a transformation  
of Æneas's ship into *seamymph*.  
SE'ANION. n. f. An herb.  
SE'ANION. n. f. [*sea and anion*.] The mud in the sea or shore.  
SE'ANION. n. f. [*sea and anion*.] The mud in the sea or shore.  
All *seas*, or oozy mud, and the mud of rivers, are of  
great advantage to all sorts of land.  
SE'APIECE. n. f. [*sea and piece*.] A picture representing any  
thing at sea.  
Great painters often employ their pencils upon *seapieces*.  
SE'APOL. n. f. [*sea and pool*.] A lake of salt water.  
I have often heard it with'd, that all that land were a *sea-*  
*pool*.  
SE'APORT. n. f. [*sea and port*.] A harbour.  
SE'ARISQUE. n. f. [*sea and risque*.] Hazard at sea.  
He was so great an encourager of commerce, that he  
charg'd himself with all the *searisque* of such vessels as car-  
ried corn to Rome in the Winter.  
SE'AROCKET. n. f. A plant.  
SE'AROOM. n. f. [*sea and room*.] Open sea; spacious main.  
There is *searoom* enough for both nations, without offend-  
ing one another, and it would exceedingly support the navy.  
The bigger whale like some huge carrack lays,  
Which wanteth *searoom* with her toes to play.  
SEAROVER. n. f. [*sea and rove*.] A pirate.  
SE'ASHARK. n. f. [*sea and shark*.] A ravenous *seafish*.  
Witches mummy, maw and gulf  
Of the ravening salt *seashark*.  
SE'ASHELL. n. f. [*sea and shell*.] Shells found on the shore.  
*Seashells* are great improvers of four or cold land.  
SE'ASHORE. n. f. [*sea and shore*.] The coast of the sea.  
That *seashore* where no more world is found,  
But foaming billows breaking on the ground.  
Fournier gives an account of an earthquake in Peru, that  
reached three hundred leagues along the *seashore*.  
To say a man has a clear idea of any quantity, without  
knowing how great it is, is as reasonable as to say he has the  
positive idea of the number of the sands on the *seashore*.  
SE'ASICK. adj. [*sea and sick*.] Sick, as new voyagers on the  
sea.  
She began to be much *seasick*, extremity of weather con-  
tinuing.  
Barbarossa was not able to come on shore, for that he was,  
as they said, *seasick*, and troubled with an ague.  
In love's voyage nothing can offend;  
Women are never *seasick*.  
Wear and *seasick*, when in thee confin'd;  
Now, for thy safety, cares distract my mind.  
SE'ASIDE. n. f. [*sea and side*.] The edge of the sea.  
Their camels were without number, as the sand by the *sea-*  
*side*.  
There disembarking on the green *seaside*,  
We land our cattle, and the spoil divide.  
SE'ASERPENT. n. f. [*sea and serpent*.] Serpent generated in  
the water.  
SEASE'VICE. n. f. [*sea and service*.] Naval war.  
You were press'd for the *seaservice*, and got off with much  
ado.  
SEASURGEON. n. f. [*sea and surgeon*.] A chirurgeon employed  
on shipboard.  
My design was to help the *seasurgeon*.  
SEASURROUNDED. adj. [*sea and surround*.] Encircled by the  
sea.  
To *seasurrounded* realms the gods assign  
Small tract of fertile lawn, the least to mine.  
SEATERM. n. f. [*sea and term*.] Word of art used by the  
seamen.  
I agree with you in your censure of the *seaterms* in Dryden's  
Virgil, because no terms of art, or cant words, suit the ma-  
jesty of epick poetry.  
SEAWATER. n. f. [*sea and water*.] The salt water of the  
sea.  
By digging of pits in the *seawater*, he did frustrate the la-  
borious works of the enemies, which had turned the *sea-*  
*water* upon the walls of Alexandria.  
I took off the dressings, and bathed the member with *sea-*  
*water*.  
*Seawater* has many gross, rough, and earthy particles in it,  
as appears from its saltness; whereas fresh water is more pure  
and unmixt.  
SEAL. n. f. [*seol*, re, Saxon; *seel*, Danish.] The *seacalf*.  
See SEACALF.  
The *seal* or foyle is in make and growth not unlike a pig,  
ugly faced, and footed like a moldwarp; he delighteth in mulick,  
or any loud noise, and thereby is trained to shew himself above  
water: they also come on land.



## SEA

An inland salt and bare,  
The haunt of seals and orcs, and seamaws clang. *Milton.*  
SEAL. *n. f.* [rygel, Saxon; *figillum*, Latin.]  
1. A stamp engraved with a particular impression, which is fixed upon the wax that closes letters, or affixed as a testimony.

The king commands you  
To render up the great seal. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*  
If the organs of perception, like wax overhardened with cold, will not receive the impression of the seal; or, like wax of a temper too soft, will not hold it; or else supposing the wax to make a clear impression; in any of these cases the print left by the seal will be obscure. *Locke.*

The same  
His grandeur wore about his neck  
In three seal rings, which after, melted down,  
Form'd a vast buckle for his widow's gown. *Pope.*

2. The impression made in wax.  
'Till thou canst rail the seal from off my bond,  
Thou but offend'st thy lungs to speak so loud. *Shaksp.*  
Solyman shewed him his own letters, asking him if he knew not that hand, and if he knew not that seal. *Khalles.*  
He saw his monkey picking the seal wax from a letter. *Arb.*

3. Any act of confirmation.  
They their fill of love  
Took largely, of their mutual guilt the seal. *Milton.*  
To SEAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten with a seal.  
He that brings this love to thee,  
Little knows this love in me;  
And by him seal up thy mind. *Shaksp. As you like it.*  
I have seen her rise from her bed, take forth paper, fold it, write upon't, and afterwards seal it. *Shaksp. Lear.*

2. To confirm or attest by a seal.  
God join'd my heart to Romeo's; thou our hands;  
And ere this hand, by thee to Romeo seal'd,  
Shall be the label to another deed;  
Or my true heart with treacherous revolt  
Turn to another, this shall stay them both. *Shaksp. Romeo and Juliet.*

3. To confirm; to ratify; to settle.  
My soul is purg'd from guilting hate,  
And with my hand I seal our true hearts love. *Shaksp. R. III.*  
When I have performed this, and seal'd to them this fruit,  
I will come into Spain. *Rom. xv. 28.*

4. To shut; to close.  
Seal up your lips, and give no words, but mum! *Shaksp. As you like it.*  
At my death  
Thou hast seal'd up my expectation. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*  
The root of evil is seal'd up from you. *2 Esdr. viii. 53.*  
The sense is like the fun; for the fun seals up the globe of heaven, and opens the globe of earth: so the sense doth obscure heavenly things, and reveals earthly things. *Bacon.*

Back to th' infernal pit I drag thee chain'd,  
And seal thee so, as henceforth not to scorn  
The facil gates of hell too lightly barr'd. *Milton.*  
5. To mark with a stamp.  
You'd rail upon the hostess,  
And say you would present her at the feet,  
Because she bought stone jugs, and no seal'd quarts. *Shaksp. As you like it.*

To SEAL. *v. n.* To fix a seal.  
I will seal unto this bond. *Shaksp. As you like it.*  
We make a sure covenant and write it, and our princes and priests seal unto it. *Neb. ix. 38.*

SEALER. *n. f.* [from seal.] One that seals.  
SEALINGWAX. *n. f.* [seal and wax.] Hard wax made of rosin used to seal letters.

The prominent orifice was closed with sealingwax. *Boyle.*  
SEAM. *n. f.* [ream, Saxon; *zoom*, Dutch.]

1. The edge of cloth where the threads are doubled; the future where the two edges are sewed together.  
In velvet white as snow the troop was gown'd,  
Precepts should be so finely wrought together in the same piece, that no coarse seam may discover where they join. *Add.*

2. The juncture of planks in a ship.  
The seams with sparkling emeralds set around. *Dryden.*

Which, well laid o'er, the salt sea waves withstand. *Dryden.*  
3. A cicatrix; a scar.  
[ream, Saxon, a load.] A measure; a vessel in which things are held; eight bushels of corn. *Anguorb.*

4. [Some, Saxon; *jain*, Welsh; *jain*, French.] Tallow; grease; hog's lard.  
That bastes his arrogance with his own seam,  
Be worshipp'd? *Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.*  
Part scour the rusty shields with seam, and part  
New grind the blunted ax. *Dryden's Æn.*

To SEAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To join together by future, or otherwise.  
2. To mark; to scar with a long cicatrix.  
Seam'd o'er with wounds, which his own fabre gave. *Pope.*  
Say, has the small or greater pox  
Sunk down her nose, or seam'd her face? *Swift.*

## SEA

SEAMLESS. *adj.* [from seam.] Having no seam.  
SEAMRENT. *n. f.* [seam and rent.] A separation of any thing where it is joined; a breach of the stitches.  
SEAMSTRESS. *n. f.* [seamster, Saxon.] A woman whose trade is to sew.

They wanted food and raiment; so they took  
Religion for their seamstress and their cook. *Cleaveland.*  
SEAMY. *adj.* [from seam.] Having a seam; shewing the seam.  
Some such figure he was,

That turn'd your wit the seamy side without,  
And made me to suspect you. *Shaksp. Othello.*  
SEAN. *n. f.* [regne, Saxon; *seana*, Latin.] A net. Sometimes written *seine*, or *jaine*.

SEAR. *adj.* [seapan, Saxon, to dry.] Dry; not any longer green. *Spenser uses it.*  
I have liv'd long enough; my May of life  
Is fall'n into the year, the yellow leaf. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

Ye myrtles brown, with ivy revert *sear*. *Milton.*  
Some may be cherish'd in dry places, as in *sear* wood. *Rap.*  
To SEAR. *v. a.* [seapan, Saxon.] To burn; to cauterize.

The scorching flame fore finger'd all his face,  
And through his armour all his body *sear'd*. *Edw. III.*  
Some shall depart from the faith, speaking lies, having their conscience *sear'd* with a hot iron. *1 Tim. iv. 2.*  
Cherish veins of good humour, and *sear* up those of ill temper. *I am.*  
I'm *sear'd* with burning fever, till the scorch'd marrow  
Fries in the bones. *Rome's Royal Court.*

SEARREACH. *n. f.* [sear and reach.] Perhaps *searreach*.  
'Tis one thing for a man to be firm against honest dangers; but to run his head against stone walls, or to put his shoulders to a *searreach*, to attempt insuperable difficulties, would be just the moral of the ram in the fable. *L'Estrange.*

SEARCLOATH. *n. f.* [sarcloth, Saxon, from *sar*, pain, and *clath*, a plaster; so that *sarcloth*, as it is now written, from *cera*, wax, seems to be wrong.] A plaster; a large plaster.  
Bees wax is the ground of all *searcloth* salves. *Martine.*

To SEARCE. *v. a.* [sarcier, French.] To fit finely.  
Put the finely *searced* powder of alabaster into a flat-bottomed and well heated brass vessel. *Hig.*  
For the keeping of meal, bolt and *searce* it from the bran. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SEARCE. *n. f.* A sieve; a bolter.  
SEARCE. *n. f.* [from searce.] He who searces.  
To SEARCE. *v. a.* [sarcier, French.]

1. To examine; to try; to explore; to look through.  
Help to *searce* my house this one time: if I find not what I seek, let me for ever be your table sport. *Shaksp. As you like it.*

They returned from *searcing* of the land. *Nam. xiii. 25.*  
Through the void immense  
To *searce* with wand'ring quest a place foretold. *Milton.*

Now clear I understand  
What oft my fledgling thoughts have *searced* in vain. *Mil.*  
Enough is left besides to *searce* and know. *Milton.*  
Draw up some valuable meditations from the depths of the earth, and *searce* them through the vast ocean. *Watt.*

2. To probe as a chirurgeon.  
Alas, poor shepherd! *searcing* of thy wound,  
I have, by hard adventure, found my own. *Shaksp. As you like it.*

With this good sword,  
That ran through Cæsar's bowels, *searce* this bosom. *Shaksp. As you like it.*  
For the divisions of Reuben there were great *searcing* of heart. *Judg. v. 16.*

The signs of wounds penetrating are discovered by the proportion of the *searcing* candle, or probe which enters into the cavity. *Wifeman's Surgeon.*

4. To SEARCH out. To find by seeking.  
Who went before you, to *searce* you out a place to pitch your tents in? *Deutr. i. 33.*  
They may sometimes be successful to *searce* out truth. *Watt.*

To SEARCH. *v. n.*  
1. To make a search.  
Satisfy me once more; once more *searce* with me. *Shaksp. As you like it.*  
To ask or *searce* I blame thee not. *Milton.*

2. To make inquiry.  
Those who seriously *searce* after or maintain truth, should study to deliver themselves without obscurity or equivocation. *Locke.*

It suffices that they have once with care sifted the matter, and *searced* into all the particulars that could give any light to the question. *Locke.*

With piercing eye some *searce* where nature plays,  
And trace the wanton through her darksome maze. *Tick.*  
3. To seek; to try to find.  
Your husband's coming, woman, to *searce* for a gentleman that is here now in the house. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

We in vain *searce* for that constitution within a fly, upon which depend those powers we observe in them. *Locke.*  
SEARCE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Inquiry by looking into every suspected place.  
The orb he roam'd  
With narrow *searce*, and with inspection deep. *Mil.*  
2. Inquiry.

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2. Inquiry; examination; act of seeking.  
His reasons are as two grains of wheat hid in two bushels of chaff: you shall seek all day ere you find them, and when you have them they are not worth the *searce*. *Shaksp. As you like it.*

Who great in *searce* of God and nature grow,  
They best the wife Creator's praise declare. *Dryden.*  
Now mourn thy fatal *searce*;  
It is not safe to have too quick a sense. *Dryden.*

The mind sets itself on work in *searce* of some hidden idea, and turns the eye of the soul upon it. *Locke.*  
By the philosophical use of words, I mean such an use as conveys the precise notions of things, which the mind may be furnished with in its *searce* after knowledge. *Locke.*

The parents, after a long *searce* for the boy, gave him for drowned in a canal. *Addison.*  
This common practice carries the heart aside from all that is honest in our *searce* after truth. *Watt.*

3. Quest; pursuit.  
If zealous love should go in *searce* of virtue,  
Where should he find it purer than in Blanch? *Shaksp. As you like it.*

Stay him from his intendment, or brook such disgrace well as he shall run into; in that it is a thing of his own *searce*, and altogether against my will. *Shaksp. As you like it.*  
Nor did my *searce* of liberty begin,  
'Till my black hairs were chang'd upon my chin. *Dryden.*

SEARCHER. *n. f.* [from *searce*.]  
1. Examiner; inquirer; trier.  
The Agarenes that seek wisdom upon earth, the authors of fables, and *searchers* out of understanding. *Bar. iii. 23.*

The *searchers* found a marvellous difference between the Anahims and themselves. *Ralegh.*  
Religion has given us a more just idea of the divine nature: he whom we appeal to is truth itself, the great *searcher* of hearts, who will not let fraud go unpunished, or hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain. *Addison.*

In vain we lift up our presumptuous eyes  
To what our Maker to their ken denies. *Prior.*  
The *searcher* follows fast; the object flies. *Prior.*

Avoid the man who practices any thing unbecoming a free and open *searcher* after truth. *Watt.*  
2. Officer in London appointed to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the cause of death.

The *searchers*, who are ancient matrons sworn to their office, repair to the place where the dead corps lies, and by view of the same, and by other inquiries, examine by what disease the corps died. *Grant's Bills of Mortality.*

SEASON. *n. f.* [saison, French.]  
1. One of the four parts of the year, Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter.

The fairest flowers o' th' *season*  
Are our carnations and streak'd gillyflowers. *Shaksp. As you like it.*  
Then Summer, Autumn, Winter did appear;  
And Spring was but a *season* of the year. *Dryden.*

We saw, in six days travelling, the several *seasons* of Italy. *Addison on Italy.*  
2. A time as distinguished from others.

He's noble, wise, judicious, and best knows  
The fits o' th' *season*. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
The *season* prime for sweetest scents and airs. *Milton.*

3. A fit time; an opportune concurrence.  
At *season* fit let her with thee partake. *Milton.*  
All business should be done betimes; and there's as little trouble of doing it in *season* too, as out of *season*. *L'Estrange.*

For active sports, for pleasing rest,  
This is the time to be posses'd. *Dryden.*  
I would indulge the gladness of my heart!  
Let us retire: her grief is out of *season*. *Philis.*

There is no *season* to which such thoughts as these are more suitable. *Atterbury.*  
The *season* when to come, and when to go,  
To sing, or cease to sing, we never know. *Pope.*

4. A time not very long.  
We'll slip you for a *season*, but our jealousy  
Do's yet depend. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

5. [From the verb.] That which gives a high relish.  
You lack the *season* of all natures, sleep. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
To SEASON. *v. a.* [saison, French.]

1. To mix with food any thing that gives a high relish.  
Every oblation of thy meat-offering shalt thou *season* with salt. *Lev. ii. 13.*

They *seasoned* every sacrifice, whereof a greater part was eaten by the priests. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*  
For breakfast and supper, milk and milk-pottage are very fit for children; only let them be *seasoned* with sugar. *Locke.*

2. To give a relish to.  
You *season* still with sports your serious hours;  
For age but tastes of pleasures, youth devours. *Dryden.*  
The proper use of wit is to *season* conversation, to repress

## SEA

what is praiseworthy to the greatest advantage, and to expose the vices and follies of men. *Tillotson.*  
3. To qualify by admixture of another ingredient.  
Mercy is above this scepter'd sway;  
It is an attribute to God himself;  
And earthly pow'r does then shew likeliest God's,  
When mercy *seasons* justice. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*

*Season* your admiration but a while,  
With an attentive ear, till I deliver  
This marvel to you. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

4. To imbue; to tinge or taint.  
Whatever thing  
The scythe of time mows down, devour unpard'  
'Till I, in man residing, through the race  
His thoughts, his looks, words, actions, all infect,  
And *season* him thy last and sweetest prey. *Milton's Pa. Lost.*

Secure their religion, *season* their younger years with prudent and pious principles. *Taylor.*  
Sin, taken into the soul, is like a liquor poured into a vessel; so much of it as it fills, it also *seasons*: the touch and tincture go together. *South.*

5. To fit for any use by time or habit; to mature.  
The crow doth sing as sweetly as the lark,  
When neither is attended; and, I think,  
The nightingale, if she should sing by day,  
When every goose is cackling, would be thought  
No better a musician than the wren:  
How many things by *season* *season'd* are,  
To their right praise and true perfection. *Shaksp. As you like it.*

Who in want a hollow friend doth try,  
Directly *seasons* him his enemy. *Shaksp. As you like it.*  
We charge you, that you have contriv'd to take  
From Rome all *season'd* office, and to wind  
Yourself unto a power tyrannical. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

The archers of his guard shot two arrows every man together against an inch board of well *seasoned* timber. *Hayward.*  
His pious stores do *season'd* timber send;  
Thither the brawny carpenters repair. *Dryden.*

A man should harden and *season* himself beyond the degree of cold wherein he lives. *Addison.*  
To SEASON. *v. n.* To be mature; to grow fit for any purpose.  
Carpenters rough plane boards for flooring, that they may set them by to *season*. *Mason's Mech. Exerc.*

SEASONABLE. *adj.* [saison, French.] Opportune; happening or done at a proper time; proper as to time.  
Mercy is *seasonable* in the time of affliction, as clouds of rain in the time of drought. *Eccles. v. 2.*

If ever it was *seasonable* to preach courage in the despised abused cause of Christ, it is now, when his truths are reformed into nothing, when the hands and hearts of his faithful ministers are weakened. *South's Sermons.*

SEASONABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *seasonable*.] Opportuneness of time; propriety with regard to time.  
A British freeholder would very ill discharge his part, if he did not acknowledge the excellency and *seasonableness* of those laws by which his country has been recovered out of its confusions. *Addison's Freeholder.*

SEASONABLY. *adv.* [from *seasonable*.] Properly with respect to time.  
This is that to which I would most earnestly, most *seasonably* advise you all. *Sprat's Sermons.*

SEASONER. *n. f.* [from *to season*.] He who seasons or gives a relish to any thing.  
SEASONING. *n. f.* [from *season*.] That which is added to any thing to give it a relish.

Breads we have of several grains, with divers kinds of leavenings and *seasonings*; so that some do extremely move appetites, and some do nourish so as divers do live of them alone. *Bacon.*

Some abound with words, without any *seasoning* or taste of matter. *Ben. Johnson.*  
A foundation of good sense, and a cultivation of learning, are required to give a *seasoning* to retirement, and make us taste the blessing. *Dryden.*

Political speculations are of so dry and austere a nature, that they will not go down with the publick without frequent *seasonings*. *Addison's Freeholder.*

The publick accept a paper which has in it none of those *seasonings*, that recommend the writings which are in vogue among us. *Addison's Spectator.*

Many vegetable substances are used by mankind as *seasonings*, which abound with a highly exalted aromatick oil; as thyme and fennel. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

SEAT. *n. f.* [sede, Latin; *setz*, old German. *Skinner.*]  
1. A chair, bench, or any thing on which one may sit.  
The sons of light  
Hasted, resorting to the fummons high,  
And took their *seats*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The lady of the leaf ordain'd a feast,  
And made the lady of the flower her guest;  
When, lo, a bow'r ascended on the plain,  
With sudden *seats* ordain'd, and large for either train. *Dryden.*

2. Chair



# SEC

2. Chair of state; throne; post of authority; tribunal.  
With due observance of thy goodly seat,  
Great Agamemnon, Nestor shall supply  
Thy latest words. *Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.*  
Thus we debate  
The nature of our seats, and make the rabble  
Call our cares seats. *Shak. Coriolanus.*  
Whatever be the manner of the world's end, most cer-  
tain it is an end it shall have, and as certain that then we shall  
appear before the judgment seat of Christ, that every man may  
receive according to that which he hath done in his body, whether  
it be good or evil. *Hakewill on Providence.*  
3. Mansion; residence; dwelling; abode.  
It were enough in reason to succour with victuals, and  
other helps, a vast multitude, compelled by necessity to seek a  
new seat, or to direct them unto a country able to receive  
them. *Raleigh.*  
O earth, how like to heav'n! if not prefer'd  
Most justly, seat worthier of gods, as built  
With second thoughts, reforming what was old! *Milton.*  
In Alba he shall fix his royal seat;  
And, born a king, a race of kings beget.  
Has Winter caus'd thee, friend, to change thy seat,  
And seek in Sabine air a warm retreat?  
The promis'd seat of empire shall again  
Cover the mountain, and command the plain.  
4. Situation; site.  
The fittest and the easiest to be drawn  
To our society, and to aid the war,  
The rather for their seat, being next borderers  
On Italy. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*  
He that builds a fair house upon an ill seat, committeth  
himself to prison. *Bacon.*  
A church by Strand-bridge, and two bishops houses,  
were pulled down to make a seat for his new building. *Hayward.*  
It followeth now that we find out the seat of Eden; for in  
it was Paradise by God planted. *Raleigh.*  
1. To place on seats; to cause to sit down.  
The guests were no sooner seated but they entered into a  
warm debate. *Arbutnot.*  
2. To place in a post of authority, or place of distinction.  
Thus high was king Richard seated. *Shak. R. III.*  
Not Babel's  
Nor great Alcairo, such magnificence  
Equal'd in all their glories to inhume  
Belus or Serapis their gods, or seat  
Their kings. *Milton.*  
A spirit of envy or opposition makes mankind uneasy to see  
others of the same species seated above them in a sort of per-  
fection. *Pope.*  
3. To fix in any particular place or situation; to settle.  
Should one family or one thousand hold possession of all the  
southern undiscovered continent, because they had seated them-  
selves in Nova Guiana. *Raleigh.*  
By no means build too near a great neighbour, which were,  
in truth, to be as unfortunately seated on the earth as Mercury is  
in the heavens; for the most part ever in combustion, or  
obscurity, under brighter beams than his own. *Wotton.*  
4. To fix; to place firm.  
Why do I yield to that suggestion,  
Whose horrid image doth upbraid my hair,  
And make my seated heart knock at my ribs,  
Against the use of nature. *Shak. Macbeth.*  
From their foundations loosening to and fro,  
They pluck'd the seated hills. *Milton.*  
SE'WARD. *adv.* [from *sear*, Saxon.] Towards the sea.  
The rock rush'd seaward with impetuous roar,  
Ingulf'd, and to th' abyss the boaster bore. *Pope.*  
SE'CA'NT. *n. f.* [from *seca*, Latin; *seca*, Fr.] In geometry, the  
right line drawn from the centre of a circle, cutting and  
meeting with another line called the tangent without it. *Di-  
sc.*  
TO SECE'DE. *v. n.* [from *secedo*, Latin.] To withdraw from fel-  
lowship in any affair.  
SECE'DER. *n. f.* [from *secede*.] One who discovers his disap-  
probation of any proceedings by withdrawing himself.  
TO SECE'RN. *v. a.* [from *seerno*, Latin.] To separate finer from  
grosser matter; to make the separation of substances in the  
body.  
Birds are commonly better meat than beasts, because their  
flesh doth assimilate more finely, and *secereth* more subtilly.  
*Bacon's Natural History.*  
The pituite or mucus *secered* in the nose and windpipe, is  
not an excrementitious but a laudable humour, necessary for  
defending those parts, from which it is *secered*, from exco-  
riations. *Arbutnot.*  
SECE'SSION. *n. f.* [from *secessio*, Latin.]  
1. The act of departing.  
The accession of bodies upon, or *secession* thereof from the  
earth's surface, perturb not the equilibration of either hemi-  
sphere. *Brown.*  
2. The act of withdrawing from councils or actions.

# SEC

- SE'CLE. *n. f.* [from *secl*, French; *seculum*, Latin.] A century.  
Of a man's age, part he lives in his father's life-time, and  
part after his son's birth; and thereupon it is wont to be said  
that three generations make one *secl*, or hundred years in the  
genealogies. *Hammond's Præd. Catch.*  
TO SECL'UDE. *v. a.* [from *secludo*, Latin.] To confine from; to  
shut up apart; to exclude.  
None is *secluded* from that function of any degree, state, or  
calling.  
Some parts of knowledge God has thought fit to *seclude* from  
us, to fence them not only, as he did the interdicted tree, by  
precept and commination, but with difficulties and impossibi-  
lities. *Deacy of Pity.*  
The number of birds described may be near five hundred,  
and the number of fishes, *secluding* shell-fish, as many; but if  
the shell-fish be taken in, more than six times the number.  
*Ray on the Creation.*  
Inclose your tender plants in your conservatory, *secluding*  
all entrance of cold.  
Let eastern tyrants from the light of heaven  
*seclude* their bosom slaves. *Thomson.*  
SE'COND. *n. f.* [from *secundus*, French; *secundus*, Latin.] It is ob-  
servable that the English have no ordinal of two, as the Latins  
and the nations deriving from them have none of *duo*. What  
the Latins call *secundus*, from *sequi*, the Saxons term *ofer*, or  
*æftera*.  
1. The next in order to the first; the ordinal of two.  
Sunk were their hearts with horror of the crime,  
Nor needed to be warn'd a second time,  
But bore each other back. *Dryden.*  
2. Next in value or dignity; inferior.  
I shall not speak superlatively of them, lest I be suspected of  
partiality; but this I may truly say, they are *second* to none in  
the Christian world. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*  
None I know  
Second to me, or like: equal much less. *Milton.*  
My eyes are still the same; each glance, each grace,  
Keep their first lustre, and maintain their place,  
Not *second* yet to any other face. *Dryden.*  
Not these huge bolts, by which the giants slain,  
Lay overthrow on the Phlegrean plain;  
'Twas of a lesser mould and lighter weight;  
They call it thunder of a second rate. *Addison.*  
By a sad train of miseries alone  
Distinguish'd long, and *second* now to none. *Pope.*  
Persons of second rate merit in their own country, like birds  
of passage, thrive here, and fly off when their employments  
are at an end. *Swift.*  
SE'COND-HAND. *n. f.* Possession received from the first pos-  
sessor.  
SE'COND-HAND is sometimes used adjectively. Not original;  
not primary.  
Some men build so much upon authorities, they have but a  
*second-hand* or implicit knowledge. *Locke.*  
They are too proud to cringe to *second-hand* favourites in a  
great family. *Swift to Gay.*  
A *SECOND-HAND*. In imitation; in the second place or order;  
by transmission; not primarily; not originally.  
They pelted them with satyrs and epigrams, which perhaps  
had been taken up at first only to make their court, and at  
*second-hand* to flatter those who had flattered their king. *Temple.*  
In imitation of preachers at *second-hand*, I shall transcribe  
from Bruyere a piece of rallery. *Farley.*  
A virtuous virtue in a maid;  
A virtue but at *second-hand*. *Swift.*  
SE'COND. *n. f.* [from *secundus*, French; from the adjective.]  
1. One who accompanies another in a duel to direct or defend  
him.  
Their *seconds* minister an oath,  
Which was indifferent to them both,  
That on their knightly faith and troth  
No magic them supplied;  
And fought them that they had no charms,  
Wherewith to work each other's harms,  
But came with simple open arms  
To have their causes tried. *Drayton's Nymphid.*  
Their first encounters were very furious, 'till after some well  
and bloodshed they were parted by the *seconds*. *Addison.*  
Personal brawls come in as *seconds* to finish the dispute of  
Watts' opinion.  
2. One who supports or maintains; a supporter; a maintainer.  
He propounded the duke as a main cause of divers infirmi-  
ties in the state, being sure enough of *seconds* after the first  
onset.  
Courage, when it is only a *second* to injustice, and falls on  
without provocation, is a disadvantage to a character. *Carter.*  
3. A *second* minute, the *second* division of an hour by sixty; the  
sixtieth part of a minute.  
Four flames of an equal magnitude will be kept alive the  
space of sixteen *second* minutes, though one of these flames  
alone, in the same vessel, will not last above twenty-five or at  
most thirty *seconds*. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

# SEC

- Sounds move above 1140 English feet in a *second* minute of  
time, and in seven or eight minutes of time about 100 Eng-  
lish miles. *Locke.*  
TO SE'COND. *v. a.* [from *secundo*, Fr. *secundo*, Lat. from the noun.]  
1. To support; to forward; to assist; to come in after the act as  
a maintainer.  
The authors of the former opinion were presently *seconded*  
by other wittier and better learned, who being loth that the  
form of church polity, which they fought to bring in, should  
be otherwise than in the highest degree accounted of, took  
first an exception against the difference between church polity  
and matters of necessity to salvation. *Hunter.*  
Though we here fall down,  
We have supplies to *second* our attempt;  
If they miscarry, theirs shall *second* them. *Shak. Henry VI.*  
I to be the power of Isaac's God  
Avow, and challenge Dagon to the test,  
Off'ring to combat thee his champion bold,  
With th' utmost of his godhead *seconded*. *Milton.*  
Familiar Ovid tender thoughts inspires,  
And nature *second* all his lost desires. *Roscommon.*  
If in company you offer something for a jest, and no body  
*second* you in your laughter, you may condemn their taste;  
but in the mean time you make a very indifferent figure. *Swift.*  
In human works, though labour'd on with pain,  
A thousand movements scarce one purpose gain;  
In God's, one single can its ends produce,  
Yet serves to *second* too some other use. *Pope.*  
2. To follow in the next place.  
You come permit  
To *second* this with ill. *Shakespeare.*  
Having formerly discours'd of a marital voyage, I think  
it not impertinent to *second* the same with some necessary rela-  
tions concerning the royal navy. *Raleigh.*  
He saw his guiltful act  
By Eve, though all unweeting, *seconded*  
Upon her husband. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Sin is usually *seconded* with sin; and a man seldom commits  
one sin to please, but he commits another to defend himself. *South's Sermons.*  
SE'COND SIGHT. *n. f.* The power of seeing things future, or  
things distant: supposed inherent in some of the Scottish  
islanders.  
As he was going out to steal a sheep, he was seized with a  
fit of *second sight*: the face of the country presented him with a  
wide prospect of new scenes, which he had never seen be-  
fore. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
SE'COND SIGHT. *adj.* [from *second sight*.] Having the second  
sight.  
Sawney was descended of an ancient family, renowned for  
their skill in prognosticks: most of his ancestors were *second*  
*sighted*, and his mother but narrowly escaped for a witch. *Add.*  
SE'CONDARILY. *adv.* [from *secondarily*.] In the second degree;  
in the second order; not primarily; not originally; not in  
the first intention.  
These atoms make the wind primarily tend downwards,  
though other accidental causes impel them *secondarily* to a  
slipping motion. *Digby.*  
He confesses that temples are erected, and festivals kept, to  
the honour of saints, at least *secondarily*. *Stillington.*  
It is primarily generated out of the effusion of melanco-  
lick blood, or *secondarily* out of the dregs and remainder of a  
phlegmonous or ædematick tumour. *Harvey.*  
SE'CONDARINESS. *n. f.* [from *secondarily*.] The state of being  
secondarily.  
That which is peculiar and discriminative, must be taken  
from the primary and *secondariness* of the perception. *Norr.*  
SE'CONDARY. *adj.* [from *secondarius*, Latin.]  
1. Not primary; not of the first intention; not of the first  
rate; next to the first.  
Two are the radical differences: the *secondary* differences  
are as four. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Wherever there is moral right on the one hand, no *se-  
condary* right can discharge it. *L'Estrange.*  
Gravitation is the powerful cement which holds together  
this magnificent structure of the world, which stretcheth the  
North over the empty space, and hangeth the earth upon  
nothing, to transfer the words of Job from the first and real  
cause to the *secondary*. *Bentley.*  
If the system had been fortuitously formed by the conven-  
ing matter of a chaos, how is it conceivable that all the plan-  
ets, both primary and *secondary*, should revolve the same way  
from the West to the East, and that in the same plane? *Bentl.*  
2. Acting by transmission or deputation.  
That we were form'd then, say'st thou? and the work  
Of *secondary* hands, by talk transfer'd  
From father to his son? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*  
As in a watch's fine machine,  
Though many artful springs are seen,  
The added movements which declare  
How full the moon, how old the year,  
Derive their *secondary* pow'r  
From that which simply points the hour. *Prior.*

# SEC

3. A *secondary* fever is that which arises after a crisis, or the  
discharge of some morbid matter, as after the declension of  
the small pox or measles. *Quincy.*  
SE'CONDARY. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A delegate; a deputy.  
SE'CO'DLY. *adv.* [from *secundus*.] In the second place.  
First she hath disobey'd the law, and *secondly* trespassed  
against her husband. *Ecclesiast. xxiii. 23.*  
First, metals are more durable than plants; and *secondly*,  
they are more solid and hard. *Bacon.*  
The house of commons in Ireland, and, *secondly*, the privy  
council, address'd his majesty against these half-pence. *Swift.*  
SE'CONDRATE. *n. f.* [from *secundus* and *rate*.]  
1. The second order in dignity or value.  
They call it thunder of the *secondrate*. *Addison's Ovid.*  
2. It is sometimes used adjectively, one of the second order. A  
colloquial license.  
He was not then a *secondrate* champion, as they would have  
him, who think fortitude the first virtue in a hero. *Dryden.*  
SE'CRECY. *n. f.* [from *secret*.]  
1. Privacy; state of being hidden.  
That's not suddenly to be perform'd,  
But with advice and silent *secrecy*. *Shak. Henry VI.*  
The lady Anne,  
Whom the king hath in *secrecy* long married,  
This day was view'd in open as his queen. *Shaksp. H. VIII.*  
In nature's book of infinite *secrecy*,  
A little can I read. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
2. Solitude; retirement.  
Thou in thy *secrecy*, although alone,  
Best with thyself accompany'd, seek'st not  
Social communication. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
There is no such thing as perfect *secrecy*, to encourage a ra-  
tional mind to the perpetration of any base action; for a man  
must first extinguish and put out the great light within him,  
his conscience; he must get away from himself, and shake off  
the thousand witnesses which he always carries about him, be-  
fore he can be alone. *South's Sermons.*  
3. Forbearance of discovery.  
It is not with public as with private prayer: in this rather  
*secrecy* is commanded than outward shew; whereas that being  
the public act of a whole society, requireth accordingly more  
care to be had of external appearance. *Hosker.*  
4. Fidelity to a secret; taciturnity inviolate; close silence.  
SE'CRET. *adj.* [from *secretus*, French; *secretus*, Latin.]  
1. Kept hidden; not revealed; concealed; private.  
The *secret* things belong unto the Lord our God; but those  
things which are revealed belong unto us. *Deutr. xxxix. 29.*  
2. Retired; private; unseen.  
Thou open'st wisdom's way,  
And giv'st access, though *secret* she retire:  
And I perhaps am *secret*. *Milton.*  
3. Faithful to a secret entrusted.  
*Secret* Romans, that have spoke the word  
And will not alter? *Shaksp. Julius Caesar.*  
4. Unknown; not discovered: as, a *secret* remedy.  
5. Privy; obscene.  
SE'CRET. *n. f.* [from *secretus*, French; *secretum*, Latin.]  
1. Something studiously hidden.  
Infected minds  
To their deaf pillows will discharge their *secrets*. *Shaksp.*  
There is no *secret* that they can hide from thee. *Ezek. xxviii.*  
We not to explore the *secrets* ask  
Of his eternal empire. *Milton.*  
2. A thing unknown; something not yet discovered.  
All blest *secrets*,  
All you unpublish'd virtues of the earth. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
All *secrets* of the deep, all nature's works. *Milton.*  
The Romans seem not to have known the *secret* of paper-  
credit. *Arbutnot.*  
3. Privacy; secrecy.  
Bread eaten in *secret* is pleasant. *Prov. ix. 17.*  
In *secrets*, riding through the air she comes. *Milton.*  
TO SE'CRET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To keep private.  
Great care is to be used of the clerks of the council, for the  
*secreting* of their consultations. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*  
SE'CRETARISHIP. *n. f.* [from *secretaire*, Fr. from *secretary*.] The  
office of a secretary.  
SE'CRETARY. *n. f.* [from *secretaire*, Fr. *secretarius*, low Latin.] One  
entrusted with the management of business; one who writes  
for another.  
Call Gardiner to me, my new *secretary*. *Shaksp.*  
That which is most of all profitable is acquaintance with  
the *secretaries*, and employed men of ambassadors. *Bacon.*  
Cottington was *secretary* to the prince. *Clarendon.*  
TO SECRE'FE. *v. a.* [from *secretus*, Latin.]  
1. To put aside; to hide.  
2. [In the animal economy.] To secrete; to separate.  
SECRE'TION. *n. f.* [from *secretus*, Latin.]  
1. That part of the animal economy that consists in separating  
the various fluids of the body.  
2. The fluid secreted.  
SECRE'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *secretus*, Latin.] Parted by ani-  
mal secretion. *23 L*  
They



# SEC

They have a similitude or contrariety to the *secretitious* humours in taste and quality. *Flayer on the Humours.*  
**SECRETIST.** *n. f.* [from *secret*.] A dealer in secrets.  
 Some things I have not yet thought fit so plainly to reveal, not out of any envious design of having them buried with me, but that I may barter with those *secretists*, that will not part with one secret but in exchange for another. *Boyle.*  
**SECRETLY.** *adv.* [from *secret*.] Privately; privily; not openly; not publicly; not so as to be known.  
 Give him this letter, do it *secretly*. *Shakespeare.*  
 Those thoughts are not wholly mine; but either they are *secretly* in the poet, or may be fairly deduced from him. *Dryden.*  
 Now *secretly* with inward grief she pin'd;  
 Now warm resentments to his griefs he join'd. *Addison.*  
 Some may place their chief satisfaction in giving *secretly* what is to be distributed; others, in being the open and avowed instruments of making such distributions. *Atterbury.*  
**SECRETNESS.** *n. f.* [from *secret*.]  
 1. State of being hidden.  
 2. Quality of keeping a secret.  
 I could muster up  
 My giants and my witches too,  
 Which are vast constancy and *secretness*. *Donne.*  
**SECRETORY.** *adj.* [from *secretus*, Latin.] Performing the office of secretion.  
 All the glands are a congeries of vessels complicated together, whereby they give the blood time to separate through the capillary vessels into the *secretory*, which afterwards exonerate themselves into one duct. *Ray.*  
**SECT.** *n. f.* [*secte*, French; *secta*, Latin, from *sektando*.]  
 1. A body of men following some particular matter, or united in some settled tenets. Often in a bad sense.  
 We'll wear out,  
 In a wall'd prison, packs and *sects* of great ones,  
 That ebb and flow by th' moon. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*  
 The greatest vicissitude of things is the vicissitude of *sects* and religions; the true religion is built upon the rock; the rest are tossed upon the waves of time. *Bacon's Essays.*  
 The jealous *sects* that dare not trust their cause  
 So far from their own will as to the laws,  
 You for their empire and their synod take. *Dryden.*  
 The academics were willing to admit the goods of fortune into their notion of felicity; but no *sects* of old philosophers did ever leave a room for greatness. *Dryden.*  
 A *sect* of free thinkers is a sum of ciphers. *Bentley.*  
 2. In *Shakespeare* it seems to be misprinted for *set*.  
 Of our unbitted lusts, I take this that you call love to be a *set* or cion. *Shakespeare. Othello.*  
**SECTARISM.** *n. f.* [from *secta*.] Disposition to petty *sects* in opposition to things established.  
 Nothing hath more marks of schism and *sectarism* than this presbyterian way. *King Charles.*  
**SECTARY.** *n. f.* [*sectaire*, French; from *secta*.]  
 1. One who divides from public establishment, and joins with those distinguished by some particular whims.  
 My lord, you are a *sectary*,  
 That's the plain truth. *Shakespeare.*  
 Romish catholic tenets are inconsistent, on the one hand, with the truth of religion professed and protected by the church of England, whence we are called protestants; and the anabaptists, and separatists, and *sectaries*, on the other hand, whose tenets are full of schism, and inconsistent with monarchy. *Bacon.*  
 The number of *sectaries* does not concern the clergy in point of interest or conscience. *Swift.*  
 2. A follower; a pupil.  
 The *sectaries* of my celestial skill,  
 That want to be the world's chief ornament,  
 And learned imps that wont to shoot up still,  
 They under keep. *Spenser.*  
**SECTATOR.** *n. f.* [*sectateur*, Fr. *sectator*, Latin.] A follower; an imitator; a disciple.  
 Hereof the wiser sort and the best learned philosophers were not ignorant, as Cicero witnesseth, gathering the opinion of Aristotle and his *sectators*. *Raleigh.*  
**SECTION.** *n. f.* [*section*, French; *sectio*, Latin.]  
 1. The act of cutting or dividing.  
 In the *section* of bodies, man, of all sensible creatures, has the fullest brain to his proportion. *Watson.*  
 2. A part divided from the rest.  
 3. A small and distinct part of a writing or book.  
 Instead of their law, which they might not read openly, they read of the prophets, that which in likeness of matter came nearest to each *section* of their law. *Hooker.*  
 The production of volatile salts I reserve 'till I mention them in another *section*. *Boyle.*  
 Without breaking in upon the connection of his language, it is hardly possible to give a distinct view of his several arguments in distinct *sections*. *Locke.*  
**SECTOR.** *n. f.* [*secteur*, French.] In geometry.  
*Sector* is an instrument made of wood or metal, with a joint, and sometimes a piece to turn out to make a true square, with lines of lines, tangents, secants, equal parts, rhombs,

# SEC

polygons, hours, latitudes, metals and solids. It is generally useful in all the practical parts of the mathematics, and particularly contrived for navigation, surveying, astronomy, dialling, and projection of the sphere. All the lines of the *sector* can be accommodated to any radius, which is done by taking off all divisions parallelwise, and not lengthwise; the ground of which practice is this, that parallels to the base of any plain triangle, bear the same proportion to it as the parts of the legs above the parallel do to the whole legs. *Harris.*  
**SECULAR.** *adj.* [*secularis*, Latin; *seculier*, French.]  
 1. Not spiritual; relating to affairs of the present world; not holy; worldly.  
 This in every several man's actions of common life, appertaineth unto moral; in publick and politick *secular* affairs, unto civil wisdom. *Hooker.*  
 Then shall they seek t' avail themselves of names,  
 Places, and titles; and with these to join  
 Secular pow'r, though feigning still to act  
 By spiritual. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
 2. [In the church of Rome.] Not bound by monastick rules.  
 Those northern nations early embraced the religion of those they subdued, and by their devotion gave great authority and reverence, and thereby ease to the clergy both *secular* and regular. *Temple.*  
 In France vast numbers of ecclesiasticks, *secular* and religious, live upon the labours of others. *Addison.*  
 3. [*Seculaire*, Fr.] Happening or coming once in a *secul* or century.  
 The *secular* year was kept but once in a century. *Addison.*  
**SECULARITY.** *n. f.* [from *secular*.] Worldliness; attention to the things of the present life.  
 Littleness and *secularity* of spirit is the greatest enemy to contemplation. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
 To SECULARIZE. *v. a.* [*secularizer*, Fr. from *secular*.]  
 1. To convert from spiritual appropriations to common use.  
 2. To make worldly.  
**SECULARLY.** *adv.* [from *secular*.] In a worldly manner.  
**SECULARNESS.** *n. f.* [from *secular*.] Worldliness.  
**SECUNDINE.** *n. f.* [*secundines*, *secundes*, Fr. *secundae*, viz. *partu quod nascitur infantem sequuntur*.] The membrane in which the embryo is wrapped; the after-birth.  
 The casting of the skin is by the ancients compared to the breaking of the *secundine*, or caul, but not rightly; for the *secundine* is but a general cover, not shaped according to the parts, but the skin is. *Bacon's Nat. History.*  
 Future ages lie  
 Wrapp'd in their sacred *secundine* asleep. *Cowley.*  
 If the fetus be taken out of the womb inclosed in the *secundine*, it will continue to live, and the blood to circulate. *Ray.*  
**SECURE.** *adj.* [*securus*, Latin.]  
 1. Free from fear; exempt from terror; easy; assured.  
 Confidence then bore thee on *secure*  
 To meet no danger. *Milton.*  
 One maid he had, belov'd above the rest;  
 Secure of her, the secret she confes'd. *Dryden.*  
 In Lethe's lake souls long oblivion taste;  
 Of future life *secure*, forgetful of the past. *Dryden.*  
 But thou, *secure* of soul, unbent with woes;  
 The more thy fortune frowns, the more oppose. *Dryden.*  
 We live and act as if we were perfectly *secure* of the final event of things, however we may behave ourselves. *Atterbury.*  
 The portion of their wealth they design for the uses of the poor, they may throw into one of these publick repositories, *secure* that it will be well employed. *Atterbury.*  
 It concerns the most *secure* of his strength, to pray to God not to expose him to an enemy. *Rogers.*  
 2. Careless; wanting caution; wanting vigilance.  
 3. Free from danger; safe.  
 Let us not then suspect our happy state,  
 As not *secure* to single or combin'd. *Milton.*  
 Secure of steel, and fated from the fire,  
 In pomp appears. *Dryden.*  
 4. It has sometimes of before the object in all its senses; but more properly from before *evil*, or the cause of evil.  
 Haply too *secure* of our discharge  
 From penalty. *Milton.*  
 Secure from fortune's blows,  
 Secure of what I cannot lose,  
 In my small pinnacle I can fail. *Dryden's Horace.*  
 To SECURE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]  
 1. To make certain; to put out of hazard; to ascertain.  
 Nothing left  
 That might his happy state *secure*,  
 Secure from outward force. *Milton.*  
 I spread a cloud before the victor's sight,  
 Sustain'd the vanquish'd, and *secure* d his flight;  
 Ev'n then *secure* d him, when I fought with joy  
 The vow'd destruction of ungrateful Troy. *Dryden.*  
 Actions have their preference, not according to the transient pleasure or pain that accompanies or follows them here, but as they serve to *secure* that perfect durable happiness hereafter. *Locke.*  
 Truth

# SED

Truth and certainty are not *secured* by innate principles; but men are in the same uncertain floating estate with as without them. *Locke.*  
 That prince who shall be so wise as by established laws of liberty to *secure* protection to the honest industry of mankind, against the oppression of power, will quickly be too hard for his neighbours. *Locke.*  
 Deeper to wound, he shuns the fight;  
 She drops her arms to gain the field:  
 Secures her conquest by her flight,  
 And triumphs when she seems to yield. *Prior.*  
 Nothing can be more artful than the address of Ulysses: he *secures* himself of a powerful advocate, by paying an ingenuous and laudable deference to his friend. *Broome.*  
 2. To protect; to make safe.  
 Where two or three sciences are pursued at the same time, if one of them be dry, as logic, let another be more entertaining, to *secure* the mind from weariness. *Watts.*  
 3. To insure.  
 4. To make fast.  
**SECURELY.** *adv.* [from *secure*.] Without fear; carelessly; without danger; safely.  
 Love, that had now long time *securely* slept  
 In Venus' lap, unarmed then and naked,  
 'Gan rear his head, by Clotho being waked. *Spenser.*  
 'Tis done like Hector, but *securely* done,  
 A little proudly, and great deal misprising  
 The knight oppos'd. *Shakespeare. Troilus and Cressida.*  
 His daring foe *securely* him defy'd,  
 A soul that can *securely* death defy,  
 And count it nature's privilege to die. *Dryden's Juven.*  
 We upon our globe's last verge shall go,  
 And view the ocean leaning on the sky;  
 From thence our rolling neighbours we shall know,  
 And on the lunar world *securely* pry. *Dryden.*  
 Whether any of the reasonings are inconsistent, I *securely* leave to the judgment of the reader. *Atterbury.*  
**SECUREMENT.** *n. f.* [from *secure*.] The cause of safety; protection; defence.  
 They, like Judas, desire death; Cain, on the contrary, grew afraid thereof, and obtained a *securment* from it. *Brown.*  
**SECURITY.** *n. f.* [*securitas*, Fr. *securitas*, Lat. from *secure*.]  
 1. Carelessness; freedom from fear.  
 Marvellous *security* is always dangerous, when men will not believe any bees to be in a hive, until they have a sharp taste of their stings. *Hayward.*  
 2. Vicious carelessness; confidence; want of vigilance.  
 There is scarce truth enough alive to make societies *secure*; but *security* enough to make fellowships accur'd. *Shakespeare.*  
 How senseless then, and dead a soul hath he,  
 Which thinks his soul doth with his body die;  
 Or thinks not so, but so would have it be,  
 That he might sin with more *security*. *Davies.*  
 3. Protection; defence.  
 If the providence of God be taken away, what *security* have we against those innumerable dangers to which human nature is continually exposed? *Tillotson.*  
 4. Any thing given as a pledge or caution; insurance; assurance.  
 When they had taken *security* of Jason, they let them go. *Acts xvii. 9.*  
 It is possible for a man, who hath the appearance of religion, to be wicked and an hypocrite; but it is impossible for a man, who openly declares against religion, to give any reasonable *security* that he will not be false and cruel. *Swift.*  
 Exchequer bills have been generally reckoned the surest and most sacred of all *securities*. *Swift's Examiner.*  
 The Romans do not seem to have known the secret of paper credit, and *securities* upon mortgages. *Arbutnot on Coins.*  
 5. Safety; certainty.  
 Some, who gave their advice for entering into a war, alleged that we should have no *security* for our trade, while Spain was subject to a prince of the Bourbon family. *Swift.*  
**SEDA'N.** *n. f.* [from *sedes*, Latin.] A kind of portable coach; a chair.  
 Some beg for absent persons, feign them sick,  
 Close mew'd in their *sedans* for want of air,  
 And for their wives produce an empty chair. *Dryden.*  
 By a tax of Cato's it was provided, that women's wearing cloaths, ornament and *sedan*, exceeding 121 *l.* 1 *s.* 10 *d.* half-penny, should pay 30 *l.* in the hundred pound value. *Arbutnot.*  
**SEDA'TE.** *adj.* [*sedatus*, Latin.] Calm; quiet; still; unruffled; undisturbed; serene.  
 With countenance calm and soul *sedate*,  
 Thus Turnus.  
 Disputation carries away the mind from that calm and *sedate* temper which is so necessary to contemplate truth. *Watts.*  
**SEDA'TELY.** *adv.* [from *sedate*.] Calmly; without disturbance.  
 That has most weight with them that appears *sedately* to come from their parents reason. *Locke.*  
**SEDA'TENESS.** *n. f.* [from *sedate*.] Calmness; tranquillity; serenity; freedom from disturbance. *Locke.*

# SED

There is a particular *sedateness* in their conversation and behaviour that qualifies them for council, with a great intrepidity that fits them for action. *Addison on the War.*  
**SEDENTARINESS.** *n. f.* [from *sedentary*.] The state of being sedentary; inactivity.  
**SEDENTARY.** *adj.* [*sedentaire*, French; *sedentario*, Italian; *se-tenarius*, from *sedes*, Latin.]  
 1. Puffed in fitting still; wanting motion or action.  
 A *sedentary* life, appropriate to all students, crushes the bowels; and, for want of stirring the body, suffers the spirits to lie dormant. *Hartley on Consumption.*  
 The blood of labouring people is more dense and heavy than of those who live a *sedentary* life. *Arbutnot.*  
 2. Torpid; inactive; sluggish; motionless.  
 The *sedentary* earth,  
 That better might with far less compass move,  
 Serv'd by more noble than herself, attains  
 Her end without least motion. *Milton.*  
 'Till length of years  
 And *sedentary* numbness, craze my limbs  
 To a contemptible old age obscure. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
 The soul, considered abstractedly from its passions, is of a remiss *sedentary* nature, slow in its resolves, and languishing in its executions. *Addison's Spectator.*  
**SEDE.** *n. f.* [*sedes*, Saxon; whence, in the provinces, a narrow flag is called a *sed* or *seg*.] A growth of narrow flags; a narrow flag.  
 'T'one layeth for turf and for *sedge*. *Tusser.*  
 The current, that with gentle murmur glides,  
 Thou know'st, being stopp'd, impatiently doth rage;  
 But when his fair course is not hindered,  
 He makes sweet music with th' enamel'd stones,  
 Giving a gentle kiss to every *sedge*  
 He overtaketh in his pilgrimage;  
 And so by many winding nooks he strays,  
 With willing sport, to the wild ocean. *Shakespeare.*  
 Adonis, painted by the wild ocean,  
 And Cytherea all in *sedges* hid;  
 Which seem to move and wanton with her breath,  
 Even as the waving *sedes* play with wind. *Shakespeare.*  
 In hotter countries a fly called lucciole, that shineth as the glow-worm, is chiefly upon fens and marshes; yet is not seen but in the height of summer, and *sedge* or other green of the fens give as good shade as bushes.  
 He hid himself in the *sedges* adjoining. *Bacon.*  
 My bonds I brake,  
 Fled from my guards, and in a muddy lake,  
 Amongst the *sedges*, all the night lay hid. *Denham.*  
 Niphates, with inverted urn,  
 And drooping *sedes*, shall his Armenia mourn. *Dryden.*  
**SE'DGE.** *adj.* [from *sedge*.] Overyrown with narrow flags.  
 On the gentle Severn's *sed* bank,  
 In single opposition, hand to hand,  
 He did confound the best part of an hour,  
 In changing hardiment with great Glendower. *Shakespeare. H. IV.*  
 Old father Thames rais'd up his reverend head,  
 But fear'd the fate of Simois would return:  
 Deep in his ooze he fought his *sedgy* bed,  
 And shrunk his waters back into his urn. *Dryden.*  
**SE'DIMENT.** *n. f.* [*sediment*, French; *sedimentum*, Lat.] That which subsides or settles at the bottom.  
 The salt water rises into a kind of scum on the top, and partly goeth into a *sediment* in the bottom, and so is rather a separation than an evaporation. *Bacon's Nat. History.*  
 It is not bare agitation, but the *sediment* at the bottom, that troubles and defiles the water. *South's Sermons.*  
 That matter sunk not down 'till last of all, settling at the surface of the *sediment*, and covering all the rest. *Woodward.*  
**SE'DITION.** *n. f.* [*sedition*, Fr. *sedition*, Latin.] A tumult; an insurrection; a popular commotion; an uproar.  
 That sunshine brew'd a show'r for him,  
 That walk'd his father's fortunes forth of France,  
 And heap'd *sedition* on his crown at home. *Shakespeare. H. VI.*  
 In soothing them we nourish 'gainst our senate,  
 The cockle of rebellion, insolence, *sedition*. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*  
**SE'DITIONARY.** *adj.* [*seditionarius*, Fr. *seditionarius*, Latin.] Factious with tumult; turbulent.  
 The cause, why I have brought this army hither,  
 Is to remove proud Somerset from the king,  
 Sedition to his grace and to the state. *Shakespeare. H. VI.*  
 Very many of the nobility in Edenborough, at that time, did not appear yet in this *seditionary* behaviour. *Clarendon.*  
 Thou return'st  
 From flight, *seditionary* angel. *Milton.*  
 But if she has deform'd this earthly life  
 With murder's rapine and *seditionary* strife,  
 In everlasting darkness must she lie;  
 Still more unhappy that she cannot die. *Prior.*  
**SE'DITIONOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *seditionary*.] Tumultuously; with factious turbulence.  
**SE'DITIONOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *seditionary*.] Turbulence; disposition to sedition.



# SED

To SEDUCE *v. a.* [*seduce*, Latin; *seduire*, French.] To draw aside from the right; to tempt; to corrupt; to deprave; to mislead; to deceive.

'Tis meet  
That noble minds keep ever with their likes;  
For who so firm that cannot be seduc'd? *Shakesp. Jul. Cæs.*  
Me the gold of France did not seduce,  
Although I did admit it as a motive,  
The sooner to effect what I intended. *Shakesp. H. V.*

A beauty-wining and distressed widow,  
Seduc'd the pitch and height of all his thoughts  
To base declension. *Shakesp. R. III.*  
In the latter times some shall depart from the faith, giving  
heed to seducing spirits. *1 Tim. iv. 1.*

I shall never gratify the spitefulness of a few with any  
finister thoughts of all their allegiance, whom pious frauds  
have seduced. *King Charles.*

Subtle he needs must be who could seduce  
Angels. *Milton.*

Nor let false friends seduce thy mind to fame,  
By arrogating Johnson's hostile name;  
Let father Flecknoe fire thy mind with praise,  
And uncle Ogleby thy envy raise. *Dryden.*

SEDUCEMENT. *n. s.* [*seduce*, Latin.] Practice of seduction; art  
or means used in order to seduce.

To seduce them, and win them early to the love of virtue  
and true labour, ere any flattering seducement or vain principle  
seize them wandering, some easy and delightful book of edu-  
cation should be read to them. *Milton on Education.*

Her hero's dangers touch'd the pitying power,  
The nymph's seducements, and the magic bow'r. *Pope.*

SEDUCER. *n. s.* [*seduce*, Latin.] One who draws aside from the  
right; a tempter; a corrupter.

Grant it me, O king; otherwise a seducer flourisheth, and a  
poor maid is undone. *Shakesp. Lear.*

There is a teaching by restraining seducers, and removing  
the hindrances of knowledge. *South.*

The soft seducer, with enticing looks,  
The bellying rivals to the fight provokes. *Dryden.*

He whose firm faith no reason could remove,  
Will melt before that soft seducer, love. *Dryden.*

SEDUCIBLE. *adj.* [*seduce*, Latin.] Corruptible; capable of  
being drawn aside.

The vicious example of ages past poisons the curiosity of  
these present, affording a hint of sin unto seducible spirits.

We owe much of our error to the power which our af-  
fections have over our so easily seducible understandings. *Glauv.*

SEDUCTION. *n. s.* [*seduction*, Fr. *seductus*, Latin.] The act  
of seducing; the act of drawing aside.

Whatever mens faith, patience, or perseverance were,  
any remarkable indulgence to this sin, the seduction of Balaam,  
were sure to bring judgments. *Hammond.*

To procure the miseries of others in those extremities,  
wherein we hold an hope to have no society ourselves, is a  
strain above Lucifer, and a project beyond the primary seduc-  
tion of hell. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Whereby is evident the easy seduction of man, neither in-  
quiring into the verity of the substance, nor reforming upon  
repugnance of circumstances. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

The deceiver soon found out this soft place of Adam's, and  
innocency itself did not secure him from this way of seduc-  
tion. *Glauv. Sectf.*

Helen ascribes her seduction to Venus, and mentions nothing  
of Paris. *Pope.*

A woman who is above flattery, and despises all praise, but  
that which flows from the approbation of her own heart, is,  
morally speaking, out of reach of seduction. *Clarissa.*

SEDULITY. *n. s.* [*sedulitas*, Latin.] Diligent assiduity; labo-  
riousness; industry; application; intenseness of endeavour.

Man oftentimes pursues, with great sedulity and earnestness,  
that which cannot stand him in any stead for vital pur-  
pose. *Hooker.*

Let there be but the same propensity and bent of will to  
religion, and there will be the same sedulity and indefatigable  
industry in mens enquiries into it. *South.*

SEDULOUS. *adj.* [*sedulus*, Latin.] Assiduous; industrious;  
laborious; diligent; painful.

Not sedulous by nature to indite  
Wars, hitherto the only argument  
Heroick deem'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

What signifies the sound of words in prayers, without the  
affection of the heart, and a sedulous application of the proper  
means that may naturally lead us to her fellow stars, *Lebrange.*

The goat, now bright amidst her fellow stars,  
Kind Amalthæa reach'd her teat, distill'd  
With milk, thy early food: the sedulous bee  
Diffus'd her honey on thy purple lips. *Prior.*

The bare majority of a few representatives is often  
procured by great industry and application, wherein those who  
engage in the pursuits of malice are much more sedulous than  
such as would prevent them. *Swift.*

# SEE

SE'OUTROUSLY. *adv.* [*sedulous*, Latin.] Assiduously; industri-  
ously; laboriously; diligently; painfully.

The ritual, preceptive, prophetick, and all other parts of  
sacred writ, were most sedulously, most religiously guarded by  
them. *Government of the Tongue.*

All things by experience  
Are most improv'd; then sedulously think  
To meliorate thy flock, no way or rule  
Be unemploy'd. *Philips.*

SE'DULOUSNESS. *n. s.* [*sedulous*, Latin.] Assiduity; assidu-  
ousness; industry; diligence.

SEE. *n. s.* [*sedes*, Latin.] The seat of episcopal power; the  
dioceses of a bishop.

You, my lord archbishop,  
Whose see is by a civil peace maintain'd,  
Whose beard the silver hand of peace hath touch'd,  
Whose learning and good letters peace hath tutor'd,  
Whose white investments figure innocence,  
The dove and every blessed spirit of peace;  
Wherefore do you fly to translate yourself  
Out of the speech of peace, that bears such grace,  
Into the harsh and boist'rous tongue of war? *Shakesp. H. IV.*

It is a false opinion for their sees, empires, and kingdoms;  
and for themselves, if they be wise. *Bacon.*

The pope would use these treasures, in case of any great  
calamity that should endanger the holy see. *Aldrich.*

Episcopal revenues were so low reduced, that three or four  
sees were often united to make a tolerable competency. *Swift.*

To SEE. *v. a.* preter. *I saw*; part. pass. *seen*. [*reos*, Sax-  
on; *seen*, Dutch.]

1. To perceive by the eye.

Dear son Edgar,  
Might I but live to see thee in my touch,  
I'd say I had eyes again. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

I was bowed down at the hearing of it; I was dismayed at  
the seeing of it. *Jf. xxi. 3.*

I speak that which I have seen with my father, and ye do  
that which you have seen with yours. *Jf. viii. 38.*

He'll lead the life of gods, and be  
By gods and heroes seen, and gods and heroes see. *Dryden.*

It was a right answer of the physician to his patient, that  
had sore eyes: If you have more pleasure in the taste of wine  
than in the use of your sight, wine is good for you; but if  
the pleasure of seeing be greater to you than that of drinking,  
wine is naught. *Lact.*

I see her sober over a fampler. *Pope.*

2. To observe; to find.

Seven other kine came up, lean fleshed, such as I never saw  
for badness. *Gen. xli. 19.*

Such command we had,  
To see that none thence issu'd forth a spy. *Milton.*

Give them first one simple idea, and see that they perfectly  
comprehend it, before you go any farther. *Lact.*

The thunderbolt we see used by the greatest poet of Augus-  
tus's age, to express irresistible force in battle. *Addison.*

3. To discover; to see.

Who is so gross  
As cannot see this palpable device?  
Yet who so bold but says he sees it not?  
When such ill dealings must be seen in thought. *Shakesp. Lear.*

4. To converse with.

The main of them may be reduced to language, and to an  
improvement in wisdom and prudence by seeing men, and con-  
versing with people of different tempers and customs. *Lact.*

5. To attend; to remark.

I had a mind to see him out, and therefore did not care for  
contradicting him. *Addison's Freeholder.*

To SEE. *v. n.*

1. To have the power of sight; to have by the eye perception  
of things distant.

Who maketh the seeing or the blind? have not I the Lord?  
Air hath some secret degree of light; otherwise cats and  
owls could not see in the night. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Could you see into my secret soul,  
There you might read your own dominion doubled. *Dryden.*

2. To discern without deception.

Many sagacious persons will find us out, will look under our  
mask, and see through all our fine pretensions, and discern the  
absurdity of telling the world that we believe one thing when  
we do the contrary. *Tillotson.*

You may see into the spirit of them all, and form your pen  
from those general notions. *Pelton.*

3. To enquire; to distinguish.

See whether fear doth make thee wrong her. *Shakesp.*

4. To be attentive.

Mark and perform it, see! thou; for the fall  
Of any point in't shall be death. *Shakesp. Lear.*

5. To scheme; to contrive.

Cassio's a proper man: let me see now;  
To get his place. *Shakesp. Othello.*

SEE.

# SEE

See, *interjection*. [Originally the imperative of the verb *see*.]  
Lo; look; observe; behold.

See, see! upon the banks of Boyne he stands,  
By his own view adjusting his commands. *Halifax.*

See! the sole bliss heav'n could on all bestow,  
Which who but feels can taste, but thinks can know? *Pope.*

See what it is to have a poet in your house.

SEED. *n. s.* [*sees*, Sax-; *seed*, Danish; *saet*, Dutch.]

1. The organised particle produced by plants and animals, from  
which new plants and animals are generated.

If you can look into the seeds of time,  
And say which grain will grow and which will not,  
Speak then to me. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Seed of a year old is the best, though some seed and grains  
last better than others. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

That every plant has its seed is an evident sign of divine  
providence. *More.*

Did they ever see any herbs, except those of the grass-  
leaved tribe, come up without two seed leaves; which to me  
is an argument that they came all of seed, there being no rea-  
son else why they should produce two seed leaves different from  
the subsequent. *Ray.*

Just gods! all other things their like produce;  
The vine arises from her mother's juice:  
When feeble plants or tender flow'rs decay,  
They to their seed their images convey. *Prior.*

In the fourth part of Staffordshire they go to the north for  
seed corn. *Mortimer.*

2. First principle; original.

The seed of whatever perfect virtue groweth from us, is  
a right opinion touching things divine. *Hooker.*

3. Principle of production.

Praise of great acts he scatters as a seed,  
Which may the like in coming ages breed. *Waller.*

4. Progeny; offspring; descendants.

Next him king Lear in happy peace long reign'd;  
But had no issue male him to succeed,  
But three fair daughters, which were well uptrain'd  
In all that seemed fit for kingly seed. *Lairy Queen.*

The thing doth touch  
The main of all your states, your blood, your seed. *Daniel.*

When God gave Canaan to Abraham, he thought fit to put  
his seed into the grant too. *Lact.*

5. Race; generation; birth.

Of mortal seed they were not held,  
Which other mortals so excel'd;  
And beauty too in such excess,  
As yours, Zelmira! claims no less. *Waller.*

To SEED. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] To grow to perfect matu-  
rity so as to shed the seed.

Whatever I plant, like corn on barren earth,  
By an equivocal birth,  
Seeds and runs up to poetry. *Swift.*

They pick up all the old roots, except what they design for  
seed, which they let stand to seed the year. *Mortimer.*

SEEDCAKE. *n. s.* [*seed and cake*.] A sweet cake interspersed  
with warm aromatick seeds.

Remember, wife,  
The seedcake, the pasties, and fermenty pot. *Tusser.*

SEEDLING. *n. s.* A vessel in which the sower carries his  
seed. *Arkwright.*

SEEDPEARL. *n. s.* [*seed and pearl*.] Small grains of pearl.

In the dissolution of seedpearl in some acid menstruum, if a  
good quantity of the little pearls be cast in whole, they will be  
carried in swarms from the bottom to the top. *Boyle.*

SEEDPLOT. *n. s.* [*seed and plot*.] The ground on which plants  
are sowed to be afterwards transplanted.

To counsel others, a man must be furnished with an uni-  
versal store in himself to the knowledge of all nature: that is  
the matter and seed; let; there are the seeds of all argument and  
invention. *Ben Jonson.*

Humility is a seedplot of virtue, especially Christian,  
which thrives best when 'tis deep rooted in the humble  
lowly heart. *Hammond.*

It will not be unusual to present a full narration of this re-  
bellion, looking back to those passages by which the seedplots  
were made and framed, from whence those mischiefs have  
successively grown. *Clarendon.*

SEEDTIME. *n. s.* [*seed and time*.] The season of sowing.

While the earth remaineth, seedtime and harvest shall not  
cease. *Gen. viii. 22.*

If he would have two tributes in one year, he must give  
them two seedtimes, and two harvests. *Bacon.*

The first rain fell upon the seedtime about October, and was  
to make the seed to root; the latter was to fill the ear. *Brown.*

Their very seedtime was their harvest, and by sowing tares  
they immediately reaped gold. *Decay of Piety.*

Day and night,  
Seedtime and harvest, heat and hoary frost,  
Shall hold their course, 'till fire purge all things. *Milton.*

He that too curiously observes the face of the heavens, by  
missing his seedtime, will lose the hopes of his harvest. *Arter.*

# SEE

SE'EDLING. *n. s.* [*from seed*.] A young plant just risen from  
the seed.

Carry into the shade such seedlings or plants as are for their  
choiceness reserved in pots. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

SE'EDNESS. *n. s.* [*from seed*.] Seedtime; the time of sowing.  
Blooming time

From the seedness; the bare fallow brings  
To teeming foison. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

SE'EDSMAN. *n. s.* [*seed and man*.] The sower; he that scat-  
ters the seed.

The higher Nilus swells  
The more it promises: as it ebbs, the seedman  
Upon the slime and ooze scatters his grain,  
And shortly comes to harvest. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopat.*

SEEDY. *adj.* [*from seed*.] Abounding with seed.

SEE'ING. *n. s.* [*from see*.] Sight; vision.

Love adds a precious seeing to the eye. *Shakesp. Lear.*

SEE'ING. *adv.* [*vis que*, French; *from see*.] It would be  
SEE'ING that, or provided that. Since; fifth; it being so that.

Why should not they be as well victualled for a long time,  
as the ships are usually for a year, seeing it is easier to keep  
victuals on land than water? *Spenser on Ireland.*

How shall they have any trial of his doctrine, learnings,  
and ability to preach, seeing that he may not publickly either  
teach or exhort, because he is not yet called to the mi-  
nist'ry? *Whitgate.*

Seeing every nation affords not experience and tradition  
enough for all kind of learning, therefore we are taught the  
languages of those people who have been most industrious af-  
ter wisdom. *Milton on Education.*

Seeing they explained the phenomena of vision, imagina-  
tion, and thought, by certain thin fleeces of atoms that flow  
from the surfaces of bodies, and by their subtlety penetrate  
any obstacle, and yet retain the exact lineaments of the several  
bodies from which they proceed: in consequence of this hy-  
pothesis they maintained, that we could have no phantasy of  
any thing, but what did really subsist either intire or in its  
several parts. *Bentley's Sermons.*

To SEEK. *v. a.* pret. *I sought*; part. pass. *sought*. [*rekan*, Sax-  
on; *soeken*, Dutch.]

1. To look for; to search for.

He did range the town to seek me out. *Shakesp. Lear.*

I have a venturesome fairy, that shall seek  
The squirrel's hoard, and fetch thee thence new nuts. *Shak.*

Because of the money returned in our sacks, are we brought  
in, that he may seek occasion against us, and take us for bond-  
men. *Gen. xliii. 18.*

He seeketh unto him a cunning workman, to prepare a gra-  
ven image. *Jf. xl. 20.*

Seek thee a man which may go with thee.  
The king meant not to seek out nor to decline fighting with  
them, if they put themselves in his way. *Clarendon.*

Sweet peace, where dost thou dwell?  
I humbly crave,  
Let me once know;  
I sought thee in a secret cave,  
And ask'd if peace were there. *Herbert.*

So fatal 'twas to seek temptations out!  
Most confidence has still most cause to doubt. *Dryden.*

We must seek out some other original of power for the go-  
vernment of politticks than this of Adam, or else there will be  
none at all in the world. *Locke.*

2. To solicit; to endeavour to gain.

Others tempting him, sought of him a sign. *Lu. xi. 16.*

The young lions roar after their prey, and seek their meat  
from God. *Pf. civ. 21.*

God hath bid dwell far off all anxious cares,  
And not molest us, unless we ourselves  
Seek them with wandering thoughts. *Milton.*

Of our alliance other lands desir'd,  
And what we seek of you, of us requir'd. *Dryden.*

3. To go to find.

Let us seek death, or, he not found, supply  
His office. *Milton.*

Dardanus, though born  
On Latian plains, yet sought the Phrygian shore. *Dryden.*

Like fury seiz'd the rest; the progress known,  
All seek the mountains, and forsake the town. *Dryden.*

Since great Ulysses sought the Phrygian plains,  
Within these walls inglorious silence reigns. *Pope.*

Indulge one labour more,  
And seek Atides on the Spartan shore. *Pope.*

4. To pursue by secret machinations.

I had a son,  
Now outlaw'd from my blood; he sought my life. *Shakesp.*

David saw that Saul was come out to seek his life. *1 Sa. xxiii.*

To SEEK. *v. n.*

1. To make search; to make inquiry; to endeavour.

Seek ye out of the book of the Lord, and read. *Jf. xxxiv.*

Why should he mean me ill, or seek to harm? *Milton.*

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Ale



S E E

Ask no what pains, nor further *seek* to know  
 Their process, or the forms of law below. Dryden.  
 I have been forced to relinquish that opinion, and have en-  
 deavoured to *seek* after more better reason. Addison's Spectator.  
 2. To make purfuit.  
 Violent men have *fecht* after my soul. Pp. lxxvii. 1.  
 If thy brother's *ox* or sheep go astray, it shall be with thee  
 until thy brother *fecht* after it. Deut. xxii. 2.  
 3. To apply to; to use solicitation.  
 All the earth *fecht* to Solomon, to hear his wisdom. 1 K.  
 Unto his habitation shall ye *fecht*, and thither thou shalt  
 come. Deutr. xii. 5.  
 4. To endeavour after.  
 Being a man of experience, he wished by wisdom to order  
 that which the young prince *fecht* for by war. Knollys.  
 To *SEEK*. [An adverbial mode of speech.] At a loss; without  
 measures, knowledge, or experience.  
 Being brought and transferred from other services abroad,  
 though they be of good experience in those, yet in these they  
 will be new to *feek*; and before they have gathered experience,  
 they shall buy it with great loss to his majesty. Spenser.  
 Unpractis'd, unprepar'd, and still to *feek*. Milton.  
 But they misplace them all;  
 And are as much to *feek* in other things,  
 As he that only can design a tree,  
 Would be to draw a thiurpeick. Roocommon.  
*SEEKER*. *n. f.* [from *feek*.] One that seeks; an inquirer.  
 Though I confess that in philosophy I'm a *fecker*, yet can-  
 not believe that a *feepick* in philosophy must be one in divi-  
 nity. Glauv.  
 A language of a very witty volatile people, *feckers* after no-  
 velty, and abounding with variety of notions. Locke.  
*SEEKSORROW*. *n. f.* [*feek* and *forrow*.] One who contrives to  
 give himself vexation.  
 Afield they go, where many lookers be,  
 And thou *fecker* art us, Klaus, them among;  
 Indeed thou faldst it was thy friend to see,  
 Thy *fecker*, whose absence ferd usd thee long. Sidney.  
 To *SEEL*. *v. a.* [*feeller*, to feel, French.] To close the eyes.  
 A term of falconry, to close the eyes of a wild or haggard hawk  
 being for a few days or close.  
 Now he brought them to see a *feeled* dove, who the blinder  
 she was, the higher she frave. Sidney.  
 As game hind, whose fides with cruel steel  
 Through lanced, her bleeding life does rain;  
 While the sad papp approaching she does feel,  
 Brays out her latest breath, and up her eyes doth *feel*. F. 2.  
 Mine eyes no more on vanity shall *feel*,  
 But *feeld* up with death shall have their deadly meed. F. 2.  
 Come, *feeling* night,  
 Scarf up the tender eye of pitiful day. Shakspe. Macbeth.  
 Some ambitious men *feem* as screens to princes in matters of  
 danger and envy; for no man will take such parts, unless he  
 be like the *feeld* dove, that mounts and mounts, because he  
 cannot see about him. Bacon.  
 Since, blinded with ambition, he did fear  
 Like a *feeld* dove, his crime shall be his punishment,  
 To be deprived of 'tyllan. Denham's Sophy.  
 To *SEEL*. *v. n.* [ryllan, Saxon.] To lean on one side.  
 When a fish *feels* or trows in foul weather, the breaking  
 loole of ordnance is a thing very dangerous. Raleigh.  
*SEEL'V. adj.* [from *feel*, lucky time, Saxon.]  
 1. Lucky; happy.  
 My *feely* thee like well below,  
 For they becn have enough and trow,  
 And liken their abode. Spenser.  
 2. Silly; foolish; simple.  
 Peacock and turkie, that nibbles off top,  
 Are very ill neighbours to *feely* poor hog. Tusser.  
 To *SEEM*. *v. n.* [*feemler*, French; unless it has a Teutonic  
 original, as *fermly* certainly has.]  
 1. To appear; to make a show; to have semblance.  
 My lord, you've lost a friend, indeed;  
 And I dare swear, you borrow not that face  
 Of *feeming* sorrow; it is fire your own. Shakspe. H. IV.  
 Speak : we will not trust thy eyes  
 Without our ears; 'thou art not what thou *seem'st*. Shakspe.  
 So spake 'th' Omnipotent; and with his words  
 All *feem'd* well pleas'd; all *feem'd*, but were not all. Milton.  
 In holy nuptials ty'd;  
 A *feeming* widow, and a secret bride. Dryden.  
 Observe the youth  
 Already *feem* to snuff the vital air. Dryden's Æn.  
 2. To have the appearance of truth.  
 It *feems* to me, that the true reason why we have so few  
 versions which are tolerable, is because there are so few who  
 have all the talents requisite for translation. Dryden.  
 3. In Shakspeare, to *seem*, perhaps signifies to be beautiful.  
 Sir, there the flands;  
 If aught within that fland *feeming* substance  
 May fity like your grace,  
 She's there, and she is your's. Shakspe. King Lear.

## SEE 2

4. *It seems*, a phrase hard to be explained. It sometimes signifies that there is an appearance, though no reality; but generally it is used ironically to condemn the thing mentioned, like the Latin *scilicet*, or the old English *forsooth*. *It mihi datur negoti scilicet.* This, it seems, is to be my task.

The earth by their, 'tis said,  
This fingle crop of men and women bred;  
Who, grown adult, fo chance, it seems, enjoin'd,  
Did male and female propagate. *Blackmore's Creation.*

5. It is sometimes a flight affirmation.  
A prince of Italy, it seems, entertained his mistress upon a great lake. *Addison's Guardian.*

The raven, urg'd by such impinence,  
Grew passionate, it seems, and took offence. *Addison.*  
He had been a chief magistrate; and had, it seems, arcuated that high office justly and honourably. *Atterbury.*

It seems that when first I was discovered sleeping on the ground, the emperor had early notice. *Quintus.*

6. It appears to be.  
Here's another discontented paper,  
Found in his pocket too; and this, it seems,  
Rodorigo meant t' have sent. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

It seems the camel's hair is taken by painters for the skin with the hair on. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

SEEMER. *n. f.* [from *seem*.] One that carries an appearance.  
Angelo scarce confesses  
That his blood flows, or that his appetite  
Is more to bread than stone: hence shall we fee,  
If pow'r change purpose, what our seemers be. *Shakspeare.*

SEEM'ING. *n. f.* [from *seem*.]

1. Appearance; show; semblance.  
All good seeming,  
By thy revolt, oh husband, shall be thought  
Put on for villainy. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

Give him heedful notice;  
And, after, we will both our judgments join  
In censure of his seeming. *Shak. Hamlet.*

2. Fair appearance.  
For you there's the rofemary and rue; these keep  
Seeming and favour all the Winter long. *Shakspeare.*

3. Opinion.  
Nothing more clear upon their seeming, than that a new Jerusalem, being oft spoken of in Scripture, they undoubtedly were themselves that new Jerusalem. *Hickes.*

His perfuade words impregnd  
With reason to her seeming. *Milton.*

SEEM'INGLY. *adv.* [from *seeming*.] In appearance; in show; in semblance.  
To this her mother's plot,  
She, seemingly obedient, likewise hath  
Made promise to the doctor. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

They to their viands fell, not seemingly  
The angels, nor in mife. *Milton.*

I have touched upon them, though seemingly collateral to my fcope; and yet I think they are more than seemingly fo, fince they pertinently illuftrate my defign. *Clarendon's Steffen.*

The city dame was fo well bred, as seemingly to take all in good part. *L'Etranger.*

The king and haughty empress, to our wonder,  
If not at on'd, yet seemingly at peace. *Dryden.*

This the father seemingly complied with; but afterwards refusing, the fon was likewise left aside. *Addison's Freeholder.*

They depend often on remote and seemingly disproportionate caufes. *Atterbury.*

SEEM'INGNESS. *n. f.* [from *seeming*.] Plausibility; fair appearance.  
The seemingness of thofe reasons perfuades us on the other fide. *Digby.*

SEEM'LINESS. *n. f.* [from *seemly*.] Decency; handfomeness; comeliness; grace; beauty.  
When fabftantialness combineth with delightfulness, seemingly with portliness, and currentness with staydness, how can the language found there other than full of sweetness? *Camden.*

SEEM'LY. *adj.* [from *seemly*.] Danifh, from *seem*, handfome, honour or decency. Decent; becoming; proper; fit.  
Sufficence of judgment and exercise of charity were fafer and seemlier for Chriftian men, than the hot purfuit of these controverfies. *Hobbes.*

I am a woman, lacking wit  
To make a seemly answer to fuch persons. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

The wife fafely and seemly by her husband fays. *Milton.*

May we enjoy  
Our humid products, and with flemly draughts  
Enkinder mirth and hofpitale love. *Philips.*

SEEM'LY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] In a decent manner; in a proper manner.  
There, seemingly rang'd in peaceful order, flood  
Ulyffes' arms, now long diffid to blood. *Pope.*

SEEN. *adv.* [from *see*.] Skilled; verfed.  
Petruchio fhall offer me, difguis'd in fober robes,  
To old Baptifta as a fchoolmafter  
Well feen in mufick. *Shakspeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

## SEI 2

Noble Boyle, not less in nature *seen*,  
Than his great brother read in fables and men. Dryden.

SEER, *n.f.* [from *see*.] A seer or prophet.

1. One who sees.  
We are in hopes that you may prove a dreamer of dreams, and a *seer* of visions. Addison's Spectator.

2. A prophet; one who foresees future events.  
How soon hath thy prediction, *seer*! blest!  
Measure'd this transient world the race of time,  
Till time stand fixed? Milton's Paradise Lost, l. xii.

By day your frightened *seers*  
Shall call for fountains to express their tears,  
And with their eyes were floods: by night from dreams  
Of opening gulphs, black storms, and raging flames,  
Starting amaz'd, till to the people show  
Emblems of heav'nly wrath and mystick types of woe. P.

SEERWOOD, *n.f.* See SEASIDE. Dry wood.

Caught, like dry stubble fire, or like *seerwood*;  
Yet from the wound enflam'd no purple flood,  
But look'd a bubbling mass of frying blood. Dryden.

SEESAW, *n.f.* [from *saw*.] A reciprocating motion.  
His wit all *seesaw*, between that and this;  
Now high, now low, now maffer up, now mis,  
And he himself one vile antithesis. Pope.

To SEESAW, *v.n.* [from *saw*.] To move with a reciprocating motion.

Sometimes they were like to pull John over, then it went  
all of a sudden again on John's side; so they went *seesawing*  
up and down, from one end of the room to the other. Arbuth.

To SEETH, *v.a.* preterite *I sed* or *seethed*; part. pass. *fethid*.  
[*secan*, Saxon; *jeden*, Dutch.] To boil; to decoct in hot liquor.

The Scythians used to *seeth* the flesh in the hide, and so do  
the northern Irish. Spenser.

Go, suck the subtle blood o' th' grape,  
'Till the high fever *seeth* your blood to froth,  
And lo! escape hanging. Shakespeare's Timon.

Set on the great pot, and *seeth* pottage for the sons of the  
prophets. 2 Kings iv.

To SEETH, *v.n.* To be in a state of ebullition; to be hot.  
The boiling baths at Catbirdon,  
Which *seeth* with secret fire eternally,  
And in their entrails, full of quick brimston,  
Nourish the flames, which they are warm'd upon. Fa. Qu.

I will make a complimentary *seeth* upon him; for my buli-  
ness *seeth*. Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.

Lovers and madmen have their *seething* brains,  
Such shap'ing fantasies, that apprehend  
More than cool reason ever comprehends.  
The priest's fervent came, while the flesh was in *seething*,  
with a flesh-hook, and fluck it into the pan. 1 Sa. ii. 13.

SEETHER, *n.f.* [from *seeth*.] A boiler; a pot.  
The fire thus form'd, the fets the kettle on;  
Like burnish'd gold the little *seether* shone. Dryden.

SEMENT, *n.f.* [*sement*, French; *sementum*, Lat.] A figure  
contained between a chord and an arch of the circle, or so  
much of the circle as is cut off by that chord.  
Even unto a parallel *sement*, and such as live under the poles  
for half a years, some *sements* may appear at any time, and  
under any quarter, the sun not *sement*, but walking round.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Their *sements* or arcs, which appeared to numerous, for  
the most part exceeded not the third part of a circle. Newton.

SEGNIS, *n.f.* [from *segnis*, Latin.] Sluggishness; inactivity.  
To SEGREGATE, *v.a.* [*segregate*, Latin; *segrégner*, French.]  
To set apart; to separate from others.

SEGREGATION, *n.f.* [*segregation*, Fr. from *segrégate*.] Separation from others.

What shall we hear of this?  
—A *segregation* of the Turkish fleet;  
For do but stand upon the foaming fountains  
The chiding billows seem to pelt the clouds. Shak. Othello.

SEIGNIORIAL, *adj.* [from *seignior*.] Invested with large powers; independent.  
Those lands were *seigniorial*. Temple.

SEIGNIOR, *n.f.* [from *seignior*, Latin; *seigneur*, Fr.] A lord.  
The title of honour given by Italians  
To SEIGNORY, *n.f.* [*seignorie*, Fr. from *seignior*.] A lordship; a territory.

O'Neil never had any *seignory* over that country, but what  
by incroachment he got upon the English. Spenser.

Were you not rector'd  
To all the duke of Norfolk's *seignories*? Shakespeare's H. IV.  
Hofe, in the person of God, layeth of the Jews, they have  
reigned, but not by me; they have fed a *seignory* over them-  
selves: which place proveth plainly, that there are govern-  
ments which God doth not avow. Bacon.

William Marshall, lord of Pembroke, being lord of all  
Leinster, had royal jurisdiction throughout that province, and  
every one of his five sons enjoyed that *seignory* successively.  
Davies on Ireland.

## SEL

SEIGNORAGE. *n. f.* [*seigneurage*, Fr. from *seigneur*.] Authority; acknowledgment of power.  
They brought work to the mint, and a part of the money  
to be coined for the crown for *seignorage*. *Locke*  
To SEIGNORISE, *v. a.* [from *seign* *n.*] To lord over.  
As fair he was as Cytherea's make,  
As proud as he that *seignioriseth* hell. *Fairfax*  
SEINE, *n. f.* [*regne*, Saxon; *seine, seime, sene*, French.] A net  
used in fishing.  
They have cock-boats for paffengers, and *seine* boats for  
taking of pilchards. *Carew*  
SEINER, *n. f.* [from *seine*.] A fisher with nets.  
*Seiners* complain with open mouth, that these drovers work  
much prejudice to the commonwealth of fishermen, and reap  
small gain to themselves. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall*  
To SEIZE, *v. a.* [*saisir*, French.]  
1. To take possession of; to grasp; to lay hold on; to fasten on.  
In her dad breast the prince's fortunes rowd,  
And hope and doubt alternate *seize* her soul. *Pope*  
2. To take forcible possession of by law.  
An eccleziar of London had arrested a clothier that was  
outlawed, and *seized* his goods. *Camden*  
It was judged by the highest kind of judgment, that he  
should be banished, and his whole estate confiscated and *seized*,  
and his houses pulled down. *Bacon*  
3. To make possessed.  
So th' one for wrong, the other strives for right:  
As when a griffin, *seized* of his prey,  
A dragon fierce encountereth in his flight,  
Through wildfist air making his idle way. *Pa. Queen*  
So Pluto, *seiz'd* of Proserpine, convey'd  
To hell's tremendous gloom th' afflicted maid,  
There grimly smil'd, pleas'd with the beauteous prize,  
Nor envy'd youth his sunshine and his fires. *Addis. Cato*  
To SEIZE, *v. n.* To fix the grasp or the power on any thing.  
Fairfeit Cordelia,  
Thee and thy virtues here I *seize* upon:  
Bet' lawful I take up what's cast away? *Shakspr. K. Lear*  
Where there is a design of supplanting, that necessarily re-  
quires another of accusing: even Jezebel projects not to *seize*  
on Naboth's vineyard without a precedent charge. *Dec. of Pity*  
SEIZING, *n. f.* [*saisir*, French.]  
1. [In law.] Is of two sorts: *seisin* in fact, and *seisin* in law:  
*seisin* in fact, is when a corporal possession is taken: *seisin* in  
law, is when something is done which the law accounteth a  
*seisin*, as an inrolment. This is as much as a right to lands  
and tenements, though the owner be by wrong dispossessed  
of them. *Cowell*  
2. The act of taking possession.  
Every induled gin gives Satan livery and *seisin* of his heart,  
and a power to dispose of it as he pleases. *Decay of Piety*  
*Seisin* is the same in the canon law as livery and *seisin* at the  
common law. *Ayliffe's Paragon*  
3. The things possessed.  
Many recoveries were had as well by heirs as successors of  
the *seizin* of their predecessors. *Hale*  
SEIZURE, *n. f.* [from *seize*.]  
1. The act of seizing.  
2. The thing seized.  
Sufficient that thy pray'rs are heard, and death,  
Then due by sentence when thou did'st transgress,  
Defeated of his *seizure*, many days  
Giv'n thee of grace. *Milton's Paradise Lost*  
3. The act of taking forcible possession.  
Thy lands, and all things that thou do'st call thine,  
Worth *seizure*, do we *seize* into our hands. *Shakspeare*  
In the general town he maintained a *seizure*, and possession  
of the whole. *Watson*  
Henry continued to burn protestants, after he had call'd off  
the pope; and his *seizure* of ecclesiastical revenues cannot be  
reckoned as a mark of the church's liberty. *Swift*  
4. Gripe; possession.  
And shall these hands, so lately purg'd of blood,  
Unyoke this *seizure*, and this kind regret? *Shakspeare*  
Make o'er thy honour by a deed of trust,  
And give me *seizure* of the mighty wealth. *Dryden*  
Catch.  
Let there be no sudden *seizure* of a lapful syllable to play  
upon it. *Warton*  
ELOUTH. *adj.* [*relb*, rare, Sax. and *cauth*, known.] Un-  
common. *Spenser*. I be faine with *amouth*,  
ELDOM. *adv.* [*relban*, rarely; *relson*, more rarely; *rel-  
bore*, most rarely. *Seitan* is supposed to be contracted from  
 seldom, or *relb*, rare; and *seppane*, when, Saxon. *Seldan*,  
Dutch, *seitan*, German.] Rarely; not often; not fre-  
quently.  
Wisdom and youth are *seldom* joined in one; and the ordi-  
nary course of the world is more according to Job's obser-  
vations, who gives us advice to seek wisdom among the an-  
cients, and in the length of days understanding. *Hooper*  
There is true joy conveyed to the heart by preventing grace,  
which pardoning grace *seldom* gives. *South's Sermons*  
Where



## SEL

Where the flight of fancy is managed with good judgment, the *seldom* it is seen it is the more valuable. *Grew.*  
**SELDOMNESS.** *n. f.* [from *seldom*.] Uncommonness; infrequency; rareness; rarity. Little used.  
 Degrees of well-doing there could be none, except perhaps in the *seldomness* and oftentimes of doing well. *Hooker.*  
**SELDOWN.** *adj.* [*seld* and *shoun*.] Seldom exhibited to view.

*Seldown* flames  
 Do press among the popular throngs. *Shakef. Coriolanus.*  
 To **SELECT.** *v. a.* [*selectus*, Latin.] To chuse in preference to others rejected.

The footmen, *selected* out of all the provinces, were greatly diminished, being now scarce eight thousand strong. *Kneller.*  
 The pious chief

A hundred youths from all his train *selects*. *Dryden.*  
**SELE'CT.** *adj.* [from the verb.] Nicely chosen; choice; culled out on account of superior excellence.

To the nuptial bow'r  
 I led her, blushing like the morn: all heav'n,  
 And happy confessions, on that hour  
 Shed their *selectest* influence. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

*Select* from vulgar herds, with garlands gay,  
 A hundred bulls ascend the sacred way. *Prior.*

**SELECTION.** *n. f.* [*selectio*, Lat. from *select*.] The act of culling or chusing; choice.

While we single out several dishes, and reject others, the *selection* seems but arbitrary. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**SELECTION.** *n. f.* [from *select*.] The state of being select.

**SELECTOR.** *n. f.* [from *select*.] He who selects.

**SELENOGRAPHICAL.** *adj.* [*selenographique*, Fr. from *selenogra-*  
**SELENOGRAPHIC.** *adj.* [*selenographic*, Fr. from *selenogra-*  
**SELENOGRAPHY.** *n. f.* [*selenographie*, Fr. *σεληνια* and *γραφω*.] A description of the moon.

Hevelius, in his accurate *selenography*, or description of the moon, hath well translated the known appellations of regions, seas, and mountains, unto the parts of that luminary. *Brown.*

**SELF.** *pronoun.* plur. *selves*. [*silba*, Gothick; *ýþlf*, *ýþlf*, Sax. *selb*, *selve*, Dutch.]

1. Its primary signification seems to be that of an adjective: very; particular; this above others; sometimes, one's own.

Shoot another arrow that *self* way  
 Which you did shoot the first. *Shakef. Merch. of Ven.*

The cruel ministers, by *self* and violent hands,  
 Took off her life. *Shakef. Lear.*

On these *self* hills the air is so thin, that it is not sufficient to bear up the body of a bird. *Kaighn.*

At that *self* moment enters Palamon  
 The gate of Venus. *Dryden.*

2. It is united both to the personal pronouns, and to the neutral pronoun *it*, and is always added when they are used reciprocally, or return upon themselves: as, *I did not hurt him, he hurt himself; the people hit me, but I clasp myself; thou lovest thyself, though the world loves thee.*

*Self* is that conscious thinking thing, which is sensible or conscious of pleasure and pain, capable of happiness and misery, and so is concerned for *itself*, as far as that consciousness extends. *Locke.*

3. It is sometimes used emphatically in the nominative case: as, *myself* will decide it; *I myself* will come; *himself* shall revenge it. This use of *self*, thus compounded, without the pronoun personal, is chiefly poetical.

4. Compounded with *him*, a pronoun substantive, *self* is in appearance an adjective: joined to *my*, *thy*, *our*, *your*, pronoun adjectives, it seems a substantive. Even when compounded with *him* it is at last found to be a substantive, by its variation in the plural, contrary to the nature of English adjectives, as *himself*, *themselves*.

5. *Myself*, *himself*, *themselves*, and the rest, may, contrary to the analogy of *my*, *him*, *them*, be used as nominatives.

6. It often adds only emphasis and force to the pronoun with which it is compounded.

Next to the knowledge of God, this knowledge of our *selves* seems most worthy of our endeavour. *Hale.*

The fondness we have for *self*, and the relation which other things have to our *selves*, furnishes another long rank of prejudices. *Watts.*

7. It signifies the individual, as subject to his own contemplation or action.

The spark of noble courage now awake,  
 And strive your excellent *self* to excel. *Fairy Queen.*

Since consciousness always accompanies thinking, and it is that that makes every one to be what he calls *self*; and thereby distinguishes himself from all other thinking things; in this alone consists personal identity, *i. e.* the sameness of a rational being. *Locke.*

It is by the consciousness it has of its present thoughts and actions, that it is *self* to *itself* now, and so will be the same *self*, as far as the same consciousness can extend to actions past or to come. *Locke.*

8. It is much used in composition, which it is proper to explain

## SEL

by a train of examples. It is to be observed, that its composition in *Shakespeare* is often harsh.

Then held the her tongue, and cast down a *self* accusing look, finding that in her *self* she had shot out of the bow of her affection a more quick opening of her mind, than she minded to have done. *Sidney.*

Alas! while we are wrapt in foggy mist  
 Of our *self*-love, so passions do deceive,  
 We think they hurt when most they do assist. *Sidney.*

'Till Strephon's plaining voice him nearer drew,  
 Where by his words his *self*-like case he knew. *Sidney.*

Ah! where was first that cruel cunning found,  
 To frame of earth a vessel of the mind,  
 Where it should be to *self*-destruction bound? *Sidney.*

Before the door sat *self*-confuming care,  
 Day and night keeping wary watch and ward. *Fa. Queen.*

My strange and *self*-abuse,  
 Is the initiate fear that wants hard use. *Shakef. Macbeth.*

I have heard so much,  
 And with Demetrius thought 't have spoke thereof;  
 But being over-full of *self*-affairs,  
 My mind did lose it. *Shakef. Midsum. Night's Dream.*

Nor know I aught  
 By me that's said or done amidst this night,  
 Unless *self*-charity be sometimes a vice,  
 And to defend ourselves it be a sin,  
 When violence assails us. *Shakef. Lear's Othello.*

He walks, and that *self*-chain about his neck,  
 Which he forswore. *Shakef. Lear.*

It is in my power, in one *self*-born hour,  
 To plant and o'erwhelm custom. *Shakef. Winter's Tale.*

His treasons will fit blushing in his face,  
 Not able to endure the sight of day,  
 But *self*-affrighted tremble at his sin. *Shak. Rich. II.*

The stars above us govern our conditions;  
 Else one *self*-mate and mate could not beget  
 Such different issues. *Shakef. Lear.*

I'm made of that *self*-metal as my sister,  
 And prize me at her worth. *Shak. King Lear.*

In my school-days, when I had lost one shaft,  
 I shot his fellow of the *self*-same flight  
 The *self*-same way, with more advised watch,  
 To find the other forth. *Shakef. Lear.*

He may do some good on her:  
 A peevish *self*-will'd harlotry it is. *Shak. Romeo and Juliet.*

But left myself be guilty of *self*-wrong,  
 I'll stop mine ears against the mermaid's song. *Shakef. Lear.*

He conjunct and flatter'd his displeasure,  
 Tript me behind: being down, insulted, rail'd,  
 Got praises of the king, *Shakef. Lear.*

For him attempting who was *self*-subdu'd.  
 The Everlasting fixt  
 His canon 'gainst *self*-laughter. *Shak. Hamlet.*

Know if his last purpose hold,  
 Or whether since he is advis'd by aught  
 To change the course? He's full of alteration,  
 And *self*-reproving. *Shakef. King Lear.*

More or less to others paying,  
 Than by *self*-offences weighing;  
 Shame to him whose cruel striking,  
 Kills for faults of his own liking! *Shakef. Lear.*

Bellona's bridegroom, lapt in proof,  
 Confronted him with *self*-caparisons,  
 Point against point rebellious, arm 'gainst arm,  
 Curbing his lavish spirit. *Shak. Macbeth.*

*Self*-love, my liege, is not so vile a sin  
 As *self*-neglecting. *Shakef. Henry V.*

Anger is like  
 A full hot horse, who, being allow'd his way,  
*Self*-mettle tires him. *Shakef. Lear.*

His lords desire him to have borne  
 His bruited helmet and his bended sword  
 Before him through the city; he forbids it,  
 Being free from vainness and *self*-glorious pride. *Shakef. Lear.*

You promis'd  
 To lay aside *self*-harming heaviness,  
 And entertain a cheerful disposition. *Shakef. Rich. III.*

In their anger they slew a man, and in their *self*-will they  
 digged down a wall. *Gen. xlix. 6.*

The most ordinary cause of a single life is liberty, especially  
 in certain *self*-pleasing and humorous minds, which are so ten-  
 sible of every restraint as to think their girdles and garters to  
 be bonds and shackles. *Bacon.*

Hast thou set up nothing in competition with God; no  
 pride, pleasure, profit, *self*-love, or *self*-interest of thy own? *Dryden.*

Up through the spacious palace passed they,  
 To where the king's proudly reposed head,  
 If any can be lost to tyranny,  
 And *self*-tormenting sin, had a soft bed. *Cresshaw.*

With

## SEL

With a joyful willingness these *self*-loving reformers took  
 possession of all vacant preferments, and with reluctance others  
 parted with their beloved colleges and subsistence. *Walton.*

Repent the sin; but if the punishment  
 Thou can't avoid, *self*-preservation bids. *Milton.*

Him fast sleeping soon he found,  
 In labyrinth of many a round *self*-roll'd. *Milton.*

Oft times nothing profits more  
 Than *self*-esteem, grounded on just and right,  
 Well manag'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

*Self*-knowing, and from thence  
 Magnanimous, to correspond with heav'n. *Milton.*

So virtue giv'n for lost,  
 Deprest and overthrown, as seem'd,  
 Like that *self*-begotten bird,  
 In th' Arabian woods embold,  
 That no second knows nor third,  
 And lay ere while a holocaust,  
 From out her almy womb now team'd. *Milton's Agonist.*

He sorrows now, repents, and prays contrite,  
 My motions in him: longer than they move,  
 His heart I know how variable and vain,  
*Self*-left. *Milton.*

*Seneca* approves this *self*-homicide.  
 Thyself from flatter'g *self*-conceit defend,  
 Nor what thou dost not know, to know pretend. *Denham.*

Man's that savage beast, whose mind,  
 From reason to *self*-love declin'd,  
 Delights to prey upon his kind. *Denham.*

Farwel, my tears;  
 And my just anger be no more confin'd  
 To vain complaints, or *self*-deavouring silence. *Denham.*

They are yet more mad to think that men may go to rest  
 by death, though they die in *self*-murder, the greatest sin.

*Grant's Bill of Mortality.*  
 Are not these strange *self*-delusions, and yet attested by  
 common experience? *South's Sermon.*

If the image of God is only sovereignty, certainly we have  
 been hitherto much mistaken, and hereafter are to beware of  
 making ourselves unlike God, by too much *self*-denial and  
 humility. *South's Sermon.*

If a man would have a devout, humble, sin-abhorring, *self*-  
 denying frame of spirit, he cannot take a more efficacious  
 course to attain it than by praying himself into it. *South.*

Let a man apply himself to the difficult work of *self*-exa-  
 mination by a strict scrutiny into the whole estate of his  
 soul. *South's Sermon.*

A fatal *self*-impotence, such as defeats the design, and de-  
 stroys the force of all religion. *South's Sermon.*

When he intends to bereave the world of an illustrious  
 person, he may cast him upon a bold *self*-opinioned physician,  
 worse than his distemper, who shall make a shift to cure him  
 into his grave. *South's Sermon.*

Neglect of friends can never be proved rational, till we  
 prove the person using it omnipotent and *self*-sufficient, and  
 such as can never need any mortal assistance. *South.*

By all human laws, as well as divine, *self*-murder has ever  
 been agreed on as the greatest crime. *Temple.*

A *self*-conceited pop will swallow any thing. *L'Estrange.*

From Atræus though your ancient lineage came;  
 Yet my *self*-conscious worth, your high renown,  
 Your virtue, through the neighb'ring nations blown. *Dryd.*

He has given you all the commendation which his *self*-  
 sufficiency could afford to any. *Dryden.*

Below yon sphere  
 There hangs the ball of earth and water mixt,  
*Self*-center'd and unmov'd. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

All these receive their birth from other things,  
 But from himself the phoenix only springs;  
*Self*-born, begotten by the parent flame  
 In which he burn'd, another and the same. *Dryden.*

The burning fire that thence so brightly  
 Flew off' all sudden with extinguish'd light,  
 And left one altar dark, a little space;  
 Which turn'd *self*-kindled, and renew'd the blaze. *Dryden.*

Thou first, O king! relate the rights of sway;  
 Pow'rs *self*-restrain'd, the people best obey. *Dryden.*

Eighteen and nineteen are equal to thirty-seven, by the same  
*self*-evidence that one and two are equal to three. *Locke.*

A contradiction of what has been said, is a mark of yet  
 greater pride and *self*-conceit, when we take upon us to  
 set another right in his story. *Locke.*

I am as justly accountable for any action done many years  
 since, as I am now by this *self*-consciousness, as I  
 am for what I did the last moment. *Locke.*

Each intermediate idea agreeing on each side with those two,  
 it is immediately placed between: the ideas of men and *self*-  
 determination appear to be connected. *Locke.*

This *self*-existent being hath the power of perfection, as  
 well as of existence in himself; for he that is above, or exist-

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eth without, any cause, that is, hath the power of existence  
 in himself, cannot be without the power of any possible exist-  
 ence. *Grew's Cofm. Sacr.*

Body cannot be *self*-existent, because it is not *self*-movent;  
 for motion is not of the essence of body, because we may  
 have a definitive conception of body, abstracted from that of  
 motion: wherefore motion is something else besides body, and  
 something without which a body may be conceived to exist.

*Grew's Cofm. Sac.*  
 Confidence, as opposed to modesty, and distinguished from  
 decent assurance, proceeds from *self*-opinion, occasioned by  
 ignorance or flattery. *Collier of Confidence.*

Bewilder'd I, my author cannot find,  
 'Till some first cause, some *self*-existent mind,  
 Who form'd, and rules all nature, is assign'd. *Blackm.*

If a first body may to any place  
 Be not determin'd in the boundless space,  
 'Tis plain it then may absent be from all. *Blackmore.*

Who then will this *self*-existence call?  
 Shall nature, erring from her first command,  
*Self*-preservation fall by her own hand? *Granville.*

Low nonsense is the talent of a cold phlegmatick temper:  
 a writer of this complexion gropes his way softly amongst  
*self*-contradiction, and grovels in absurdities. *Adajon.*

This fatal hypocrisy and *self*-deceit is taken notice of in  
 these words, Who can understand his errors? Cleanse thou  
 me from secret faults. *Adajon's Spectator.*

The guilt of perjury is so *self*-evident, that it was always  
 reckoned amongst the greatest crimes, by those who were  
 only governed by the light of reason. *Adajon.*

*Self*-sufficiency proceeds from inexperience. *Adajon.*  
 Men had better own their ignorance than advance doctrines  
 which are *self*-contradictory. *Spectator.*

Light, which of all bodies is nearest allied to spirit, is also  
 most diffusive and *self*-communicative. *Norris.*

Thus we see in bodies, the more of kin they are to spirit in  
 subtilty and refinement, the more spreading are they and *self*-  
 diffusive. *Norris.*

God, who is an absolute spiritual act, and who is such a  
 pure light as in which there is no darkness, must needs be in-  
 finitely *self*-impacting and communicative. *Norris.*

Every animal is conscious of some individual, *self*-moving,  
*self*-determining principle. *Pope and Arbuthn. Mart. Scrib.*

Nick does not pretend to be a gentleman: he is a trades-  
 man, a *self*-seeking wretch. *Arbuthn. John Bull.*

By the blast of *self*-opinion mov'd,  
 We wish to charm, and seek to be belov'd. *Prior.*

Living and understanding substances do most clearly  
 demonstrate to philosophical inquirers the necessary *self*-  
 existence, power, wisdom, and beneficence of their maker.

*Bentley's Sermons.*  
 If it can intrinsically stir itself, and either commence or  
 alter its course, it must have a principle of *self*-activity, which  
 is life and sense. *Bentley's Sermon.*

This desire of existence is a natural affection of the soul;  
 'tis *self*-preservation in the highest and truest meaning. *Bentley.*

The philosophers, and even the Epicureans, maintained the  
*self*-sufficiency of the Godhead, and seldom or never sacrificed  
 at all. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Matter is not endued with *self*-motion, nor with a power to  
 alter the course in which it is put: it is merely passive, and  
 must ever continue in that state it is settled in. *Obryne.*

I took not arms, 'till urg'd by *self*-defence,  
 His labour and study would have shewn his early mistakes,  
 and cured him of *self*-flattering delusions. *Watts.*

This is not to be done in a rash and *self*-sufficient manner;  
 but with an humble dependance on divine grace, while we  
 walk among sinners. *Watts.*

The religion of Jesus, with all its *self*-denials, virtues, and  
 devotions, is very practicable. *Watts.*

I heard in Crete, this island's name;  
 For 'twas in Crete, my native soil, I came  
*Self*-banish'd thence. *Pope's Odyssey.*

Achilles' courage is furious and untractable; that of Ajax  
 is heavy and *self*-confiding. *Pope.*

I doom, to fix the gallant ship,  
 A mark of vengeance on the sable deep. *Pope.*

To warn the thoughtless *self*-confiding train;  
 No more unlicens'd thus to brave the main. *Pope.*

What is look'd love? a transient gust,  
 A vapour fed from wild desire, or wanton fancy's heat.  
 A wand'ring *self*-confuming fire. *Pope.*

In dubious thought the king awaits,  
 And *self*-considering, as he stands, debates, *Pope.*

By mighty Jove's command,  
 Unwilling have I trod this pleasing land;  
 For who *self*-mov'd with weary wing would sweep  
 Such length of ocean? *Pope.*

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They who reach Parnassus' lofty crown;  
Employ their pains to spurn some others down;  
And while self-love each jealous writer rules,  
Contenting wits become the sport of fools. *Pope.*  
It may be thought that Ulysses here is too ostentatious, and  
that he dwells more than modestly allows upon his own accom-  
plishments; but self-praise is sometimes no fault. *Broome.*  
No wonder such a spirit, in such a situation, is provoked  
beyond the regards of religion or self-conviction. *Swift.*  
SEMPREAL. *n. f.* [from *semper*, Latin.] A plant. The same with  
SANICLE, which see.  
SEMPER. *adv.* [from *semper*.] Attentive only to one's own inter-  
est; void of regard for others.  
What could the most aspiring self-love man desire more, were  
he to form the notion of a being to whom he would recom-  
mend himself, than such a knowledge as can discover the least  
appearance of perfection, and such a goodness as will propo-  
tion a reward to it?  
Passions, though selfish, if their means be fair,  
Lift under reason, and deserve her care;  
Those that imparted court a nobler aim,  
Exalt their kind, and take some virtue's name. *Pope.*  
SEMPERNESS. *n. f.* [from *semper*.] Attention to his own in-  
terest, without any regard to others; self-love.  
This sublimer love, being, by an intimate conjunction with  
its object, thoroughly refined from all base dross of selfishness  
and interest, nobly begets a perfect submission of our wills to  
the will of God. *Boyle's Seraphic Love.*  
SEMPERITY. *adv.* [from *semper*.] With regard only to his own  
interest; without love of others.  
He can your merit selfishly approve,  
And shew the sense of it without the love. *Pope.*  
SEMPERITY. *adv.* [from *semper*.] Numerically the same.  
I have no great cause to look for other than the self-same  
portion and lot, which your manner hath been hitherto to lay  
on them that concur not in opinion with you. *Hosier, Pref.*  
Flight pursu'd one way the self-same hour. *Milton.*  
I have been bafe,  
Bafe ev'n to him from whom I did receive  
All that a son could to a parent give:  
Behold me punish'd in the self-same kind;  
Th' ungrateful does a more ungrateful find. *Dryden.*  
SEMPER. *n. f.* [from *semper*, Latin.] A ridge of land.  
SELL. *pronoun.* [for *self*.] Sell is retained in Scotland for self,  
and self in the plural for selves.  
They turn round like gristle-stones,  
Which they dig out from the dells,  
For their bairns bread, wives and self. *Ben. Johnson.*  
SELL. *n. f.* [from *sele*, French; *sele*, Latin.] A saddle.  
Turning to that place, in which  
He left his lofty steed with golden self,  
And goodly gorgeous barbes, him found not there. *F. 2u.*  
To SELL. *v. a.* [from *sellan*, Saxon; *selan*, Icelandic.] To give  
for a price; the word correlative to buy; to vend.  
The Medianites sold him unto Egypt, unto Potiphar. *Gen.*  
Let us sell him to the Ishmaelites. *Gen. xxxvii. 27.*  
The first tenth part I gave to the sons of Aaron, and another  
I sold away. *Tob. i. 7.*  
All the inns and public houses are obliged to furnish them-  
selves with corn, which is sold out at a much dearer rate than  
it is bought up. *Addison on Italy.*  
You have made an order that ale should be sold for three  
half-pence a quart. *Swift.*  
To SELL. *v. n.* To have commerce or traffick with one.  
I will buy with you, sell with you; but I will not eat with  
you. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*  
Consult not with a buyer of selling. *Ecclesi. xxxvii. 11.*  
SELLANDER. *n. f.* A dry scab in a horse's hough or pas-  
tern. *Answorth.*  
SELLER. *n. f.* [from *sell*.] The person that sells; vender.  
To things of sale a seller's praise belongs. *Shakespeare.*  
The name of the agent, of the seller, notary, and wit-  
nesses, are in both instruments. *Addison on Italy.*  
SELVAGE. *n. f.* [Of this word I know not the etymology.  
Skinner thinks *selvage* is said as *salvage*, from its saving the  
cloth.] The edge of cloth where it is closed by compli-  
cating the threads.  
Make loops of blue upon the edge of the one curtain from  
the selvage in the coupling. *Ex. xxvi. 4.*  
SELVES. The plural of self.  
Consciousness being interrupted, and we losing sight of  
our past selves, doubts are raised whether we are the same. *Locke.*  
SEMBLABLE. *adj.* [from *semblable*, French.] Like; resembling.  
Then be abhor'd  
All feasts, societies, and throngs of men!  
His semblable, yea himself, Timon disdains. *Shakespeare.*  
With semblable reason we might expect a regularity in the  
winds. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
SEMBLABLELY. *adv.* [from *semblable*.] With resemblance.  
A gallant knight he was, his name was Blunt;  
Semblably furnish'd like the king himself. *Shakespeare. H. IV.*

SEMBLANCE. *n. f.* [from *semblance*, Fr. from *sembler*.]  
1. Likeness; resemblance; similitude; representation.  
Solicit Henry with her wondrous praise;  
Bethink thee on her virtues, that furmount  
Her natural graces, that extinguish art:  
Repeat their semblance often. *Shakespeare.*  
Behold how like a maid the blushes here!  
O, what authority and shew of truth  
Can cunning fin cover itself withal!  
He with high words, that bore  
Semblance of worth, not substance, gently rais'd  
Their fainting courage, and dispell'd their fears. *Milton.*  
This last effort brought forth the opinion, that these bodies  
are not what they seem to be; that they are no shells, but  
mere sportings of active nature, and only semblances or imi-  
tations of shells. *Woodward.*  
It is not his meaning that we put on the outward face and  
semblance of virtue, only to conceal and disguise our vice. *Reg.*  
2. Appearance; shew; figure.  
Be you the falsiter; for you likest are  
For manly semblance and for skill in war. *Spenser.*  
Their semblance kind, and mild their gestures were,  
Peace in their hands, and friendship in their face. *Paisfax.*  
All that fair and good in thy divine  
Semblance, and in thy beauty's heav'nly ray,  
United I behold. *Milt. Par. Lost.*  
SEMBLANT. *adj.* [from *sembler*, French.] Like; resembling;  
having the appearance of any thing. Little used.  
In despite of age, of impious flame,  
And eating time, thy picture, like thy fame,  
Entire may last; that as their eyes survey  
The semblant shade, men yet unborn may say,  
Thus great, thus gracious look'd Britannia's queen;  
Her brow thus smooth, her look was thus serene. *Prior.*  
SEMBLANT. *n. f.* Show; figure; resemblance; representa-  
tion. Not in use.  
Her purpose was not such as she did feign,  
Ne yet her person such as it was seen;  
But under simple shew, and semblant plain,  
Lurks false Duessa, secretly unseen. *Fairy Queen.*  
Full lively is the semblant, tho' the substance dead. *Spenser.*  
SEMBLATIVE. *adj.* [from *sembler*.] Suitable; accommodat-  
ed; resembling.  
Diana's lip  
Is not more smooth and ruby; thy small pipe  
Is as the maiden's organ, shrill and found;  
And all is semblative a woman's part. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*  
To SEMBLER. *v. n.* [from *sembler*, French.] To represent; to make  
a likeness. Little used.  
Let Europe, far'd, the column high erect,  
Than Trajan's higher, or than Antonine's,  
Where semblant art may carve the fair effects;  
And full achievement of thy great designs. *Prior.*  
SEMI. *n. f.* [Latin.] A word which, used in composition,  
signifies half: as *semicircle*, half a circle.  
SEMIANNUAL. *adj.* [from *semi* and *annuus*, a ring.] Half round.  
Another boar tusk, somewhat slenderer, and of a semi-  
annular figure. *Grew's Medusæ.*  
SEMI-BREF. *n. f.* [from *semibreve*, French.]  
Semibreve is a note in music relating to time, and is the last  
in augmentation. It is commonly called the master-note, or  
measure-note, or time-note, as being of a certain determinate  
measure or length of time by itself; and all the other notes of  
augmentation and diminution are adjusted to its value. *Harris.*  
He takes my hand, and as a still which flays  
A semibreve, twist each drop, he niggardly,  
As loth to enrich me, so tells many a lye. *Dante.*  
SEMICIRCLE. *n. f.* [from *semicirculus*, Lat. *semi* and *circulus*.] A half  
round; part of a circle divided by the diameter.  
Black brows  
Become some women best, so they be in a semicircle,  
Or a half-moon, made with a pen. *Shakespeare.*  
In circle, or oblique, or semicircle,  
Or direct parallel?  
The chains that held my left leg gave me the liberty of  
walking backwards and forwards in a semicircle. *Swift.*  
SEMICIRCLED. *adj.* [from *semi* and *circulus*.] Half round.  
SEMICIRCULAR. *adj.* [from *semi* and *circulus*.] Half round.  
The firm fixure of thy foot would give an excellent mo-  
tion to thy gait, in a semicircled farthingale. *Shakespeare.*  
The rainbow is caused by the rays of the sun falling upon a  
rorid and opposite cloud, whereof some reflected, others re-  
fracted, beget the semicircular variety we call the rainbow.  
The seas are inclosed between the two semicircular moles  
that surround it. *Addison on Italy.*  
SEMICOLON. *n. f.* [from *semi* and *colon*.] Half a colon; a point  
made thus [;] to note a greater pause than that of a comma.

SEMDIA'METER. *n. f.* [from *semi* and *diameter*.] Half the line  
which, drawn through the centre of a circle, divides it into  
two equal parts; a straight line drawn from the circumference  
to the centre of a circle.  
Their difference is as little considerable as a semidiameter of  
the earth in two measures of the highest heaven, the one  
taken from the surface of the earth, the other from its centre:  
the disproportion is just nothing. *More.*  
The force of this instrument consists in the disproportion  
of distance betwixt the semidiameter of the cylinder and the  
semidiameter of the bundle with the spokes. *Wilkins.*  
SEMDIAPHANEITY. *n. f.* [from *semi* and *diaphaneity*.] Half  
transparency; imperfect transparency.  
The transparency or semidiaphaneity of the superficial cor-  
pules of bigger bodies may have an interest in the produc-  
tion of their colours. *Boyle on Colours.*  
SEMDIAPHANOUS. *adj.* [from *semi* and *diaphanous*.] Half want-  
ing; imperfectly transparent.  
Another plate, finely variegated with a semidia-banous grey  
or fly, yellow and brown. *Woodward on Poiss.*  
SEMDIOBLE. *n. f.* [from *semi* and *dioble*.] In the Romish bre-  
viary, such offices and feast-days are celebrated with less solemn-  
ity than the double ones, but yet with more than the single  
ones. *Bailey.*  
SEMDIOSCULOUS. *adj.* [from *semi* and *sculus*, Latin.] Having  
a semilobed.  
SEMDIORET. *n. f.* [from *semi* and *ret*.] Among florists, an  
half flourish, which is tubulous at the beginning like a floret,  
and afterwards expanded in the form of a tongue. *Bailey.*  
SEMDIOLIN. *adj.* [from *semi* and *fluid*.] Imperfectly fluid.  
Phlegm, or petuile, is a sort of semidiolus, it being so far  
solid that one part draws along several other parts adhering to  
it, which doth not happen in a perfect fluid, and yet no part  
will draw the whole mass, as happens in a perfect solid. *Arb.*  
SEMDIOLAR. *adj.* [from *semidiolus*, Fr. *semi* and *diolus*, Latin.]  
SEMDIOLARY. *adj.* [from *semidiolus*, Fr. *semi* and *diolus*, Latin.]  
The eyes are guarded with a semidiolous ridge. *Grew.*  
SEMDIOLUS. *n. f.* [from *semi* and *diolus*.] Half metal; imperfect  
metal.  
Semimetals are metallic fossils, heavy, opaque, of a bright  
glittering surface, and not malleable under the hammer; such  
as quicksilver, antimony, cobalt, with the arsenicks, bismuth,  
zink, with its ore calamine: to these may be added the semi-  
metallic recements, such as tully and pampholyx. *Hill.*  
SEMDIOLITY. *n. f.* [from *semi* and *diolus*.] Half metal; imperfect  
metal.  
1. The nature of feed.  
As though there were a femininity in urine, or that, like the  
seed, it carried with it the idea of every part, they foolishly  
conceive we visibly behold therein the anatomy of every par-  
ticle. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
2. The power of being produced.  
In the seeds of wheat there lieth obscurely the femininity of  
darnel. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
SEMDIOLUS. *adj.* [from *semi* and *diolus*.] Half metal; imperfect  
metal.  
1. Belonging to feed.  
2. Contained in the feed; radical.  
Had our senses never presented us with those obvious seminal  
principles of apparent generations, we should never have  
suspected that a plant or animal would have proceeded from  
such unlikely materials. *Glover, Sculp.*  
Though we cannot prolong the period of a commonwealth  
beyond the decree of heaven, or the date of its nature, any  
more than human life beyond the strength of the seminal vir-  
tue, yet we may manage a sickly constitution, and preserve a  
strong one. *Swift.*  
SEMINARY. *n. f.* [from *seminaire*, Fr. *seminarium* from *seminis*, Lat.]  
1. The ground where any thing is sown to be afterwards trans-  
planted.  
Some, at the first transplanting trees out of their seminaries,  
cut them off about an inch from the ground, and plant them  
like quickset. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
2. The place or original stock whence any thing is brought.  
This stratum is still expanded at top of all, serving for a  
common integument, and being the seminary or promontory  
that furnisheth forth matter for the formation and increment of  
animal and vegetable bodies. *Woodward.*  
3. Seminal state.  
The hand of God, who first created the earth, hath wisely  
contrived them in their proper seminaries, and where they best  
maintain the intention of their species. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
4. Original; first principles.  
Nothing subministrates apter matter to be converted into  
pestilential seminaries, sooner than steams of nasty folks and  
beggars. *Harvey on the Plague.*  
5. Breeding place; place of education, from whence scholars  
are transplanted into life.  
It was the seat of the greatest monarchy, and the seminary  
of the greatest men of the world, whilst it was heathen. *Bacon.*  
The inns of court must be the worst instituted seminaries  
in any Christian country. *Swift.*

SEMINA'TION. *n. f.* [from *seminis*, Latin.] The act of  
sowing.  
SEMINIFICAL. *adj.* [from *semen* and *facis*, Latin.] Productive of  
SEMINIFICK. *seed.*  
We are made to believe, that in the fourteenth year males  
are seminifical and pubescent; but he that shall inquire into  
the generality, will rather adhere unto Aristotle. *Brown.*  
SEMINIFICATION. *n. f.*  
Semination is the propagation from the seed or seminal  
parts. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*  
SEMIOPACOUS. *adj.* [from *semi* and *opacus*, Latin.] Half dark.  
Semiofacous bodies are such as, looked upon in an ordinary  
light, and not held betwixt it and the eye, are not wont to be  
discriminated from the rest of opacous bodies. *Boyle.*  
SEMIPEDAL. *adj.* [from *semi* and *pedis*, Latin.] Containing half a  
foot.  
SEMIPEPSCUOUS. *adj.* [from *semi* and *perspicuus*, Latin.] Half  
transparent; imperfectly clear.  
A kind of amethystine flint, not composed of crystals or  
grains; but one entire massy stone, semipetrificus, and of a  
pale blue, almost of the colour of some cow's horns. *Grew.*  
SEMIORDINATE. *n. f.* [In conic sections.] A line drawn  
at right angles to and bisected by the axis, and reaching from  
one side of the section to another; the half of which is properly  
the semioordinate, but is now called the ordinate. *Harris.*  
SEMIPELLOCID. *adj.* [from *semi* and *pellucidus*, Latin.] Half clear;  
imperfectly transparent.  
A light grey semipellucid flint, of much the same complexion  
with the common Indian agat. *Woodward.*  
SEMIPEPSC. *n. f.* [from *semi* and *pepesc*.] The proof of a single  
evidence. *Bailey.*  
SEMIQUADRATE. *n. f.* [In astronomy.] An aspect of the  
SEMIQUARTILE. *planets* when distant from each other forty  
five degrees, or one sign and a half. *Bailey.*  
SEMIQUAVER. *n. f.* [In music.] A note containing half the  
quantity of the quaver. *Bailey.*  
SEMIQUARTILE. *n. f.* [In astronomy.] An aspect of the plan-  
ets when at the distance of thirty-six degrees from one an-  
other. *Bailey.*  
SEMISEXILE. *n. f.* [In astronomy.] A semisextile, an aspect of  
the planets when they are distant from each other one twelfth  
part of a circle, or thirty degrees. *Bailey.*  
SEMI SPHERICAL. *adj.* [from *semi* and *spherical*.] Belonging to  
half a sphere. *Bailey.*  
SEMI SPHEROIDAL. *adj.* [from *semi* and *spheroidal*.] Formed like a  
half spheroid.  
SEMI TERTIAN. *n. f.* [from *semi* and *tertian*.] An ague com-  
pounded of a tertian and a quotidian. *Bailey.*  
The natural product of such a cold moist year are tertians,  
semtertians, and some quartans. *Arbutnot on Air.*  
SEMI TONE. *n. f.* [from *semiton*, French.] In music, one of the  
degrees of concinnous intervals of concords. *Bailey.*  
SEMI VOWEL. *n. f.* [from *semi* and *vowel*.] A consonant which  
makes an imperfect sound, or does not demand a total occlu-  
sion of the mouth.  
When Homer would represent any agreeable object, he  
makes use of the smoothest vowels and most flowing semi-  
vowels. *Brown's Note to the Odyssey.*  
SEMPERVIVE. *n. f.* [from *semper* and *vivus*, Latin, that is, always  
alive.] A plant.  
The greater sempervive will put out branches two or three  
years; but they wrap the root in an oil cloth once in half a  
year. *Bacon.*  
SEMPITERNAL. *adj.* [from *sempiternus*, Fr. *sempiternus*, from *semper*  
and *eternus*, Latin.]  
1. Eternal in futurity; having beginning, but no end.  
Those, though they suppose the world not to be eternal,  
a *parte ante*, are not contented to suppose it to be *sem-*  
piternal, or eternal a *parte post*; but will carry up the crea-  
tion of the world to an immense antiquity. *Hale.*  
2. In poetry it is used simply for eternal.  
Should we the long depending scale ascend  
Of sons and fathers, will it never end?  
If 'twill, then must we through the order run,  
To some one man whose being ne'er begun;  
If that one man was sempiternal, why  
Did he, since independent, ever die? *Blackmore.*  
SEMPITERNITY. *n. f.* [from *sempiternitas*, Latin.] Future dura-  
tion without end.  
The future eternity, or sempiternity of the world, being ad-  
mitted, though the eternity a *parte ante* be denied, there will  
be a future infinity for the emanation of the divine good-  
ness. *Hale.*  
SEMPITRESS. *n. f.* [from *sempiterna*, Saxon.] A woman whose  
business is to sew; a woman who lives by her needle.  
Two hundred sempitresses were employed to make me shirts,  
and linnen for bed and table, which they were forced to quilt  
together in several folds. *Gulliver's Travels.*  
SENNARY. *adj.* [from *senarius*, Latin.] Belonging to the num-  
ber six; containing six.



## SEN

SENATE. *n. f.* [*senatus*, Latin; *senat*, French.] An assembly of counsellors; a body of men set apart to consult for the publick good.

We debate  
The nature of our seats, which will in time break ope  
The locks o' th' senate, and bring in the crows  
To peck the eagles. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

There they shall found  
Their government, and their great senate chuse. *Milton.*  
He had not us'd excursions, spears, or darts,  
But counsel, order, and such aged arts;  
Which, if our ancestors had not retain'd,  
The senate's name our council had not gain'd. *Denham.*

Gallus was welcom'd to the sacred strand,  
The senate rising to salute their guest. *Dryden.*

SENATEHOUSE. *n. f.* [*senate* and *house*.] Place of publick council.

The nobles in great earnestness are going  
All to the senatehouse; some news is come. *Shakespeare.*

SENATOR. *n. f.* [*senator*, Latin; *senateur*, French.] A publick counsellor.

Most unwise patricians,  
You grave but reckless senators. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

As if to ev'ry sop it might belong,  
Like senators, to censure, right or wrong. *Granville.*

SENATORIAL. *adj.* [*senatorius*, Lat. *senatorial*, *senatorien*, Fr.]

SENATORIAN. *n. f.* Belonging to senators; befitting senators.

To SEND. *v. a.* [*sandgan*, Gothic; *senan*, Saxon; *senden*, Dutch.]

1. To dispatch from one place to another.

There shalt thou serve thine enemies, which the Lord shall  
send againt thee, in hunger and in thirst. *Deutr. xxviii. 48.*

Send our brother with us, and we will go down. *Gen. xliii.*

His citizens sent a message after him, saying, we will not  
have this man to reign over us. *Lu. xix. 14.*

The messenger came, and shewed David all that Joab had  
sent him for. *2 Sa. xi. 22.*

My overshadowing spirit and might with thee  
I send along. *Milton.*

His wounded men he first sends off to shore. *Dryden.*

Servants, sent on messages, stay out somewhat longer than  
the message requires. *Swift.*

2. To commission by authority to go and act.

There have been commissions  
Sent down among them, which have flow'd the heart  
Of all their loyalties. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*

3. To grant as from a distant place: as, if God send life.

I pray thee send me good speed this day, and shew kindness  
unto my master. *Gen. xxiv. 12.*

O send out thy light and thy truth; let them lead me. *Pf.*

4. To inflict, as from a distance.

The Lord shall send upon thee cursing, vexation, and re-  
buke, in all that thou settest thine hand unto. *Deutr. xxviii.*

5. To emit; to immit; to produce.

The water sends forth plants that have no roots fixed in the  
bottom, being almost but leaves. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

The senses send in only the influxes of material things, and  
the imagination and memory present only their pictures or  
images, when the objects themselves are absent. *Cheyne.*

6. To diffuse; to propagate.

When the fury took her stand on high,  
A hiss from all the snaky tire went round:  
The dreadful signal all the rocks rebound,  
And through the Achaian cities send the found. *Pope.*

7. To let fly; to cast or shoot.

To SEND. *v. n.*

1. To deliver or dispatch a message.

I have made bold to send in to your wife:  
My suit is that she will to Desdemona  
Procure me some access. *Shakespeare. Othello.*

They could not attempt their perfect reformation in church  
and state, 'till those votes were utterly abolished; therefore  
they sent the same day again to the king. *Clarendon.*

2. To send for. To require by message to come, or cause  
to be brought.

Go with me some few of you, and see the place; and then  
you may send for your sick, which bring on land. *Bacon.*

He sent for me; and, while I rais'd his head,  
He threw his aged arms about my neck,  
And, seeing that I wept, he press'd me close. *Dryden.*

SENDEE. *n. f.* [from *send*.] He that sends.

—We hope to make the sender blush at it. *Shak. H. V.*

Love that comes too late,  
Like a remorseful pardon slowly carried,  
To the great sender turns a four offence. *Shakespeare.*

Best with the best, the sender, not the sent. *Milton.*

SENESCENCE. *n. f.* [*senescio*, Latin.] The state of growing  
old; decay by time.

The earth and all things will continue in the state wherein  
they now are, without the least senescence or decay, without  
jarring, disorder, or invasion of one another. *Woodward.*

## SEN

SENESCHAL. *n. f.* [*seneschal*, French, of uncertain original.]

1. One who had in great houses the care of seats, or domestick  
ceremonies.

John earl of Huntingdon, under his seal of arms, made for  
John Arundel, of Trerice, seneschal of his household, as well  
in peace as in war. *Carwe's Survey of Cornwall.*

Matthiald's feast,  
Serv'd up in hall with sewers and seneschals;  
The skill of artifice, or office, mean! *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The seneschal rebuk'd, in haste withdrew;  
With equal haste a mental train pursue. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. It afterwards came to signify other offices.

SENGREEN. *n. f.* A plant.

SENNILE. *adj.* [*senilis*, Latin.] Belonging to old age; conse-  
quent on old age.

My green youth made me very unripe for a task of that na-  
ture, whose difficulty requires that it should be handled by a  
person in whom nature, education, and time have happily  
matched a senile maturity of judgment with youthful vigour of  
fancy. *Boyle on Colours.*

SENIOR. *n. f.* [*senior*, Latin.]

1. One older than another; one who on account of longer  
time has some superiority.

How can you admit your seniors to the examination or al-  
lowing of them, not only being inferior in office and calling,  
but in gifts also? *Whitgift.*

2. An aged person.

A senior of the place replies,  
Well read, and curious of antiquities. *Dryden.*

SENIORITY. *n. f.* [from *senior*.] Eldership; priority of birth.

As in all civil insurrections the ringleader is looked on with  
a peculiar severity, so, in this case, the first provoker has, by  
his seniority and primogeniture, a double portion of the guilt.

Government of the Tongue.

He was the elder brother, and Ulysses might be confided to  
his care, by the right due to his seniority. *Brown.*

SENNIA. *n. f.* [*senia*, Latin.] A physical tree.

The flower, for the most part, consists of five leaves,  
which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a rose:  
the point afterwards becomes a plain, incurved, bivalve pod,  
which is full of seeds, each being separated by a double thin  
membrane. The species are three. The third sort, that used  
in medicine, is at present very rare. *Milner.*

What rhubarb, senna, or what purgative drug,  
Would scour these English hence! *Shak. Macbeth.*

Senna tree is of two sorts: the bastard senna, and the cor-  
ruption senna, both which yield a pleasant leaf and flower. *Mort.*

SENNIGHT. *n. f.* [Contracted from *seven night*.] The space of  
seven nights and days; a week. See FORTNIGHT.

Time trots hard with a young maid between the contract  
of her marriage and the day it is solemnized: if the interim  
be but a sennight, time's pace is so hard that it seems the length  
of seven years. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*

SENCULAR. *adj.* [*seni* and *oculus*, Latin.] Having six eyes.

Most animals are binocular, spiders octonocular, and some  
senocular. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

SENATION. *n. f.* [*senation*, French; *senatio*, school Latin.]

Perception by means of the senses.

Diversity of constitution, or other circumstances, vary the  
sensations; and to them of Java pepper is cold. *Glauco. Solf.*

The brain, distempered by a cold, beating against the root  
of the auditory nerve, and protruded to the tympanum, causes  
the sensation of noise. *Harvey on Consumption.*

This great source of most of the ideas we have, depending  
wholly upon our senses, and derived by them to the under-  
standing, I call sensation. *Locke.*

When we are asleep, joy and sorrow give us more vigorous  
sensations of pain or pleasure than at any other time. *Addison.*

The happiest, upon a fair estimate, have stronger sensations  
of pain than pleasure. *Rogers.*

SENSE. *n. f.* [*sens*, French; *sensus*, Latin.]

1. Faculty or power by which external objects are perceived;  
the sight; touch; hearing; smell; taste.

This power is sense; which from abroad doth bring  
The colour, taste, and touch; and scent, and sound.

The quantity and shape of ev'ry thing  
Within earth's centre, or heav'n's circle found:  
And though things sensible be numberless,  
But only five the sense's organs be,  
And in those five, all things their forms express.

Which we can touch, taste, feel, or hear or see. *Davies.*

Then is the soul a nature, which contains  
The power of sense within a greater power,  
Which doth employ and use the sense's pains;  
But fits and rules within her private bow'r. *Davies.*

Both contain  
Within them ev'ry lower faculty  
Of sense, whereby they hear, see, smell, touch, taste. *Milt.*

Of the five senses, two are usually and most properly called  
the senses of learning, as being most capable of receiving com-  
munication of thought and notions by selected signs; and these  
are hearing and seeing. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

There's

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2. Perception by the senses; sensation.

In a living creature, though never so great, the sense and  
the affects of any one part of the body instantly make a tran-  
scursion throughout the whole. *Bacon's Natural History.*

If we had nought but sense, then only they  
Should have found minds which have their senses found;  
But wisdom grows when senses do decay,  
And folly most in quickest sense is found. *Davies.*

Such is the mighty swiftness of your mind,  
That, like the earth's, it leaves the sense behind. *Dryden.*

3. Perception of intellect; apprehension of mind.

This Basilus, having the quick sense of a lever, took as  
though his mistress had given him a secret reprehension. *Sidn.*

God, to remove his ways from human sense,  
Plac'd heav'n from earth so far. *Milton.*

Why hast thou added sense of endless woes?  
He should have liv'd. *Milton.*

4. Sensibility; quickness or keenness of perception.

Save that his riotous youth, with dangerous sense,  
Might in the times to come have ta'en revenge. *Shakespeare.*

5. Understanding; soundness of faculties; strength of natural  
reason.

Opprest nature sleeps:  
This rest might yet have balm'd thy broken sense. *Shakespeare.*

God hath endued mankind with powers and abilities, which  
we call natural light and reason, and common sense. *Bentley.*

There's something previous ev'n to taste; 'tis sense,  
Good sense, which only is the gift of heav'n,  
And, though no science, fairly worth the sev'n:  
A light within yourself you must perceive;  
Jones and Le Notre have it not to give. *Pope.*

6. Reason; reasonable meaning.

He raves; his words are loose  
As heaps of sand, and scattering wide from sense:  
You see he knows not me, his natural father;  
That now the wind is got into his head,  
And turns his brains to frenzy. *Dryd. Spanish Fryar.*

7. Opinion; notion; judgment.

I speak my private but impartial sense:  
With freedom, and, I hope, without offence. *Roscommon.*

8. Consciousness; conviction.

In the due sense of my want of learning, I only make a  
confession of my own faith. *Dryden.*

9. Moral perception.

Some are so hardened in wickedness, as to have no sense of  
the most friendly offices. *L'Estrange.*

10. Meaning; import.

In this sense to be preferred from all fin is not impossible.

My hearty friends,  
You take me in too dolorous a sense. *Shakespeare.*

This comes out of a haughty presumption, that because we  
are encouraged to believe that in some sense all things are made  
for man, that therefore they are not made at all for them-  
selves. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*

All before Richard I. is before time of memory; and what  
is since, is, in a legal sense, within the time of memory. *Hale.*

In one sense it is, indeed, a building of gold and silver upon  
the foundation of Christianity. *Tillotson.*

When a word has been used in two or three senses, and has  
made a great inroad for error, drop one or two of those senses,  
and leave it only one remaining, and affix the other senses or  
ideas to other words. *Watts's Logic.*

SENSED. *part.* [from *sense*.] Perceived by the senses. A word  
not in use.

Let the school tell me, why things must needs be so as his  
individual senses represent them: is he sure that objects are  
not otherwise sensed by others, than they are by him? And why  
must his sense be the infallible criterion? It may be, what is  
white to us, is black to negroes. *Glauco. Solf.*

SENSEFUL. *adj.* [from *sense* and *full*.] Reasonable; judicious.

Men, otherwise senseful and ingenious, quote such things  
out of an author as would never pass in conversation. *Norris.*

SENSELESS. *adj.* [from *sense*.]

1. Wanting sense; wanting life; void of all life or perception.

The charm and venom, which they drunk,  
Their blood with secret filth infected hath,  
Being diffused through the senseless trunk,  
That through the great contagion dreadful deadly stunk. *F. Q.*

The ears are senseless that should give us hearing,  
To tell him his commandment is fulfill'd. *Shak. Hamlet.*

You blocks, you worse than senseless things!  
It is as repugnant to the idea of senseless matter, that it should  
put into itself sense, perception, and knowledge, as it is re-  
pugnant to the idea of a triangle, that it should put into itself  
greater angles than two right ones. *Locke.*

2. Unfeeling; wanting perception.

The senseless grave feels not your pious sorrows. *Rowe.*

3. Unreasonable; stupid; doltish; blockish.

They would repent this their senseless perverseness when it  
would be too late, and when they found themselves under a  
power that would destroy them. *Clarendon.*

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If we be not extremely foolish, thankful, or senseless, a great  
joy is more apt to cure sorrow than a great trouble is. *Taylor.*

The great design of this author's book is to prove this,  
which I believe no man in the world was ever so senseless as to  
deny. *Tillotson.*

She saw her favour was misplac'd;  
The fellows had a wretched taste:  
She needs must tell them to their face,  
They were a senseless stupid race. *Swift.*

4. Contrary to true judgment; contrary to reason.

It is a senseless thing, in reason, to think that one of these  
interests can stand without the other, when, in the very order  
of natural causes, government is preferred by religion. *South.*

Other creatures, as well as monkeys, little wiser than they,  
destroy their young by senseless fondness, and too much em-  
bracing. *Locke.*

5. Wanting sensibility; wanting quickness or keenness of per-  
ception.

To draw Mars like a young Hippolytus, with an effeminate  
countenance, or that hot-spurred Harpalice in Virgil, pro-  
ceedeth from a senseless and overbold judgment. *Pearson.*

6. Wanting knowledge; unconscious. With of.

The wretch is drench'd too deep;  
His soul is stupid, and his heart asleep,  
Fatten'd in vice; so callous and so gross,  
He feels and sees not, senseless of his loss. *Dryden.*

Hear this,  
You unhous'd, lawless, rambling libertines,  
Senseless of any charm in love, beyond  
The prostitution of a common bed. *Southey.*

SENSELESSLY. *adv.* [from *senseless*.] In a senseless manner;  
stupidly; unreasonably.

If any one should be found so senseless as to sup-  
pose man alone knowing and wise, but yet the product of  
mere ignorance and chance, and that all the rest of the uni-  
verse acted only by that blind hap-hazard, I shall leave with  
him that very rational and emphatical rebuke of Tully. *Locke.*

SENSELESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *senseless*.] Folly; unreasonableness;  
absurdity; stupidity.

The senselessness of the tradition of the crocodile's moving  
his upper jaw, is plain from the articulation of the occiput  
with the neck, and the nether jaw with the upper. *Grew.*

SENSIBILITY. *n. f.* [*sensibilite*, French.]

1. Quickness of sensation.

Modesty is a kind of quick and delicate feeling in the soul:  
it is such an exquisite sensibility, as warns a woman to shun the  
first appearance of every thing hurtful. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. Quickness of perception.

SENSEIBLE. *adj.* [*sensibile*, French; *sensilis*, Latin.]

1. Having the power of perceiving by the senses.

Would your cambric were as senseible as your finger, that  
you might leave pricking it for pity. *Shakespeare.*

These be those discourses of God, whose effects those that  
live witness in themselves; the senseible in their senseible natures,  
the reasonable in their reasonable souls. *Raleigh.*

A blind man conceives not colours, but under the notion  
of some other senseible faculty. *Glauco. Solf.*

2. Perceptible by the senses.

By reason man attaineth unto the knowledge of things that  
are and are not senseible: it reflecteth, therefore, that we search how  
man attaineth unto the knowledge of such things unfeeling as  
are to be known. *Hooker.*

Is this a dagger which I see before me,  
The handle tow'rd my hand? Come, let me clutch thee:  
I have thee not, and yet I see thee still;  
Art thou not, fatal vision, senseible  
To feeling as to sight? *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

The space left and acquired in every senseible moment in such  
flow progressions, is so inconsiderable, that it cannot possibly  
move the sense. *Glauco. Solf.*

It is manifest that the heavens are void of all senseible resist-  
ance, and by consequence of all senseible matter. *Newton.*

The far greater part of men are no otherwise moved than  
by sense, and have neither leisure nor ability so far to improve  
their power of reflection, as to be capable of conceiving the  
divine perfections, without the assistance of senseible objects. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Air is senseible to the touch by its motion, and by its re-  
sistance to bodies moved in it. *Arbutnot on Air.*

3. Perceived by the mind.

Idleness was punished by so many stripes in publick, and the  
disgrace was more senseible than the pain. *Temple.*

4. Perceiving by either mind or senses; having perception by  
the mind or senses.

This must needs remove  
The senseible of pain. *Milton.*

I saw you in the East at your first arising: I was as soon  
senseible as any of that light, when just shooting out, and be-  
ginning to travel upwards to the meridian. *Dryden.*

I do not say there is no soul in man, because he is not senseible  
of it in his sleep; but I do say, he cannot think at any time,  
waking or sleeping, without being senseible of it. *Locke.*

23 O

The



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The verification is as beautiful as the description complete; every ear must be *sensible* of it. *Broom's Notes on the Odyssey.*

5. Having moral perception; having the quality of being affected by moral good or ill.

If thou wert *sensible* of courtesy, *Shakespeare.*

I should not make to great a show of zeal. *Shakespeare.*

6. Having quick intellectual feeling; being easily or strongly affected.

Even I, the bold, the *sensible* of wrong, *Dryden.*

Refrain'd by shame, was forc'd to hold my tongue. *Dryden.*

7. Convinced; persuaded. A low use.

They are very *sensible* that they had better have pushed their conquests on the other side of the Adriatick; for then their territories would have lain together. *Addison.*

8. In low conversation it has sometimes the sense of reasonable; judicious; wise.

I have been tired with accounts from *sensible* men, furnished with matters of fact, which have happened within their own knowledge. *Addison.*

SENSIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *sensible*.]

1. Possibility to be perceived by the senses.

2. Actual perception by mind or body.

3. Quickness of perception; sensibility.

The *sensibility* of the eye renders it subject to pain, as also unfit to be dressed with sharp medicaments. *Sharp.*

4. Painful consciousness.

There is no condition of soul more wretched than that of the senseless obdurate sinner, being a kind of numbness of soul; and, contrariwise, this feeling and *sensibility*, and sorrow for sin, the most vital quality. *Hammond.*

5. Judgment; reasonableness. An use not admitted but in conversation.

SENSIBLY. *adv.* [from *sensible*.]

1. Perceptibly to the senses.

He is your brother, lords; *sensibly* fed

Of that self-blood, that first gave life to you. *Shakespeare.*

A sudden pain in my right foot increased *sensibly*. *Temple.*

The salts of human urine may, by the violent motion of the blood, be turned alkaline, and even corrosive; and so they affect the fibres of the brain more *sensibly* than other parts. *Arb.*

2. With perception of either mind or body.

3. Externally; by impression on the senses.

That church of Christ, which we properly term his body mystical, can be but one; neither can that one be *sensibly* discerned by any, inasmuch as the parts thereof are some in heaven already with Christ. *Hosier.*

4. With quick intellectual perception.

5. In low language, judiciously; reasonably.

SENSITIVE. *adj.* [from *sensitivus*, French.] Having sense or perception, but not reason.

The sensitive faculty may have a sensitive love of some sensitive objects, which though moderated so as not to fall into sin; yet, through the nature of man's sense, may express itself more sensitively towards that inferior object than towards God: this is a piece of human frailty. *Hammond.*

All the actions of the sensitive appetite are in painting called passions, because the soul is agitated by them, and because the body suffers and is sensibly altered. *Dryden.*

Bodies are such as are endued with a vegetative soul, as plants; a sensitive soul, as animals; or a rational soul, as the body of man. *Ray.*

SENSITIVE Plant. *n. f.* [*minosa*, Latin.] A plant.

The flower consists of one leaf, which is shaped like a funnel, having many filamina in the centre: these flowers are collected into a round head: from the bottom of the flower rises the pistillum, which afterwards becomes an oblong flat-jointed pod, which opens both ways, and contains in each partition one roundish seed. Of this plant the humble plants are a species, which are so called, because, upon being touched, the pedicle of their leaves falls downward; but the leaves of the sensitive plant are only contracted. *Miller.*

Vegetables have many of them some degrees of motion, and, upon the different application of other bodies to them, do very briskly alter their figure and motion, and so have obtained the name of sensitive plants, from a motion which has some resemblance to that which in animals follows upon sensation. *Locke.*

Whence does it happen, that the plant which well we name the sensitive, should move and feel?

Whence know her leaves to answer her command, And with quick horror fly the neighbouring hand? *Prior.*

The sensitive plant is so call'd, because, as soon as you touch it, the leaf shrinks. *Mortimer.*

SENSITIVELY. *adv.* [from *sensitive*.] In a sensitive manner.

The sensitive faculty, through the nature of man's sense, may express itself more sensitively towards an inferior object than towards God: this is a piece of frailty. *Hammond.*

SENSORIUM. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. The part where the senses transmit their perceptions to the mind; the seat of sense.

Spiritual species, both visible and audible, will work upon the *sensories*, though they move not any other body. *Bacon.*

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As found in a bell or musical strings, or other sounding body, is nothing but a trembling motion, and the air nothing but that motion propagated from the object, in the *sensorium* 'tis a sense of that motion under the form of sound. *Newton.*

Is not the *sensory* of animals the place to which the sensitive substance is present, and into which the sensible species of things are carried through the nerves of the brain, that there they may be perceived by their immediate presence to that substance? *Newton's Opt.*

2. Organ of sensation.

That we all have double *sensories*, two eyes, two ears, is an effectual confutation of this atheistical sophism. *Bentley.*

SENSUAL. *adj.* [from *sensualis*, French.]

1. Consisting in sense; depending on sense; affecting the senses.

Men in general are too partial, in favour of a *sensual* appetite, to take notice of truth when they have found it. *L'Esprit.*

Far as creation's ample range extends, The scale of *sensual*, mental pow'r ascends. *Pope.*

2. Pleasing to the senses; carnal; not spiritual.

The greatest part of men are such as prefer their own private good before all things, even that good which is *sensual* before whatsoever is most divine. *Hosier.*

3. Devoted to sense; lewd; luxurious.

From amidst their rote

Belial, the dissolute spirit that fell,

The *sensualist*; and, after Almota,

The fleshliest incubus. *Paradise Regain'd.*

No small part of virtue consists in abstaining from that wherein *sensual* men place their felicity. *Asterbury.*

SENSUALIST. *n. f.* [from *sensualis*.] A carnal person; one devoted to corporeal pleasures.

Let atheists and *sensualists* satisfy themselves as they are able; the former of which will find, that, as long as reason keeps her ground, religion neither can nor will lose her's. *South.*

SENSUALITY. *n. f.* [from *sensualis*.] Devotedness to the senses; addition to brutal and corporeal pleasures.

But you are more intemperate in your blood Than Venus, or those pamp'ring animals

That rage in savage *sensuality*. *Shakespeare.*

Kill not her quickning pow'r with fursitings; Mar not her sense with *sensuality*:

Cast not her serious wit on idle things; Make not her free will slave to vanity. *Davies.*

*Sensuality* is one kind of pleasure, such an one as it is. *South.*

They avoid dress, lest they should have affections tainted by any *sensuality*, and diverted from the love of him who is to be the only comfort and delight of their whole beings. *Addison.*

Impure and brutal *sensuality* was too much confirmed by the religion of those countries, where even Venus and Bacchus had their temples. *Bentley.*

TO SENSUALIZE. *v. a.* [from *sensualis*.] To sink to sensual pleasures; to degrade the mind into subjection to the senses.

Not to suffer one's self to be *sensualized* by pleasures, like those who were changed into brutes by Circe. *Pope.*

SENSUALLY. *adv.* [from *sensualis*.] In a sensual manner.

SENSUOUS. *adj.* [from *sensus*.] Tender; pathetic; full of passion.

To this poetry would be made precedent, as being less subtle and fine; but more simple, *sensuous*, and passionate. *Mil.*

SENT. The participle passive of *sens*.

I make a decree that all Israel go with thee; forasmuch as thou art *sent* of the king. *Exr. vii. 14.*

SENTENCE. *n. f.* [from *sententia*, French; *sententia*, Latin.]

1. Determination or decision, as of a judge civil or criminal.

The rule of voluntary agents on earth is the *sentence* that reason giveth, concerning the goodness of those things which they are to do. *Hosier.*

If we have neither voice from heaven, that so pronounced of them, neither *sentence* of men grounded upon such manifest and clear proof, that they, in whose hands it is to alter them, may likewise infallibly, even in heart and conscience, judge them so; upon necessity to urge alteration, is to trouble and disturb without necessity. *Hosier.*

How will I give *sentence* against them. *Jer. iv. 12.*

If matter of fact breaks out with too great an evidence to be denied, why, still there are other lenitives, that friendship will apply, before it will be brought to the decretory rigour of a condemning *sentence*. *South's Sermons.*

Let him set out some of Luther's works, that by them we may pass *sentence* upon his doctrines. *Asterbury.*

2. It is usually spoken of condemnation pronounced by the judge; doom.

By the consent of all laws, in capital causes, the evidence must be full and clear; and if so, where one man's life is in question, what say we to a war, which is ever the *sentence* of death upon many? *Bacon's Essay.*

What rests but that the mortal *sentence* pass? *Milton.*

3. A maxim; an axiom, generally moral.

A *sentence* may be defined a moral instruction couched in a few words. *Broom's Notes on the Odyssey.*

4. A

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4. A short paragraph; a period in writing.

An excellent spirit, knowledge, understanding, and shewing of hard *sences* were found in Daniel. *Dan. v. 12.*

TO SENTENCE. *v. a.* [from *sentencier*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To pass the last judgment on any one.

After this cold conflictance, *sentence* me; And, as you are a king, speak in your state, What I have done that misbecame my place, Came the mild judge and intercessor both, To *sentence* man. *Shakespeare.*

2. To condemn.

Could that decree from our brother come? Nature herself is *sentenc'd* in your doom: *Dryden.*

Pity is no more. Idleness, *sentenc'd* by the decurions, was punished by so many stripes. *Temple.*

SENTENTIOSITY. *n. f.* [from *sententiosus*.] Comprehension in a sentence.

Vulgar precepts in morality carry with them nothing above the line, or beyond the extemporary *sententiousness* of common conceits with us. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

SENTENTIOUS. *adj.* [from *sententia*, Fr. from *sentence*.] Abounding with short sentences, axioms, and maxims, short and energetic.

He is very swift and *sententious*. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*

Eyes are vocal, tears have tongues: *Sententious* flowers! O let them fall; Their cadence is rhetorical. *Crawford.*

Eloquence, with all her pomp and charms, Forsook us useful and *sententious* truths. *Waller.*

How he apes his fire, Ambitiously *sententious*. *Addison's Cato.*

The making of those figures being tedious, and requiring much room, put men first upon contracting them; as by the most ancient Egyptian monuments it appears they did: next, instead of *sententious* marks, to think of verbal, such as the Chinese still retain. *Grew's Cosmol.*

SENTENTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *sententiosus*.] In short sentences; with striking brevity.

They describe her in part finely and elegantly, and in part gravely and *sententiously*: they say, look how many feathers the bath, so many eyes the bath underneath. *Bacon's Essays.*

Nausicaa delivers her judgment *sententiously*, to give it more weight. *Brown.*

SENTENTIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *sententiosus*.] Pithiness of sentences; brevity with strength.

The Medea I esteem for the gravity and *sententiousness* of it, which he himself concludes to be suitable to a tragedy. *Dryden.*

SENTERY. *n. f.* [This is commonly written *entry*, corrupted from *sentinel*.] One who is set to watch in a garrison, or in the outlines of an army.

What strength, what art can then Suffice, or what evasion bear him safe Through the strict *senteries*, and stations thick Of angels watching round. *Milton.*

SENTIENT. *adj.* [from *sentiens*, Latin.] Perceiving; having perception.

This ading of the *sentient* phantasy is performed by a presence of sense, as the horse is under the sense of hunger, and that without any formal syllogism presseth him to eat. *Hale.*

SENTIENT. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] He that has perception.

If the *sentient* be carried, *passive* *equus*, with the body, whose motion it would observe, supposing it regular, the remove is insensible. *Glanv. Scops.*

SENTIMENT. *n. f.* [from *sentiment*, French.]

1. Thought; notion; opinion.

The consideration of the reason, why they are annexed to so many other ideas, serving to give us due *sentiments* of the wisdom and goodness of the sovereign Disposer of all things, may not be unsuitable to the main end of these enquiries. *Locke.*

Alike to council or th' assembly came, With equal souls and *sentiments* the same. *Pope.*

2. The sense considered distinctly from the language or things; a striking sentence in a composition.

SENTINEL. *n. f.* [from *sentinella*, French, from *sentia*, Lat.] One who watches or keeps guard to prevent surprise.

Norfolk, his thee to thy charge; Use careful watch, chafe trully *sentinels*. *Shakespeare. R. III.*

Counsellors are not commonly so united, but that one counsellor keepeth *sentinel* over another; so that if any do counsel out of faction or private ends, it commonly comes to the king's ear. *Bacon's Essays.*

First, the two eyes, which have the seeing pow'r, Stand as one watchman, spy, or *sentinel*, Being plac'd aloft, within the head's high tower; And though both see, yet both but one thing tell. *Davies.*

Love to our citadel resorts, Through those deceitful fallipoys; Our *sentinels* betray our forts. *Denham.*

The senses are situate in the head, as *sentinels* in a watch-tower, to receive and convey to the soul the impressions of external objects. *Ray on the Creation.*

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Perhaps they had *sentinels* waking while they slept; but even this would be unfoldierlike. *Broom's Notes on the Odyssey.*

SENTRY. *n. f.* [Corrupted, I believe, from *sentinel*.]

1. A watch; a sentinel; one who watches in a garrison, or army, to keep them from surprise.

If I do send, dispatch Those *sentries* to our aid; the rest will serve For a short holding. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

The youth of hell strict guard may keep, And set their *sentries* to the utmost deep. *Dryden.*

One goose they had, 'twas all they could allow, A wakeful *sentry*, and on duty now. *Dryden.*

2. Guard; watch; the duty of a sentry.

Here toils and death, and death's half brother, sleep, Forms terrible to view, their *sentry* keep. *Dryden.*

Thou, whose nature cannot sleep, O'er my slumbers *sentry* keep; Guard me 'gainst those watchful foes, Whose eyes are open while mine close. *Brown.*

SEPARABILITY. *n. f.* [from *separabilis*, Lat. from *separare*.] The quality of admitting disunion or disconnection.

Separability is the greatest argument of real distinction. *Glan.*

The greatest argument of real distinction is *separability*, and actual separation; for nothing can be separated from itself. *Norris.*

SEPARABLE. *adj.* [from *separabilis*, Lat. from *separare*.]

1. Susceptive of disunion; disceptible.

2. Possible to be disjoined from something.

Expansion and duration have this farther agreement, that though they are both considered by us as having parts, yet their parts are not *separable* one from another. *Locke.*

The infusions and decoctions of plants contain the most *separable* parts of the plants, and convey not only their nutritious but medicinal qualities into the blood. *Arbutnot.*

SEPARABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *separabilis*.] Capableness of being separable.

Trials permit me not to doubt of the *separableness* of a yellow tincture from gold. *Boyle.*

TO SEPARATE. *v. a.* [from *separo*, Latin; *separar*, French.]

1. To break; to divide into parts.

2. To disunite; to disjoin.

I'll to England. — To Ireland, I: or separated fortunes Shall keep us both the faster. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

Revolv'd, Rather than death, or aught than death more dread, Shall *separate* us. *Milton.*

3. To sever from the rest.

Can a body be inflammable, from which it would puzzle a chymist to *separate* an inflammable ingredient? *Boyle.*

Death from sin no power can *separate*. *Milton.*

4. To set apart; to segregate.

*Separate* me Barnabas and Saul, for the work whereunto I have called them. *Acts. xiii. 2.*

David *separated* to the service those who should prophesy. *1 Chron. xxv. 1.*

5. To withdraw.

*Separate* thyself from me: if thou wilt take the left, I will go to the right. *Gen. xiii. 9.*

TO SEPARATE. *v. n.* To part; to be disunited.

When there was not room enough for their herds to feed, they by consent *separated*, and enlarged their pasture. *Locke.*

SEPARATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Divided from the rest.

Eve *separate* he with'd. *Milton.*

'Twere hard to conceive an eternal watch, whose pieces were never *separate* one from another, nor ever in any other form. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

In a secret vale the Trojan lies *separate* grove. *Dryden.*

Whatever ideas the mind can receive and contemplate without the help of the body, it can retain without the help of the body too; or else the soul, or any *separate* spirit, will have but little advantage by thinking. *Locke.*

SEPARATELY. *adv.* [from *separate*.] Apart; singly; not in union; distinctly; particularly.

It is of singular use to princes, if they take the opinions of their council, both *separately* and together; for private opinion is more free, but opinion before others is more reserved. *Bacon.*

If you admit of many figures, then conceive the whole together, and not every thing *separately* and in particular. *Dryden.*

SEPARATENESS. *n. f.* [from *separate*.] The state of being separate.

SEPARATION. *n. f.* [from *separatio*, Lat. *separatio*, Fr. from *separare*.]

1. The act of separating; disjunction.

They have a dark opinion, that the soul doth live after the *separation* from the body. *Abbot.*

Any part of our bodies, vitally united to that which is conscious in us, makes a part of ourselves; but upon *separation* from the vital union, by which that consciousness is communicated,



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- nicated, that which a moment since was part of ourselves, is now no more so. *Locke.*
2. The state of being separate; disunion.
- As the confusion of tongues was a mark of separation, so the being of one language was a mark of union. *Bacon.*
3. The chemical analysis, or operation of disuniting things mingled.
- A fiftenth part of silver, incorporate with gold, will not be recovered by any matter of separation, unless you put a greater quantity of silver, which is the last refuge in separations. *Bacon.*
4. Divorce; disjunction from a married state.
- Did you not hear
- A buzzing of a separation  
Between the king and Cath'rine? *Shakespeare.*
- SEPARATIST. *n. f.* [*separatiste*, Fr. from *separate*.] One who divides from the church; a schismatic; a seceder.
- The anabaptists, separatists, and sectaries tenets are full of schism, and inconsistent with monarchy. *Bacon.*
- Our modern separatists pronounce all those heretical, or carnal, from whom they have withdrawn. *Decay of Piety.*
- Says the separatist, if those, who have the rule over you, should command you any thing about church affairs, you ought not, in conscience, to obey them. *South's Sermons.*
- SEPARATOR. *n. f.* [from *separate*.] One who divides; a divider.
- SEPARATORY. *adj.* [from *separate*.] Used in separation.
- The most conspicuous gland of an animal is the system of the guts, where the lacteals are the emissary vessels, or separatory ducts. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*
- SEPIABLE. *adj.* [*sepius*, Lat.] That may be buried. *Bailey.*
- SEPIENT. *n. f.* [*sepiens*, Lat.] A hedge; a fence. *Bailey.*
- SEPOSITIO. *n. f.* [*sepositio*, Latin.] The act of setting apart; segregation.
- SEPT. *n. f.* [*septum*, Latin.] A clan; a race; a generation.
- A word used only with regard or allusion to Ireland, and, I suppose, Irish.
- This judge, being the lord's b'rehon, adjudgeth a better share unto the lord of the soil, or the head of that sept, and also unto himself for his judgment a greater portion, than unto the plaintiffs. *Spenser on Ireland.*
- The true and ancient Russians, a sept whom he had met with in one of the provinces of that vast empire, were white like the Danes. *Boyle.*
- The English forces were ever too weak to subdue so many warlike nations, or septs, of the Irish as did possess this island. *Davies on Ireland.*
- SEPTANGULAR. *adj.* [*septem* and *angulus*, Latin.] Having seven corners or sides.
- SEPTEMBER. *n. f.* [Latin; *Septembris*, French.] The ninth month of the year; the seventh from March.
- September hath his name as being the seventh month from March: he is drawn with a merry and cheerful countenance, in a purple robe. *Peacham on Drawing.*
- SEPTENIARY. *adj.* [*septenarius*, Lat.] Consisting of seven.
- Every controversy has seven questions belonging to it; tho' the order of nature seems too much neglected by a confinement to this septenary number. *Watts.*
- SEPTENIARY. *n. f.* The number seven.
- The days of men are cast up by septenaries, and every seventh year conceived to carry some altering character in temper of mind or body. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- These constitutions of Moses, that proceed so much upon a septenary, or number of seven, have no reason in the nature of the thing. *Burnet.*
- SEPTENNIAL. *adj.* [*septennis*, Latin.]
1. Lasting seven years.
  2. Happening once in seven years.
- Being once dispensed with for his septennial visit, by a holy instrument from Petropolis, he resolved to govern them by subaltern ministers.
- With weekly libels and septennial ale,  
Their wish is full, to riot and to rail. *Anonym.*
- SEPTENTRION. *n. f.* [Fr. *septentrion*, Latin.] The North.
- Thou art as opposite to every good,  
As the antipodes are unto us. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*
- Or as the South to the Septentrion. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*
- SEPTENTRION. *adj.* [*septentrionalis*, Latin; *septentrional*, French.] Northern.
- Back'd with a ridge of hills,  
That seem'd the fruits of th' earth and seats of men  
From cold septentrion blasts. *Milton's Par. Regain'd.*
- If the Spring  
Preceding should be destitute of rain,  
Or blast septentrional with brushing wings  
Sweep up the smoky mists and vapours damp;  
Then woe to mortals. *Philips.*
- SEPTENTRIONALITY. *n. f.* [from *septentrional*.] Northerliness.
- SEPTENTRIONALLY. *adv.* [from *septentrional*.] Towards the North; northerly.

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- If they be powerfully excited, and equally let fall, they commonly sink down, and break the water, at that extreme whereat they were septentrionally excited. *Keown.*
- TO SEPTENTRIONATE. *v. n.* [from *septentrion*, Lat.] To tend northerly.
- Steel and good iron, never excited by the loadstone, septentrionate at one extreme, and australize at another. *Brown.*
- SEPTICAL. *adj.* [*septicus*, Lat.] Having power to promote or produce putrefaction.
- As a septical medicine, Galen commended the ashes of a salamander. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- SEPTILATERAL. *adj.* [*septem* and *lateralis*, Lat.] Having seven sides.
- By an equal interval they make seven triangles, the bases whereof are the seven sides of a septilateral figure, described within a circle. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- SEPTUAGENARY. *adj.* [*septuagenarius*, Lat. *septuaginaire*, Fr.] Consisting of seventy.
- The three hundred years of John of times, or Nestor, cannot afford a reasonable encouragement beyond Moses's septuagenary determination. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- SEPTUAGESIMAL. *adj.* [*septuagesimus*, Latin.] Consisting of seventy.
- In our abridged and septuagesimal age, it is very rare to behold the fourth generation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- SEPTUAGINT. *n. f.* [*septuaginta*, Latin.] The old Greek version of the Old Testament, so called as being supposed the work of seventy-two interpreters.
- Which way fewer you try, you shall find the product great enough for the extent of this earth; and if you follow the septuagint chronology, it will still be far higher. *Barnes.*
- SEPTUPLE. *adj.* [*septuplex*, Latin.] Seven times as much.
- A technical term.
- SEPTULCRAL. *adj.* [*sepulchral*, Fr. *sepulchralis*, from *sepulchrum*, Lat.] Relating to burial; relating to the grave; monumental.
- Whilst our souls negotiate there,  
We like sepulchral statues lay;  
All day the same our postures were,  
And we said nothing all the day. *Dante.*
- Mine eye hath found that sad sepulchral rock,  
That was the casket of heav'n's richest store. *Milton.*
- Septulchral lies out holy walls to grace,  
And new-year odies. *Pope's Dunciad.*
- SEPULCHRE. *n. f.* [*sepulchre*, Fr. *sepulchrum*, Lat.] A grave; a tomb.
- To entail him and his heirs unto the crown,  
What is it but to make thy sepulchre? *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*
- Flies and spiders get a sepulchre in amber, more durable than the monument and embalming of any king. *Bacon.*
- There where the virgin's son his doctrine taught,  
His miracles, and our redemption wrought;  
Where, by thee inspired, his praises sung,  
And on his sepulchre my offering hung. *South.*
- Perpetual lamps for many hundred years have continued burning, without supply, in the sepulchres of the ancients. *Will.*
- If not one common sepulchre contains  
Our bodies, or one urn our last remains,  
Yet Ceyx and Alcyone shall join. *Dryden.*
- TO SEPULCHRE. *v. a.* [from the noun. It is accented on the second syllable by Shakespeare and Milton; on the first, more properly, by Johnson and Prior.] To bury; to entomb.
- Go to thy lady's grave, and call her thence;  
Or, at the least, in her's sepulchre thine. *Shakespeare.*
- I am glad to see that time survive,  
Where merit is not sepulchre'd alive;  
Where good men's virtues them to honours bring,  
And not to dangers. *Ben. Johnson.*
- Thou to sepulchre'd in such pomp do'st lie,  
That kings for such a tomb would wish to die. *Milton.*
- Disparted streams shall from their channels fly,  
And, deep furchard, by sandy mountains lie,  
Obscurely sepulchre'd. *Prior.*
- SEPULCHRE. *n. f.* [*sepulchre*, Fr. *sepultura*, Lat.] Interments burial.
- That Niobe, weeping over her children, was turned into a stone, was nothing else but that during her life she created over her sepulchre a marble tomb of her own. *Brown.*
- Where we may royal sepulture prepare;  
With speed to Meleinda bring relief,  
Recall her spirits, and moderate her grief. *Dryden.*
- In England sepulture, or burial of the dead, may be deferred and put off for the debts of the person deceased. *Asylus.*
- SEQUEL. *n. f.* [*sequens*, Latin.]
1. Following; attendant.
- Orpheus could lead the savage race,  
And trees uprooted left their place,  
Squacious of the lyre;  
But bright Cecilia rais'd the wonder higher:  
When to her organ vocal breath was giv'n,  
An angel heard and straight appear'd,  
Mistaking earth for heav'n. *Dryden.*
- Above

## SEQ

- Above those superstitious horrors that enslave  
The fond sequacious herd, to mystick faith  
And blind amazement prone, th' enlighten'd few  
The glorious stranger hail! *Thomson.*
2. Duſtile; pliant.
- In the greater bodies the forge was easy, the matter being duſtile and sequacious, and obedient to the hand and ſtroke of the artiſter, and apt to be drawn, formed, or moulded. *Ray.*
- SEQUACITY. *n. f.* [from *sequax*, Latin.] Duſtility; toughneſs.
- Matter, whereof creatures are produced, hath a cloſeneſs, lentor, and ſequacity. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
- SEQUEL. *n. f.* [*ſequelle*, French; *ſequela*, Latin.]
1. Conſequence; ſucceeding part.
- If black ſcandal or foul-fac'd reproach  
Attend the ſequel of your impoſition,  
Your meer enforcement ſhall acquittance me. *Shakespeare, R. III.*
- Was he not a man of wiſdom? Yes, but he was poor: but was he not alſo ſucceſſful? True, but he was poor: and once grant this, and you cannot keep off that unavoidable ſequel in the next verſe, the poor man's wiſdom is deſpised. *South's Sermons.*
2. Conſequence; event.
- Let any principal thing, as the ſun or the moon, but once ceaſe, fail, or ſwerve, and who doth not eaſily conceive that the ſequel thereof would be ruin both to itſelf and whatever dependeth on it? *Hooker.*
- In theſe he put two weights,  
The ſequel each of parting and of fight. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
3. Conſequence inferred; conſequentialneſs.
- What ſequel is there in this argument? An archdeacon is the chief deacon; ergo, he is only a deacon. *Whitgift.*
- SEQUENCE. *n. f.* [from *sequor*, Latin.]
1. Order of ſucceſſion.
- How art thou a king,  
But by fair ſequence and ſucceſſion? *Shakespeare, R. II.*
2. Series; arrangement; method.
- The cauſe proceedeth from a precedent ſequence, and ſeries of the ſeaſons of the year. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*
- SEQUENT. *adj.* [*ſequens*, Latin.]
1. Following; ſucceeding.
- Let my trial be mine own confeſſion:  
Immediate ſentence then, and ſequent death,  
Is all the grace I beg. *Shakespeare, Meaſ. for Meaſure.*
- There he dies, and leaves his race  
Growing into a nation; and now grown,  
Suſpected to a ſequent kings, who ſeeks  
To ſtop their overgrowth. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
2. Conſequential.
- SEQUENT. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A follower. Not in uſe.
- Here he hath framed a letter to a ſequent of the ſtranger queen's, which accidentally miſcarried. *Shakespeare.*
- TO SEQUESTER. *v. a.* [*ſequeſter*, Fr. *ſecreſtar*, Spaniſh; *ſequeſtro*, low Latin.]
1. To ſeparate from others for the ſake of privacy.
- Why are you ſequeſter'd from all your train? *Shakespeare.*
- To the which place a poor ſequeſter'd ſtag,  
That from the hunter's aim had ta'en a hurt,  
Did come to languish. *Shakespeare, As you like it.*
- In ſhady bow'r,  
More ſacred and ſequeſter'd, though but feign'd,  
Pan or Sylvanus never ſlept. *Milton.*
- Ye ſacred Nine! that all my ſoul poſſeſs,  
Whoſe raptures fire me, and whole viſions bleſs,  
Bear me, oh bear me to ſequeſter'd ſcenes  
Of bow'r's mazes, and ſurrounding greens. *Pope.*
2. To put aſide; to remove.
- Although I had wholly ſequeſtered my civil affairs, yet I ſet down, out of long continued experience in buſineſs, and conſideration in books, what I thought pertinent to this affair. *Bacon.*
3. To withdraw; to ſegregate.
- A thing as reaſonable in grief as in joy, as decent being added unto actions of greateſt weight and ſolemnity, as being uſed when men moſt ſequeſter themſelves from action. *Hooker.*
4. To ſet aſide from the uſe of the owner to that of others.
  5. To deprive of poſſeſſions.
- It was his taylor and his cook, his fine faſhions and his French ragous, which ſequeſtered him; and, in a word, he came by his poverty as ſinfully as ſome uſually do by their riches. *South.*
- SEQUESTERABLE. *adj.* [from *ſequeſtrate*.]
1. Subject to deprivation.
  2. Capable of ſeparation.
- Hartthorn, and divers other bodies belonging to the animal kingdom, abound with a not uneaſily ſequeſtrable ſalt. *Boyle.*
- TO SEQUESTRATE. *v. n.* To ſequeſter; to ſeparate from company.
- In general contagions more periſh for want of neceſſaries than by the malignity of the diſeaſe, they being ſequeſtrated from mankind. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

## SER

- SEQUESTRATION. *n. f.* [*ſequeſtration*, Fr. from *ſequeſtrate*.]
1. Separation; retirement.
- His addition was to courſes vain;  
I never noted in him any ſtudy,  
Any retirement, any ſequeſtration  
From open haunts and popularity. *Shakespeare, Henry V.*
- There muſt be leiſure, retirement, ſolitude, and a ſequeſtration of a man's ſelf from the noiſe and toils of the world; for truth ſeems to be ſeen by eyes too much fixt upon inferior objects. *South's Sermons.*
2. Diſunion; diſjunction.
- The metals remain unſeever'd, the fire only dividing the body into ſmaller particles, hindering reſt and continuity, without any ſequeſtration of elementary principles. *Boyle.*
3. State of being ſet aſide.
- Since Henry Monmouth firſt began to reign,  
Before whole glory I was great in arms,  
This loathſome ſequeſtration have I had. *Shakespeare, H. VI.*
4. Deprivation of the uſe and profits of a poſſeſſion.
- If there be a ſingle ſpot in the glebe more barren, the rector or vicar may be obliged, by the caprice or pique of the biſhop, to build upon it, under pain of ſequeſtration. *Swift.*
- SEQUESTRA'TOR. *n. f.* [from *ſequeſtrate*.] One who takes from a man the profit of his poſſeſſions.
- I am fallen into the hands of publicans and ſequeſtrators, and they have taken all from me. *Taylor.*
- SERAPHE. *n. f.* [Italian, perhaps of Oriental original. The *s* is loſt in the pronunciation.] A houſe of women kept for debauchery.
- There is a great deal more ſolid content to be found in a conſtant courſe of well living, than in the voluptuouſneſs of a ſeraph. *Norris.*
- SERAPH. *n. f.* [*سراف*, Arabic.] One of the orders of angels.
- He is infinitely more remote in the real excellency of his nature, from the higheſt and perfeſteſt of all created beings, than the pureſt ſeraph is from the moſt contemptible part of matter, and conſequently muſt infinitely exceed what our narrow underſtandings can conceive of him. *Locke.*
- As full, as perfect in vile man that mourns,  
As the rapt ſeraph that adores and burns. *Pope.*
- SERAPHICAL. *adj.* [*ſeraphicus*, French; from *ſeraph*.] Angelical.
- SERAPHICK. *adj.* [*ſeraphick*, French; from *ſeraph*.] Angelical.
- Love is curious of little things, deſiring to be of angelical purity, of perfect innocence, and ſeraphical fervour. *Taylor.*
- Seraphick arms and trophies. *Milton.*
- 'Tis to the world a ſecret yet,  
Whether the nymph, to pleaſe her ſwain,  
Talks in high romantick ſtrain;  
Or whether he at laſt deſcends  
To ſeek with leſs ſeraphick ends. *Swift.*
- SERAPHIM. *n. f.* [This is properly the plural of *ſeraph*, and therefore cannot have *s* added; yet, in compliance with our language, *ſeraphims* is ſometimes written.] Angels of one of the heavenly orders.
- To thee cherubim and ſeraphim continually do cry. *Com. Pr.*
- Then flew one of the ſeraphims unto me, having a live coal in his hand. *Is. vi. 6.*
- Milton.
- SERE. *adj.* [ſerapian, Saxon, to dry.] Dry; withered; no longer green. *See SEAR.*
- The muſes, that were wont green bays to wear,  
Now bringen bitter elder-branches ſere. *Spenser.*
- He is deformed, crooked, old, and ſere,  
Ill-fac'd, worſe bodied, ſhapeleſs every where;  
Vicious, ungente. *Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors.*
- Ere this diurnal ſtar  
Leave cold the night, how we his gather'd beams  
Reſected, may with matter ſere ſoment. *Milton.*
- They ſere wood from the rotten hedges took,  
And ſeeds of latent fire from flints provoke. *Dryden.*
- On a ſere branch,  
Low bending to the bank, I ſat me down,  
Mufing and ſtill. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*
- SERE. *n. f.* [Of this word I know not the etymology, nor, except from this paſſage, the meaning. Can it come, like *ſheers*, from *ſerjan*, Saxon, to cut?] Claw; talon.
- Two eagles,  
That, mounted on the winds, together ſtill  
Their ſtrokes extended; but arriving now  
Amidſt the council, over every brow  
Shook their thick wings, and threatening death's cold fears,  
Their necks and cheeks tore with their eager ſeres. *Chapman.*
- SERENADE. *n. f.* [*ſerenade*, Fr. *ſerenata*, Italian, whence, in *Milton*, *ſerenate*, from *ſerenus*, Latin, the lovers commonly attending their miſtreſſes in fair nights.] Muſick or ſongs with which ladies are entertained by their lovers in the night.
- Mixt dance, or wanton mask, or midnight ball,  
Or ſerenade, which the ſtar'd lover ſings  
To his proud fair; beſt quitted with diſdain. *Milton.*
- Fooliſh ſwallow, what do'st thou  
So often at my window do,  
Wiſh thy tuneleſs ſerenade? *Cowley.*
- 23 P Shall



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Shall I the neighbours nightly rest invade,  
At her deaf doors, with some vile *serenade*? *Dryden.*  
Will fancies he never should have been the man he is, had  
not he broke windows, and disturbed honest people with his  
midnight *serenades*, when he was a young fellow. *Addison.*  
To SERENADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entertain with  
nocturnal music.  
He continued to *serenade* her every morning, 'till the queen  
was charmed with his harmony. *Spectator.*  
SERENE. *adj.* [from *serenus*, French; *serenus*, Latin.]  
1. Calm; placid; quiet.  
Spirits live insph'rd  
In regions mild, of calm and *serene* air. *Milton.*  
The moon, *serene* in glory, mounts the sky. *Pope.*  
2. Unruffled; undisturbed; even of temper; peaceful or calm of  
mind; shewing a calm mind.  
There wanted yet a creature might erect  
His stature, and upright with front *serene*  
Govern the rest. *Milton.*  
Exciting them, by a due remembrance of all that is past,  
unto future circumspection, and a *serene* expectation of the  
future life. *Great's Counsel.*  
Gutta SERENA. *n. f.* An obstruction in the optic nerve.  
These eyes that roll in vain,  
So thick a drop *serene* hath quenched their orbs. *Milton.*  
SERENE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A calm damp evening.  
Where ever death doth please to appear,  
Seas, *serenes*, swords, shot, sickness, all are there. *Ben. Jonson.*  
To SERENE. *v. a.* [from *serenus*, French; *serenus*, Latin.]  
1. To calm; to quiet.  
2. To clear; to brighten. Not proper.  
Take care  
Thy muddy beverage to *serene*, and drive  
Precipitant the baser rosy leech. *Philips.*  
SERENELY. *adv.* [from *serene*.]  
1. Calmly; quietly.  
The setting sun now shone *serenely* bright. *Pope.*  
2. With unruffled temper; coolly.  
Whatever practical rule is generally broken, cannot be sup-  
posed innate; it being impossible that men would, without  
fame or fear, confidently and *serenely* break a rule, which they  
could not but evidently know that God had set up. *Locke.*  
The nymph did like the scene appear,  
*Serenely* pleasant, calmly fair. *Prior.*  
SERENESS. *n. f.* [from *serenus*.] Serenity.  
SERENITUDE. *n. f.* [from *serenus*.] Calmness; coolness of  
mind. Not in use.  
From the equal distribution of the phlegmatick humours,  
will flow quietude and *serenitude* in the affections. *Watson.*  
SERENITY. *n. f.* [from *serenus*, French; *serenus*, Latin.]  
1. Calmness; temperance.  
In the constitution of a perpetual equinox, the best part of  
the globe would be desolate; and as to that little that would  
be inhabited, there is no reason to expect that it would con-  
stantly enjoy that admired calm and *serenity*. *Bentley.*  
Pure *serenity* apace  
Induces thought, and contemplation still. *Thomson.*  
2. Peace; quietness; not disturbance.  
A general peace and *serenity* newly succeeded a general  
trouble and cloud throughout all his kingdoms. *Temple.*  
3. Evenness of temper; coolness of mind.  
I cannot see how any men should ever transgress those mor-  
tal rules, with confidence and *serenity*, were they innate, and  
stamped upon their minds. *Locke.*  
SERGE. *n. f.* [from *serge*, French; *xerxa*, Spanish, which Covarr-  
vias derives from *xirica*, Arabick; *Skinner* from *serge*, Ger-  
man, a mat.] A kind of cloak.  
The same wool one man felts into a hat, another weaves  
into cloath, another into kersey or *serges*, and another into  
arras. *Hale.*  
Ye weavers, all your shuttles throw,  
And bid broad-cloaths and *serges* grow. *Gay.*  
SERGEANT. *n. f.* [from *sergent*, French; *sergente*, Italian, from  
*servicus*, Latin.]  
1. An officer whose business it is to execute the commands of  
magistrates.  
Had I but time, as this fell *sergent*, death,  
Is thrust in his arrest, oh, I could tell. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*  
When it was day the magistrates sent the *sergeant*, saying,  
let these men go. *Acts xvi. 35.*  
2. A petty officer in the army.  
This is the *sergeant*,  
Who, like a good and hardy soldier, fought. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
3. A lawyer of the highest rank under a judge.  
None should be made *sergeants*, but such as probably might  
be held fit to be judges afterwards. *Bacon.*  
4. It is a title given to some of the king's servants: as, *sergeant*  
*chirurgeons*.  
SERGEANTRY. *n. f.* [from *sergeant*.]  
Grand *sergeantry* is that where one holdeth lands of the  
king by service, which he ought to do in his own person unto  
him: as to bear the king's banner or his spear, or to lead his

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host, or to be his marshal, or to blow a horn, when he seeth  
his enemies invade the land; or to find a man at arms to fight  
within the fort, or else to do it himself; or to bear the  
king's sword before him at his coronation; or on that day to  
be his sewer, carver, butler, or chamberlain. Petit *sergeantry*  
is where a man holdeth land of the king, to yield him yearly  
some small thing toward his wars: as a sword, dagger, bow,  
knife, spear, pair of gloves of mail, a pair of spurs, or such  
like. *Covent.*  
SERGEANTSHIP. *n. f.* [from *sergeant*.] The office of a sergeant.  
SERIES. *n. f.* [from *serie*, Fr. *series*, Latin.]  
1. Sequence; order.  
Draw out that antecedent, by reflecting briefly upon the text  
as it lies in the *series* of the epistle. *Ward of Infidelity.*  
The chains of the correspondence I cannot supply, having  
destroyed too many letters to preserve any *series*. *Pope.*  
2. Succession; course.  
This is the *series* of perpetual woe,  
Which thou, alas, and thine are born to know. *Pope.*  
SERIOUS. *adj.* [from *serius*, Fr. *serius*, Latin.]  
1. Grave; solemn; not volatile; not light of behav-  
2. Important; weighty; not trifling.  
I'll hence to London on a *serious* matter. *Shakespeare. H. VI.*  
There's nothing *serious* in mortality; *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
All is but toys.  
SERIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *serius*.] Gravely; solemnly; in  
earnest; without levity.  
It cannot but be matter of very dreadful consideration to  
any one, sober and in his wits, to think *seriously* with himself,  
what horror and confusion must needs surprise that man, at  
the last day of account, who had led his whole life by one  
rule, when God intends to judge him by another. *Saunders.*  
All laugh to find  
Unthinking plainness to o'erspread thy mind,  
That thou could'st *seriously* persuade the crowd  
To keep their oaths, and to believe a god. *Dryden.*  
Justin Martyr, Tertullian, Lactantius, and Arnobius, tell  
us, that this martyrdom first of all made them *seriously* inqui-  
sitive into that religion, which could endure the mind with so  
much strength, and overcome the fear of death, nay, raise an  
earnest desire of it, though it appeared in all its terrors. *Addison.*  
SERIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *serius*.] Gravity; solemnity; ear-  
nest attention.  
That spirit of religion and *seriousness* vanished all at once,  
and a spirit of libertinism and profaneness started up in the  
room of it. *Atterbury's Sermon.*  
The youth was received at the door by a servant, who then  
conducted him with great silence and *seriousness* to a long gal-  
lery, which was darkened at noon-day. *Addison's Spectator.*  
SARMOCIATION. *n. f.* [from *sermo*, Latin.] The act of  
practice of making speeches.  
SARMOCIATOR. *n. f.* [from *sermo*, Latin.] A preacher; a  
speechmaker.  
These obstreperous *sarmociators* make easy impression upon  
the minds of the vulgar. *Hoad.*  
SERMON. *n. f.* [from *sermo*, Fr. *sermo*, Lat.] A discourse of instruc-  
tion pronounced by a divine for the edification of the people.  
As for our *sermons*, be they never so found and perfect, God's  
word they are not, as the *sermons* of the prophets were; no,  
they are but ambiguously termed his word, because his word is  
commonly the subject whereof they treat, and must be the  
rule whereby they are framed. *Hoad.*  
This our life, exempt from publick haunt,  
Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,  
*Sermons* in stones, and good in every thing. *Shakespeare.*  
In his *sermons* unto the soldiers, and in open talk with the  
nobility, it should seem that he himself had been enough to  
have overthrown the Turks. *Knollet's History of the Turks.*  
*Sermons* be heard, yet not so many  
As left no time to practise any.  
He heard them reverently, and then  
His practice preach'd them o'er again. *Crossin.*  
Many, while they have preached Christ in their *sermons*,  
have read a lecture of atheism in their practice. *Saunders.*  
His preaching much, but more his practice wrought;  
A living *sermon* of the truths he taught. *Dryden.*  
To SERMON. *v. a.* [from *sermo*, Fr. from the noun.]  
1. To discourse as in a sermon.  
Some would rather have good discipline delivered plainly by  
way of precept, or *sermon* at large, than thus cloudily in-  
wrapped in allegorical devices. *Spenser.*  
2. To tutor; to teach dogmatically; to lesson.  
Come, *sermon* me no farther:  
No villainous bounty yet hath past my heart. *Shakespeare. Timon.*  
SERMOUNTAIN, or *Syeli*. *n. f.* [from *sermo*, Lat.] A plant.  
It hath a rosette and unbelated flower, consisting of several  
leaves, which are ranged orbicularly, and rest on the empale-  
ment, which becomes a fruit composed of two large oblong  
furrowed seeds, having foliaceous ridges on one side. To  
these notes must be added, that the lobes of the leaves are  
large, long, and intire, excepting their extremity, where they  
are slightly cut into three parts. *Miller.*

SERPENT.

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SERPENT. *n. f.* [from *serpens*, Fr.] Thin or watery part of the  
blood.  
In these the salt and lixiviated *serpency* is divided between the  
guts and the bladder; but it remains undivided in birds. *Brown.*  
The tumour of the throat, which occasions the difficulty of  
swallowing and breathing, proceeds from a *serpency* obstructing  
the glands, which may be watery, cedematous, and scirrhous,  
according to the viscosity of the humour. *Arbuthnot.*  
SEROUS. *adj.* [from *serus*, French; *serus*, Latin.]  
1. Thin; watery. Used of the part of the blood which sepa-  
rates in congelation from the grumous or red part.  
2. Adapted to the serum.  
This disease is commonly an extravasation of serum, re-  
ceived in some cavity of the body; for there may be also a  
dropsy by a dilatation of the *serous* vessels, as that in the ova-  
rium. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*  
SERPENT. *n. f.* [from *serpens*, Latin.] An animal that moves  
by undulation without legs. They are often venomous. They  
are divided into two kinds; the *serpenter*, which brings young,  
and the *snake*, that lays eggs.  
She was arrayed all in lily white,  
And in her right hand bore a cup of gold,  
With wine and water filled up to the height;  
In which a *serpent* did himself enfold,  
That horror made to all that did behold. *Fairy Queen.*  
She struck me with her tongue,  
Most *serpentine* like, upon the very heart. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*  
They, or under ground, or circuit wide,  
With *serpentine* error wand'ring, found their way. *Milton.*  
Haply piercing through the dark disguise,  
The chief I challeng'd: he whole practis'd wit  
Knew all the *serpentine* mazes of deceit,  
Eludes my search. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
SERPENTINE. *adj.* [from *serpens*, Lat. from *serpent*.]  
1. Resembling a serpent.  
I craved of him to lead me to the top of this rock, with  
meaning to free him from to *serpentine* a companion as I  
am. *Sidney.*  
This of ours is described with legs, wings, a *serpentine* and  
winding tail, and a crest or comb somewhat like a cock. *Brown.*  
Nothing wants, but that thy shape  
Like his, and colour *serpentine*, may then  
Thy inward fraud. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
The figures and their parts ought to have a *serpentine* and  
flaming form naturally: these sorts of outlines have, I know  
not what of life and seeming motion in them, which very  
much resembles the activity of the flame and serpent. *Dryden.*  
2. Winding like a serpent; intricate.  
Nor can the sun  
Perfect a circle, or maintain his way  
One inch direct; but where he rols to-day  
He comes no more, but with a cozening line  
Steals by that point, and so is *serpentine*. *Donne.*  
His hand the adorned firmament display'd,  
Those *serpentine*, yet constant motions made. *Sandys.*  
How many spacious countries does the Rhine,  
In winding banks, and mazes *serpentine*,  
Traverse, before he splits in Belgia's plain,  
And, lost in sand, creeps to the German main? *Blackmore.*  
SERPENTINE. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*  
SERPENTINE STONE. *n. f.*  
There were three species of this stone known among the  
ancients, all resembling one another, and celebrated for the  
same virtues. They were all of the marble kind: the one  
was green, variegated with spots of black, thence called the  
black ophites; another, called the white ophites, was green  
also, but variegated with spots of white: the third was called  
tephria, and was of a grey colour, variegated with small black  
spots. The first species was chiefly used in medicine, and  
found by the ancients only in Egypt; but it is frequent in the  
deserts of Arabia, in the islands of the Archipelago, in Italy,  
and we have whole quarries of it in Wales. The ancients tell  
us, that it was a certain remedy against the poison of the bite  
of serpents; but it is now justly rejected. *Hill's Mat. Med.*  
Accept in good part a bottle made of a *serpentine stone*,  
which hath the quality to give any wine or water, that shall be  
infused therein for four and twenty hours, the taste and opera-  
tion of the spaw-water, and is very medicinal for the cure  
of the spleen and gravel. *Watt n.*  
SERPENTS TONGUE. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*  
SERPENT. *n. f.* A balbet. *Ainsworth.*  
SERPENTOUS. *adj.* [from *serpigo*, Latin.] Diseased with a  
serpigo.  
The skin behind her ear downwards became *serpiginous*, and  
was covered with white scales. *Wyseman.*  
SERPIGO. *n. f.* [Latin.] A kind of tetter.  
For thy own bowels, which do call thee fire,  
Do curl the gout, *serpigo*, and the rheum,  
For ending thee no sooner. *Shakespeare.*  
She had a node with pains on her right leg, and a *serpigo* on  
her right hand. *Wyseman.*  
To SERP. *v. a.* [from *serper*, French.] To drive hard together; to

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crowd into a little space. Not received into use, nor deserving  
reception.  
The frowning and knitting of the brows is a gathering or  
*serping* of the spirits, to resist in some measure; and also this  
knitting will follow upon earnest studying, though it be with-  
out dislike. *Bacon's Nat. History.*  
Heat attenuates and sends forth the spirit of a body, and  
upon that the more gross parts contract and *serp* themselves  
together. *Bacon.*  
SERRATE. *adj.* [from *seratus*, Latin.] Formed with jags or  
SERRATED. } indentures like the edge of a saw.  
All that have *serate* teeth are carnivorous. *Ray.*  
The common heron hath long legs for wading, a long neck  
answerable thereto to reach prey, a wide throat to pouch it,  
and long toes with strong hooked talons, one of which is re-  
markably *serate* on the edge. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*  
This stick is usually knotted, and always armed: one of  
them with a curious shark's tooth near an inch long, and in-  
dentured or *serate* on both edges: a scurry weapon. *Grav.*  
SERRATION. *n. f.* [from *seras*, Latin.] Formation in the  
shape of a saw.  
SERATURE. *n. f.* [from *seras*, Latin.] Indenture like teeth  
of saws.  
These are serrated on the edges; but the *seratures* are  
deeper and greater than in any of the rest. *Woodward.*  
To SERRY. *v. a.* [from *serer*, French; *serare*, Italian.] To press  
close; to drive hard together. For *serry* *Bacon* uses *ser*; but  
neither *ser* nor *serry* are received.  
With them role  
A forest huge of spears; and thronging helms  
Appear'd, and *serried* shields in thick array,  
Of death immeasurable. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Foul dissipation follow'd, and forc'd rout;  
Nor serv'd it to relax their *serried* files. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
SERVANT. *n. f.* [from *servant*, French; *servus*, Latin.]  
1. One who attends another, and acts at his command. The  
correlative of master.  
We are one in fortune; both  
Fell by our *servants*, by those men we lov'd most. *Shakespeare.*  
I had rather be a country *servant* maid,  
Than a great queen with this condition. *Shakespeare. R. III.*  
He disdain'd not  
Thenceforth the form of *servant* to assume. *Milton.*  
For matter or for *servant* here to call  
Was all alike, where only two were all. *Dryden.*  
2. One in a state of subjection. Unusual.  
Being unprepar'd,  
Our will became the *servant* to defect,  
Which else should free have wrong'd. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
3. A word of civility used to superiors or equals.  
This subjection, due from all men to all men, is something  
more than the compliment of courtesy, when our betters tell us  
they are our humble *servants*, but understand us to be their  
slaves. *Swift.*  
To SERVANT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To subject. Not in use.  
My affairs  
Are *servanted* to others: though I owe  
My reverence properly, remission lies  
In Volcanic breaths. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*  
To SERVE. *v. a.* [from *servir*, French; *servio*, Latin.]  
1. To attend at command.  
Because thou art my brother, should'st thou therefore *serve*  
me for nought? *Gen. xxix. 15.*  
A goddess among gods ador'd, and *serv'd*  
By angels numberless, thy daily train. *Milton.*  
2. To obey servilely or meanly.  
When wealthy, shew thy wisdom not to be  
To wealth a servant, but make wealth *serve* thee. *Denham.*  
3. To supply with food ceremoniously.  
Others, pamper'd in their shameless pride,  
Are *serv'd* in plate, and in their chariots ride. *Dryden.*  
4. To bring as a menial attendant.  
Bid them cover the table, *serve* in the meat, and we will  
come in to dinner. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*  
Soon after our dinner was *served* in, which was right good  
viands, both for bread and meat: we had also drink of three  
sorts, all wholesome and good. *Bacon.*  
Besmeared with the horrid juice of sepia, they danced a lit-  
tle in phantastick postures, retired a while, and then returned  
*serving* up a banquet as at solemn funerals. *Taylor.*  
Some part he roasts; then *serve* it up to dress,  
And bids me welcome to this humble feast:  
Mov'd with disdain,  
I with avenging flames the palace burn'd.  
The same melf should be *served* up again for supper, and  
breakfast next morning. *A baith. History of John Bull.*  
5. To be subservient or subordinate to.  
Bodies bright and greater should not *serve*  
The less not bright. *Milton.*  
6. To supply with any thing.  
They that *serve* the city, shall *serve* it out of all the tribes  
of Israel. *Ezek. xlviii. 10.*  
7. To



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7. To obey in military actions.  
 8. To be sufficient to.  
 If any subject, interest, or fancy has recommended, their reasoning is after their fashion; it serves their turn. *Locke.*  
 9. To be of use to; to assist.  
 When a form of a sad mischance beats upon our spirits, turn it into some advantage, by observing where it can serve another end, either of religion or prudence. *Taylor.*  
 10. To promote.  
 He consider'd every creature  
 Most opportune might serve his wiles. *Milton.*  
 11. To comply with.  
 They think herein we serve the time, because thereby we either hold or seek preferment. *Hooker.*  
 12. To satisfy; to content.  
 As the former empty plea served the sottish Jews, this equally serves these to put them into a fool's paradise, by feeding their hopes, without changing their lives. *South.*  
 Nothing would serve them then but riding. *L'Estrange.*  
 One half-pint bottle serves them both to dine,  
 And is at once their vinegar and wine. *Pope.*  
 13. To stand instead of any thing to one.  
 The dull flat falsehood serves for policy,  
 And in the cunning, truth itself a lie. *Pope.*  
 14. [Se servir, French.] To serve himself of. To make use of. A mere Gallicism.  
 A complete brave man must know solidly the main end he is in the world for; and wishal how to serve himself of the divine's high contemplations, of the metaphysician's subtle speculations, and of the natural philosopher's minute observations. *Digby on the Soul.*  
 They would serve themselves of this form. *Taylor.*  
 I will serve myself of this concession. *Chillingworth.*  
 It is much more easy for men to serve their own ends of those principles, which they do not put into men, but find there. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
 If they elevate themselves, 'tis only to fall from a higher place, because they serve themselves: of other men's wings, neither understanding their use nor virtue. *Dryden's Dufrenoy.*  
 15. To requite; as, he served me ungratefully.  
 16. [In divinity.] To worship the Supreme Being.  
 Matters hid leave to God, him serve and fear. *Milton.*  
 17. To serve a warrant. To seize an offender, and carry to justice.  
 To SERVE. *v. n.*  
 1. To be a servant, or slave.  
 Israel served for a wife, and for a wife he kept sheep. *Hof.*  
 We will give thee this also, for the service which thou shalt serve with me. *Gen. xx. 27.*  
 2. To be in subjection.  
 Thou hast made me to serve with thy sins; thou hast wearied me with thine iniquities. *Is. xliii. 24.*  
 3. To attend; to wait.  
 Martha was cumbered about much servings, and said, Lord, do'st thou not care that my sister hath left me to serve alone? *Luke x. 40.*  
 4. To act in war.  
 Both more or less have given him the revolt;  
 And none serve with but constrained things, *Shakefp. Macbeth.*  
 Many noble gentlemen came out of all parts of Italy, who had before been great commanders, but now served as private gentlemen without pay. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*  
 5. To produce the end desired.  
 The look bewrayed, that as she used these ornaments, not for herself, but to prevail with another, so she feared that all would not serve. *Sidney.*  
 6. To be sufficient for a purpose.  
 Take it, the said; and when your needs require,  
 This little brand will serve to light your fire. *Dryden.*  
 7. To suit; to be convenient.  
 We have the summary of all our griefs,  
 When time shall serve to shew in articles. *Shakefp. H. IV.*  
 Yet time serves, wherein you may redeem  
 Your banish'd honours. *Shakefp. H. IV.*  
 As occasion serves, this noble queen  
 And prince shall follow with a fresh supply. *Shakefp. H. VI.*  
 Read that; 'tis with the royal signet sign'd,  
 And given me by the king, when time should serve,  
 To be perus'd by you. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
 8. To conduce; to be of use.  
 Churches, as every thing else, receive their chief perfection from the end whereunto they serve. *Hooker.*  
 Our speech to worldly superiors we frame in such sort as serveth best to inform and persuade the minds of them, who otherwise neither could nor would greatly regard our necessities. *Hooker.*  
 Priests serve unto the example and shadow of heavenly things. *Hebr. viii. 5.*  
 Who lessens thee, against his purpose serves. *Milton.*  
 Fashion is, for the most part, nothing but the ostentation

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- of riches; and therefore the high price of what serves to that, rather encreases than lessens its vent. *Locke.*  
 First investigate the variety of motions and figures made by the organs which serve for articulation, and the variety of matter to which those articulations are severally applied. *Held.*  
 Our victory only served to lead us on to further visionary prospects. *Swift.*  
 9. To officiate or minister.  
 SERVICE. *n. f.* [service, Fr. *servitium*, Latin.]  
 1. Menial office; low business done at the command of a master.  
 The banish'd Kent, who in disguise  
 Follow'd his king, and did him service *Shakefp. K. Lear.*  
 2. Attendance of a servant.  
 Both fell by our servants, by those men we lov'd most:  
 A most unnatural and faithless service. *Shakefp.*  
 3. Place; office of a servant.  
 I have served prince Florizel; but now I am out of service. *Shakefp. K. Lear.*  
 By oppressing and betraying me,  
 Thou might'st have sooner got another service. *Shakefp.*  
 These that accuse him are a yoke of his discarded men;  
 very rogues, now they be out of service. *Shakefp.*  
 A court, properly a fair, the end of it trade and gain; for none would go to service that thinks he has enough to live well of himself. *Temple.*  
 4. Any thing done by way of duty to a superior.  
 That service is not service, so being done,  
 But being to allow'd. *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*  
 This poem was the last piece of service I did for my master King Charles. *Dryden.*  
 5. Attendance on any superior.  
 Madam, I entreat true peace of you,  
 Which I will purchase with my dutious service. *Shakefp.*  
 Riches gotten by service, tho' it be of the best rife, yet when gotten by flattery, may be placed amongst the worst. *Bacon.*  
 6. Profession of respect uttered or felt.  
 I am a woman, lacking wit,  
 To make a seemly answer to such persons,  
 Pray do my service to my majesty. *Shakefp. Hen. VIII.*  
 7. Obedience; submission.  
 Thou nature, art my Goddels; to thy law  
 My services are bound. *Shakefp. K. Lear.*  
 God requires no man's service upon hard and unreasonable terms. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
 8. Act on the performance of which possession depends.  
 Altho' they built castles and made freeholders, yet were there no tenures and services refered to the crown; but the lords drew all the respect and dependency of the common people unto themselves. *Davies's State of Ireland.*  
 9. Actual duty; office.  
 The order of human society cannot be preserved, nor the services requisite to the support of it be supplied, without a distinction of stations, and a long subordination of offices. *Roger.*  
 10. Employment; business.  
 If stations of power and trust were constantly made the rewards of virtue, men of great abilities would endeavour to excel in the duties of a religious life, in order to qualify themselves for publick service. *Swift.*  
 11. Military duty.  
 When he cometh to experience of service abroad, or is put to a piece or pike, he maketh a worthy soldier. *Spenser.*  
 At the parliament at Oxford his youth and want of experience in sea service had somewhat been shrewdly touch'd, even before the sluices of popular liberty were yet set open. *Watson's Buckingham.*  
 12. A military achievement.  
 Such fellows will learn you by rote where services were done, at such and such a breach. *Shakefp. Hen. V.*  
 13. Purpose; use.  
 All the vessels of the king's house are not for uses of honour, some be common stuff, and for mean services, yet profitable. *Spelman.*  
 14. Useful office; advantage.  
 The stork's plea, when taken in a net, was the service she did in picking up venomous creatures. *L'Estrange.*  
 The clergy prevent themselves from doing much service to religion, by affecting too much to converse with each other, and caring too little to mingle with the laity. *Swift.*  
 Gentle streams visit populous towns in their course, and are at once of ornament and service to them. *Pope.*  
 15. Favour.  
 To thee a woman's services are due, *Shakefp. K. Lear.*  
 My fool usurps my body.  
 16. Publick office of devotion.  
 According to this form of theirs, it must stand for a rule, no sermon, no service. *Hooker.*  
 If that very service of God in the Jewish synagogues, which our Lord did approve and sanctify with his own presence, had so large portions of the law and prophets, together with the many prayers and psalms read day by day, as equal in a manner the length of ours, and yet in that respect

## SER

- was never thought to deserve blame; is it now an offence that the like measure of time is bestowed in the like manner? *Hooker.*  
 I know no necessity why private and single abilities should quite juggle out and deprive the church of the joint abilities and concurrent gifts of many learned and godly men, such as the composers of the service-book were. *K. Charles.*  
 The congregation was discomposed, and divine service broken off. *Watts.*  
 18. Course; order of dishes.  
 Cleopatra made Antony a supper sumptuous and royal; howbeit there was no extraordinary service seen on the board. *Shakefp.*  
 19. A tree and fruit. [serbus, Latin.]  
 The flower consists of several leaves, which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a rose, whose flower-cup afterwards becomes a fruit shaped like a pear or medlar: to which must be added, pinnated leaves like that of the ash. *Miller.*  
 October is drawn in a garment of yellow and carnation; in his left hand a basket of services, medlars, and other fruits that ripen late. *Peascham.*  
 20. SERVICEABLE. *adj.* [se-vi-si-bilis, old French, from service.]  
 1. Active; diligent; officious.  
 He was sent to the King's court, with letters from that officer, containing his own serviceable diligence in discovering so great a perjury; adding withal more than was true of his conjectures. *Sidney.*  
 I know thee well, a serviceable villain;  
 As dutious to the vices of thy mistress  
 As badness could desire. *Shakefp. K. Lear.*  
 2. Useful; beneficial.  
 Religion hath force to qualify all sorts of men, and to make them, in publick affairs, the more serviceable; governors the apter to rule with confidence; inferiors, for confidence sake, the willing to obey. *Hooker.*  
 So your father charg'd me at our parting,  
 Be serviceable to my son. *Shakefp.*  
 His own inclinations were to confine himself to his own business, and be serviceable to religion and learning. *Atterbury.*  
 A book to justify the revolution, archbishop Tillotson recommended to the king as the most serviceable treatise could have been published then. *Swift.*  
 SERVICEABLENESS. *n. f.* [from serviceable.]  
 1. Officiousness; activity.  
 He might continually be in her presence, shewing more humble serviceableness and joy to content her than ever before. *Sidney.*  
 2. Usefulness; beneficialness.  
 All action being for some end, its aptness to be commanded or forbidden, must be founded upon its serviceableness or disserviceableness to some end. *Norris.*  
 SERVICE. *adj.* [servi, French; servile, Latin.]  
 1. Slavish; dependant; mean.  
 Fight and die, is death destroying death:  
 Where fearing dying, pays death servile breath. *Shakefp.*  
 From imposition of strict laws to free  
 Acceptance of large grace, from servile fear  
 To filial. *Milton.*  
 Ev'n fortune rules no more a servile land,  
 Where exil'd tyrants still by turns command. *Pope.*  
 2. Fawning; cringing.  
 The most servile flattery is lodged the most easily in the greatest capacity; for their ordinary conceit draweth a yielding to their graces, and then have they not wit to discern the right degrees of duty. *Sidney.*  
 She must bend the servile knee,  
 And fawning take the splendid robber's boon. *Thomson.*  
 SERVILELY. *adv.* [from servile.] Meanly; slavishly.  
 T'each-changing news, they chang'd affections bring,  
 And servilely from fate expect a King. *Dryd. Aurengzebe.*  
 He affects a singularity in his actions and thoughts, rather than servility to copy from the wits. *Swift.*  
 SERVILENESS. *n. f.* [from servile.]  
 1. Slavishness; involuntary obedience.  
 What, besides this unhappy servility to custom, can possibly reconcile men that own christianity, to a practice widely distant from it? *Govern. of the Tongue.*  
 2. Meanness; dependance; baseness.  
 The angels and demons, those by their suberviency, and these by the servility of their obedience, manifestly declared Christ and his apostles to be vested with an authority derived from their Lord. *West.*  
 3. Slavery, the condition of a slave.  
 To be a queen in bondage, is more vile  
 Than is a slave in base servility;  
 For princes should be free. *Shakefp. Hen. VI.*  
 SERVING-MAN. *n. f.* [serve and man.] A menial servant.  
 Your niece did more favours to the duke's serving-man, than ever she bestowed on me. *Shakefp. Twelfth Night.*

## SES

- Just in the nick; the cook knock'd thrice;  
 And all the waiters in a trice  
 His summons did obey;  
 Each serving-man, with disk in hand,  
 March'd boldly up, like our train'd band,  
 Presented and away. *Suckling.*  
 With Dennis you did ne'er combine,  
 Not you, to steal your master's wine;  
 Except a bottle now and then,  
 To welcome brother serving-man. *Swift.*  
 SE'VITOR. *n. f.* [sevitour, French.]  
 1. Servant; attendant. A word obsolete.  
 This workman, whose sevitor nature is, being only one, the heathens imagining to be more, gave him in the sky the name of Jupiter; in the air, of Juno; in the water, of Neptune; in the earth, of Vesta; and Ceres. *Hooker.*  
 Your trusty and most valiant sevitor,  
 With his free duty recommends you thus. *Shakefp.*  
 Thus are poor sevitors,  
 When others sleep upon their quiet beds,  
 Constrain'd to watch in darkness, rain and cold. *Shakefp.*  
 Our Norman conqueror gave away to his sevitors the lands and possessions of such as did oppose his invasion. *Davies.*  
 Fearful commenting  
 Is leaden sevitor to dull delay;  
 Delay leads impotent and snail-paced beggary. *Shakefp.*  
 My noble queen, let former grudges pass,  
 And henceforth I am thy true sevitor. *Shakefp. Hen. VI.*  
 2. One of the lowest order in the university.  
 His learning is much of a size with his birth and education; no more of either than what a poor hungry sevitor can be expected to bring with him from his college. *Swift.*  
 SE'RVITUDE. *n. f.* [servitude, French; servitus, Latin.]  
 1. Slavery; state of a slave; dependance.  
 Aristotle speaketh of men, whom nature hath fram'd for the state of servitude, saying, they have reason so far forth as to conceive when others direct them. *Hooker.*  
 You would have fold your king to slaughter,  
 His princes and his peers to servitude,  
 His subjects to oppression and contempt. *Shakefp. Hen. V.*  
 Tho' it is necessary, that some persons in the world should be in love with a splendid servitude, yet certainly they must be much beholding to their own fancy, that they can be pleased at it; for he that rises up early, and goes to bed late, only to receive addresses, is really as much abridged in his freedom, as he that waits to present one. *South Sermons.*  
 Unjustly thou deprav'st it with the name  
 Of servitude, to serve whom God ordains,  
 Or nature: God and nature bid the same,  
 When he who rules is worthiest. *Milton.*  
 2. Servants collectively.  
 After him a cumbersome train  
 Of herds, and flocks, and numerous servitude. *Milton.*  
 SE'RUN. *n. f.* [Latin.]  
 1. The thin and watry part that separates from the rest in any liquor, as in milk from the cream.  
 2. The part of the blood, which in coagulation separates from the grume.  
 Blood is the most universal juice in an animal body: the red part of it differs from the serum, the serum from the lymph, the lymph from the nervous juice, and that from the several other humours separated in the glands. *Arbutnot.*  
 SESQUIALTER. *adj.* [sesquialtere, Fr. sesquialter, Lat.]  
 In geometry, is a ratio, where one quantity or number contains another once and half as much more, as 6 and 9.  
 In all the revolutions of the planets about the sun, and of the secondary planets about the primary ones, the periodical times is in a sesquialter proportion to the mean distance. *Cheyne.*  
 As the six primary planets revolve about the sun, so the secondary ones are moved about them in the same sesquialter proportion of their periodical motions to their orbs. *Bentley.*  
 SESQUPLICATE. *adj.* [In mathematick.] Is the proportion one quantity or number has to another, in the ratio of one half.  
 The periodical times of the planets are in sesquuplicate proportion, and not a duplicate proportion of the distances from the center or the radii; and consequently the planets cannot be carried about by an harmonically circulating fluid. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*  
 SESQUIPEDAL. *adj.* [sesquipedalis, Latin.] Containing six foot and a half of stature.  
 As for my own part, I am but a sesquipedal, having only six foot and a half of stature.  
 Haft thou ever measured the gigantick Ethiopian, whose stature is above eight cubits high, or the sesquipedalian pig-mey? *Arbutn. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*  
 SESQUITERTIAN. [in mathematicks.] Having such a ratio, as that one quantity or number contains another once and one third part more; as between 6 and 9. *Dea.*  
 23 Q



# SET

Sess. n. f. [for *asses*, *es*, or *ceps*.] Rate; cefs charged; tax.  
 His army was so ill paid and governed, as the English suffered more damage by the *sets* of his soldiers than they gained profit or security by abating the pride of their enemies.  
 SESSON. n. f. [*sessio*, French; *sessio*, Latin.]  
 1. The act of sitting.  
 He hath as man, not as God only, a supreme dominion over quick and dead; for so much his ascension into heaven, and his *session* at the right-hand of God do import.  
 Many, tho' they concede a table-gesture, will hardly allow this usual way of *session*.  
 2. An assembly of magistrates or senators.  
 They are ready to appear  
 Where you shall hold your *session*.  
 Summon a *session* that we may attain  
 Our most diſſolal lady.  
 The old man mindful still of moan,  
 Weeping, thus bespake the *session*.  
 Of their *session* ended they bid cry  
 The great reſult.  
 Call'd to council all the Achaian ſlates,  
 Nor herald worn the *session* to proclaim.  
 3. The place for which an assembly ſits, without intermiſſion or reſceſs.  
 It was contrary to the courſe of parliament, that any bill that had been rejected ſhould be again preferred the ſame *ſeſſion*.  
 The ſecond Nicene council affords uſ plentiful aſſiſtance, in the firſt *ſeſſion*, wherein the pope's vicar declares that Meletius was ordained by Arian biſhops, and yet his ordination was never queſtioned.  
 Many decrees are enacted, which at the next *ſeſſion* are repealed.  
 4. A meeting of juſtices: as the ſeſſions of the peace.  
 SESTERCE. n. f. [*ſeſterce*, French; *ſeſtertium*, Latin.] Among the Romans, a ſum of about 8 l. 1 s. 5 d. half-penny ſterling.  
 Several of them would rather chuſe a ſum in *ſeſterces*, than in pounds ſterling.  
 To SET, v. a. preterite I *ſet*; part. paſſ. I am *ſet*. [*Satagari*, or *ſatagari*, Gothick; *ſet*, Saxon; *ſetten*, Dutch.]  
 1. To place; to put in any ſituation or place; to put.  
 Give him that parting kiſs which I had *ſet*  
 Betwix two charming words, comes in my father, *Shakeſp.*  
 But that my admirable dexterity of wit, counterſeiting the action of an old woman, delivered me, the knave couſtable had *ſet* me 'till common ſlocks for a witch.  
 They that are younger have me in deriſion, whole fathers I would have diſſained to have *ſet* with the dogs of my flock.  
 He that hath received his teſtimony, hath *ſet* to his ſeal, that God is true.  
 They have *ſet* her a bed in the midſt of the ſlain.  
 God *ſet* them in the firmament, to give light upon the earth.  
 In their *ſetting* of their threſhold by my thresholds, they have deſiled my holy name.  
 I have *ſet* thee for a tower among my people.  
 By his aid aſpiring  
 To *ſet* himſelf in glory above his peers.  
 She *ſets* the bar that cauſes all my pain;  
 One gift reſufed, makes all their bounty vain.  
 The lives of the revelers may be juſtly enough *ſet* over againſt the revelation, to find whether they agree.  
 2. To put into any condition, ſtate, or poſture.  
 They thought the very diſturbance of things eſtabliſhed an hire ſufficient to *ſet* them on work.  
 That man that ſits within a monarch's heart,  
 Would he abuſe the countenance of the king,  
 Alack! what miſchiefs might he *ſet* abroad?  
 Our princely general  
 Will give you audience; and wherein  
 It ſhall appear that your demands are juſt,  
 You ſhall enjoy them; ev'ry thing *ſet* off  
 That might ſo much as thank you enemies.  
 This preſent enterprize *ſet* off his head,  
 I do not think a braver gentleman  
 Is now alive.  
 Ye cauſed every man his ſervant, whom he had *ſet* at liberty, to return.  
 Every ſabbath ye ſhall *ſet* it in order.  
 I am come to *ſet* a man at variance againſt his father.  
 Thou ſhalt pour out into all thoſe vellels, and *ſet* aſide that which is full.  
 The beauty of his ornament he *ſet* in maſteſty, but they made images; therefore have I *ſet* it far from them.  
 The gates of thy land ſhall be *ſet* wide open.

# SET

The fathers have eaten a four grape, and the children's teeth are *ſet* on edge.  
 The tongue deſileth the whole body; and *ſet*th out fire the courſe of nature, and it ſet on fire of hell.  
 The ſhipping might be *ſet* on work by ſailing.  
 This wheel *ſet* on going, did pour a war upon the Venetians with ſuch a tempeſt, as Padua and Treſig were taken from them.  
 That this may be done with the more advantage, ſome hours muſt be *ſet* apart for this examination.  
 Finding the river fordable at the foot of the bridge, he *ſet* over his horſe.  
 Equal ſucceſs had *ſet* theſe champions high,  
 And both reſolv'd to conquer, or to die.  
 Nothing renders a man ſo inconfiderable; for it *ſet* him above the meaner ſort of company, and makes him intolerable to the better.  
 Some are reclaimed by puniſhment, and ſome are *ſet* right by good nature.  
 The fire was form'd, the *ſet* the kettle on.  
 To ruin Troy, and *ſet* the world on flame.  
 I ſet call ſometimes a ſchool, and let him be intruſted there in rules of huſbandry.  
 Over labour'd with ſo long a courſe,  
 'Tis time to *ſet* at eaſe the ſtriving huſe.  
 The puniſh'd crime ſhall *ſet* my ſoul at eaſe,  
 And marm'ring manes of my friend appeaſe.  
 Jove call'd a in hate  
 The ſon of Maia with ſevere decrees,  
 To kill the keeper, and to *ſet* her free.  
 If ſuch a tradition were at any time endeavour'd to be *ſet* on foot, it is not eaſy to imagine how it ſhould at firſt gain entertainment.  
 When the father looks ſour on the child, every body ſe ſhould put on the ſame coldneſs, till forgiveness aſked, and a reformation of his fault has *ſet* him right again, and reſtor'd him to his former credit.  
 His practice muſt by no means croſs his precepts, unleſs he intend to *ſet* him wrong.  
 If the fear of abſolute and irrefiſtible power *ſet* it on upon the mind, the idea is likely to ſink the deeper.  
 When he has once choſen it, it raiſes deſire that proportionably gives him uneaſineſs which determines his will, and *ſet* him at work in purſuit of his choice, on all occaſions.  
 This river,  
 Which nature's ſelf lay ready to expire,  
 Queen'd the dire flame that *ſet* the world on fire.  
 The many hospitals every where erected, ſerve rather to encourage idleneſs in the people than to *ſet* them at work.  
 A couple of lovers agreed at parting, to *ſet* aſide one half hour in the day to think of each other.  
 Your fortunes place you ſit above the neceſſity of learning, but nothing can *ſet* you above the ornament of it.  
 Their firſt movement and impell'd motions demand the impuſe of an almighty hand to *ſet* them agoing.  
 Men of quality look upon it as one of their diſtinguiſhing privileges, not to *ſet* other people at eaſe, with the loſs of the leaſt of their own.  
 That the wheels were but ſmall, may be gueſſed from a cuſtom they have of taking them off, and *ſetting* them on.  
 Be frequent in *ſetting* ſuch cauſes at work, whole effects you deſire to know.  
 3. To make motionleſs; to fix immoveably.  
 Struck with the ſight, inanimate the ſeems,  
 Set are her eyes, and motionleſs her limbs.  
 4. To fix; to ſtate by ſome rule.  
 Hereon the prompter falls to flat railing in the bittereſt terms; which the gentleman with a *ſet* geſture and countenance ſtill febrerly related, until the ordinary, driven at laſt into a mad rage, was ſain to give over.  
 The town of Bern has handſome fountains planted, at ſet diſtances, from one end of the ſtreets to the other.  
 5. To regulate; to adjust.  
 In court they determine the king's good by his deſires, which is a kind of *ſetting* the ſun by the dial.  
 God bears a different reſpect to places *ſet* apart and conſecrated to his worſhip, to what he bears to places deſigned to common uſes.  
 Our palates grow into a liking of the ſeaſoning and cookery, which by cuſtom they are *ſet* to.  
 He rules the church's bleſt dominions,  
 And *ſets* men's faith by his opinions.  
 Againſt experience he believes,  
 He argues againſt demonſtration;  
 Pleas'd when his reaſon he deceives,  
 And *ſets* his judgment by his paſſion.  
 6. To fit to muſick; to adapt with notes.  
 Set thy own ſongs, and ſing them to thy lute.  
 Grief

# SET

Grief he tames that fetters it in verſe;  
 But when I have done ſo,  
 Some man, his art or voice to ſhow,  
 Doth *ſet* and ſing my pain;  
 And by delighting many, frees again  
 Grief, which verſe did refrain.  
 I had one day ſet the hundredth psalm, and was ſinging the firſt line, in order to put the congregation into the tune.  
 To plant, not ſow.  
 Whatſoever fruit uſeth to be *ſet* upon a root or a ſlip, if it be ſown, will degenerate.  
 I proſtrate fell,  
 To ſhrubs and plants my vile devotion paid,  
 And *ſet* the bearded leek to which I pray'd.  
 8. To interperſe or mark with any thing.  
 As with ſtars, their bodies all  
 And wings were *ſet* with eyes.  
 High on their heads, with jewels richly *ſet*.  
 Each lady wore a radiant coronet.  
 The body is ſmooth on that end, and on this 'tis *ſet* with ridges round the point.  
 9. To reduce from a fractured or diſlocated ſtate.  
 Can honour *ſet* to a leg? no: or an arm? no: honour hath no ſkill in ſurgery them? no.  
 Conſidering what an orderly life I had led, I only commanded that my arm and leg ſhould be *ſet*, and my body anointed with oil.  
 The fracture was of both the ſocii of the left leg: he had been in great pain from the time of the *ſetting*.  
 Credit is gained by courſe of time, and childom recovers a ſtrain; but if broken, is never well *ſet* again.  
 10. To fix the affection; to determine the reſolution.  
 Set your affection on things above, not on things on the earth.  
 They ſhould *ſet* their hope in God, and not forget his works.  
 Becauſe ſentence againſt an evil work is not executed ſpeedily, the heart of men is fully *ſet* in them to do evil.  
 Set to work millions of ſpinning worms,  
 That in their green ſhops weave the ſmooth hair'd ſilk  
 To deck her ſons.  
 Set not thy heart  
 Thus overſound on that which is not thine.  
 When we are well, our hearts are *ſet*,  
 Which way we care not, to be rich or great.  
 Our hearts are ſo much *ſet* upon the value of the benefits received, that we never think of the beſtower.  
 Theſe bubbles of the ſhalloweſt, emptieſt ſorrow,  
 Which children vent for toys, and women rain  
 For any trifle their fond hearts are *ſet* on.  
 Should we *ſet* our hearts only upon theſe things, and be able to taſte no pleaſure but what is ſenſual, we muſt be extremely miſerable when we come into the other world, becauſe we ſhould meet with nothing to entertain ourſelves.  
 No ſooner is one action diſpatched, which we are *ſet* upon, but another uneaſineſs is ready to *ſet* us on work.  
 Minds, altogether *ſet* on trade and profit, often contract a certain narrowneſs of temper.  
 Men take an ill natured pleaſure in diſappointing us in what our hearts are moſt *ſet* upon.  
 An Engliſhman, who has any degree of reflection, cannot be better awakened to a ſenſe of religion in general, than by obſerving how the minds of all mankind are *ſet* upon this important point, and how every nation is attentive to the great buſineſs of their being.  
 I am much concerned when I ſee young gentlemen of fortune fo wholly *ſet* upon pleaſures, that they neglect all improvements in wiſdom and knowledge.  
 11. To predetermine; to ſettle.  
 We may ſtill doubt whether the Lord, in ſuch indifferent ceremonies as thoſe whereof we diſpute, did frame his people of *ſet* purpoſe unto any utter diſſimilitude with Egyptians, or with any other nation.  
 He remembers only the name of Canon, and forgets the other on *ſet* purpoſe, to ſhew his country ſwain was no great ſcholar.  
 12. To eſtabliſh; to appoint; to fix.  
 Of all helps for due performance of this ſervice, the great-eſt is that very *ſet* and ſtanding order itſelf, which, framed with common advice, hath for matter and form preſcribed whatſoever is herein publicly done.  
 It pleaſed the king to ſend me, and I *ſet* him a time.  
 Am I a ſea, or a whale, that thou *ſeſteſt* a watch over me?  
 He *ſet*th an end to darkneſs, and ſearcheth out all perfection.  
 In ſtudies, whatſoever a man commandeth upon himſelf, let him *ſet* hours for it; but whatſoever is agreeable to his nature, let him take no care for any *ſet* times: for his thoughts will fly to it of themſelves, ſo as the ſpaces of other buſineſs or ſtudies will ſuffice.  
 For uſing *ſet* and preſcribed forms, there is no doubt but

# SET

that whoſome words, being known, are apteſt to excite judicious and fervent affections.  
 His ſeed, when it is *ſet*, ſhall bruſe my head.  
 Though *ſet* form of prayer be an abomination,  
 Set forms of petitions find great approbation.  
 Set places and *ſet* hours are but parts of that worſhip we owe.  
 That law cannot keep men from taking more uſe than you *ſet*, the want of money being that alone which regulates its price, will appear, if we conſider how hard it is to *ſet* a price upon unneceſſary commodities; but how impoſſible it is to *ſet* a rate upon victuals in a time of famine.  
 Set him ſuch a taſk, to be done in ſuch a time.  
 As in the ſubordinations of government the king is offended by any inſults to an inferior magiſtrate, ſo the ſovereign ruler of the univerſe is affronted by a breach of allegiance to thoſe whom he *ſet* over us.  
 Take *ſet* times of meditating on what is future.  
 Should a man go about, with never *ſet* ſtudy and deſign, to deſcribe ſuch a natural form of the year as that which is at preſent eſtabliſhed, he could ſcarcely ever do it in ſo few words that were ſo fit.  
 13. To exhibit; to diſplay; to propoſe.  
 Through the variety of my reading, I *ſet* before me many examples both of ancient and late times.  
 Reſect not then what offer'd means: who knows  
 But God hath *ſet* before us, to return thee  
 Home to thy country and his ſacred houſe?  
 Long has my ſoul deſir'd this time and place,  
 To *ſet* before your ſight your glorious race.  
 All that can be done is to *ſet* the thing before men, and to offer it to their choice.  
 A ſpacious veil from his broad ſhoulders flew,  
 That *ſet* th' unhappy Phaeton to view:  
 The flaming chariot and the ſpeeds it ſlew'd,  
 And the whole ſable in the mantle glow'd.  
 When his fortune *ſets* before him all  
 The pomps and pleaſures that his ſoul can wiſh,  
 His rigid virtue will accept of none.  
 He ſupplies his not appearing in the preſent ſcene of action, by *ſetting* his character before us, and continually forcing his patience, prudence, and valour upon our obſervation.  
 14. To value; to eſtimate; to rate.  
 Be you contented  
 To have a ſon *ſet* your decrees at nought?  
 To pluck down juſtice from your awful bench,  
 To trip the courſe of law?  
 The backwardneſs parents ſhew in diſſuading their faults, will make them *ſet* a greater value on their credit themſelves, and teach them to be the more careful to preſerve the good opinion of others.  
 If we act by ſeveral broken views, and will not only be virtuous, but wealthy, popular, and every thing that has a value *ſet* upon it by the world, we ſhall live and die in miſery.  
 Have I not *ſet* at nought my noble birth,  
 A ſpotleſs fame, and an unblemiſh'd race?  
 The peace of innocence, and pride of virtue?  
 My prodigality has giv'n thee all.  
 Though the ſame fun, with all diſſiſive rays,  
 Bluſh in the roſe and in the diamond blaze,  
 We prize the ſtronger effort of his pow'r,  
 And always *ſet* the gem above the flow'r.  
 15. To ſlake at play.  
 What ſad diſorders play begets!  
 Deſperate and mad, at length he *ſets*  
 Thoſe darts, whole points make gods adore.  
 16. To offer a wager at dice to another.  
 Who *ſets* me elſe? I'll throw at all.  
 17. To fix in metal.  
 Think ſo vaſt a treaſure as your ſon  
 Too great for any private man's poſſeſſion;  
 And him too rich a jewel to be *ſet*  
 In vulgar metal, or vulgar uſe.  
 He may learn to cut, poliſh, and *ſet* precious ſtones.  
 18. To embarraſs; to diſtreſs; to perplex. [This is uſed, I think, by miſtake, for *ſet*: as,  
 Adam, hard *beſet*, replied.  
 Thoſe who raiſe popular murmurs and diſcontents againſt his maſteſty's government, that they find ſo very few and ſo very improper occaſions for them, ſhew how hard they are *ſet* in this particular, reſpect the bill as a grievance.  
 19. To fix in an artificial manner, ſo as to produce a particular effect.  
 The proud have laid a ſnare for me, they have *ſet* gins.  
 20. To apply to ſomething.  
 Unto thy brother thou ſhalt not lend upon uſury; that the Lord may bleſs thee in all that thou *ſetteſt* thine hand to.  
 With what'er gall thou *ſetteſt* thyſelf to write,  
 Thy inoffenſive ſatires never bite.  
 21. To fix the eyes.  
 I will *ſet* mine eyes upon them for good, and bring them again to this land.



# SET

- Joy salutes me when I *set*  
My blest eyes on Amoret.
12. To offer for a price. *Waller.*  
There is not a more wicked thing than a covetous man; for such an one *setteth* his own soul to sale. *Ecclef. x. 9.*
23. To place in order; to frame.  
After it was framed, and ready to be *set* together, he was, with infinite labour and charge, carried by land with camels, through that hot and sandy country, from Cairo to Suetia. *Kneller's History of the Turki.*
24. To station; to place.  
Census has betray'd  
The bitter truths that our loose court upbraids;  
Your friend was *set* upon you for a spy,  
And on his witness you are doom'd to die. *Dryden.*
25. To oppose.  
Will you *set* your wit to a fool's?  
26. To bring to a fine edge: as, to *set* a razor. *Shakespeare.*
27. To *set* about. To apply to.  
They should make them play-games, or endeavour it, and *set* themselves about it. *Locke.*
28. To *set* against. To place in a state of enmity or opposition.  
The terrors of God do *set* themselves in array against me. *Job vi. 4.*  
The king of Babylon *set* himself against Jerusalem. *Ezek.*  
In 1585 followed the prosperous expedition of Drake and Caville into the West Indies; in the which I *set* aside the taking of St. Jago and St. Domingo in Hispaniola, as surprizes rather than encounters. *Bacon.*  
My highest interest is not to be deceived about these matters; therefore, *setting* aside all other considerations, I will endeavour to know the truth, and yield to that. *Tillotson.*
29. To *set* apart. To neglect for the present.  
They highly commended his forwardness, and all other matters for that time *set* apart. *Kneller.*
30. To *set* aside. To omit for the present.  
Set your knighthood and your soldiership aside, and give me leave to tell you that you lie in your throat. *Shakespeare. H. IV.*  
In 1585 followed the prosperous expedition of Drake and Caville into the West Indies; in the which I *set* aside the taking of St. Jago and St. Domingo in Hispaniola, as surprizes rather than encounters. *Bacon.*  
My highest interest is not to be deceived about these matters; therefore, *setting* aside all other considerations, I will endeavour to know the truth, and yield to that. *Tillotson.*
31. To *set* aside. To reject.  
I'll look into the pretensions of each, and shew upon what ground 'tis that I embrace that of the deluge, and *set* aside all the rest. *Woodward's Nat. History.*
32. To *set* aside. To reject.  
No longer now does my neglected mind  
Its wonted stores and old ideas find:  
Fix'd judgment there no longer does abide,  
To taste the true, or *set* the false aside. *Prior.*
33. To *set* aside. To abrogate; to annul.  
Several innovations, made to the detriment of the English merchant, are now intirely *set* aside. *Addison.*
34. To *set* by. To regard; to esteem.  
David behaved himself more wisely than all, so that his name was much *set* by. *1 Sa. xviii. 30.*
35. To *set* by. To reject or omit for the present.  
You shall hardly edify me, that those nations might not, by the law of nature, have been subdued by any nation that had only policy and moral virtue; though the propagation of the faith, whereof we shall speak in the proper place, were *set* by, and not made part of the case. *Bacon.*
36. To *set* down. To mention; to explain; to relate in writing.  
They have *set* down, that a rose *set* by garlick is sweeter, because the more fetid juice goeth into the garlick. *Bacon.*  
Some rules were to be *set* down for the government of the army. *Clarendon.*  
Neglect not the examples of those that have carried themselves ill in the same place; not to *set* off thyself by taxing their memory, but to direct thyself what to avoid. *Addison.*
37. To *set* down. To register or note in any book or paper; to put in writing.  
Let those that play your clowns speak no more than is *set* down for them. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*  
Every man, careful of virtuous conversation, studious of scripture, and given unto any abstinence in diet, was *set* down in his calendar of suspected Priscilianists. *Hooker.*

# SET

- Take  
One half of my commission, and *set* down  
As best thou art experienc'd, since thou know'st  
Thy country's strength and weakness. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*  
The reasons that led me into the meaning which prevailed on my mind, are *set* down.  
An eminent instance of this, to shew what use can do, I shall *set* down.  
I cannot forbear *setting* down the beautiful description Claudian has made of a wild beast, newly brought from the woods, and making its first appearance in a full amphitheatre. *Addison.*
38. To *set* down. To fix on a resolve.  
Finding him so resolutely *set* down, that he was neither by fair nor foul means, but only by force, to be removed out of his town, he inclosed the same round. *Kneller.*
39. To *set* down. To fix; to establish.  
This law we may name eternal, being that order which God before all others hath *set* down with himself, for himself to do all things by. *Hooker.*
40. To *set* forth. To publish; to promulgate; to make appear.  
My willing love,  
The rather by these arguments of fear,  
Set forth in your pursuit. *Shakespeare. Twelfth Night.*  
The poems, which have been to ill *set* forth under his name, are as he first writ them. *Waller.*
41. To *set* forth. To raise; to fend out.  
Our merchants, to their great charges, *set* forth fleets to defy the seas. *Abbot.*  
The Venetian admiral had a fleet of sixty galleys, *set* forth by the Venetians. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turki.*  
They agreed, all with one consent, at a prefixed day, to send into Vienna such warlike forces, as they had in any time before *set* forth, for the defence of the Christian religion. *Kneller's History of the Turki.*
42. To *set* forth. To display; to explain.  
When poor Rutilus spends all his worth,  
In hopes of *setting* one good dinner forth,  
'Tis downright madness. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
43. To *set* forth. To display; to explain.  
As for words to *set* forth such lewdness, it is not hard for them to give a goodly and painted thing thereunto, borrowed even from the praises proper to virtue. *Spenser.*  
So little have these false colours dishonoured painting, that they have only served to *set* forth her praise, and to make her merit further known. *Dryden's Daphny.*
44. To *set* forth. To arrange; to place in order.  
Up higher to the plain, where we'll *set* forth  
In best appointment all our regiments. *Shakespeare. K. John.*
45. To *set* forth. To show; to exhibit.  
To render our errors more monstrous, and what unto a miracle *sets* forth the patience of God, he hath endeavoured to make the world believe he was God himself. *Brown.*  
Whereas it is commonly *set* forth green or yellow, it is inclining to white. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
46. To *set* forth. To great things by small.  
The two humours of a cheerful trust in providence, and a suspicious diffidence of it, are very well *set* forth here for our instruction. *L'Estrange.*
47. To *set* forward. To advance; to promote.  
They yield that reading may *set* forward, but not begin the work of salvation. *Hooker.*  
Amongst them there are not those helps which others have, to *set* them forward in the way of life. *Hooker.*  
In the external form of religion, such things as are apparently or can be sufficiently proved effectual, and generally fit to *set* forward godliness, either as betokening the greatness of God, or as becoming the dignity of religion, or as concurring with celestial impressions in the minds of men, may be reverently thought of. *Hooker.*  
They mar my path, they *set* forward my calamity. *Job.*  
Dung or chalk, applied seasonably to the roots of trees, doth *set* them forward. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
48. To *set* in. To put in a way to begin.  
If you please to assist and *set* me in, I will recollect myself. *Clarendon.*
49. To *set* off. To decorate; to recommend; to adorn; to embellish. It answers to the French *relever*.  
Like bright metal on a fallen ground,  
My reformation, glittering o'er my faults,  
Shall shew more goodly, and attract more eyes.  
Than that which hath no foil to *set* it off. *Shakespeare. H. IV.*  
The prince put thee into my service for no other reason than to *set* me off. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*  
Neglect not the examples of those that have carried themselves ill in the same place; not to *set* off thyself by taxing their memory, but to direct thyself what to avoid. *Addison.*  
May you be happy, and your sorrows past  
Set off those joys I wish may ever last. *Waller.*  
The figures of the groupes must contrast each other by their several positions: thus in a play some characters must be raised to oppose others, and to *set* them off. *Dryden.*

# SET

- The men, whose hearts are aimed at, are the occasion that one part of the face lies under a kind of disguise, while the other is so much *set* off, and adorned by the owner. *Addison.*  
Their women are perfect mistresses in shewing themselves to the best advantage: they are always gay and sprightly, and *set* off the worst faces with the best airs. *Addison.*  
The general good sense and worthiness of his character, makes his friends observe these little singularities as foils, that rather *set* off than blemish his good qualities. *Addison.*  
The work will never take, if it is not *set* off with proper scenes. *Addison.*  
Claudian *sets* off his description of the Eridanus with all the poetical stories. *Addison on Italy.*
50. To *set* on or upon. To animate; to inflame; to incite.  
You had either never attempted this change, *set* on with hope, or never discovered it, slopt with despair. *Sidney.*  
He upbraids Iago, that he made him  
Brave me upon the watch; whereon it came  
That I was call'd; and even now he spake  
Iago to him on. *Shakespeare. Othello.*  
Thou, traitor, hast *set* on thy wife to this. *Shakespeare.*  
Baruch *set* on thee on against us, to deliver us unto the Chaldeans. *Jer. xliii. 3.*  
He should be thought to be mad, or *set* on and employed by his own or the malice of other men to abuse the duke. *Clarendon.*  
In opposition sits  
Grim death, my son and foe, who *sets* them on. *Milton.*  
The vengeance of God, and the indignation of men, will join forces against an insulting baleness, when backed with greatness and *set* on by misinformation. *Saunders's Sermon.*  
The skill used in dressing up power, will serve only to give a greater edge to man's natural ambition: what can this do but *set* men on the more eagerly to scramble? *Locke.*  
A prince's court introduces a kind of luxury, that *sets* every particular person upon making a higher figure than is consistent with his revenue. *Addison.*
51. To *set* on or upon. To attack; to assault.  
There you mulling me, I was taken up by pirates, who putting me under board prisoner, presently *set* upon another ship, and maintaining a long fight, in the end put them all to the sword. *Sidney.*  
Cassio hath been *set* on in the dark:  
He's almost slain, and Rodorigo dead. *Shakespeare. Othello.*  
So other foes may *set* upon our back. *Shakespeare. H. VI.*  
Alphonso, captain of another of the galleys, suffering his men to straggle too far into the land, was *set* upon by a Turkish pirate, and taken. *Kneller.*  
Of one hundred ships there came scarce thirty to work: howbeit with them, and such as came daily in, we *set* upon them, and gave them the chase. *Bacon's War with Spain.*  
If I had been *set* upon by villains, I would have redeemed that evil by this which I now suffer. *Taylor.*  
When once I am *set* upon, 'twill be too late to be whetting when I should be fighting. *L'Estrange.*  
When some rival power invades a right,  
Flies *set* on flies, and turtles turtles fight. *Garth's Disson.*
52. To *set* on. To employ as in a task.  
Set on thy wife to observe. *Shakespeare. Othello.*
53. To *set* on or upon. To fix the attention; to determine to any thing with settled and full resolution.  
It becomes a true lover to have your heart more *set* upon her good than your own, and to bear a tenderer respect to her honour than your satisfaction. *Sidney.*  
Some I found wondrous harsh,  
Contemptuous, proud, *set* on revenge and spite. *Milton.*
54. To *set* out. To assign; to allot.  
The rest, unable to serve any longer, or willing to fall to thrift, should be placed in part of the lands by them won, at better rate than others, to whom the same shall be *set* out. *Spenser.*  
The quarrel of a man's thoughts to the lot that providence has *set* out for him is a blessing. *L'Estrange.*
55. To *set* out. To publish.  
I will use no other authority than that excellent proclamation *set* out by the king in the first year of his reign, and annexed before the book of Common Prayer. *Bacon.*  
If all should be *set* out to the world by an angry whig, the consequence must be a confinement of our friend for some months more to his garret. *Swift.*
56. To *set* out. To mark by boundaries or distinctions of space.  
Time and place, taken thus for determinate portions of those infinite abysses of space and durations, *set* out, or supposed to be distinguished from the rest by known boundaries, have each a twofold acceptation. *Locke.*
57. To *set* out. To adorn; to embellish.  
An ugly woman, in a rich habit *set* out with jewels, nothing can become. *Dryden.*
58. To *set* out. To raise; to equip.  
The Venetians pretend they could *set* out, in case of great necessity, thirty men of war, a hundred galleys, and ten galleasses. *Addison on Italy.*
59. To *set* out. To show; to display; to recommend.

# SET

- Barbarossa, in his discourses concerning the conquest of Africk, *set* him out as a most fit instrument for subduing the kingdom of Tunis. *Kneller.*  
I could *set* out that best side of Luther, which our author, in the picture he has given us of him, has thrown into shade, that he might place a supposed deformity more in view. *Atterbury.*
60. To *set* out. To show; to prove.  
Those very reasons *set* out how heinous his sin was. *Atterbury.*
61. To *set* up. To erect; to establish newly.  
There are many excellent institutions of charity lately *set* up, and which deserve all manner of encouragement, particularly those which relate to the careful and pious education of poor children. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
Who could not win the mistress, woo'd the maid,  
Set up themselves, and drove a separate trade. *Pope.*
62. To *set* up. To build; to erect.  
Their ancient habitations they neglected,  
And *set* up new: then, if the echo like not  
In such a room, they pluck down those. *Ben. Jonson's Catil.*  
Jacob took the stone, that he had for his pillow, and *set* it up for a pillar. *Gen. xxviii. 18.*  
Saul *set* him up a place, and is passed on, and gone down to Gilgal. *1 Sa. xv. 12.*  
Such delight hath God in men  
Obedient to his will, that he vouchsafes  
Among them to *set* up his tabernacle. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Images were not *set* up or worshipped among the heathens, because they supposed the gods to be like them. *Stillingfleet.*  
Statues were *set* up to all those who had made themselves eminent for any noble action. *Dryden.*  
I shall shew you how to *set* up a forge, and what tools you must use. *Mexon's Mech. Exerc.*  
Patrons, who sneak from living worth to dead,  
With-hold the pension, and *set* up the head. *Pope.*
63. To *set* up. To raise; to exalt; to put in power.  
He was skilful enough to have lived still, if knowledge could be *set* up against mortality. *Shakespeare.*  
I'll translate the kingdom from the house of Saul, and *set* up the throne of David over Israel. *2 Sa. iii. 10.*  
Of those that lead these parties, if you could take off the major number, the lesser would govern; nay, if you could take off all, they would *set* up one, and follow him. *Sackling.*  
Homer took all occasions of *setting* up his own countrymen the Grecians, and of undervaluing the Trojan chiefs. *Dryden.*  
Whatever practical rule is generally broken, it cannot be supposed innate; it being impossible that men should, without shame or fear, serenely break a rule which they could not but evidently know that God had *set* up. *Locke.*
64. To *set* up. To place in view.  
He hath taken me by my neck, shaken me to pieces, and *set* me up for his mark. *Job xvi. 12.*  
Scarecrows are *set* up to keep birds from corn and fruit. *Bacon.*  
Thy father's merit *sets* thee up to view;  
And shows thee in the fairest point of light,  
To make thy virtues or thy faults conspicuous. *Addison.*
65. To *set* up. To place in repose; to fix; to rest.  
Whilst we *set* up our hopes here, we do not so seriously, as we ought, consider that God has provided another and better place for us. *Wake.*
66. To *set* up. To raise by the voice.  
My right eye itches, some good luck is near;  
Perhaps my Amaryllis may appear;  
I'll *set* up such a note as she shall hear. *Dryden.*
67. To *set* up. To advance; to propose to reception.  
The authors that *set* up this opinion were not themselves satisfied with it. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
68. To *set* up. To raise to a sufficient fortune.  
In a soldier's life there's honour to be got, and one lucky hit *sets* up a man for ever. *L'Estrange.*
69. To *set* up. To fall below the horizon, as the sun at evening.  
The sun was *set*. *Gen. xxviii. 11.*  
Whereas the *setting* of the pleiades and seven stars is designed the term of Autumn and the beginning of Winter, unto some latitudes these stars do never *set*. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*  
That sun once *set*, a thousand meaner stars  
Gave a dim light to violence and wars. *Waller.*  
Now the latter watch of waiting night,  
And *setting* stars, to kindly rest invite. *Dryden's En.*  
Not thicker billows beat the Libyan main,  
When pale Orion *sets* in wintry rain,  
Than stand these troops. *Dryden's En.*  
My eyes no object met,  
But distant lies that in the ocean *set*. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*  
The Julian eagles here their wings display,  
And there like *setting* stars the Decur lay. *Garth's Ovid.*
70. To be fixed hard.  
A gathering and ferring of the spirits together to resist, maketh the teeth to *set* hard one against another. *Bacon.*
71. To be extinguished or darkened, as the sun at night.  
Abijah could not see; for his eyes were *set*, by reason of his age. *1 Kings xiv. 4.*



# SET

4. To fit music to words.  
That I might sing it, madam, to a tune,  
Give me a note: your ladyship can set.  
—As little by such toys as may be possible. *Shakespeare.*
5. To become not fluid.  
That fluid substance in a few minutes begins to set, as the tradesmen speak; that is, to exchange its fluidity for firmness. *Boyle.*
6. To begin a journey.  
So let him land,  
And solemnly see him set on to London. *Shakespeare, H. V.*  
On Wednesday next, Harry, thou shalt set forward.  
On Thursday we ourselves will march. *Shakespeare.*  
The king is set from London, and the scene  
Is now transported to Southampton. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*  
To go, or pals, or put one's self into any state or posture.  
The faithless pirate soon will set to sea,  
And bear the royal virgin far away. *Dryden.*  
When set he forward?  
—He is near at hand. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*  
He with forty of his galleys, in most warlike manner appointed, set forward with Soliman's ambassador towards Constantinople. *Knight's History of the Turks.*
8. To catch birds with a dog that sets them, that is, lies down and points them out; and with a large net.  
When I go a hawking or setting, I think myself beholden to him that assures me, that in such a field there is a covey of partridges. *Boyle.*
9. To plant, not sow.  
In gardening ne'er this rule forget,  
To sow dry, and set wet. *Old Proverb.*
10. It is commonly used in conversation for set, which, though undoubtedly barbarous, is sometimes found in authors.  
If they set down before's, fore they remove,  
Bring up your army. *Shakespeare.*
11. To apply one's self.  
If he sets industriously and sincerely to perform the commands of Christ, he can have no ground of doubting but that he shall prove successful to him. *Hammond.*
12. To set about. To fall to; to begin.  
We find it most hard to convince them, that it is necessary now, at this very present, to set about it: we are thought a little too hot and hasty, when we press wicked men to leave their sins to-day, as long as they have so much time before them to do it in. *Calamy's Sermons.*  
How preposterous is it, never to set about works of charity, whilst we ourselves can see them performed? *Atterbury.*
13. To set in. To fix in a particular state.  
When the weather was set in to be very bad, I have taken a whole day's journey to see a gallery furnished by great masters. *Addison's Spectator.*  
As November set in with keen frosts, so they continued through the whole of that month, without any other alteration than freezing with more or less severity, as the winds changed. *Elphinstone's Voyage.*  
A storm accordingly happened the following day, for a southern monsoon began to set in. *Culliver's Travels.*
14. To set on or upon. To begin a march, journey, or enterprise.  
Be't your charge  
To see perform'd the tenor of our word:  
Set on. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
He that would seriously set upon the search of truth, ought to prepare his mind with a love of it. *Locke.*  
The understanding would presently obtain the knowledge it is about, and then set upon some new inquiry. *Locke.*
15. To set on. To make an attack.  
Hence every leader to his charge;  
For on their answer we will set on them. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*
16. To set out. To have beginning.  
If any invisible casualty there be, it is questionable whether its activity only set out at our nativity, and began not rather in the womb. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
The dazzling lustre to abate,  
He set not out in all his pomp and state,  
Cried in the midst of lightning. *Addison.*
17. To set out. To begin a journey.  
At their setting out they must have their commission from the king. *Bacon.*  
I shall put you in mind where you promised to set out, or begin your first stage. *Hammond.*  
Me thou think'st not slow,  
Who since the morning-hour set out from heav'n,  
Where God resides, and ere mid-day arriv'd  
In Eden. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*  
My soul then mov'd the quicker pace;  
Your first set out, mine reach'd her in the race. *Dryden.*  
These doctrines, laid down for foundations of any science, were called principles, as the beginnings from which we must set out, and look no farther backwards. *Locke.*

# SET

- He that sets out upon weak legs will not only go farther, but grow stronger too, than one who with firm limbs only sets out. *Locke.*
- For these reasons I shall set out for London to-morrow. *Addison.*  
Look no more on man in the first stage of his existence, in his setting out for eternity. *Addison.*  
If we hacken our aims, and drop our ears, we shall be hurried back to the place from whence we first set out. *Addison.*
18. To set out. To begin the world.  
Eudoxus, at his first setting out, threw himself into court. *Addison.*  
Eugenio set out from the same university, and about the same time with Cornelius. *Addison.*
19. To set to. To apply himself to.  
I may appeal to some, who have made this their business, whether it go not against the hair with them to set to anything else. *Government of the Tongue.*
20. To set up. To begin a trade openly.  
We have stock enough to set up with, capable of infinite advancement, and yet no less capable of total decay. *Decay of Empire.*  
A man of a clear reputation, though his bark be shipwrecked, he saves his cargo; has something left towards setting up again, and so is in capacity of receiving benefit not only from his own industry, but the friendship of others. *Gov. of the Tongue.*  
Those who have once made their court to those miscreants without portions, the mules, are never like to set up for fortunes. *Pope.*  
His habit of writing and discoursing was acquired during my apprenticeship in London, and a long residence there after I had set up for myself. *Swift.*
21. To set up. To begin a project of advantage.  
Eunucius, one of Alexander's captains, setting up for himself after the death of his master, persuaded his principal officers to lend him great sums; after which they were forced to follow him for their own security. *Arbutnot.*  
A severe treatment might tempt them to set up for a republic. *Addison on Italy.*
22. To set up. To profess publicly.  
Sowing the watch grows out of fashion wit;  
Now we set up for tilting in the pit. *Dryden.*  
Can Polyphemus, or Antiphatas,  
Who gorge themselves with many  
Set up to teach humanity, and give,  
By their example, rules for us to live? *Dryden, Juvenal.*  
It is found by experience, that those men who set up for morality, without regard to religion, are generally but virtuous in part. *Swift.*
- SET, part. adj. [from the verb.] Regular; not lax; made in consequence of some formal rule.  
Rude am I in my speech,  
And little blest with the set phrase of peace. *Shakespeare, Othello.*  
Th' indictment of the good lord Hastings,  
In a set hand fairly is ingross'd. *Shakespeare, Richard III.*  
He would not perform that service by the hazard of one set battle, but by dailying off the time. *Knight.*  
Set speeches, and a formal tale,  
With none but flatness and grave fools prevail. *Dryden.*  
In ten set battles have we driv'n back  
These heathen Saxons, and regain'd our earth. *Dryden.*  
What we hear in conversation has this general advantage over set discourses, that in the latter we are apt to attend more to the beauty and elegance of the composition than to the matter delivered. *Kogers.*
- SET, n. f. [from the verb.]  
1. A number of things suited to each other; a number of things of which one cannot conveniently be separated from the rest. Sensations and passions seem to depend upon a particular set of motions. *Celcius.*  
All corpufcles of the same set or kind agree in every thing. *Woodward.*  
'Tis not a set of features or complexion,  
The tincture of a skin, that I admire. *Addison.*  
I shall here lay together a new set of remarks, and observe the artifices of our enemies to raise such prejudices. *Addison.*  
Homer introduced that monstrous character to show the marvellous, and paint it in a new set of colours. *Brown.*  
He must change his comrades;  
In half the time he takes them round,  
There must another set be found. *Swift.*  
They refer to those critics who are partial to some particular set of writers to the prejudice of others. *Pope.*  
Perhaps there is no man, nor set of men, upon earth, whose sentiments I entirely follow. *Watts.*
2. Any thing not town, but put in a state of some growth into the ground.  
'Tis raised by sets or berries, like white thorn, and lies the same time in the ground. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
3. The apparent fall of the sun, or other bodies of heaven, below the horizon. *The*

# SET

- The weary fun hath made a golden set;  
And, by the bright track of his fiery car,  
Gives signal of a goodly day to-morrow. *Shakespeare, R. II.*  
When the battle's lost and won.  
—That will be ere set of sun. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*  
Before set of fun that day, I hope to reach my Winter-quarters. *Atterbury to Pope.*
4. A wager at dice.  
That was but civil war, an equal set,  
Where piles with piles, and eagles eagles fight. *Dryden.*
5. A game.  
Have I not here the best cards for the game,  
To win this easy match plaid for a crown?  
And shall I now give o'er the yielded set? *Shakespeare.*  
When we have match'd our rackets to these balls,  
We will, in France, play a set  
Shall strike his father's crown into the hazard. *Shakespeare, H. V.*
- SET, n. f. [from Latin.] Briefly, set with strong hairs; consisting of strong hairs.  
The parent insect, with its stiff setaceous tail, terebrates the rib of the leaf when tender, and makes way for its egg into the very pith. *Derham.*
- SET, n. f. [from Latin, French, from seta, Latin.]  
A seton is made when the skin is taken up with a needle, and the wound kept open by a twist of silk or hair, that humours may vent themselves. Farriers call this operation in cards rowelling. *Rymer.*  
I made a seton to give a vent to the humour. *Wierman.*  
If the sinus be of great length depending, make a perforation in the lower part by a seton-needle with a twisted silk. *Wierman's Surgery.*
- SET, n. f. A large long seat with a back to it.  
One who sets.  
When he was gone I cast this book away; I could not look upon it but with weeping eyes, in remembering him who was the only seton to do it. *Atterbury.*  
Shameless Warwick, peace!  
Proud seton up and pulier down of kings! *Shakespeare, H. VI.*  
He seemeth to be a seton forth of strange goods. *Atterbury.*
2. A dog who beats the field, and points the bird for the sportsmen.  
3. A man who performs the office of a setting dog, or finds out persons to be plundered.  
Another set of men are the devil's setters, who continually beat their brains how to draw in some innocent unguarded heir into their hellish net, learning his humour, prying into his circumstances, and observing his weak side. *Soub.*
- SET, n. f. An herb, a species of hellebore.  
SETTING, n. f. [from seta, Latin.] A set, setting, and dog. A dog taught to find game, and point it out to the sportsman. Will, obliges young heirs with a setting dog he has made himself. *Addison.*
- SET, n. f. [from seta, Latin.] A set; a bench; something to sit on.  
From the bottom to the lower set shall be two cubits. *Ezek. xlii. 14.*  
The man, their hearty welcome first express,  
A common set drew for either guest,  
Inviting each his weary limbs to rest. *Dryden.*
1. To place in any certain state after a time of fluctuation or disturbance.  
I will settle you after your old estates, and will do better unto you than at your beginnings. *Ezek. xxxvi. 11.*  
In hope to find  
Better abode, and my afflicted powers  
To settle here. *Milton.*
2. To fix in any way of life.  
The father thought the time drew on  
Of settling in the world his only son. *Dryden.*
3. To fix in any place.  
Sett'd in his face I see  
Sad resolution. *Milton.*
4. To establish; to confirm.  
Justice submitted to what Abra pleas'd;  
Her will alone could settle or revoke,  
And law was fix'd by what the laet spoke. *Prior.*
5. To determine; to affirm; to free from ambiguity.  
This exactness will be judged troublesome, and therefore most men will think they may be excused from settling the complex ideas of mixed modes so precisely in their minds. *Locke.*  
Medals give a very great light to history, in confirming such passages as are true in old authors, and settling such as are told after different manners. *Addison.*
6. To fix; to make certain or unchangeable.  
His banish'd gods restor'd to rites divine,  
And sett'd a sure succession in his line. *Dryden's Æn.*  
If you will not take some care to settle our language, and

# SET

- put it into a state of continuance, your memory shall not be preserved above an hundred years, further than by imperfect tradition. *Swift.*
7. To fix; not to suffer to continue doubtful in opinion, or desultory and wavering in conduct.  
This, by a settled habit in things, wherof we have frequent experience, is performed so quick, that we take that for the perception of our sensation which is an idea formed by our judgment. *Locke.*  
A pamphlet that talks of slavery, France, and the pretender; they desire no more: it will settle the wavering, and confirm the doubtful. *Swift.*
8. To make close or compact.  
Cover ant-hills up, that the rain may settle the turf before the Spring. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
9. To fix unalienably by legal sanctions.  
I have given him the parsonage of the parish, and, because I know his value, have settled upon him a good annuity for life. *Addison's Spectator.*
10. To fix inseparably.  
Exalt your passion by directing and settling it upon an object, the due contemplation of whose loveliness may cure perfectly all hurts received from mortal beauty. *Boyle.*
11. To affect so as that the dregs or impurities sink to the bottom.  
So do the winds and thunders cleanse the air;  
So working seas settle and purge the wine. *Devies.*
12. To compose; to put into a state of calmness.  
When thou art settling thyself to thy devotions, imagine thou hearest thy Saviour calling to thee, as he did to Martha, Why art thou so careless? *Duppa.*
- TO SETTLE, v. n.  
1. To subside; to sink to the bottom and repose there.  
This is mere moral babble, and direct  
Against the canon laws of our foundation:  
I must not suffer this; yet 'tis the lees  
And settlings of a melancholy blood. *Milton.*
2. To lose motion or fermentation; to deposit faces at the bottom.  
Your fury then boil'd upward to a foam;  
But since this melleage came, you sink and settle.  
As if cold water had been pour'd upon you. *Dryden.*  
A government, upon such occasions, is always thick before it settles. *Addison's Freeholder.*
3. To fix one's self; to establish a residence.  
The Spineta, descended from the Pelegi, settled at the mouth of the river Po. *Arbutnot.*
4. To chuse a method of life; to establish a domestick state.  
As people marry now, and settle,  
Fierce love abates his usual mettle;  
Worldly desires, and household cares,  
Disturb the godhead's soft affairs. *Prior.*
5. To become fixed so as not to change.  
The wind came about and settled in the West, so as we could make no way. *Bacon.*
6. To quit an irregular and desultory for a methodical life.  
That country became a gained ground by the mud brought down by the Nilus, which settled by degrees into a firm land. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
According to laws established by the divine wisdom, it was wrought by degrees from one form into another, till it settled at length into an habitable earth. *Burnet.*  
Chyle, before it circulates with the blood, is whitish; by the force of circulation it runs through all the intermediate colours, till it settles in an intense red. *Arbutnot.*
8. To rest; to repose.  
When time hath worn out their natural vanity, and taught them discretion, their fondness settles on its proper object. *Swift.*  
Warm'd in the brain the brazen weapon lies,  
And shades eternal settle o'er his eyes. *Pope.*
9. To grow calm.  
'Till the fury of his highness settle,  
Come not before him. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
10. To make a jointure for a wife.  
He fights with most success that settles well. *Garth.*
11. To crack as work sinks.  
One part being moist, and the other dry, occasions its settling more in one place than another, which causes cracks and settlings in the wall. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- SETTLEDNESS, n. f. [from settle.] The state of being settled; confirmed state.  
What one party thought to rivet to a settledness, by the strength and influence of the Scots, that the other rejects and contemns. *King Charles.*
- SETTLEMENT, n. f. [from settle.]  
1. The act of settling; the state of being settled.  
2. The act of giving possession by legal sanction.  
My flocks, my fields, my woods, my pastures take,  
With settlement as good as law can make. *Dryden.*
3. A



## SEV

3. A jointure granted to a wife.  
Strephon sigh'd so loud and strong,  
He blew a *settlement* along;  
And bravely drove his rivals down  
With coach and fix, and house in town. *Swift.*
4. Subdience; dregs.  
Fullers earth left a thick *settlement*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
5. Act of quitting a roving for a domestic and methodical life.  
Every man living has a design in his head upon wealth,  
power, or *settlement* in the world. *L'Estrange.*
6. A colony; a place where a colony is established.  
*SE'WAL. n. f.* An herb. *Dist.*
- SEVEN. adj.* [propon, Saxon.]  
1. Four and three; one more than six. It is commonly used in poetry as one syllable.  
Let ev'ry man be master of his time  
Till *seven* at night. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
Of every clean beast thou shalt take to thee by *seven*. *Gen.*  
Pharmis, king of the Medes, it is said, he overthrew and  
cruelly murdered, with his *seven* children. *Raleigh.*  
*SE'V' bullocks*, yet unyok'd, for Phœbus chafe;  
And for Diana *sev'n* unspotted ewes. *Dryden's Æn.*  
*SE'VENFOLD. adj.* [seven and fold.] Repeated seven times;  
having seven doubles.  
Upon this dreadful beast with *sevenfold* head,  
He set the false Duella for more awe and dread. *Pa. Queen.*  
The *sevenfold* shield of Ajax cannot keep  
The battery from my heart. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*  
Not for that silly old morality,  
That as these links were knit, our loves should be,  
Mourn I, that I thy *sevenfold* chain have lost,  
Nor for the luck's sake, but the bitter cost.  
What if the breath that kindled those grim fires  
Awak'd, should blow them into *sevenfold* rage. *Milton.*  
Fair queen,  
Who fway't the sceptre of the Pharian isle,  
And *sev'nfold* falls of disemboguing Nile. *Dryden.*  
*SE'VENFOLD. adv.* Seven times.  
Whoever slayeth Cain, vengeance shall be taken on him  
*sevenfold*. *Gen. ix. 15.*  
Wrath meet thy flight *sevenfold*. *Milton.*
- SE'VENNIGHT. n. f.* [seven and night.]  
1. A week; the time from one day of the week to the next day  
of the same denomination preceding or following; a week,  
numbered according to the practice of the old northern na-  
tions, as in *forinnight*.  
Rome was either more grateful to the beholders, or more  
noble in itself than just with the sword and lance, main-  
tained for a *forinnight* together. *Sidney.*  
Lago's cooling here anticipates our thoughts  
A *forinnight's* speed. *Shak. Othello.*  
Shining woods, laid in a dry room, within a *forinnight* lost  
their shining. *Bacon's Natural History.*
2. We use still the word *forinnight* or *forinnight* in computing  
time: as, it happened on Monday was *forinnight*, that is, on  
the Monday before last Monday; it will be done on Monday  
*forinnight*, that is, on the Monday after next Monday.  
This comes from one of those untucker'd ladies whom you  
were so sharp upon on Monday was *forinnight*. *Aldiss.*
- SE'VENCORE. adj.* [Seven and core.] Seven times twenty; an  
hundred and forty.  
The old counts of Desmond, who lived till she was *seven-*  
*score* years old, did dentire twice or thrice; casting her old  
teeth, and others coming in their place. *Bacon.*
- SEVENTEEN. adj.* [proponyne, Saxon.] Seven and ten; *se-*  
ven added to ten.  
*SEVENTEENTH. adj.* [proponneofa, Saxon.] The seventh af-  
ter the tenth; the ordinal of seventeen.  
In the fix hundredth year of Noah's life, the second month,  
the *seventeenth* day, were all the fountains of the great deep  
broken up. *Gen. vii. 11.*  
The conquest of Ireland was perfected by the king in the  
*seventeenth* year of his reign. *Judge Hale.*
- SEVENTH. adj.* [propona, Saxon.] The ordinal of seven;  
the first after the sixth.  
The child born in the *seventh* month doth commonly  
well. *Bacon.*
- So Pharaoh, or some greater king than he,  
Provided for the *seventh* necessity:  
Taught from above his magazines to frame;  
That famine was prevented e'er it came. *Dryd.*
2. Containing one part in *seven*.  
Thy air is like the first:  
A third is like the former. Filthy hags!  
Why do you shew me this? A fourth? Start, eye!  
What! will the line stretch to the crack of doom?  
Another yet? A *seventh*! I'll see no more. *Shaksp.*
- SEVENTHY. adv.* [From *seventh*.] In the seventh place; an  
ordinal adv.  
*Seventhy*, living bodies have sense, which plants have  
not. *Bacon.*

## SEV

- SE'VENTIETH. adj.* [From *seventy*.] The tenth seven times re-  
peated; the ordinal of seventy.  
*SEVENTY. adj.* [Hantropconny, Saxon.] Seven times ten.  
Worthy Marcus,  
Had we no quarrel cle to Rome, but that  
Thou art thence banish'd, we would matter all,  
From twelve to *seventy*. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*  
We call not that death immature, if a man lives till *se-*  
*venty*. *Taylor.*
- The weight of *seventy* winters prest him down,  
He bent beneath the burthen of a crown. *Dryd.*  
In the Hebrew, there is a particle confisting but of one  
single letter, of which there are reckoned up *seventy* several  
significations. *Locke.*
- To *SE'VER. v. a.* [sever, French; *separo*, Latin.]  
1. To part by violence from the rest.  
Forgetful queen, who *severed* that bright head,  
Which charm'd two mighty monarchs to her bed. *Grann.*  
2. To divide; to part; to force asunder.  
They are not so far disjointed and *severed*, but that they  
come at length to meet. *Locke.*
- Fortune, divorce  
Pomp from the bearer, 'tis a suff'rance panging,  
As foul and body's *severing*. *Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*  
Our force by land  
Hath nobly held; our *sever'd* navy too  
Have knit again, and float. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*  
What thou art is mine:  
Our state cannot be *sever'd*, we are one,  
One flesh; to lose thee were to lose myself. *Milton.*
3. To separate; to put in different orders or places.  
Tne angels shall *sever* the wicked from among the just. *Mat.*  
He, with his guide, the farther fields attain'd;  
Where *sever'd* from the rest the warrior souls remain'd. *Dryd.*
4. To separate by chemical operation.  
This axiom is of large extent, and would be *severed* and  
refined by trial. *Bacon.*
5. To disjoin, to disunite.  
Look, love, what envious streaks  
Do lace the *severing* clouds in yonder east. *Shaksp.*  
How stiff is my vile sense,  
That I stand up and have ingenious feeling  
Of my huge forrows! better I were distract,  
So should my thoughts be *sever'd* from my griefs;  
And woes by wrong imaginations, lose  
The knowledge of themselves. *Shaksp.*
- The medical virtues lodge in some one or other of its prin-  
ciples, and may therefore usefully be sought for in that prin-  
ciple *sever'd* from the others. *Boyle.*
6. To keep distinct; to keep apart.  
Three glorious furs, each one a perfect fun;  
Not separated with the racking clouds,  
But *sever'd* in a pale clear-flaming sky. *Shaksp.*  
I will *sever* Gothen, that no swarms of flies shall be  
there. *Exod. viii. 22.*
- To *SE'VER. v. n.* To make a separation; to make a partition.  
The Lord shall *sever* between the cattle of Israel and of  
Egypt. *Exod. ix. 4.*  
There remains so much religion, as to know how to *sever*  
between the use and abuse of things. *K. Charles.*  
Better from me thou *sever* not. *Milton.*
- SE'VERAL. adj.* [from *sever*.]  
1. Different; distinct; unlike one another.  
Divers sorts of beasts came from *several* parts to drink; and  
so being refresh'd, fall to couple, and many times with *se-*  
*veral* kinds. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
The conquest of Ireland was made piece and piece, by *se-*  
*veral* attempts, in *several* ages. *Davies's Hist. of Ireland.*  
Four *several* armies to the field are led, *Dryd.*  
Which high in equal hopes four princes head.  
2. Divers; many. It is used in any number not large, and more  
than two.  
This country is large, having in it many people, and *sever-*  
*al* kingdoms. *Milton's Disposit. of the World.*  
This alle to *several* spheres thou must ascribe. *Milton.*  
We might have repaired the lusties of one campaign by the  
advantages of another, and after *several* victories gained over  
us, might have still kept the enemy from our gates. *Aldiss.*
3. Particular; single.  
Each *several* ship a victory did gain, *Dryd.*  
As Rupert, or as Albemarle were there.  
4. Distinct; appropriate.  
The parts and passages of state are so many, as to express  
them fully, would require a *several* treatise. *Davies's Ireland.*  
Like things to like, the rest to *several* place  
Disparted. *Milton.*  
Each might his *several* province well command, *Pep.*  
Would all but stoop to what they understand.  
*SE'VERAL. n. f.* [from the *adj.*]  
1. A state of separation; or partition. This substantive has a plu-  
ral. *More*

## SEV

- More profit is quieter found  
Where pastures in *several* be,  
Of one filly aker of ground  
Than champion maketh of three. *Tusser, Husband.*
2. Each particular singly taken.  
This by some *severals*  
Of head piece extraordinary, lower messes  
Perchance are to this business purblind. *Shaksp.*  
There was not time enough to hear  
The *severals*. *Shaksp.*  
That will appear to be a methodical successive observation  
of these *severals*, as degrees and steps preparative the one  
to the other. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*  
*Severals* of them neither rose from any conspicuous family,  
nor left any behind them. *Addison's Freeholder.*
3. An inclosed or separate place.  
They had their *several* for heathen nations, their *several*  
for the people of their own nation, their *several* for men, their  
*several* for women, their *several* for their priests, and for the  
high priest alone their *several*. *Hooker.*
4. Inclosed ground.  
There was a nobleman that was lean of visage, but imme-  
diately after his marriage he grew pretty plump and fat. One  
said to him, your lordship doth contrary to other married men;  
for they at first wax lean, and you wax fat. Sir Walter Ra-  
leigh stood by and said, there is no beast, that if you take him  
from the common, and put him into the *several*, but will wax  
fat. *Bacon.*
- SE'VERALLY. adv.* [from *several*.] Distinctly; particularly;  
separately; apart from others.  
Consider angels each of them *severally* in himself, and their  
law is, all ye his angels praise him. *Hooker.*  
Nature and scripture, both jointly and not *severally*, either  
of them, be so complex, that unto everlasting felicity we  
need not the knowledge of any thing more than these two may  
easily furnish our minds with. *Hooker.*
- The apostles could not be confin'd  
To these or those, but *severally* design'd  
Their large commission round the world to blow. *Dryd.*  
We ought not so much to love likeness as beauty, and  
to chuse from the fairest bodies *severally* the fairest parts. *Dryd.*  
Others were so very small and close together, that I could  
not keep my eye steady on them *severally* so as to number  
them. *Newt. Opt.*
- SE'VERALTY. n. f.* [from *several*.] State of separation from the rest.  
The jointure or advancement of the lady was the third part  
of the principality of Wales, the dukedom of Cornwall, and  
earldom of Chester, to be set forth in *severalty*. *Bacon.*  
Having considered the apertions in *severalty*, according to  
their particular requisites, I am now come to the calling and  
texture of the whole work. *Watson.*
- SE'VERANCE. n. f.* [from *sever*.] Separation; partition.  
Those rivers enclose a neck of land, in regard of his fruit-  
fulness, not unworthy of a *severance*. *Carad's Survey of Cornwall.*
- SEVERE. n. f.* [severe, French; *severus*, Latin.]  
1. Sharp; apt to punish; censorious; apt to blame; hard; rigorous.  
Let your zeal, if it must be expressed in anger, be always  
more *severe* against thy self than against others. *Taylor.*  
Soon mov'd with touch of blame, thus Eve:  
What words have pass'd thy lips, Adam *severe*? *Milton.*  
What made the church of Alexandria be so *severe* with  
Origen for, but holding the incense in his hands, which those  
about him cast from thence upon the altar? yet for this he  
was cast out of the church. *Stillingfleet.*
2. Rigid; austere; morose; harsh; not indulgent.  
Am I upbraided? not enough *severe*  
It seems, in thy restraint. *Milton.*  
In his looks serene,  
When angry most he seem'd and most *severe*,  
What else but favour shone? *Milton.*  
Nor blame *severe* his choice, *Pope's Odyssey.*  
Warbling the Grecian woes.
3. Cruel; inexorable.  
His *severe* wrath shall he sharpen for a sword. *Wisd.*  
4. Regulated by rigid rules; strict.  
Truth, wisdom, sanctitude, *severe* and pure,  
*severe*, but in true filial freedom plac'd. *Milton.*
5. Exempt from all levity of appearance; grave; sober; sedate.  
Your looks must alter, as your subject does,  
From kind to fierce, from wanton to *severe*. *Waller.*
6. Not lax; not airy; close; strictly methodical; rigidly exact.  
His grave rebuke,  
*severe* in youthful beauty, added grace. *Milton.*  
Their beauty I leave it rather to the delicate wit of poets,  
than venture upon so nice a subject with my *severe* style. *More.*
7. Painful; afflictive.  
Close; concise; not luxuriant.  
The Latin, a most *severe* and compendious language, often  
expresses that in one word, which modern tongues cannot in  
more. *Dryden.*  
These piercing fires as soft as now *severe*. *Milton.*
- SEVERELY. adv.* [from *severe*.]  
1. Painfully; afflictively.

## SEX

- We have wasted our strength to attain ends different from  
those for which we undertook the war, and often to effect  
others which after a peace, we may *severely* repent. *Swift.*
2. Ferociously; horribly.  
More formidable Hydra stands within;  
Whole jaws with iron teeth *severely* grin. *Dryd.*
- SEVERITY. n. f.* [severitas, Latin.]  
1. Cruel treatment; sharpness of punishment.  
I laugh to see your ladyship so fond,  
To think that you have ought but Talbot's shadow  
Whereon to practise your *severity*. *Shaksp.*  
He shall be thrown down the Tarpeian rock  
With rigorous hands; he hath resist'd law,  
And therefore law shall scorn him further trial  
Than the *severity* of publick power,  
Which he so sets at nought. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*  
Never were so great rebellions expiated with so little blood,  
as for the *severity* used upon those taken in Kent, it was but  
upon a scum of people. *Bacon.*  
There is a difference between an ecclesiastical censure and  
*severity*: for under a censure we only include excommunica-  
tion, suspension, and an interdict; but under an ecclesiastical  
*severity*, every other punishment of the church is intended; but  
according to some, a censure and a *severity* is the same. *Aldiss.*
2. Harshness; power of distressing.  
Though nature hath given insects sagacity to avoid the win-  
ter cold, yet its *severity* finds them out. *Hale's Orig. of Man.*
3. Strictness; rigid accuracy.  
Confining myself to the *severity* of truth, becoming, I must  
pass over many instances of your military skill. *Dryd.*
4. Rigour; austerity; harshness; want of mildness; want of  
indulgence.  
*SE'VERATION. n. f.* [severus, Latin.] The act of calling aside.  
To *SE'VE*. for *sever*. To follow.  
To *SE'VE*. v. n. [seu, Latin.] To anything by the use of the  
needle.  
A time to rent and a time to *sew*. *Ecc. iii. 7.*  
To *SE'VE*. v. a. To join by threads drawn with a needle.  
No man *seweth* a piece of new cloth on an old gar-  
ment. *Mark. ii. 21.*  
To *SE'VE* up. To inclose in any thing sewed.  
If ever I laid loose bodied gown, *sew me up* in the skirts  
of it. *Shaksp. Taming of the Shrew.*  
My transgression is sealed up in a bag, and thou *sewest* up  
mine iniquity. *Job. xiv. 17.*  
To *SE'VE*. v. a. To drain a pond for the fish. *Sturtevant.*  
*SEWER. v. n.* [sewer trenchant, French; or *assewer*, old French;  
from *assir*, to set down; for those officers set the ditches on  
the table. *Newton's Milton.*
1. An officer who serves up a feast.  
Marshall'd feast,  
Serv'd up in hall with *sewers* and seneschals:  
The skill of artifice or office mean. *Milt.*  
The cook and *sewer*, each his talent tries,  
In various figures scenes of dishes rise:  
2. [From *sewer*, *sewer*.] *Canal*. A passage for water to run  
through, now corrupted to *sewer*.  
The fishermen hold that the *sewers* must be kept so, as the  
water may not stay too long in the spring till the weeds and  
fedge be grown up. *Bacon.*  
Men suffer their private in judgment to be drawn into the  
common *sewer*, or stream of the present vogue. *K. Charles.*  
As one who long in populous city pent,  
Where houses thick, and *sewers* annoy the air,  
Forth issuing on a summer's morn, to breathe  
Among the pleasant villages and farms  
Adjoin'd, from each thing met conceives delight. *Milt.*
3. He that uses a needle.  
*SEX. n. f.* [sexe, French; *sextus*, Latin.]  
1. The property by which any animal is male or female.  
These two great *sexes* animate the world. *Milton.*  
Under his forming hands a creature grew,  
Manlike, but different *sex*. *Milton.*
2. Womankind; by way of emphasis.  
Unhappy *sex*! whose beauty is your snare;  
Expos'd to trials; made too frail to bear.  
Shame is hard to be overcome; but if the *sex* once get the  
better of it, it gives them afterwards no more trouble. *Garth.*
- SEXAGENARY. adj.* [sexagenarius, French; *sexagenarius*, Latin.]  
Ag'd sixty years.  
*SEXAGESIMA. n. f.* [Latin.] The second Sunday before Lent.  
*SEXAGESIMAL. adj.* [from *sexagesimus*, Latin.] Sixtieth;  
numbered by sixties.  
*SEXANGLED. adj.* [from *sex* and *angular*, Latin.] Having  
*SEXANGULAR. adj.* [from *sex* and *angular*, Latin.] Having  
six corners or angles; hexagonal.  
Snow *sexangular*, at least of tarry and many pointed figure.  
The grubs from their *sexangular* abole  
Crawl out unfinish'd like the maggot's brood. *Dryd.*
- SEXANGULARLY. adv.* [from *sexangular*.] With six angles;  
hexagonally.  
*SEXENNIAL. adj.* [sex and annus, Latin.] Lasting six years;  
happening once in six years.



## S H A

SEXTAIN. *n. f.* [from *sextans*, *ses*, Latin.] A stanza of six lines.  
SEXTANT. *n. f.* [*sextant*, French.] The sixth part of a circle.  
SEXTARY. *n. f.* A pint and a half.  
SEXTARY. } *n. f.* The fame as sacrilgy; a veffry. *Diſt.*  
SEXTILE. *adj.* [*ſextilis*, Latin.] Is ſuch a poſition or aſpect  
of two planets, when at 60 degrees diſtant, or at the diſtance  
of two ſigns from one another, and is marked thus \*. *Hil.*  
Planetary motions and aſpects.  
In *ſextile*, ſquare, and trine. *Milton.*  
The moon receives the duſky light we diſcern in *ſextile*  
aſpect from the earth's benignity. *Glavvill.*  
SEXTON. *n. f.* [corrupted from *ſacriſtan*.] An under-officer of  
the church, whole buſineſs is to dig graves.  
A ſtool and cuſhion for the *ſexton*. *Shakſp.*  
When any dies, then by tolling a bell, or beſpeaking a grave  
of the *ſexton*, the fame is known to the ſearchers correſpond-  
ing with the ſaid *ſexton*. *Grant.*  
SEXTONSHIP. *n. f.* [from *ſexton*.] The office of a ſexton.  
They may get a diſpenſation to hold the clerkſhip and *ſexton-*  
ſhip over their own parſh in commendam. *Swift.*  
SEXTUPLE. *adj.* [*ſextuplus*, Latin.] Sixfold; fix times told.  
Man's length being a perpendicular from the vertex unto  
the ſole of the foot is *ſextuple* unto his breadth, or a right  
line drawn from the ribs of one ſide to another. *Brown.*  
To SHAB *v. n.* To play mean tricks; a low barbarous cant word.  
SHABBLI. *adv.* [from *ſhably*.] Meaſly; reproachfully; de-  
pically; patſtily. A cant word.  
SHABBISS. *n. f.* [from *ſhably*.] Meaſneſs; patſtineſs.  
He exchanged his gay *ſhabbineſs* of cloaths fit for a much  
younger man, to warm ones that would be decent for a much  
older one. *Addiſ. Spectator.*  
SHABRY. *adj.* [A word that has crept into converſation and  
low writing; but ought not to be admitted into the lan-  
guage.] Mean; patſtry.  
The dean was *To ſhabry*, and look'd like a ninny,  
That the captain ſuppoſ'd he was curate to Jemmy. *Swift.*  
To SHACKLE. *v. a.* [from the noun, *ſhackles*, *ſhackle*den, Dutch.]  
To chain; to fetter; to bind.  
It is great,  
To do that thing that ends all other deeds;  
Which *ſhackles* accidents, and bolts up change. *Shakſp.*  
You muſt not *ſhackle* and tie him up with rules about in-  
different matters. *Locke.*  
No trivial price  
Should fet him free, or ſmall ſhould be my praiſe  
To lead him *ſhackled*. *Philips.*  
So the ſtretch'd cord the *ſhackled* dancetries,  
As prone to fall as impotent to riſe. *Smith.*  
SHACKLES. *n. f.* wanting the ſingular. [Yreaul, Saxon,  
*ſchackels*, Dutch.] Fetters; gyves; chains for priſoners.  
Himſelf he frees by ſecret means unſeen,  
His *ſhackles* empty left, himſelf eſcap'd clean. *Fa. Queen.*  
A ſervant commonly is leſs free in mind than when con-  
ſider'd; his very will ſeems to be in bonds and *ſhackles*, and deſire  
itſelf under durance and captivity. *South's Sermons.*  
The force in fetters only is employ'd;  
Our iron mines exhauſted and deſtroied  
In *ſhackles*. *Dryd. Juv.*  
SHAD. *n. f.* A kind of fiſh.  
SHADE. *n. f.* [Yreaul, Saxon; *ſchade*, Dutch.]  
1. The cloud or opacity made by interception of the light.  
Spring no obſtacle found here nor *ſhade*, *Milton.*  
But all ſunſhine.  
2. Darkneſs; obſcurity.  
The weaker light unwillingly deſcend'd,  
And prevailing *ſhades* the murmuring world reſign'd. *Rofe.*  
3. Coolneſs made by interception of the ſun.  
Aſſiages when told that the enemy had ſuch volleys of  
arrows that hid the ſun, ſaid, that falls out with; for this is  
hot weather, and so we ſhall fight in the *ſhade*. *Bacon.*  
That high mount of God whence light and *ſhade*  
Shine both. *Milton.*  
4. An obſcure place, properly in a grove or cloſe wood by  
which the light is excluſed.  
Let us ſeek out ſome deſolate *ſhade*, and there  
Weep our bad ſadoms empty. *Shakſp.*  
Regions of ſorrow, doleful *ſhades*. *Milton.*  
Then to the deſart takes his flight;  
Where fill from *ſhade* to *ſhade* the ſon of God,  
After forty days faſting, had remain'd. *Milton.*  
The pious prince then ſeeks the *ſhade*,  
Which hides from ſight his venerable head. *Dryd.*  
5. Screen cauſing an excluſion of light or heat; umbrage.  
Let the arch'd knife  
Well ſharpen'd now affail the ſpreading *ſhades*  
Of vegetables, and their thirty limbs diſſever. *Philips.*  
In Brazil are trees which kill thoſe that fit under their  
*Arbutnat*.  
*ſhade* in a few hours.  
6. Protection; ſhelter.  
7. The parts of a picture not brightly coloured.  
'Tis ev'ry painter's art to hide from light,  
And caſt in *ſhades* what ſcen would not delight. *Dryd.*

S H A

A. colour; gradation of light.

White, red, yellow, blue, with their several degrees, or shades and mixtures, as green come in only by the eyes. *Locke.*

9. The figure formed upon any surface corresponding to the body by which the light is intercepted.

Envy will merit as its *shade* purify. *P. p.*

10. The soul separated from the body; so called as supposed by the ancients to be perceptible to the sight, not to the touch. A spirit; a ghost; a maen.

To Thrift swift as thought the fitting *shade*  
Thro' air his momentary journey made. *Dryd.*

N'er to these chambers where the mighty rest,  
Since their foundation, came a nobler guest;  
Nor e'er was to the bow'r of his nobles convey'd  
A fairer spirit or more welcome *shade*. *Trick.*

To SHADE, *vs. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To overpread with opacity.

Thou *shad'st*  
The full blaze of thy beams, and through a cloud  
Thy skirts appear. *Milton.*

2. To cover from the light or heat; to overpread.

A teraph is wings wove to *shade*  
His lineaments divine *Milton.*

And after thee, came arm'd with spear and shield  
An host to great, as cover'd all the field:  
And all their foreheads like the knights before,  
With laurels ever-green were *shaded* o'er. *Dryd.*

I went to court the sylvan scenes,  
And *shaded* our altars with their leafy greens. *Dryd.*

Sing, while beside the *shaded* tomb I mourn.  
And with fresh bays her rural shrine adorn. *Pope's Writ.*

3. To fluster; to hide.

E're in our own house I *do shade* my head,  
The good patricians must be vitte'd. *Shaksp.*

4. To protect; to cover; to screen.

Leave not the faithful *shade*  
That gave thee being, till *shades* thee and protects. *Milt.*

5. To mark with different gradations of colours.

The portal throne, inimitable on earth  
By model, or by *shading* pencil drawn. *Milton.*

6. To paint in obscure colours.

SHA'DINESS, *vs. a.* [from *shady*] The state of being shady; umbrageousness.

SHA'DOW, *n. f.* [Craeb, Saxon; *schadruwe*, Dutch.]

1. The representation of a body by which the light is intercepted.

Poor Tom! proud of hearts, to ride over four inch'd bridges,  
to court his own *shadow* for a traitor. *Shaksp.*

Life's but a walking *shadow*, a poor player,  
That thruts and frets his hour upon the stage,  
And then is heard no more. *Shaksp.*

Such nature,  
Tickled with good success, disdains the *shadow*  
Which he treads on at noon. *Shaksp.*

The body, tho' it moves, yet not changing perceptible  
distance with some other bodies, the thing seems to stand still  
as in the hands of clocks, and *shadows* of fun-dials. *Locke.*

2. Opacity; darkness; shade.

By the revolution of the skies  
Night's fable *shadowy* from the ocean rife. *Dezhom.*

His countrymen probably lived within the shade of the  
earthquake and *shadow* of the eclipse. *Mtjns.*

3. Shelter made by any thing that intercepts the light, heat, or influence of the air.

In secret *shadow* from the sunny ray,  
On a sweet bed of lilies softly laid. *Fa. Quen.*

Here father, take the *shadow* of this tree  
For your good host. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

4. Obscure place.

To the secret *shadow* I retire,  
To pay my penance till my years expire. *Dryd.*

5. Dark part of a picture.

A *shadow* is a diminution of the first and second light. The first light is that which proceeds immediately from a lightened body, as the beams of the sun. The second is an accidental light spreading itself into the air or medium proceeding from the other. *Shadows* are threefold: the first is a single *shadow*, and the least of all; and is proper to the plain surface where it is not wholly possessed of the light. The second is the double *shadow*, and it is used when the surface begins once to forsake your eye, as in columns. The third *shadow* is made by crossing over your double *shadow* again, which darkness by a third part. It is used for the immodest *shadow*, and farthest from the light, as in gulfs, wells, and caves. *Peacomb.*

After great lights there must be great *shadows*. *Dryden.*

6. Any thing perceptible only to the sight; a ghost; a spirit or shade.

Hence, terrible *shadow*!  
Unreal mockery, hence! *Shaksp.*

7. An imperfect and faint representation; opposed to substance.

If substance might be call'd that *shadow* seem'd. *Milt.*

In the glorious lights of heaven we perceive a *shadow* of  
his divine countenance. *Raleigh.* Without

7

## S H A

Without the least impulse or *shadow* of fate. *Milton*  
Amongst the creatures are particular excellencies scattered,  
which are some *shadow* of the divine perfections. *Tillotson*  
8. Inseparable companion. *Milton*  
Sin and her *shadow*, death.  
Inseparable mixt with me be long. *Milton*  
9. Type; mythical representation.  
Types and *shadow* of that destin'd seed. *Milton*  
10. Protection; shelter; favour.  
Keep me under the *shadow* of thy wings. *Psalms*  
To *Shad-dow*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To cover with opacity.  
The warlike elf much wonder'd at this tree,  
So fair and great, that *shadowed* all the ground. *Fa. 2.*  
The Assyrian was a cedar with fair branches, and with  
*shadowing* throud. *Ezek. xxxi. 3.*  
2. To cloud; to darken.  
Mistake me not for my complexion;  
The *shadow'd* livery of the burning fun  
To whom I am a neighbour. *Shakespeare*  
3. To make cool or gently gloomy by interception of the light  
or heat.  
A gentle south-west wind comes creeping over flowery fields  
and *shadow'd* waters in the extreme heat of summer. *Sidney*  
4. To conceal under cover; to hide; to screen.  
Let every soldier hew him down a bough,  
And bear't before him; thereby shall we *shadow*  
The number of our host, and make discovery  
Err in report of us. *Shakespeare*  
5. To protect; to screen from danger; to shroud.  
God shall give you Cœur de Lion's death,  
The rather, that you give his offspring life,  
*Shadowing* their right under your wings of war. *Shakespeare*  
6. To mark with various gradations of colour, or light.  
Turnoil is made of old linnen rags dried, and laid in a  
saucer of vinegar, and set over a chafing dish of coals till it  
bolls; then wring it into a shawl, and put it into a tirdle gun  
arabick: it is good to *shadow* caricatures, and all yellows. *Punch*  
7. To make a cloud and globe of any uniform colour, the idea im-  
printed upon our mind is of a flat circle, variously *shadowed* with  
different degrees of light coming to our eyes. *Locke*  
More broken scene, made up of an infinite variety of in-  
equalities and *shadowing*, that naturally arise from an agree-  
able mixture of hills, groves, and vallies. *Adams*  
7. To paint in obscure colours.  
If the parts be too much distant, so that there be void places  
which are deeply *shadowed*, then place in those voids some fold  
to make a joining of the parts. *Dryd. Duffresney*  
8. To represent imperfctly.  
Whereat I wak'd and found  
Before mine eyes all real, as the dream  
Held lively *shadow'd*. *Milton Parad. Lost*  
Augustus is *shadow'd* in the person of Æneas. *Dryd.*  
I have *shadowed* some part of your virtues under another  
name. *Dryd.*  
9. To represent typically.  
Many times there are three things said to make up the sub-  
stance of a sacrament; namely, the grace which is thereby  
offered, the element which *shadoweth* or signifieth grace, and  
the word which expreth what is done by the element. *Hook.*  
The field being to defend the body from weapons, aptly  
*shadowed* out to us the continence of the emperor, which made  
him proof to all the attacks of pleasure. *Addison*  
*Shad-dow*. *adj.* [from *shadow*.]  
1. Full of shade; gloomy.  
This *shadowy* delart, unfrequented woods,  
I better brook than flourishing peopled towns. *Shakespeare*  
With *shadowy* verdure flourish'd high,  
A sudden uppe the groves enjoy. *Fenton*  
2. Not brightly luminous.  
More pleasant light  
*Shadowy* fets off the face of things.  
3. Faintly representative; typical.  
When they see  
Law can discover fin, but not remove  
Save by those *shadowy* expiations weak,  
The blood of bulls and goats; they may conclude  
Some blood more precious must be paid for man. *Milton*  
4. Unsubstantial; unreal.  
Milton has brought into his poems two actors of a *shadowy*  
and fictitious nature, in the persons of sin and death; by which  
he hath interwoven in his fable a very beautiful allegory. *Addi.*  
5. Dark; opaque.  
By command, e're yet dim night  
Her *shadowy* cloud withdraws, I am to haste  
Homeward. *Milton. Parad. Lost*  
*Shad'y*. *adj.* [from *shade*.]  
1. Full of shade; mildly gloomy.  
The wakeful bird  
Sings clarkling, and in *shadidg* covert hid  
Tunes her nocturnal note. *Milton. Parad. Lost*  
Stretch'd at ease you find your happy loves,  
And Amaranth fills the *shady* groves. *Dryden*

## S H A

2. Secure from the glare of light; or fulminant of heat.  
 Call it also that you may have rooms *shady* for summer, and warm for winter. *Bacon*

SHAFST. *n. f.* [precæge, Saxon]  
 1. An arrow; a missile weapon.  
 To pierce pursuing field,  
 By parents train'd, the Tartars wide are taught,  
 With *shaft* shot out from their back-turned bow. *Sidney*  
 Who in the spring, from the new fun,  
 Already has a fever got,  
 Too late begins those *shaft* to shun,  
 Which Phœbus thro' his veins has shot. *Wallr.*  
 They are both the archer and *shaft* taking aim afar off, and then shooting themselves directly upon the desired mark. *Mora.*  
 So lofty was the pile, a Partian bow  
 With vigour drawn, mutt send the *shaft* below. *Dryd.*  
 O'er thee the secret *shaft*  
 That wailes at midnight, or th'undreaded hour  
 Of noon, flies harmidless. *Thomson.*

2. [*Shaf*, Dutch.] A narrow, deep, perpendicular pit.  
 They link a *shaft* or pit of fix foot in length. *Carew.*  
 The fulminating damp, upon its accension, gives a crack like the report of a gun, and makes an explosion for forcible as to kill the miners, and force bodies of great weight from the bottom of the pit up through the *shaft*. *Woodward.*  
 Suppose a tube, or as the miners call it, a *shaft*, were sunk from the surface of the earth to the center. *Arbutnot.*

3. Any thing trivial; the pipe of a church.  
 Præfite to draw milk and ealy things, as a cherry with the leaf, the *shaft* of a fteepie. *Peacham.*

SHAG. *n. f.* [precæga, Saxon.]  
 1. Rough woolly hair.  
 Full often like a *shag*-hair'd crafty kern,  
 Hath he com erfid with the enemy;  
 And given me notice of their villanies. *Shakefp.*  
 Where is your husband?  
 He's a traitor.  
 Thoa lie'st thou *shag*-ear'd villain. *Shakefp.*  
 From the *shag* of his body, the shape of his legs, his having little or no tail, the downyness of his gate, a d his climbing up of trees, he seems to come near the bear kind. *Grew.*  
 True Winney broad cloth, with its *shag* unhorn,  
 Be this the horseman's fence. *Gay.*

2. A kind of cloth.  
 SHAG. *n. f.* A sea bird.  
 Among the first fo we reckon *shag*; duck, and mallard. *Car.*

SHAGGED. } airy. [from *shag*.]  
 SHAGGY. }

1. Ruggedly; hairy.  
 They change their hue, with haggard'd eyes they stare;  
 Lean are their looks, and *shaggy* are their hair. *Dryd.*  
 A lion's hide he wears;  
 About his shoulders hangs the *shaggy* skin,  
 The teeth and gaping jaws severely grin. *Dryd.*  
 From the frothy north  
 The early valiant Swede draws forth his wings,  
 In battalious array, while Volga's stream  
 Sends opposite, in mutual armour clad  
 Her borders; on mutual slaughter bent. *Philips.*

2. Rough; rugged.  
 They pluck'd the seated hills with all their load,  
 Rocks, waters, woods, and by the *shaggy* tops  
 Uplifting bore them in their hands. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*  
 There, where very desolation dwells,  
 By grots and caverns *shaggy* d with horrid shades,  
 She may pass on with unblench'd majesty,  
 Be it not done in pride. *Milt.*  
 Through Eden went a river large,  
 Nor channels it rousle, but through the *shaggy* hill  
 Pass'd underneath ingulph'd. *Milton.*  
 How would the old king smile  
 To fee you weigh the grove when tip'd with gold,  
 And throw the *shaggy* spoils about your shoulders. *Alldif.*  
 Ye rugged rocks! which holy knees have worn,  
 Ye grots and caverns *shaggy* d with horrid thins. *Pope.*

SHAGRINER. *n. f.* [*chagriner*, French.] The skin of a kind of fish, or green made rough in imitation of it.  
 To SHAGRIN. *v. a.* [*chagriner*, French.] To irritate; to provoke. Both should be written *chagriner*.  
 To SHAIR. *v. n.* To walk sideways; a low word.  
 Child, you must walk frait, without kiewing and *shairing* to every step you fet. *L'Estrange.*

TO SHAKE. *v. a.* preterit, *shook*; part. pass. *shaken*, or *shook* [precæcan, Saxon; *shacken*, Dutch.]  
 1. To put into a vibrating motion; to move with quickness backwards and forwards; to agitate.  
 Who honours not his father,  
 Henry the fifth that made all France to quake,  
 Shake he his weapon at us, and pass by. *Shakefp.*  
 I will *shake* mine hand upon them, and they shall be a spoil to their servants. *Zach. ii. q.*  
 I *shake* my lap and laid, fo God *shake* out every min from his house, even thus he *shaken* out and emptied. *Neb. v.*



## S H A

The stars fell unto the earth, even as a fig-tree casteth her untimely figs when she is shaken of a mighty wind. *Rev. vi.*  
He shook the sacred honours of his head. *Shakspeare.*  
With terror trembled heav'n's subiding hill. *Dryden.*  
She first her husband on the poop espies;  
Shaking his hand at distance on the main;  
She took the sign, and shook her hand again. *Dryden.*

2. To make to totter or tremble.  
The rapid wheels shake heav'n's basis. *Milton.*  
Let France acknowledge that her shaken throne  
Was once supported, sir, by you alone. *Rowe.*  
3. To throw down by a violent motion.  
Macbeth is ripe for shaking, and the powers above  
Put on their instruments. *Shakspeare.*

The tyrannous breathing of the North  
Shakes all our buds from blowing. *Shakspeare.*  
When ye depart, shake off the dust of your feet. *Mat. x.*  
He looked at his book, and, holding out his right leg, put  
it into such a quivering motion, that I thought he would have  
shook it off. *Tatler.*

4. To throw away; to drive off.  
'Tis our first intent  
To shake all cares and business from our age,  
Conferring them on younger strengths, whilst we  
Unburthen'd crawl towards death. *Shakspeare.*  
5. To weaken; to put in danger.  
When his doctrines grew too strong to be shook by his ene-  
mies, they persecuted his reputation. *Atterbury.*  
6. To drive from resolution; to depress; to make afraid.  
A fly and constant knave, not to be shook. *Shakspeare.*

This rebuke shook  
The bosom of my confidence. *Shakspeare.*  
Be not soon shaken in mind, or troubled, as that the day  
of Christ is at hand. *2 Thes. ii. 2.*

Not my firm faith  
Can by his fraud be shaken or seduced. *Milton.*  
7. To shake hands. This phrase, from the action used among  
friends at meeting and parting, sometimes signifies to join with,  
but commonly to take leave of.

With the slave,  
He ne'er shook hands, nor bid farewell to him,  
'Till he uncann'd him from the nape to th' chops. *Shakspeare.*  
Nor can it be safe to a king to tarry among them who are  
shaking hands with their allegiance, under pretence of laying  
faster hold of their religion. *King Charles.*  
8. To shake off. To rid himself of; to free from; to divest  
of.

Be pleas'd that I shake off these names you give me:  
Antonio never yet was thief or pirate. *Shakspeare.*  
If I could shake off but one seven years,  
From these old arms and legs,  
I'd with thee every foot. *Shakspeare.*  
Say, sacred bard! what could bestow  
Courage on thee, to fear so high?  
'Tell me, brave friend! what help'd thee so  
To shake off all mortality? *Waller.*

Him I referred to be answered by himself, after I had shaken  
off the lesser and more barking creatures. *Stillington.*  
I've shook it off, my soul is free from fear. *Dryden.*  
Here we are free from the formalities of custom and re-  
spect: we may shake off the haughty impertinent. *Collier.*  
How does thy beauty smoothe  
The face of war, and make even horror smile!  
At sight of thee my heart shakes off its sorrows. *Addison.*

TO SHAKE. *v. n.*  
1. To be agitated with a vibratory motion.  
Darts are counted as stubble: he laugheth at the shaking of  
a spear. *Job xli. 29.*

2. To totter.  
3. To tremble; to be unable to keep the body still.  
Thy sight, which should  
Make our eyes flow with joy, hearts dance with comforts,  
Constrains them weep, and shake with fear and sorrow. *Shak.*  
What said the wench, when he rose up again?  
—Trembled and shook; for why, he stamp'd,  
As if the vicar meant to cozen him. *Shakspeare.*

A shaking through their limbs they find,  
Like leaves saluted by the wind. *Waller.*  
He shorn of fuccours, and in deep despair,  
Shook at the dismal prospect of the war. *Dryden.*

SHAKE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Concussion.  
If that thy fame with every toy be pos'd,  
'Tis a thin web, which poisonous fancies make;  
But the great Collier's honour was compos'd  
Of thicker stuff, which could endure a shake. *Shak.*  
Wisdom picks friends; civility plays the rell;  
A toy shunn'd cleanly passeth with thee best. *Herbert.*  
The freeholder is the basis of all other titles: this is the

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substantial stock, without which they are no more than blof-  
soms that would fall away with every shake of wind. *Addison.*  
2. Vibratory motion.  
Several of his countrymen probably lived within the shake of  
the earthquake, and the shadow of the eclipse, which are re-  
corded by this author. *Addison.*

3. Motion given and received.  
Our salutations were very hearty on both sides, consisting  
of many kind shakes of the hand. *Addison.*  
SHAKER. *n. f.* [from shake.] The person or thing that shakes.  
Go then, the guilty at thy will challenge.  
He said; the shaker of the earth replies. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
SHALE. *n. f.* [Corrupted, I think, for shell.] A bulk; the  
case of seeds in siliquious plants.

Behold yon poor and starved band,  
And your fair flesh shall suck away their souls,  
Leaving them but the shales and husks of men. *Shakspeare.*  
SHALL. *v. defective.* [Jrcal, Sax. originally *leave*, on I ought.  
In *Chaucer*, the faith I shall to God, means the faith I owe to  
God: thence it became a sign of the future tense. The French  
use *devoir*, *dol*, *doit*, in the same manner, with a kind of fu-  
ture signification; and the Swedes have *shall*, and the Danes  
*skal*, in the same sense. It has no tenses but *shall* future, and  
should imperfect.

The explanation of *shall*, which foreigners and provincials  
confound with *will*, is not easy; and the difficulty is increased  
by the poets, who sometimes give to *shall* an emphatical sense  
of *will*: but I shall endeavour, *crassa Minerva*, to show the  
meaning of *shall* in the future tense.]

1. I SHALL love. It will to happen that I must love; I am re-  
solved to love.  
2. SHALL I love? Will it be permitted me to love? Will you  
permit me to love? Will it happen that I must love?  
3. THOU SHALT love. I command thee to love; it is permitted  
thee to love; [in poetry or solemn diction] it will happen that  
thou must love.

4. SHALT thou love? Will it happen that thou must love?  
Will it be permitted to thee to love?  
5. HE SHALL love. It will happen that he must love; it is  
commanded him that he love.

It is a mind, that shall remain a poison where it is.  
—Shall remain!  
Hear you this triton of the minnows? Mark you  
His absolute shall? *Shakspeare.*

See *Romulus* the great:  
This prince a priestess of your blood shall bear.  
And like his fire in arms he shall appear. *Dryden's En.*  
That he shall receive no benefit from Christ, is the affirma-  
tion whereon all his despair is founded; and the one way of  
removing this dismal apprehension, is to convince him that  
Christ's death, and the benefits thereof, either do, or, if he  
perform the condition required of him, shall certainly belong  
to him. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

6. SHALL he love? Is it permitted him to love? In solemn  
language, Will it happen that he must love?  
7. The plural persons follow the signification of the singular.

SHALLOON. *n. f.* A light woollen stuff.  
In blue shalloon shall Hannibal be clad. *Shakspeare.*  
And Scipio trail an Irish purple plaid. *Swift.*

SHALLOW. *n. f.* [Chaluppe, French.] A small boat.  
You were resolved, after your arrival into Oronoque, to  
pass to the mine; and, to that end, you desired to have fit  
pigs to the mine; and, to that end, you desired to have fit  
John Fearne's shallow. I do not allow of that course, because  
ye cannot land so secretly but that some Indians on the river  
side may discover you, who giving knowledge of your passage  
to the Spaniards, you may be cut off before you can recover  
your boat. *Religion.*

There with your shallow stay:  
The game's not lost; I have one card to play. *Waller.*  
Our hero set

In a small shallow, fortune in his debt;  
So near a hope of crowns and scepters, more  
Than ever Priam, when he flourish'd, wore. *Waller.*

SHALLOW. *adj.* [This word is probably compounded of *shale*  
and *low*.]  
1. Not deep; having the bottom at no great distance from the  
surface or edge.

I had been drowned, but that the shore was shelley and  
shallow; a death that I abhor. *Shakspeare.*  
That inundation, though it were shallow, had a long con-  
tinuance, whereby they of the vale, that were not drowned,  
perished for want of food. *Bacon.*

The like opinion he held of Meotis Palus, that by the  
floods of Tanais, and earth brought down thereby, it grew  
obscurely shallow in his days, and would in process of time  
become a firm land. *Drake's Vagant Errand.*

I am made a shallow forded stream,  
Seen to the bottom: all my clearness scorn'd,  
And all my faults expos'd. *Dryden's All for Love.*

Shallow brooks, that flow'd so clear,  
The bottom did the top appear. *Dryden.*  
In shallow furrows vines securely grow. *Dryden.*

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2. Not intellectually deep; not profound; not very knowing or  
wise; empty; trifling; futile; silly.  
I'll shew my mind,

According to my shallow simple skill. *Shakspeare.*  
This is a very shallow monster:  
Afraid of him? A very shallow monster.  
The man 'th' moon! A most poor credulous monster. *Shak.*  
The king was neither to shallow nor so ill advertised as not  
to perceive the intention of the French king, for the investing  
himself of Britaigne. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Uncertain and unfetted he remains,  
Deep vest in books, and shallow in himself. *Milton.*  
One would no more wonder to see the most shallow nation  
of Europe the most vain, than to find the most empty fellows  
in every nation more conceited than the rest. *Addison.*

3. Not deep of found.  
If a virginal were made with a double concave, the one all  
the length of the virginal, and the other at the end of the  
strings, as the harp hath, it must make the found perfecter,  
and not so shallow and jarring. *Bacon.*

SHALLOW. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A shelf; a sand; a  
flat; a shoal; a place where the water is not deep.  
I should not see the sandy hour-glass run,  
But I should think of shallow and of flats;  
And see my wealthy Andrew dock'd in sand,  
Velling her high top lower than her ribs,  
To kiss her burial. *Shakspeare.*

A swift stream is not heard in the channel, but upon  
shallow of gravel. *Bacon's Nat. History.*  
Having but newly left those grammatical flats and shallows,  
where they stuck unreasonably, to learn a few words with la-  
mentable construction, and now on the sudden transported, to be  
told with their unballasted wits in hatemless and unquiet  
depths of controversy, they do grow into hatred of learning. *Milt.*

You that do oft have founded  
And fathom'd all his thoughts, that know the deeps  
And shallow of his heart, should need no instruments  
To advance your ends. *Danham.*

In arms of the sea, and among islands, there is no great  
depth, and some places are plain shallows. *Burnet.*  
He founds and fathoms him, to find  
The shallow of his soul. *Dryden.*

The wary Dutch  
Behind their treacherous shallow now withdraw,  
And there lay snares to catch the British host. *Dryden.*

Three more fierce Eurus in his angry mood  
Dash'd on the shallow of the moving land,  
And in mid ocean left them moor'd a-land. *Dryden.*

Their spain being lighter than the water, there it would  
not sink to the bottom, but be buoyed up by it, and carried  
away to the shallow. *Ray on the Creation.*

With the use of diligence, and prudent conduct, he may  
decline both rocks and shallow. *Norris.*

The sea could not be much narrower than it is, without a  
great loss to the world; and must we now have an ocean of  
mere flats and shallow, to the utter ruin of navigation? *Bentley.*

SHALLOWBRAINED. *adj.* [shallow and brain.] Foolish; fu-  
tile; trifling; empty.  
It cannot but be matter of just indignation to all good men  
to see a company of lewd shallowbrained buffs making atheism,  
and contempt of religion, the sole badge of wit. *South.*

SHALLOWLY. *adv.* [from shallow.]  
1. With no great depth.  
The load lieth open on the grafs, or but shallowly co-  
vered. *Carew.*

2. Simply; foolishly.  
Most shallowly did you these arms commence,  
Fondly brought here, and foolishly sent hence:  
Strike up our drums, pursue the scatter'd fray. *Shakspeare.*

SHALLOWNESS. *n. f.* [from shallow.]  
1. Want of depth.  
2. Want of thought; want of understanding; futility; silli-  
ness; emptiness.

By it do all things live their measur'd hour:  
We cannot ask the thing which is not there,  
Blaming the shallowest of our request. *Herbert.*

I cannot wonder enough at the shallowest and impertinent  
zeal of the vulgar sort in Drina, who were carried away  
with such an ignorant devotion for his successes, when it little  
concerned their religion or security. *Howel.*

SHALM. *n. f.* [German.] A kind of musical pipe.  
Every captain was commanded to have his soldiers in readi-  
ness to set forward upon the sign given, which was by the  
found of a shalm or hoboy. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*

SHALT. Second person of shall.  
To SHAM. *v. n.* [shammi, Welsh, to cheat.]  
1. To trick; to cheat; to fool with a fraud; to delude with  
false pretences. A low word.

Men tender in point of honour, and yet with little regard  
to truth, are sooner wrought upon by shame than by con-  
science, when they find themselves fooled and sham'd into a  
conviction. *L'Estrange.*

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2. To obtrude by fraud or folly.  
We must have a care that we do not, for want of laying  
things and things together, sham fallacies upon the world for  
current reason. *L'Estrange.*

Then all your wits that fear and sham,  
Down from Don Quixote to Tom Tram,  
From whom I jests and puns purloin,  
And flily put them off for mine,  
Fond to be thought a country wit. *Prior.*

SHAM. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Fraud; trick; delusion; false  
pretence; impotence. A low word.  
No sham to grofs but it will pass upon a weak man, that is  
pragmatical and inquisitive. *L'Estrange.*

It goes a great way when natural curiosity and vulgar pre-  
judice shall be assisted with the shams of attrological judg-  
ments. *L'Estrange.*

Ho that first brought the sham, wheedle, or banter in use,  
put together, as he thought fit, those ideas he made it stand  
for. *Locke.*

That in the sacred temple needs would try  
Without a fire th' unheated gums to fry,  
Believe who will the solemn sham, not I. *Addison.*

SHAM. *adj.* False; counterfeit; fictitious; pretended.  
Never join the fray,  
Where the sham quarrel interrupts the way. *Gay.*

SHAMBLE. *n. f.* [Of uncertain etymology. *Scannalia*, Ital.]  
1. The place where butchers kill or sell their meat; a butchery.  
Far be the thoughts of this from Henry's heart,  
To make a shamblers of the parliament-house. *Shak. H. VI.*

I hope my noble lord esteems me honest.  
—Oh, ay, as summer-flies are in the shamblers,  
That quicken ev'n with blowing. *Shakspeare.*

He warned a flock of sheep, that were driving to the sham-  
bles, of their danger; and, upon uttering some words, they  
all fled. *Arbuthnot.*

2. It is here improperly used.  
When the person is made the jest of the mob, or his back  
the shambles of the executioner, there is no more conviction  
in the one than in the other. *Watts.*

SHAMBLING. *adj.* [See SCAMBLING.] Moving awkwardly  
and irregularly. A low bad word.  
By that shambling in his walk, it should be my rich banker,  
Gomez, whom I knew at Barcelona. *Dryden.*

So when nurse Nokes to act young Ammon tries,  
With shambling legs, long chin, and foolish eyes,  
With dangle hands he frokes th' imperial robe,  
And with a cuckold's air commands the globe. *Smith.*

SHAME. *n. f.* [Jrcam, Saxon; *shamts*, Dutch.]  
1. The passion felt when reputation is supposed to be lost; the  
passion expressed sometimes by blushes.

Lamenting sorrow did in darkness lie,  
And shame his ugly face did hide from living eye. *Fa. 2u.*  
Peace, peace, for shame, if not for charity.  
—Urge neither charity nor shame to me:  
Uncharitably with me have you dealt,  
And shamefully my hopes by you are butcher'd:  
My charity is outrage, life my shame;  
And in my shame still lives my sorrow's rage. *Shak. R. III.*

Hide, for shame,  
Romans, your grandfires images,  
That blush at their degenerate progeny. *Dryden.*

In the schools men are allowed, without shame, to deny the  
agreement of ideas; or out of the schools, from thence have  
learned, without shame, to deny the connection of ideas. *Locke.*

2. The cause or reason of shame; disgrace; ignominy.  
The more shame for him that he sends it me;  
For I have heard him say a thousand times,  
His Julia gave it him at his departure. *Shakspeare.*

Aaron had made them naked unto their shame amongst their  
enemies. *Ex. xxxii. 25.*  
God deliver the world from such guides, who are the shame  
of religion. *South.*

This jest was first of the other house's making,  
And, five times try'd, has never fail'd of taking;  
For 'twere a shame a poet should be kill'd,  
Under the shelter of so broad a shield. *Dryden.*

O shame to manhood! shall one daring boy  
The scheme of all our happiness destroy? *Pope's Odyssey.*

3. Reproach.  
A foul shame is upon the thief. *Eccles. v. 14.*  
Applause  
Turn'd to exploding hiss, triumph to shame,  
Call on themselves from their own mouths. *Milton.*

TO SHAME. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To make ashamed; to fill with shame.  
To tell thee of whom deriv'd,  
Were shame enough to shame thee, wert thou not shameless. *Sh.*

If thou hast power to raise him, bring him hither,  
And I've power to shame him hence:  
Oh, while you live tell truth and shame the devil. *Shakspeare.*

Hyperbolus by suffering did traduce  
The ostracism, and sham'd it out of use. *Cleaveland.*



## SHA

Despoil'd  
Of all our good, *shame'd*, naked, miserable, *Milton*.  
What hurt can there be in all the slanders and disgraces of  
this world, if they are but the arts and methods of providence  
to *shame* us into the glories of the next. *South*.  
Were there but one righteous man in the world, he would  
hold up his head with confidence and honour; he would *shame*  
the world, and not the world him. *South*.  
He in a loathsome dungeon doom'd to lie, *South*.  
In bonds retain'd his birthright liberty,  
And *sham'd* oppression, 'till it set him free. *Dryden*.  
The coward bore the man immortal spite,  
Who *sham'd* him out of madness into flight. *Dryden*.  
Who *shames* a scribbler, breaks a cobweb through;  
He spins the slight self-pleasing thread a-new. *Pope*.  
2. To disgrace.  
Certes, sir knight, ye been too much to blamey.  
Thus for to blot the honour of the dead,  
And with foul cowardice his carcass *shame*. *Fairy Queen*.  
So bent, the more shall *shame* him his repulse. *Milton*.  
To SHAME. *v. n.* To be ashamed.  
Great shame it is, thing to divine in view,  
Made for to be the world's most ornament,  
To make the bait her gazers to embrew;  
Good *shames* to be to ill an instrument. *Spenser*.  
*Sham'd* thou not, knowing whence thou art extrah't,  
To let thy tongue detect thy base-born heart?  
To the trunk of it authors give such a magnitude, as *shame*  
to repeat. *Raleigh's History of the World*.  
Aulter fy'd him,  
Crud Aulter thither hy'd him;  
And with the rush of one rude blast,  
*Sham'd* not spitefully to waste  
All his leaves, to fresh, to sweet,  
And lay them trembling at his feet. *Croftau*.  
SHAMEFACED. *adj.* [*shame* and *face*.] Modest; bashful;  
easily put out of countenance.  
Philoctetes, who blushing and withal smiling, making shame-  
facedness pleasing, and pleasure *shamefaced*, tenderly moved  
her feet, unwonted to feel the naked ground. *Sidney*.  
Confidence is a blushing *shamefaced* spirit, that mutinies in  
a man's bosom: it fills one full of obstacles. *Shak. R. III.*  
A man may be *shamefaced*, and a woman modest, to the  
degree of scandalous. *L'Estrange*.  
Your *shamefaced* virtue shunn'd the people's praise,  
And senate's honour. *Dryden*.  
From this time we may date that remarkable turn in the  
behaviour of our fashionable Englishmen, that makes them  
*shamefaced* in the exercise of those duties which they were wont  
into the world to perform. *Addison's Freeholder*.  
SHAMEFACEDLY. *adv.* [*from shamefaced*.] Modestly; bash-  
fully; timidity.  
SHAMEFACEDNESS. *n. f.* [*from shamefaced*.] Modesty; bash-  
fulness; timidity.  
Dorus, when he had sung this, having had all the while a  
free beholding of the fair Pamela, could well have spared such  
horour, and defended the assault he gave unto her face with  
bringing a fair stain of *shamefacedness* into it. *Sidney*.  
Why wonder ye,  
Fair sir, at that which ye so much embrace?  
She is the fountain of your modesty;  
You *shamefaced* are, but *shamefacedness* itself is she. *Fa. Q.*  
None but fools, out of *shamefacedness*, hide their ulcers,  
which, if shown, might be healed. *Dryden's Dives Plowman*.  
SHAMEFUL. *adj.* [*shame* and *full*.] Disgraceful; ignominious;  
infamous; reproachful.  
Phoebus flying so most *shameful* flight,  
His blushing face in foggy cloud implies,  
And hides for shame. *Fairy Queen*.  
This all through that great prince's pride did fall,  
And came to *shameful* end. *Fairy Queen*.  
For this he shall live hated, be blasphem'd,  
Seiz'd on by force, judg'd, and to death condemn'd,  
A *shameful* and accurs'd. *Milton*.  
His naval preparations were not more surprising than his  
quick and *shameful* retreat; for he returned to Carthage with  
only one ship, having fled without striking one stroke. *Arbuth.*  
The knave of diamonds tries his wily arts.  
And wins, O *shameful* chance! the queen of hearts. *Pope*.  
SHAMEFULLY. *adv.* [*from shameful*.] Disgracefully; ignomi-  
niously; infamously; reproachfully.  
None but that faw, quoth he, would ween for truth,  
How *shamefully* that maid he did torment. *Fairy Queen*.  
But I his holy secret  
Presumptuously have publish'd, impiously,  
Weakly at least, and *shamefully*. *Milton's Agonistes*.  
Would she *shamefully* fail in the last act in this contrivance of  
the nature of man? *More*.  
Those who are ready enough to confess him, both in judg-  
ment and profession, are, for the most part, very prone to deny  
him *shamefully* in their doings. *South's Sermons*.

## SHA

SHAMELESS. *adj.* [*from shame*.] Wanting shame; wanting  
modesty; impudent; frontless; immodest; audacious.  
To tell thee whence thou cam'st, of whom deriv'd,  
Were shame enough to *shame* thee, wert thou not *shameless*.  
*Shakespeare's Henry VI.*  
Beyond imagination is the wrong  
That she this day hath *shameless*, thrown on me. *Shaksp.*  
The *shameless* denial heretofore by some of their friends, and  
the more *shameless* justification by some of their flatterers,  
makes it needful to exemplify, which I had rather forbear. *Kal.*  
God deliver the world from such hucksters of souls, the  
very shame of religion, and the *shameless* subverters of mora-  
lity. *South's Sermons*.  
Such *shameless* bards we have; and yet 'tis true,  
There are as mad abandon'd criticks too. *Pope*.  
SHAMELESSLY. *adv.* [*from shameless*.] Impudently; auda-  
ciously; without shame.  
The king to-day, as one of the vain fellows, *shamelessly* un-  
covereth himself. *2 Sa. vi. 20.*  
He must needs be *shamelessly* wicked that abhors not this  
licentiousness. *Hale*.  
SHAMELESSNESS. *n. f.* [*from shameless*.] Impudence; want  
of shame; immodesty.  
Being most impudent in her heart, she could, when she  
would, teach her cheeks blushing, and make *shamefulness*  
the cloak of *shamelessness*. *Sidney*.  
He that blushes not at his crime, but adds *shamefulness* to  
his shame, hath nothing left to restore him to virtue. *Taylor*.  
SHAMMER. *n. f.* [*from sham*.] A cheat; an impostor. A  
low word.  
SHAMOIS. *n. f.* [*chamois*, French.] See CHAMOIS. A kind  
of wild goat.  
I'll bring thee  
To clustring filberts, and sometimes I'll get thee  
Young *shamois* from the rocks. *Shakespeare*.  
SHAMROCK. *n. f.* The Irish name for three-leaved grass.  
If they found a plot of watercresses, or *shamrocks*, there  
they flocked as to a feast for the time. *Spenser on Ireland*.  
SHANK. *n. f.* [*grecean*, Saxon; *shenkel*, Dutch.]  
1. The middle joint of the leg; that part which reaches from  
the ankle to the knee.  
Eltsoons her white strait legs were altered  
To crooked crawling *shanks*, of marrow emptied;  
And her fair face to foul and loathsome hue,  
And her fine corps to a bag of venom grew. *Spenser*.  
The sixth age flits  
Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloon,  
With spectacles on nose, and pouch on side;  
His youthful hole, well fay'd, a world too wide  
For his shrunk *shanks*. *Shak. As you like it*.  
A flag says, if these pitiful *shanks* of mine were but answer-  
able to this branching head, I can't but think how I should  
defy all my enemies. *L'Estrange*.  
2. The bone of the leg.  
Shut me nightly in a charnel-house,  
O'er cover'd quite with dead men's rattling bones,  
With reeky *shanks*, and yellow chaplets skulls. *Shakespeare*.  
3. The long part of any instrument.  
The *shank* of a key, or some such long hole, the punch  
cannot strike, because the *shank* is not forged with substance  
sufficient. *Mason*.  
SHANKED. *adj.* [*from shank*.] Having a shank.  
SHANKER. *n. f.* [*shank*, French.] A venereal excrescence.  
To SHAPE. *v. a.* preter. *shaped*; part. pass. *shaped* and *shapen*.  
[*scyppan*, Saxon; *scheypen*, Dutch.]  
1. To form; to mould with respect to external dimensions.  
I that am not *shap'd* for sportive tricks,  
Nor made to court an am'rous looking-glass;  
I, that am rudely stamp'd, and want love's majesty,  
To strut before a wanton ambling nymph. *Shaksp. R. III.*  
Those nature hath *shaped* with a great head, narrow breast,  
and shoulders sticking out, seem much inclined to a consump-  
tion. *Harvey*.  
2. To mould; to cast; to regulate; to adjust.  
Drag the villain lither by the hair,  
Nor age nor honour shall *shape* privilege. *Shaksp. Tit. And.*  
Mr. Candlish, when without hopes, and ready to *shape* his  
course by the East homewards, met a ship which came from  
the Philippines. *Raleigh*.  
To the stream, when neither friends nor force,  
Nor speed nor art avail, he *shaped* his course.  
Charm'd by their eyes, their manners I acquire,  
And *shape* my foolishness to their desire. *Prior*.  
3. To image; to conceive.  
Lovers and madmen have their feeling brains;  
Such *shaping* fantasies that apprehend  
More than cool reason ever apprehends. *Shaksp.*

## SHA

It is my nature's plague  
To spy into abuse, and oft my jealousy  
*Shaksp. Othello*.  
When fancy hath formed and *shaped* the perfectest ideas of  
beauties, our own more happy experiences of greater must  
disabuse us. *Boyle*.  
4. To make; to create. Obsolete.  
I was *shapen* in iniquity, and in sin did my mother conceive  
me. *Psl. li. 5.*  
SHAPE. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]  
1. Form; external appearance.  
He beat me grievously in the *shape* of a woman; for in the  
*shape* of a man, master Brook, I fear not Goliath with a  
weaver's beam. *Shakespeare*.  
The *shapes* of the locusts were like unto horses prepared  
for battle. *Rev. ix. 7.*  
The other *shape*,  
If *shape* it may be call'd that *shape* had none,  
Distinguishable in members, joint, or limb. *Milton*.  
In vegetables and animals the *shape* we most fix on, and are  
most led by. *Locke*.  
2. Make of the trunk of the body.  
First a charming *shape* enslav'd me,  
An eye then gave the fatal stroke;  
'Till by her wit Corinna fay'd me,  
And all my former fetters broke. *Addison*.  
3. Being, as moulded into *shape*.  
Before the gates there sat  
On either side a formidable *shape*. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.  
4. Idea; pattern.  
Thy heart  
Contains of good, wife, just, the perfect *shape*. *Milton*.  
5. It is now used in low conversation for manner.  
SHAPELESS. *adj.* [*from shape*.] Wanting regularity of form;  
wanting symmetry of dimensions.  
You are born  
To set a form upon that indigest,  
Which he hath left so *shapeless* and so rude. *Shakespeare*.  
He is deformed, crooked, old and fere;  
Ill-fac'd, worse-bodied, *shapeless* ev'ry where. *Shakespeare*.  
What fools were here,  
Dignis'd like Muscovites in *shapeless* gear? *Shakespeare*.  
Thrice had I lov'd thee,  
Before I knew thy face or name;  
So in a voice, so in a *shapeless* flame,  
Angels affect us oft, and worshipp'd be. *Donne*.  
Now the victor stretch'd his eager hand,  
Where the tall nothing stood, or seem'd to stand;  
A *shapeless* shade, it melted from his sight,  
Like forms in clouds, or visions of the night! *Pope*.  
Some objects please our eyes,  
Which out of nature's common order rise,  
The *shapeless* rock, or hanging precipice. *Pope*.  
SHAPESMITH. *n. f.* [*shape* and *smith*.] One who undertakes  
to improve the form of the body. A burlesque word.  
No *shapsmith* yet set up and drove a trade,  
To mend the work that providence had made. *Garth*.  
SHAPELINESS. *n. f.* [*from shape*.] Beauty or proportion of form.  
SHAPELY. *adv.* [*from shape*.] Symmetrical; well formed.  
SHARD. *n. f.* [*shard*, Trifick.]  
1. A fragment of an earthen vessel.  
For charitable prayers,  
Shards, flints, and pebbles should be thrown on her;  
Yet here she is allow'd her virgin chants,  
Her maiden frowns. *Shak. Hamlet*.  
2. [Chard.] A plant.  
Shards or mallows for the pot,  
Keep the loosen'd body sound. *Dryden's Horace*.  
3. It seems in *Spenser* to signify a frith or strait.  
Upon that shore he spied Atin stand,  
There by his master left, when late he far'd  
In Phedria's fleet bark, over that per'ous *shard*. *Fa. Queen*.  
4. A sort of fish.  
SHARDBORN. *adj.* [*shard* and *born*.] Born or produced among  
broken stones or pots. Perhaps *shard* in *Shakespeare* may sig-  
nify the sheaths of the wings of insects.  
Ere to black Hecat's fummons  
The *shardborn* beetle with his drowsy hums  
Hath rung night's yawning peal, there shall be done  
A deed of dreadful note. *Shakespeare*.  
SHARDED. *adj.* [*from shard*.] Inhabiting shards.  
Open shall we find  
The *sharded* beetle in a fater hold,  
Than is the full-wing'd eagle. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*.  
TO SHARE. *v. n.* [*grecean*, *scyppan*, Saxon.]  
1. To divide; to part among many.  
Good fellows all,  
The latest of my wealth I'll *share* amongst you. *Shakespeare*.  
Any man may make trial of his fortune, provided he acknow-  
ledge the lord's right, by *sharing* out unto him a toll. *Carew*.  
Well may he then to you his cares impart,  
And *share* his burden where he *shares* his heart. *Dryden*.

## SHA

In the primitive times the advantage of priesthood was  
equally *shared* among all the order, and none of that character  
had any superiority. *Cellier*.  
Though the weight of a fallhood would be too heavy for  
one to bear, it grows light in their imaginations when it is  
*shared* among many. *Addison's Spectator*.  
Suppose I *share* my fortune equally between my children  
and a stranger, will that unite them? *Swift*.  
2. To partake with others.  
The captain, half of whose soldiers are dead, and the other  
quarter never mustered or seen, comes shortly to demand pay-  
ment of his whole account; where, by good means of some  
great ones, and privy *sharings* with the officers of other fomes,  
he receiveth his debt. *Senfer on Ireland*.  
In vain does valour bleed,  
While avarice and rapine *share* the land. *Milton*.  
Go, silently enjoy your part of grief,  
And *share* the sad inheritance with me. *Dryden*.  
Wav'd by the wanton winds his banner flies,  
All maiden white, and *shares* the people's eyes. *Dryden*.  
This was the prince decreed  
To *share* his sceptre. *Dryden's Ann.*  
Not a love of liberty, nor thirst of honour,  
Drew you thus far; but hopes to *share* the spoil  
Of conquer'd towns and plunder'd provinces. *Addison's Cato*.  
All night it rains, the shews return with day;  
Great Jove with Caesar *shares* his sov'reign sway. *Logie*.  
3. To cut; to separate; to cheer. [*From sceap*, Saxon.]  
With swift wheel reverie deep en'ring *share'd*  
All his right side. *Milton*.  
Scalp, face, and shoulders the keen steel divides,  
And the *share'd* visage hangs on equal sides. *Dryden*.  
TO SHARE. *v. n.* To have part; to have a dividend.  
I am the prince of Wales; and think not, Percy,  
To *share* with me in glory any more. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
Had greater haste these sacred rites prepar'd,  
Some guilty mouths had in your triumphs *share'd*.  
But this untainted year is all your own. *Dryden*.  
A right of inheritance gave every one a title to *share* in the  
goods of his father. *Locke*.  
This is Dutch partnership, to *share* in all our beneficial  
bargains, and exclude us wholly from theirs. *Swift*.  
SHARE. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]  
1. Part; allotment; dividend.  
If every just man, that now pines with want,  
Had but a moderate and becoming *share*,  
Of that which lowly-pamper'd luxury  
Now heaps upon some with vast excess. *Milton*.  
They went a hunting, and every one to go *share* and *share*  
like in what they took. *L'Estrange*.  
The subdued territory was divided into greater and smaller  
*shares*, besides that reserved to the prince. *Temple*.  
I'll give you arms; burn, ravish, and destroy;  
For my own *share* one beauty I design;  
Engage your honours that she shall be mine. *Dryden*.  
While fortune favour'd,  
I made some figure; nor was my name  
Obscure, nor I without my *share* of fame. *Dryden's Ann.*  
The youths have equal *share*  
In Marcia's withes, and divide their sister. *Addison's Cato*.  
In poets, as true genius is but rare,  
True taste as seldom is the critic's *share*. *Pope*.  
He who doth not perform that part assigned him, is a very  
mischievous member of the publick; because he takes his *share*  
of the profit, and yet leaves his *share* of the burden to be born  
by others. *Swift*.  
2. A part.  
These, although they bear a *share* in the discharge, yet have  
different offices in the composition. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.  
3. [Sceap, Saxon.] The blade of the plow that cuts the ground.  
Nor laws they knew, nor manners, nor the care  
Of lab'ring oxen, nor the shining *share*. *Dryden*.  
Then let him mark the sheep, or whet the shining *share*.  
*Dryden's Virgil's Georg.*  
Great cities shall with walls be compals'd round,  
And sharpen'd *shares* shall vex the fruitful ground. *Dryden*.  
Incumbent o'er the shining *share*. *Thomson*.  
The master leans, removes th' obstructive clay.  
For clay the coulter is long and bendings, and the *share*  
narrow. *Morimer*.  
SHARBONE. *n. f.* [*share* and *bone*.] The os pubis; the bone  
that divides the trunk from the limbs.  
The cartilage bracing together the two ossa pubis, or *share-  
bones*, Bartholine faith, is twice thicker and laxer in women  
than men. *Derham*.  
SHARER. *n. f.* [*from share*.]  
1. One who divides, or apportions to others; a divider.  
2. A partaker; one who participates any thing with others.  
Most it seem'd the French king to import,  
As *sharer* in his daughter's injury. *Daniel's Civil War*.  
People not allowed to be *sharers* with their companions in  
good fortune, will hardly agree to be *sharers* in bad. *L'Estr.*  
An



## S H A

An overgrown estate falling into the hands of one that has many children, it is broken into so many portions as render the sharers rich enough.

You must have known it.

—Indeed I did, then favour'd by the king,  
And by that means a sharer in the secret.

If, by taking on himself human nature at large, he hath a compassionate and tender sense of the infirmities of mankind in general, he must needs, in a peculiar manner, feel and commiserate the infirmities of the poor, in which he himself was so eminent a sharer.

I suffer many things as an author militant, whereof in your days of probation you have been a sharer.

SHARK. *n. f.* [*canis charcharias*, Latin.]

1. A voracious sea-fish.

His jaws horridly arm'd with threefold fate,

The direful shark.

2. A greedy artful fellow; one who fills his pockets by fly tricks.

David's messengers are sent back to him, like so many sharks

and runnagates, only for endeavouring to compliment an ill-

nature out of itself, and seeking that by petition which they

might have commanded by their sword.

3. Trick; fraud; petty rapine.

Wretches who live upon the shark, and other mens fins,

the common poisoners of youth, equally delperate in their

fortunes and their manners, and getting their very bread by

the damnation of souls.

TO SHARK. *v. a.* To pick up hastily or sily.

Young Fontinbras,

Of unimproved mettle, hot and full,

Hath in the skirts of Norway, here and there,

Shark'd up a list of landless resolute.

TO SHARK. *v. n.*

1. To play the petty thief.

The fly leads a lazy, voluptuous, scandalous, sharking life,

hateful wherever he comes.

2. To cheat; to trick.

There are cheats by natural inclination as well as by cor-

ruption: nature taught this boy to shark, not discipline.

The old generous English spirit, which heretofore made

this nation so great in the eyes of all the world, seems utterly

extinct; and we are degenerated into a mean, sharking, fal-

lacious, undermining converse, there being a share and a trapan

almost in every word we hear, and every action we see.

SHARP. *adj.* [rearp, Saxon; *seharpe*, Dutch.]

1. Keen; piercing; having a keen edge; having an acute point;

not blunt.

She hath tied

Sharp tooth'd unkindness like a vulture here.

In Ireland have I seen this stubborn Cade

Oppose himself against a troop of kerns;

And fought so long, till that his thighs with darts

Were almost like a shark quill'd porcupine.

Thy tongue deviseth mischiefs, like a shark razor working

deceitfully.

With edged grooving tools they cut down and smoothen

away the extuberances left by the shark pointed grooving tools,

and bring the work into a perfect shape.

2. Terminating in a point or edge; not obtuse.

The form of their heads is narrow and sharp, that they may

the better cut the air in their swift flight.

There was seen some miles in the sea a great pillar of light,

not sharp, but in form of a column or cylinder, rising a great

way up towards heaven.

To come near the point, and draw unto a sharper angle,

they do not only speak and practise truth, but really desire its

enlargement.

Their embryon atoms

Light arm'd or heavy, sharp, smooth, light or slow.

It is so much the firmer by how much broader the bottom

and sharper the top.

In shipping such as this, the Irish kern,

And untought Indian, on the stream did glide,

Ere sharp keel'd boats to stem the flood did learn,

Or fin-like oars did spread from either side.

3. Acute of mind; witty; ingenious; inventive.

Now as fine in his apparel as if he would make me in love

with a cloak, and verse for verse with the sharpest witted lover

in Arcadia.

If we had thought but sense, each living wight,

Which we call brute, would be more sharp than we.

Sharp to the world, but thoughtless of renown,

They plot not on the stage, but on the town.

There is nothing makes men sharper, and lets their hands

and wits more at work, than want.

Many other things belong to the material world, where in

the sharpest philosophers have never yet arrived at clear and

distinct ideas.

4. Quick, as of light or hearing.

As the sharpest eye discerneth nought,

Except the sun-beams in the air do shine;

So the best soul, with her reflecting thought,

Sees not herself, without some light divine.

## S H A

To sharp ey'd reason this would seem untrue;

But reason I through love's false optics view.

5. Sour without affrincency; sour but not austere; acid.

So we, if children young diseased we find,

Anoint with sweets the vessel's foremost parts,

To make them taste the potions sharp we give;

They drink deceiv'd, and so deceiv'd they live.

Sharp tasted citrons Median climes produce;

Bitter the rind, but generous is the juice.

Different simple ideas are sometimes expressed by the same

word, as sweet and sharp are applied to the objects of hearing

and tasting.

6. Shrill; piercing the ear with a quick noise; not flat.

In whistling you contract the mouth, and, to make it more

sharp, men use their finger.

Let one whistle at the one end of a trunk, and hold your

ear at the other, and the sound strikes so sharp as you can scarce

endure it.

For the various modulation of the voice, the upper end of

the windpipe is ended with several cartilages to contract or

dilate it, as we would have our voice flat or sharp.

7. Severe; harsh; biting; sarcastic.

If he should intend his voyage towards my wife, I would

turn her loose to him; and what he gets more of her than

sharp words, let it lie on my head.

How often may we meet with those who are one while

courteous, but within a small time after are so supercilious,

sharp, troublesome, fierce and exception, that they are not

only short of the true character of friendship, but become the

very foes and burdens of society.

Cafe contention: be thy words severe,

Sharp as he merits; but the sword forbear.

8. Severe; quick to punish; cruel; severely rigid.

There, gentle Hermia, may I marry thee;

And to that place the sharp Athenian law

Cannot pursue us.

9. Eager; hungry; keen upon a quest.

My faulcon now is sharp and passing empty,

And, till the stoop, the must not be full gorg'd;

For then the never looks upon her lure.

The sharp desire I had

Of tasting.

10. Painful; afflictive.

That she may feel

How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is,

To have a thankless child.

He caused his father's friends to be cruelly tortured; grieving

to see them live to whom he was so much beholden, and there-

fore rewarded them with such sharp payment.

Death becomes

His final remedy; and after life

Try'd in sharp tribulation, and refin'd

By faith, and faithful works.

It is a very small comfort that a plain man, lying under a

sharp fit of the stone, receives from this sentence.

11. Fierce; ardent; fiery.

Their pity feign'd,

In sharp contest of battle found no aid.

A sharp assault already is begun;

Their murdering guns play fiercely on the walls.

12. Attentive; vigilant.

Sharp at her utmost ken the cast her eyes,

And somewhat floating from afar descends.

Is a man bound to look out sharp to plague himself, and to

take care that he slips no opportunity of being unhappy?

A clergyman, established in a competent living, is not un-

der the necessity of being so sharp and exacting.

13. Acid; biting; pinching; piercing, as the cold.

The windpipe is continually moistened with a glutinous

humour, filling out of small glandules in its inner coat, to

fence it against the sharp air.

Nor here the sun's meridian rays had pow'r,

Nor wind sharp piercing, nor the rushing show'r,

The verdant arch so close its texture kept.

14. Subtle; nice; witty; acute.

Sharp and subtle discourses procure very great applause; but

being laid in the balance with that which found experience

plainly delivereth, they are outweighed.

The instances you mention are the strongest and sharpest

that can be urged.

15. [Among workmen.] Hard.

They make use of the sharpest sand, that being best for mor-

tar, to lay bricks and tiles in.

16. Emaciated; lean.

His visage drawn he felt to sharp and spare.

SHARP. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A sharp or acute sound.

It is the lark that sings so out of tune,

Straining harsh discords and unpleasant sharps.

2. A pointed weapon; small sword; rapier.

If butchers had but the manners to go to sharps, gentlemen

would be contented with a rubber at cuffs.

## S H A

TO SHARP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make keen.

Whom the whetstone sharp to eat,

They cry, milstones are good meat.

TO SHARP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play thievish tricks.

I live upon what's my own, whereas your scandalous life

is only cheating or sharpening, one half of the year, and starv-

ing the other.

TO SHARPEN. *v. a.* [from sharp.]

1. To make keen; to edge; to point.

The weaker their helps are, the more their need is to sharpen

the edge of their own industry.

The Israelites went down to the Philistines to sharpen every

man his share and his coulter.

His severe wrath shall he sharpen for a sword.

The grating of a saw when sharpen'd, offends so much as

it fetters the teeth on edge.

Th' squadron bright, sharpening in mooned horns

Their phalanx.

It may contribute to his misery, heighten the anguish, and

sharpen the sting of conscience, and so add fury to the ever-

lasting flames, when he shall reflect upon the abuse of wealth

and greatness.

No: 'tis resistance that inflames desire;

Sharpen the darts of love, and blows the fire.

Ere ten moons had sharpen'd either horn,

To crown their bliss, a lovely boy was born.

Her nails are sharpen'd into pointed claws,

Her hands bear half her weight and turn to paws.

2. To make quick; ingenious; or acute.

Overmuch quickness of wit, either given by nature, or

sharpen'd by study, doth not commonly bring greatest learn-

ing, best manners, or happiest life in the end.

3. To make quicker of sense.

Th' air sharpen'd his visual ray

To objects distant far.

4. To make eager or hungry.

Epicurean cooks

Sharpen with choysle sauce his appetite.

Such an allure as will sharpen mens desires and quicken

their endeavours for obtaining a lesser good, ought to in-

spire men with more vigour in pursuit of what is greater.

5. To make fierce or angry.

Mine enemy sharpeneth his eyes upon me.

6. To make biting; or sarcastic.

My haughty soul would swell;

Sharpen each word, and threaten in my eyes.

7. To make less flat; more piercing to the ears.

Enclosures not only preserve sound, but encrease and shar-

pen it.

8. To make four.

SHARPER. *n. f.* [from sharp.] A tricking fellow; a petty thief;

a rascal.

Sharper, as pikes, prey upon their own kind.

He should retrench what he lost to sharper, and spent upon

puppet-plays to apply it to that use.

I only wear it in a land of Hector's,

Thieves, supercargo's, sharpeners, and directors.

SHARPLY. *adv.* [from sharp.]

1. With keenness; with good edge or point.

2. Severely; rigorously; roughly.

They are more sharply to be chastised and reformed than

the rude Irish, which being very wild at the first, are now be-

come more civil.

3. Keenly; acutely; vigorously.

The mind and memory are more sharply exercised in com-

prehending another man's things than our own.

4. Afflictively; painfully.

At the arrival of the English ambassadors the soldiers were

sharply afflicted with wants.

5. With quickness.

You contract your eye when you would see sharply; and

erect your ear when you would hear attentively.

6. Judiciously; acutely; wittily.

SHARPNESS. *n. f.* [from sharp.]

1. Keenness of edge or point.

Palladius neither suffering us nor himself to take in hand

the party till the afternoon; when we were to fight in troops,

not differing otherwise from earnest, but that the sharpeness of

the weapons was taken away.

A second glance came gliding like the first;

And he who saw the sharpeness of the dart,

Without defence receiv'd it in his heart.



## SHE

Stick the candle so loose, that it will fall upon the glass of the scone and break it into shatters. *Swift.*  
 SHATTERBRAIN. } *adj.* [from *shatter* brain and *pate*.] In-  
 SHATTERPATED. } attentive; not confident. A low word.  
 SHATTERY. *adj.* [from *shatter*.] Disunited; not compact;  
 easily falling into many parts; loose of texture.

A brittle shattery fort of spar, found in form of a white sand chiefly in the perpendicular fissures amongst the ores of metal. *Woodward.*

TO SHAVE, *v. a.* preterit *shaved*, part. *shaven*. [precaran, Saxon; *schaven*, Dutch.]

1. To pare off with a razor.  
 He that is to be cleansed shall shave off all his hair. *Levit.*  
 Zelim was the first of the Ottomans that did shave his beard;  
 a bashaw ask'd why he alter'd the custom of his predecessors?  
 He answered, because you bashaws may not lead me by the  
 beard, as you did them. *Bacon.*

Dost thou not know this shaven pate? Truly it is a great  
 man's head. *Knales' Hist. of the Turks.*

I caused the hair of his head to be shaved off. *Weyman.*

2. To pare close to the surface.  
 Sweet bird!

Three chauntres, oft the woods among,  
 I wooed to hear the evening song:  
 And missing thee, I walk unseen  
 On the dry smooth shaven green. *Milt.*

The bending scythe  
 Shaves all the surface of the waving green. *Gay.*

3. To skim by passing near, or slightly touching.  
 He shaves with level wing the deep; then soars  
 Up to the fiery concave tow'ring high. *Milton.*

4. To cut in thin slices.  
 Make some medley of earth, with some other plants bruised  
 or shaven in leaf or root. *Bacon.*

5. To strip; to oppress by extortion; to pillage.  
 SHAVELLING. *n. f.* [from *shave*.] A man shaved; a friar, or  
 religious. Used in contempt.

Of cities, there be no such things; only by bald friars and  
 knavish shavellers so feigned. *Spenser.*

SHAVEN. *n. f.* [from *shave*.]

1. A man that practises the art of shaving.

2. A man closely attentive to his own interest.

My lord  
 Was now dispos'd to crack a jest,  
 And bid friend Lewis go in quest;  
 This Lewis is a cunning shaver. *Swift.*

3. A robber; a plunderer.  
 They fell all into the hands of the cruel mountain people,  
 living for the most part by theft, and waiting for wrecks, as  
 hawks for their prey: by these shavers the Turks were stripped of  
 all they had. *Knales.*

SHAVING. *n. f.* [from *shave*.] Any thin slice pared off from  
 any body.

Take lignum aloes in gross shavings, steep them in sack,  
 changed twice, till the bitterness be drawn forth; then take  
 the shavings forth and dry them in the shade, and beat them to  
 powder. *Bacon.*

By electric bodies I do not conceive only such as take up  
 shavings, straws, and light bodies, but such as attract all bod-  
 ies palpable whatsoever. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The shavings are good for the fining of wine. *Mort.*

SHAW. *n. f.* [precaran, Saxon; *shaw*, Dutch; *šuga*, Islandic.]  
 A thicket; a small wood. A tuft of trees near Lichfield is  
 called Gentle shaw.

SHABANDER. *n. f.* [among the Persians.] A great officer; a  
 viceroy. *Bailey.*

SHAWFOWL. *n. f.* [from *shaw* and *fowl*.] An artificial fowl made  
 by fowlers on purpose to shoot at.

SHAWM. *n. f.* [from *shawmen*, Teutonic.] A hautboy; a cor-  
 net.

With trumpets also and shawms. *Psalms Common Prayer.*

SHE. *pronoun.* In oblique cases *her*. [Sax. Gothick; *reo*, Sax.  
*she*, old English.]

1. The female pronoun demonstrative: the woman; the woman  
 before mentioned.

She, of whom the ancients seem'd to prophesy,  
 When they call'd virtues by the name of she;  
 She, in whom virtue was so much refin'd,  
 That for alloy unto so pure a mind  
 She took the weaker sex. *Donne.*

This once disclosed,  
 The ladies did change favours, and then we  
 Following the signs, woo'd but the sign of she. *Shakespeare.*

What, at any time, have you heard her say? *Shakespeare.*

The most upright of mortal men was he;  
 The most sincere, and holy woman, she. *Dryden.*

2. It is sometimes used for a woman absolutely, with some de-  
 gree of contempt.

The she of Italy shall not betray  
 Mine interest, and his honour. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Lady, you are the cruellest she alive,  
 If you will lead these graces to the grave,  
 And leave the world no copy. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

## SHE

I was wont.

To load my she with knacks, I wou'd have ranack'd  
 The pedlar's filken treasury, and have pour'd it  
 To her acceptance. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

3. The female; not the male.  
 I would outface the sternest eyes that look,  
 Pluck the young sucking cubs from the she bear  
 To win thee, lady. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Let us do it with no shew of fear;  
 No, with no more, than if we heard that England  
 Were busied with a Whitton morris-dance;  
 For my good liege, she is so idly king'd,  
 That fear attends her not. *Shakespeare's Hen. V.*

The nightingale, if she would sing by day,  
 When every goose is cackling, wou'd be thought  
 No better a musician than the wren. *Shakespeare's*

He-lions are hirsute, and have great manes, the she are  
 smooth like cats. *Bacon.*

Stand it in Judah's chronicles confest,  
 That David's son, by impious pishon mov'd,  
 Smote a she-slave, and murder'd what he lov'd. *Prior.*

SHEAF. *n. f.* *sheaves* plural. [precar, Saxon; *sheaf*, Dutch.]

1. A bundle of stalks of corn bound together, that the ears may  
 dry.

These be the sheaves that honour's harvest bears,  
 The seed thy valiant acts, the world the field. *Fairfax.*

He beheld a field,  
 Part arable and tith; whereon were sheaves  
 New-reap'd; the other part sheep-walks and folds. *Milt.*

The reaper fills his greedy hands,  
 And binds the golden sheaves in brittle bands. *Dryden.*

I pitch'd the sheaves (oh could I do so now)  
 Which she in rows pil'd. *Gay's Pastoral.*

2. Any bundle or collection held together.  
 She vanish'd;

The sheaf of arrows shook and rattled in the case. *Dryden.*

In the knowledge of bodies, we must glean what we can;  
 since we cannot, from a discovery of their real essences,  
 grasp at a time whole sheaves; and in bundles comprehend  
 the nature of whole species. *Locke.*

TO SHEAL, *v. a.* To shell. See SHALE.

THOU art a shaled pea-cock. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

TO SHEAR, preter. *shored*, or *sheared*; part. *shorn*. [precaran,  
 precyan, Saxon.]

1. To clip or cut by interception between two blades moving  
 on a rivet.

So many days, my ewes have been with young;  
 So many weeks, ere the poor fools will yean;  
 So many months, ere I shall shear the fleece. *Shakespeare.*

I am shepherd to another man,  
 And do not shear the fleeces that I graze. *Shakespeare.*

Laban went to shear his sheep. *Gen. xxxi. 19.*

When wool is new shorn, they let pails of water by in the  
 same room to increase its weight. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

To lay my head and hollow pledge  
 Of all my strength, in the lascivious lap  
 Of a deceitful concubine, who shorn me,  
 Like a tame weather, all my precious fleece. *Milton.*

The same ill taste of sense wou'd serve to join  
 Dog foxes in the yolk, and shear the swine. *Dryden.*

Mayst thou henceforth sweetly sleep,  
 Sheers swains, oh shear your softest sheep  
 To swell his couch. *Gay.*

O'er the congenial dust injoin'd to shear  
 The graceful curls, and drop the tender tear. *Pope.*

2. To cut.  
 The sharp and toothed edge of the nether chap strikes into  
 a canal cut into the bone of the upper; and the toothed pro-  
 tuberance of the upper into a canal in the nether: by which  
 means he easily sheers the grass whereon he feeds. *Grew.*

SHEAR. } *n. f.* [from the verb. It is seldom used in the  
 SHEARS. } singular, but is found once in Dryden.]

1. An instrument to cut, consisting of two blades moving on  
 a pin, between which the thing cut is intercepted. Shears  
 are large, and scissors a smaller instrument of the same kind.  
 Alas, thought Philoclea to herself, your sheers come too  
 late to clip the bird's wings that already is flown away. *Sidney.*

Why do you bend such solemn brows on me?  
 Think you I bear the sheers of destiny?  
 Have I commandment on the pulse of life? *Shakespeare's*

The fates prepar'd their sharpen'd sheers. *Dryden.*

When the fleece is shorn,  
 Then their defenceless limbs the brambles tear. *Dryden.*

Short of their wool, and naked from the sheers. *Dryden.*

That people live and die, I knew, *Shakespeare's*

An hour ago, as well as you. *Shakespeare's*

And if fate spins us longer years, *Shakespeare's*

Or is in haste to take the sheers, *Shakespeare's*

I know, we must both fortunes try, *Prior.*

And bear our evils, wet or dry. *Prior.*

How happy should we be if we had the privilege of em-  
 ploying the sheers for want of a mint, upon foreign gold,  
 clipping it into half crowns. *Swift.*

Fate

## SHE

Fate urg'd the sheers and cut the lyph in twain,  
 But airy substance soon unites again. *Pope.*

Beneath the sheers they felt no lasting smart,  
 They lost but fleeces, while I lost a heart. *Gay.*

2. The denomination of the age of sheep.  
 When sheep is one shear, they will have two broad teeth be-  
 fore; when two shear, four; when three, six; when four,  
 eight; and after that, their mouths break. *Mortimer.*

3. Any thing in the form of the blades of sheers.  
 4. Wings, in *Spenser*.

Two sharp-wing'd sheers  
 Deck'd with divers plumes, like painted jays,  
 Were fix'd at his back to cut his airy ways. *Spenser.*

SHEARD. *n. f.* [precar, Sax.] A fragment. It is now commonly  
 written *sheard*, and applied only to fragments of earthen ware.

In the butting of it, not a sheard to take fire from the hearth,  
 or to take water out of the pit. *Spa. xxx. 14.*

SHEARER. *n. f.* [from *shear*.] One that clips with sheers;  
 particularly one that fleeces sheep.

Of other care they little reckon make,  
 Than how to scramble at the shearer's feat,  
 And shove away the worthy bidden guest. *Milton.*

Was he to be led as a lamb to the slaughter, patient and  
 resigned as a sheep before her sheers? *Regina.*

SHEARMAN. *n. f.* [from *shear* and *man*.] He that shears.  
 Thy father was a plaiterier, *Shakespeare's*

And thou thyself a shea-man. *Shakespeare's*

SHEARWATER. *n. f.* A fowl. *Ainsworth.*

SHEATH. *n. f.* [precar, Saxon.] The case of any thing;  
 the scabbard of a weapon.

The dead knight's sword out of his sheath he drew,  
 With which he cut a lock off all their hair. *Fa. Queen.*

Which spurs the body's sheath, yet melts the steel? *Cleav.*

Sworn, by the lightning's subtle force distill'd,  
 And the cold sheath with running metal fill'd. *Addison.*

TO SHEATH. } *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To inclose in a sheath or scabbard; to inclose in any case.  
 This drawn but now against my sovereign's breast,  
 Before 'tis sheath'd, shall give him peace and rest. *Wallar.*

Those active parts of a body are of differing natures when  
 sheath'd up, or wedged in amongst others in the texture of a  
 concrete; and when extricated from these impediments. *Boyle.*

In his hair one hand he wreaths,  
 His sword, the other, in his bosom sheath. *Denham.*

Is this her hate to him, his love to me!  
 'Tis in my breast she sheaths her dagger now. *Dryden.*

The left foot naked, when they march to fight,  
 But in a bull's raw hide they sheath the right. *Dryden.*

The leopard, and all of this kind as goes, keeps the claws  
 of his forefeet turned up from the ground and sheathed in the  
 skin of his toes, whereby he preserves them sharp for rapine,  
 extending them only when he leaps at the prey. *Grew.*

Other substances opposite to acrimony are called demul-  
 cent or mild; because they blunt or sheath those sharp salts  
 as pease, and beans. *Arbutnot.*

2. To fit with a sheath.

There was no ink to colour Peter's hat,  
 Walter's dagger was not come from sheathing. *Shak.*

3. To defend the main body by an outward covering.  
 It were to be wished that the whole navy throughout were  
 sheathed as some are. *Raleigh.*

SHEATHWINGED. *adj.* [from *sheath* and *wing*.] Having hard cases  
 which are folded over the wings.

Some insects fly with four wings, as all vaginipennis, or  
 sheathwinged insects, as beetles and doctrs. *Brown's Vulg. Er.*

SHEATHY. *adj.* [from *sheath*.] Forming a sheath.

With a needle put aside the short and sheathy cases on ear-  
 wigs backs, and you may draw forth two wings. *Brown.*

SHECLATON. *n. f.*

He went to fight against the giant in his robe of shecla-  
 ton, which is that kind of gilded leather with which they  
 use to embroider the Irish jackets. *Spenser.*

TO SHED, *v. a.* [precar, Saxon.]

1. To effuse; to pour out; to spill.  
 The painful service, and the drops of blood  
 Shed for my thankful country are required  
 But with that surname of Coriolanus. *Shakespeare's*

Cromwell, I did not think to shed a tear  
 In all my miseries. *Shakespeare's*

Without shedding of blood is no remission. *Heb. ix. 22.*

For this is my blood which is shed for many, for the re-  
 mission of sins. *Matt. xxvi. 28.*

Some think one gen'ral soul fills ev'ry brain,  
 As the bright sun sheds light in ev'ry star. *Davies.*

Around its entry nodding poppies grow,  
 And all cool simples that sweet rest bestow;  
 Night from the plants their sleepy virtue drains,  
 And passing, still it on the silent plains. *Dryden.*

You seem'd to mourn another lover dead,  
 My sighs you gave him, and my tears you shed. *Dryden.*

## SHE

Unhappy man! to break the pious laws  
 Of nature, pleading in his children's cause:  
 'Tis love of honour, and his country's good; *Dryden.*

The conful, not the father, sheds the blood.  
 In these lone walls, their days eternal bound,  
 These moss-grown domes with spiry turrets crown'd,  
 Where awful arches make a noon-day night,  
 And the dim windows shed a solemn light;  
 Thy eyes diffus'd a reconciling ray,  
 And gleams of glory brighten'd all the day. *Pope.*

2. To scatter; to let fall.

Trees that bring forth their leaves late, and cast them late,  
 are more lasting than those that sprout their leaves early, or  
 shed them betimes. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

So the returning year be blest,  
 As his infant months bestow,  
 Springing wreaths for William's brow;  
 As his summer's youth shall shed  
 Eternal sweets around Maria's head. *Prior.*

TO SHED, *v. n.* To let fall its parts.

White oats are apt to shed most as they lie, and black as they  
 stand. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SHEED. *n. f.* [supposed by Skinner to be corrupted from *shade*.]

1. A slight temporary covering.  
 The first Aletes born in lowly shed,  
 Of parents base, a rose sprung from a bride. *Fairfax.*

Though he his house of polish'd marble build,  
 With Jasper floor'd, and carved cedar ceil'd;  
 Yet shall it ruin like the moth's frail cell,  
 Or sheds of reeds, which summer's heat repel. *Sandys.*

So all our minds with his conspire to grace  
 The Gentiles great apostle, and deface  
 Those state-obscuring sheds, that like a chain  
 Seem'd to confine and fetter him again. *Walker.*

In such a season born, when scarce a shed  
 Could be obtain'd to shelter him or me  
 From the bleak air. *Parad. Regain'd.*

Those houses then were caves, or homely sheds,  
 With twining oaks fence'd, and moss their beds. *Dryden.*

An hospitable house they found,  
 A homely shed; the roof, not far from ground  
 Was thatch'd with reeds and straw together bound. *Dryden.*

Then out he steals, and finds where by the head,  
 Their horse hung fasten'd underneath a shed. *Batterton.*

Her various kinds by various fortunes led,  
 Commence acquaintance, underneath a shed. *Swift.*

2. In composition. Effusion; as blood-shed.

SHEEDER. *n. f.* [from *shed*.] A spiller; one who sheds.

A shedder of blood shall surely die. *Ezek. xviii. 10.*

SHEEN. } *adj.* [This was probably only the old pronunciation  
 SHEENY. } of *shine*.] Bright; glittering; shewy. A word  
 now not in use.

That lewd ribbald, with vile lust advanc'd,  
 Laid first his filthy hands on virgin clean;  
 To spoil her dainty corse to fair and shewn. *Fa. Queen.*

When he was all dight, he took his way  
 Into the forest, that he might be seen  
 Of the wild beasts, in his new glory shewn. *Halberd's Tale.*

Now they never meet in grove or green,  
 By fountain clear, or spangled star-light shewn. *Shakespeare's*

Up arose each warrior bold and brave,  
 Glittering in filed steel and armour shewn. *Fairfax.*

Out of the hierarchies of angels shewn,  
 The gentle Gabriel call'd he from the rest. *Fairfax.*

By the rusty fringed bank,  
 Where grows the willow and the offer dank,  
 My sliding chariot stays,  
 Which set with agat, or the azure shewn,  
 Of turquois blue, and emerald green. *Milton.*

Or did of late earth's fons besiege the wall  
 Of shewn heav'n. *Milton.*

SHEEN. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Brightness; splendour.

Mercy will fit between,  
 Thron'd in celestial shewn. *Milton.*

Far above, in spangled shewn,  
 Celestial Cupid, her fam'd son advanc'd,  
 Holds his dear Psyche sweet entranc'd. *Milton.*

SHEEP. *n. f.* plural likewise *sheep*. [precar, Saxon; of which  
 the plural was *reep*; *schaepe*, Dutch.]

1. The animal that bears wool: remarkable for its usefulness and  
 innocence.

Fire the brambles, snare the birds, and keep  
 In wholesome water-falls the fleecy sheep. *Dryden.*

Of substances there are two sorts of ideas; one of single  
 substances, as they exist separately, as a man or sheep. *Locke.*

2. In contempt. A foolishly silly fellow. *Ainsworth.*

TO SHEAR. *v. n.* [from *sheep* and *shear*.] To use petty thefts.  
 Shew your knave's visage, with a pox to you; shew your  
 sheep-biting face, and be hanged. *Shakespeare's*

SHEEPBITTER. *n. f.* [from *sheepbite*.] A petty thief.  
 His gate like a sheepbiter fleeing aside. *Tusser.*

Wouldst



## SHE

Wouldst thou not be glad to have the niggardly rascally  
*sheepbiter* come to some notable flame. *Shakespeare.*  
There are political *sheepbiters* as well as pastoral; betrayers  
of public trusts, as well as of private. *L'Estrange.*  
**SHEEP-COT.** *n. f.* [*sheep* and *cot*.] A little inclosure for *sheep*.  
Bedlam beggars, with roaring voices,  
From low farms, *sheepcots* and mills  
Inforce their charity. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*  
Up to a hill anon his steps he rear'd,  
From whose high top to ken the prospect round,  
If cottage were in view, *sheepcot* or herd;  
But cottage, herd, or *sheepcot* none he saw. *Milton.*  
**SHEEPFOLD.** *n. f.* [*sheep* and *fold*.] The place where *sheep* are  
inclosed.

The bear, the lion, terrors of the plain,  
The *sheepfold* scatter'd and the shepherd slain. *Prior.*  
**SHEEP-POOK.** *n. f.* [*sheep* and *hook*.] A hook fastened to a pole  
by which *sheep* are lay hold on the legs of their *sheep*.  
The one carried a crozier of bals-wood, the other a pasto-  
ral staff of cedar like a *sheep-hook*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*  
If you dare think of delving our charms,  
Away with your *sheephook*, and take to your arms. *Dryden.*  
**SHEEP-FISH.** *adj.* [*from sheep*.] *Bathful*; over-modest; timor-  
ously and meanly diffident.

Wanting change of company, he will, when he comes  
abroad, be a *sheepish* or conceited creature. *Lake.*  
**SHEEPISHNESS.** *n. f.* [*from sheepish*.] *Bathfulness*; mean and  
timorous diffidence.

Thy gentry bleats, as if thy native cloth  
Transus'd a *sheepishness* into thy story. *Herbert.*  
*Sheepishness* and ignorance of the world, are not consequen-  
ces of being bred at home. *Lake.*

Without success, let a man be never so hardy, he will have  
some degree of *sheepishness*. *Grew.*  
**SHEEPMASTER.** *n. f.* [*sheep* and *master*.] An owner of *sheep*.  
A nobleman was a great grafter, and a great *sheepmaster*.  
*Bacon.*

**SHEEPSHEARING.** *n. f.* [*sheep* and *shear*.] The time of shear-  
ing *sheep*; the feast made when *sheep* are shorn.  
There happening a solemn festivity, such as the *sheepshear-*  
*ings* used to be, David begs some small repast. *South.*

**SHEEP-EYE.** *n. f.* [*sheep* and *eye*.] A modest diffident look,  
such as lovers cast at their mistresses.

Cast a *sheep's eye* behind you: in before me. *Dryden.*  
**SHEEPWALK.** *n. f.* [*sheep* and *walk*.] Pasture for *sheep*.  
He beheld a field,  
Part arable and tith; whereon were sheaves  
New reap'd; the other part *sheepwalks* and folds. *Milt.*

**SHEER.** *adj.* [*sheep*, Saxon.] Pure; clear; unmingled.  
If she say, I am not fourteen pence on the score for *sheer*  
ale, score me up for the lying 't rogue in Christendom. *Shak.*

*Sheer* argument is not the talent of the man; little wrest-  
ed sentences are the bladders which bear him up, and he  
sinks downright, when he once pretends to swim without  
them. *Atterbury.*

**SHEER.** *adv.* [*from the adjective*.] Clean; quick; at once.  
Thrown by angry Jove  
*Sheer* o'er the crystal blements; from morn  
To noon he fell, from noon to dewy eve,  
A summer's day; and with the setting sun,  
Drop'd from the zenith, like a falling star,  
On Lemnos. *Milton.*

The sword of Satan, with steep force to smite  
Descending, and in half cut *sheer*. *Milton.*

Due entrance he disdain'd, and in contempt  
At one flight bound high overleap'd all bound  
Of hill or highest wall, and *sheer* within  
Lights on his feet. *Milton.*

To **SHEER.** *v. a.* [*See SHEAR*.]  
I keep my birth-day; send my Phillis home  
At *sheering*-time. *Dryden.*

To **SHEER OFF.** *v. n.* To steal away; to slip off clandestinely.  
**SHEERS.** *n. f.* [*See SHEARS*.]

**SHEET.** *n. f.* [*sheet*, Saxon.]  
1. A broad and large piece of linen.  
He saw heaven opened, and a vessel descending unto him,  
as a great *sheet*, knit at the four corners. *Acts x. 11.*

2. The linen of a bed.  
If I die before thee, shroud me  
In one of these same *sheets*. *Shakespeare.*

You think none but your *sheets* are privy to your wishes. *Shak.*  
Some unequal bride in nobler *sheets*  
Receives her lord. *Dryden.*

3. *Ecruets*, French; *echoten*, Dutch.] In a ship are ropes bent  
to the clews of the sails, which serve in all the lower sails to  
hale or round off the clew of the sail; but in topmasts they  
draw the sail close to the yard arms. *Dier.*—*Dryden* seems to  
understand it otherwise.

The little word behind the back, and undoing whisper, like  
pulling off a *sheet*-rope at sea, slackens the sail. *Sackling.*

Pierce Boreas drove against his flying sails,  
And rent the *sheets*. *Dryden.*

6

## SHE

4. As much paper as is made in one body.  
As much love in rhyme,  
As could be cram'd up in a *sheet* of paper.  
Writ on both sides the leaf, margin and all. *Shakespeare.*  
When I first put pen to paper, I thought a'l I should have  
to say would have been contained in one *sheet* of paper. *Locke.*  
I let the refracted light fall perpendicularly upon a *sheet* of  
white paper upon the opposite wall. *Newton's Opticks.*  
5. A single complication or fold of paper in a book.  
6. Any thing expanded.

Such *sheets* of fire, such bursts of horrid thunder  
I never remember to have heard. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

Rowling thunder roars,  
And *sheets* of lightning blast the standing field. *Dryden.*

An azure *sheet* it rushes broad,  
And from the loud resounding rocks below,  
Dash'd in a cloud of foam. *Thomson.*

**SHEET-ANCHOR.** *n. f.* [*sheet* and *anchor*.] In a ship is the largest  
anchor; which, in times of weather, is the mariners last re-  
fuge, when an extraordinary stiff gale of wind happens. *Bailey.*

To **SHEET.** *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]  
1. To furnish with *sheets*.  
2. To enfold in a *sheet*.  
3. To cover as with a *sheet*.

Like the flag when snow the pasture *sheets*,  
The banks of trees thou brow'd'st it. *Shakespeare.*

**SHEET.** *n. f.* [*sheet*, Saxon.] An ancient Jewish coin equal to four  
Attick drachms, or four Roman denarii, in value about 2. s. 6 d.  
sterling.

The Jews, albeit they doted images, yet imprinted upon  
their *sheet* on one side the golden pot which had the manna,  
and on the other Aaron's rod. *Camden.*

The huge iron head fix hundred *sheets* weigh'd,  
And of whole bodies but one wound it made,  
Able death's worst command to overdoe  
Destroying life at once and carcase too. *Cowley.*

This coat of mail weigh'd five thousand *sheets* of  
brass. *Brum.*

**SHEET-DRAPE.** *n. f.* A chaffinch.  
**SHEET-DRAPE.** *n. f.* A bird that preys upon fishes.

**SHEET.** *n. f.* [*sheet*, Saxon; *sheet*, Dutch.] A board fixed  
against a supporter, so that any thing may be placed upon it.  
About his *sheets*

A beggarly account of empty boxes. *Shakespeare.*  
Bind fast, or from their *sheets*  
Your books will come and right themselves. *Swift.*

You have the pleasure of the prospect whenever you take  
it from your *sheet*, and the solid cash you fold it for. *Bum.*

2. A sand bank in the sea; a rock under shallow water.  
Our transported souls shall congratulate each other their  
growing now fully escap'd the numerous rocks, *sheets*, and  
quick-fands. *Boyl.*

Near the *sheets* of Circe's shores they run,  
A dang'rous coast. *Dryden.*

He call'd his money in;  
But the prevailing love of self  
Soon split him on the former *sheet*,  
He put it out again. *Dryden.*

3. The plural is analogically *sheets*; *Dryden* has *sheets*, probab-  
ly by negligence.

He seiz'd the helm, his fellows cheer'd,  
Turn'd short upon the *sheets* and madly steer'd. *Dryden.*

**SHEET.** *adj.* [*from sheet*.]  
1. Full of hidden rocks or banks; full of dangerous shallows.  
Glides by the syren's cliffs a *sheety* coast,  
Long infamous for ships and sailors lost,  
And white with bones. *Dryden.*

2. I know not well the meaning in this passage, perhaps rocky.  
The tillable fields are in some places so tough, that the  
plough will scarcely cut them; and in some so *sheety* that the  
corn hath much ado to fasten its root. *Carew.*

**SHEET.** *n. f.* [*sheet*, Saxon; *sheet*, Dutch.]  
1. The hard covering of any thing; the external crust.  
The sun is as the fire, and the exterior earth is as the *sheet*  
of the colipile, and the abyss as the water within it; now  
when the heat of the sun had pierc'd thro' the *sheet* and  
reach'd the waters, it rarefy'd them. *Burn. Theat. of the Earth.*

Whatever we fetch from under ground is only what is lodg-  
ed in the *sheet* of the earth. *Lake.*

2. The covering of a testaceous or crustaceous animal.  
Her women wear  
The spoils of nations in an ear;  
Chang'd for the treasure of a *sheet*,  
And in their loose attires do swell. *Ben. John. Catiline.*

Was to Neptune recommended;  
Peace and plenty spread the sails:  
Venus, in her *sheet* before him,  
From the sands in safety bore him. *Dryden's Allion.*

The *sheets* served as moulds to this sand, which, when con-  
solidated, and afterwards freed from its investient *sheet*, is of  
the same shape as the cavity of the *sheet*. *Woodward.*

He,

## SHE

He, whom ungrateful Athens could expel,  
At all times just, but when he sign'd the *shell*. *Pope.*

3. The covering of the seeds of filiquous plants.  
Some fruits are contained within a hard *shell*, being the seeds  
of the plants. *Arbuthnot.*

4. The covering of kernels.  
Chang'd loves are but chang'd sorts of meat;  
And when he hath the kernel eat,  
Who doth not throw away the *shell*? *Donne.*

5. The covering of an egg.  
I think him as a serpent's egg,  
Which, hatch'd, would, as his kind, grow mischievous,  
And kill him in the *shell*. *Shakespeare. Julius Caesar.*

6. The outer part of a house.  
The marquis of Medina Sidonia made the *shell* of a house,  
that would have been a very noble building, had he brought it  
to perfection. *Addison on Italy.*

7. It is used for a musical instrument in poetry, from *testudo*,  
Latin; the first lyre being said to have been made by straining  
strings over the *shell* of a tortoise.

Less than a god they thought there could not dwell  
Within the hollow of that *shell*,  
That spoke so sweetly. *Dryden.*

8. The superficial part.  
So devout are the Romanists about this outward *shell* of re-  
ligion, that if an altar be moved, or a stone of it broken, it  
ought to be reconsecrated. *Aylmer's Paragon.*

To **SHELL.** *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To take out of the *shell*;  
to strip of the *shell*.

To **SHELL.** *v. n.*  
1. To fall off as broken shells.  
The ulcers were cured, and the scabs *shelled* off. *Wijeman.*

2. To cast the *shell*.  
**SHELL-DUCK.** *n. f.* A kind of wild duck.  
To preserve wild ducks, and *shellducks*, have a place walled  
in with a pond. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**SHELLFISH.** *n. f.* [*shell* and *fish*.] Fish invest'd with a hard cov-  
ering, either testaceous, as oysters, or crustaceous, as lobsters.

The *shells*, being found, were so like those they saw upon  
their shores, that they never questioned but that they were the  
carcasses of *shellfish*, and once belonged to the sea. *Woodward.*

**SHELLY.** *adj.* [*from shell*.]  
1. Abounding with *shells*.  
The ocean rollings, and the *shelly* shore,  
Beautiful objects, shall delight no more. *Prior.*

2. Consisting of *shells*.  
The conceit of Anaximander was, that the first men and all  
animals were bred in some warm moisture, inclosed in crusta-  
ceous skins, as lobsters; and to continued 'till their *shelly* pri-  
sons, growing dry and breaking, made way for them. *Bentley.*

**SHELLTER.** *n. f.* [*Of this word the etymology is unknown*.  
*Stimmer* deduces it from *shell*, *Davies* from *scyle*, a shield,  
Saxon.]

1. A cover from any external injury or violence.  
We hear this fearful tempest sing,  
Yet seek no *shelter* to avoid the storm. *Shakespeare. R. II.*

They widd' the mountains now might be again  
Thrown on them, as a *shelter* from his ire. *Milton.*

Heroes of old, when wounded, *shelter* sought;  
But he who meets all dangers with disdain,  
Ev'n in their face his ship to anchor brought,  
And steep high flood propt upon the main. *Dryden.*

They may learn experience, and avoid a cave as the worst  
*shelter* from rain, when they have a lover in company. *Dryd.*

The healing plant shall aid,  
From storms a *shelter*, and from heat a shade. *Pope.*

2. A protector; a defender; one that gives security.  
Thou hast been a *shelter* for me, and a strong tower from  
the enemy. *1st. lxi. 3.*

3. The state of being covered; protection; security.  
Low at his foot a spacious plain is plac'd,  
Between the mountain and the stream embrac'd;  
Which shade and *shelter* from the hill derives,  
While the kind river wealth and beauty gives. *Denham.*

To **SHELTER.** *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]  
1. To cover from external violence.  
We besought the deep to *shelter* us,  
Those ruins *shelter* d once his sacred head,  
When he from Worcester's fatal battle fled,  
Watch'd by the genius of this royal place. *Dryden.*

2. To defend; to protect; to succour with refuge; to harbour.  
What endless honour shall you gain,  
To save and *shelter* Troy's unhappy train. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. To beate to cover.  
They *sheltered* themselves under a rock.  
Comfort thyself with such thoughts, chiefly when all earthly  
comforts fail thee: then do thou particularly retreat to those  
considerations, and *shelter* thyself under them. *Atterbury.*

4. To cover from notice.  
In vain I strove to check my growing flame,  
Or *shelter* passion under friendship's name;  
You saw my heart. *Prior.*

To **SHELTER.** *v. n.*  
1. To take *shelter*.  
There the Indian herdsmen, shunning heat,  
*Shelters* in cool. *Milton.*

2. To give *shelter*.  
Then seeks the farthest ooze, the *shell*-ring weed,  
The cavern'd bank, his old secure abode.  
**SHELTERLESS.** *adj.* [*from shelter*.] Harbourless; without  
home or refuge.

Now sad and *shelterless*, perhaps, the lies,  
Where piercing winds blow sharp. *Rouse's Jang Shore.*

**SHELTING.** *adj.* [*from shell*.] Sloping; inclining; having de-  
clivity.  
Her chamber is aloft, far from the ground;  
And built to *shelving*, that one cannot climb it. *Shakespeare.*

Without apparent hazard of his life,  
Amidst the brake a hollow den was found. *Addison.*

With rocks and *shelving* arches vaulted round. *Addison.*  
**SHEL-VV.** *adj.* [*from shell*.] Shallow; rocky; full of banks.  
I had been drowned, but that the shore was *shelvy* and shal-  
low. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

To **SHEND.** *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *shent*. [*scenman*, Saxon;  
*shenden*, Dutch.]

1. To ruin; to spoil; to mischief.  
Provide for thy wife, or else look to be *shent*,  
Good milkchew for Winter, another for Lent. *Tupper.*

Shepherds, should it not *shent*  
Your roundels fresh, to hear a doleful verse  
Of Rosalind, that Colin made? *Spenser.*

Such a dream I had of dire portent,  
That much I fear my body will be *shent*;  
It bodes I shall have wars. *Dryden.*

2. To disgrace; to degrade; to blame.  
Debatful strife, and cruel enmity,  
The famous name of knighthood foully *shend*. *Fa. Queen.*

Sore bruised with the fall, he slow uprose,  
And all enraged thus, thus him loudly *shent*,  
Discal knight, whose coward courage chose  
To wrack itself on beat. *Fairy Queen.*

My tongue and soul in this be hypocrites,  
How in my words forever he be *shent*,  
To give them seals never my foul content. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

3. To overpower; to crush; to surpass.  
She pass'd the rest as Cynthia doth *shend*  
The lesser stars. *Spenser.*

4. It is, though used by *Dryden*, wholly obsolete.  
**SHEPHERD.** *n. f.* [*sheep*, and *sheep*, a keeper, Saxon;  
*scapaphyrus*.]

1. One who tends *sheep* in the pasture.  
I am *shepherd* to another man,  
And do not heed the fleeces that I graze. *Shakespeare.*

A *shepherd* next  
More meek came with the firstlings of his flock. *Milton.*

2. A swain; a rural lover.  
If that the world and love were young,  
And truth in ev'ry *shepherd's* tongue,  
These pretty pleasures might me move  
To live with thee, and be thy love. *Raleigh.*

3. One who tends the congregation; a pastor.  
Lead up all those who heard thee, and believ'd;  
'Midst thy own flock, great *shepherd*, be receiv'd,  
And glad all heav'n with millions thou hast sav'd. *Prior.*

**SHEPHERDESS.** *n. f.* [*from shepherd*.] A woman that tends  
*sheep*; a rural lass.  
She put herself into the garb of a *shepherdess*, and in that  
disguise lived many years; but discovering herself a little be-  
fore her death, did profess herself the happiest person alive,  
not for her condition, but in enjoying him the first loved; and  
that she would rather, ten thousand times, live a *shepherdess* in  
contentment and satisfaction. *Sidney.*

These your unusual weeds, to each part of you  
Do give a life: no *shepherdess*, but Flora  
Peering in April's front. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*

She like some *shepherdess* did shew,  
Who sat to bathe her by a river's side. *Dryden.*

His doric dialect has an incomparable sweetness in its  
clownishness, like a fair *shepherdess* in her country ruffet. *Dryden.*

**SHEPHERDS NEEDLE.** *n. f.* [*scandix*, Lat.] Venus comb. An  
herb.

**SHEPHERDS PURSE,** or *Pouch.* *n. f.* [*burfa pastoris*, Latin.] A  
common weed.

**SHEPHERDS' REE.** *n. f.* Teasel, of which plant it is a species.  
**SHEPHERDISH.** *adj.* [*from shepherd*.] Resembling a shepherd;  
siting a shepherd; pastoral; rustic. Not in use.  
He would have drawn her eldest sister, esteem'd her match  
for beauty, in her *shepherdish* attire. *Sidney.*

She saw walking from her-ward a man in *shepherdish* ap-  
parel. *Sidney.*

**SHERBET.** *n. f.* [*sharbat*, Arabick.] The juice of lemons or  
oranges mixed with water and sugar. *Dier.*

## SHE

To **SHELTER.** *v. n.*  
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And do not heed the fleeces that I graze. *Shakespeare.*

A *shepherd* next  
More meek came with the firstlings of his flock. *Milton.*

2. A swain; a rural lover.<



They prefer our beer above all other drinks; and considering that water is with the rarest, especially in this climate, the dearest of *sherbets*, and plenty of barley, it would prove infinitely profitable to such as should bring in the use thereof. *Sand.* *SHERBET*, *n. f.* [*شرب*, Saxon.] The fragment of broken earthen ware.

The trivet-table of a foot was lame;  
She thrusts beneath the limping leg a *sherd*. *Dryden.*  
*SHERIFF*, *n. f.* [*شريف*, Saxon, from *شريف*, a shire, and *veve*, a steward. It is sometimes pronounced *shrieve*, which some poets have injudiciously adopted.] An officer to whom is intrusted in each county the execution of the laws.

A great pow'r of English and of Scots  
Are by the *sheriff* of Yorkshire overthrown. *Shakespeare.*  
Concerning ministers of justice, the high *sheriffs* of the counties have been very ancient in this kingdom. *Bacon.*

Now may's and *shrieves* all hush'd and satiate lay. *Pope.*

*SHERIFFALTY*, *n. f.* [*شريفية*, from *sheriff*.] The office or jurisdiction of a sheriff.

There was a resumption of patents of gaols, and reannexing of them to the *sheriffdoms*; privileged officers being no less an interruption of justice than privileged places. *Bacon.*

*SHERRIS*, *n. f.* [*شيري*, from *Keres*, a town of *Andalusia* in *Spain*.] A kind of sweet Spanish wine.

Your *sherris* warms the blood, which before, cold and fetid, left the liver white, which is the badge of pusillanimity; but the *sherris* makes it course from the inwards to the parts extreme. *Shakespeare.*

Good *sherris* *fact* ascends me into the brain, dries me there all the foolish dull vapours, and makes it apprehensive. *Shak.*

*SHAW*, *n. f.* [*شاه*, from *شاه*, to divide, Saxon.] A board; a cutting. *Shaw.*

*SHIELD*, *n. f.* [*شيلد*, Saxon.]

1. A buckler; a broad piece of defensive armour held on the left arm to ward off blows.

Now put your *shields* before your hearts, and fight  
With hearts more proof than *shields*. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

2. Defence; protection.

3. One that gives protection or security.

The Grecian honour, ornament, and *shield*,  
High on a pile th' unconquer'd chief is plac'd. *Dryden.*

To *SHIELD*, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a shield.

2. To defend; to protect; to secure.

Were't my fitness to let these hands obey my boiling blood,  
They're apt enough to dislocate and tear  
Thy flesh and bones: how'er  
A woman's shape doth *shield* thee. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

Shouts of applause ran ringing through the field,  
To see the son the vanquish'd father *shield*. *Dryden.*

Hear one that comes to *shield* his injur'd honour,  
And guard his life with hazard of her own. *Smith.*

3. To keep off; to defend against.

Out of their cold caves and frozen habitations; into the sweet  
Soil of Europe, they brought with them their usual weeds, fit  
To *shield* the cold, to which they had been inured. *Spenser.*

My lord, I must intreat the time alone.  
—God *shield* I should disturb devotion. *Shakespeare.*

To *SHIELD*, *v. n.* [Of this word the original is obscure: *Shield*, *Runick*, is to change.]

1. To change place.

Vegetables being fixed to the same place, and so not able to  
*shift* and seek out after proper matter for their increment, it  
was necessary that it should be brought to them. *Woodward.*

2. To change; to give place to other things.

If the ideas of our minds constantly change and *shift*, in a  
continual succession, it would be impossible for a man to think  
long of any one thing. *Locke.*

3. To change cloaths, particularly the linen.

She begs you just would turn you while the *shifts*. *Young.*

4. To find some expedient; to act or live though with difficulty.

We cannot *shift*: being in, we must go on. *Daniel.*

Men in distress will look to themselves, and leave their  
companions to *shift* as well as they can. *L'Estrange.*

Since we desire no recompence nor thanks, we ought to be  
dismissed, and have leave to *shift* for ourselves. *Swift.*

5. To practise indirect methods.

All those schoolmen, though they were exceeding witty,  
yet better teach all their followers to *shift* than to resolve by  
their distinctions. *Raleigh.*

6. To take some method for safety.

Nature instructs every creature how to *shift* for itself in  
cases of danger. *L'Estrange.*

To *SHIFT*, *v. n.*

1. To change; to alter.

It was not levity, but absolute necessity, that made the *shift*  
of their condition. *L'Estrange.*

2. To change; to alter.

It was not levity, but absolute necessity, that made the *shift*  
of their condition. *L'Estrange.*

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of their condition. *L'Estrange.*

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of their condition. *L'Estrange.*

8. To change; to alter.

It was not levity, but absolute necessity, that made the *shift*  
of their condition. *L'Estrange.*

9. To change; to alter.

It was not levity, but absolute necessity, that made the *shift*  
of their condition. *L'Estrange.*

10. To change; to alter.

It was not levity, but absolute necessity, that made the *shift*  
of their condition. *L'Estrange.*

11. To change; to alter.

It was not levity, but absolute necessity, that made the *shift*  
of their condition. *L'Estrange.*

12. To change; to alter.

It was not levity, but absolute necessity, that made the *shift*  
of their condition. *L'Estrange.*

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It was not levity, but absolute necessity, that made the *shift*  
of their condition. *L'Estrange.*

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It was not levity, but absolute necessity, that made the *shift*  
of their condition. *L'Estrange.*

15. To change; to alter.

It was not levity, but absolute necessity, that made the *shift*  
of their condition. *L'Estrange.*

16. To change; to alter.

It was not levity, but absolute necessity, that made the *shift*  
of their condition. *L'Estrange.*

17. To change; to alter.

It was not levity, but absolute necessity, that made the *shift*  
of their condition. *L'Estrange.*

18. To change; to alter.

It was not levity, but absolute necessity, that made the *shift*  
of their condition. *L'Estrange.*

19. To change; to alter.

It was not levity, but absolute necessity, that made the *shift*  
of their condition. *L'Estrange.*

20. To change; to alter.

It was not levity, but absolute necessity, that made the *shift*  
of their condition. *L'Estrange.*

Come, assist me, muse obedient;  
Let us try some new expedient;  
*Shift* the scene for half an hour.

Time and place are in thy pow'r.

2. To transfer from place to place.

Pare fassion between the two St. Mary's days,  
Or set or go *shift* it that knowest the ways.

3. To put by some expedient out of the way.

I *shifted* him away.

And laid good 'scuses on your celsity. *Shakespeare. Othello.*

The wisdom of all these latter times, in princes affairs, is  
rather fine deliveries, and *shifts* of dangers and mischiefs,  
when they are near, than solid and grounded courtes to keep  
them aloof. *Bacon.*

4. To change in position.

Neither use they fails, nor place their ears in order upon the  
sides; but carrying the ear loose, *shift* it hither and thither at  
pleasure. *Raleigh.*

Where the wind  
Veers oft, as off the fleers and *shifts* her sail. *Milton.*

We strive in vain against the seas and wind;  
Now *shift* your sails. *Dryden's En.*

5. To change, as cloaths.

I would advise you to *shift* a shirt: the violence of action  
bath made you seek as a sacrifice. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*

6. To dress in fresh cloaths.

As it were to ride day and night, and not to have patience  
to *shift* me. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

7. To *SHIFT* off. To defer; to put away by some expedient.

The most beautiful parts must be the most finished, the  
colours and words most chosen: many things in both, which  
are not deserving of this care, must be *shifted off*, content with  
vulgar expressions. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Struggle and contrive as you will, and lay your taxes as you  
please, the traders will *shift* it off from their own gain. *Locke.*

By various illusions of the devil they are prevailed on to  
*shift off* the duties, and neglect the conditions, on which sal-  
vation is promised. *Rogers's Sermon.*

*SHIFT*, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Expedient found or used with difficulty; difficult means.

She redoubling her blows, drove the stranger to no other  
*shift* than to ward and go back; at that time seeming the  
image of innocency against violence. *Shakespeare.*

If I get down, and do not break my limbs,  
I'll find a thousand *shifts* to get away. *Shakespeare. K. John.*

This perfect artifice and accuracy might have been omitted,  
and yet they have made *shift* to move up and down in the  
water. *Moré's Antidote against Abuse.*

Not any boast of skill, but extreme *shift*

How to regain my fever'd company,  
Compell'd me to awake the courteous echo. *Milton.*

To give me answer from her mossy couch.

A fashionable hypocrisy shall be called good manners, so we  
make a *shift* somewhat to legitimate the abuse. *L'Estrange.*

Those little animals provide themselves with wheat; but  
they can make *shift* without it. *Addison.*

Our herbals are sufficiently stored with plants, and we have  
made a tolerable *shift* to reduce them to classes. *Baker.*

2. Indirect expedient; mean refuge; last resource.

The very custom of seeking so particular aid and relief at  
the hands of God, doth, by a secret contradiction, withdraw  
them from endeavouring to help themselves, even by those  
wicked *shifts*, which they know can never have his allowance  
whose assistance their prayers seek. *Hooker.*

To say, where the notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that  
there wanteth a term, is but a *shift* of ignorance. *Bacon.*

Slow to resolve, but in performance quick;  
So true, that he was awkward at a trick;  
For little souls on little *shifts* rely. *Dryden.*

3. Fraud; artifice; stratagem.

Know ye not Ulysses' *shifts*?

Their swords less danger carry than their gifts. *Denham.*

4. Evasion; elusory practice.

As long as wit, by whetting itself, is able to find out any  
*shifts*, be it never so slight, whereby to escape out of the hands  
of present contradiction, they are never at a stand. *Addison.*

Of themselves, for the most part, they are so cautious and  
wily-headed, especially being men of so small experience and  
prudence in law matters, that they would wonder whence they  
borrow such subtilties and fly *shifts*. *Spenser.*

Here you see your commission; this is your duty, these are  
your discouragements: never seek for *shifts* and evasions from  
worldly afflictions: this is your reward, if you perform it;  
this your doom, if you decline it. *South.*

5. A woman's linen.

*SHIFTER*, *n. f.* [from *shift*.] One who plays tricks; a man  
of artifice.

I was such a *shifter*, that, if truth were known,  
Death was half glad when he had got him down. *Milton.*

*SHIFTLSS*, *adj.* [from *shift*.] Wanting expedients; wanting  
means to act or live.

For

For the poor *shiftless* irrationals, it is a prodigious act of the  
great Creator's indulgence, that they are all ready furnished  
with such clothing. *Darhant's Physico-Theology.*

*SHILLING*, *n. f.* [*شilling*, Sax. and Erse; *schilling*, Dut.] A coin  
of various value in different times. It is now twelve pence.

Five of these pence made their *shilling*, which they called  
*scilling*, probably from *scillingus*, which the Romans used for  
the fourth part of an ounce; and forty-eight of these *scillings*  
made their pound, and four hundred of these pounds were a  
legacy for a king's daughter, as appeareth by the last will of  
King Alfred. *Camden's Remains.*

The very same *shilling* may at one time pay twenty men in  
twenty days, and at another rest in the same hands one hun-  
dred days. *Locke.*

*SHILL-I-SHALL-I*. A corrupt reduplication of *shall I*? The  
question of a man hesitating. To stand *shill-I-shall-I*, is to  
continue hesitating and procrastinating.

I am somewhat dainty in making a resolution, because when  
I make it, I keep it: I don't stand *shill-I-shall-I*; when, if I say't,  
I'll do't. *Concreve's Way of the World.*

*SHIN*, *n. f.* [from *shy*.] Not familiarly; not frankly.

*SHIN*, *n. f.* [*شينا*, Saxon; *schien*, German.] The forepart of  
the leg.

I brushed my *shin* the other day with playing at sword and  
dagger. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

The *shin* bone, from the knee to the instep, is made by ha-  
ving one half of the leg with a single shadow. *Peacocks.*

His leg, then broke,

Had got a deputy of oak;

For when a *shin* in fight is cropt,  
The knee with one of timber's propt. *Hudibras.*

As when to an house we come,  
To know if any one's at home,  
We knock; so one must kick your *shin*,  
Ere he can find your soul's within. *Anonymous.*

To *SHINE*, *v. n.* preterite *I shone*, *I have shone*; sometimes *I*  
*shined*, *I have shined*. [*شينا*, Saxon; *schinen*, Dutch.]

1. To have bright splendence; to glitter; to glisten; to  
gleam.

To-day the French,  
All clinkant, all in gold, like heathen gods,  
Shone down the English; and to-morrow  
Made Britain India: ev'ry man that flood,  
Shew'd like a mine. *Shakespeare.*

True paradise inclos'd with *shining* rock.  
We can dismiss thee ere the morning *shines*. *Milton.*

Fair daughter, blow away these mists and clouds,  
And let thy eyes *shine* forth in their full lustre. *Donham.*

The sun *shines* when he sees it.

2. To be without clouds.

The moon *shines* bright: in such a night as this,  
When the sweet wind did gently kiss the trees,  
And they did make no noise. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*

How bright and goodly *shines* the moon!

The moon! the sun: it is not moonlight now. *Shakespeare.*

Two men flood by them in *shining* garments. *Lu. xxiv. 4.*

Clear pools greatly comfort the eyes when the sun is over-  
cast, or when the moon *shineth*. *Bacon.*

3. To be glossy.

They are waxen fat, they *shine*. *Jer. v. 28.*

Fish with their fins and *shining* scales. *Milton.*

The colour and *shining* of bodies is nothing but the different  
arrangement and refraction of their minute parts. *Locke.*

4. To be gay; to be splendid.

So proud the *shined* in her princely state,  
Looking to heaven; for earth the did disdain,  
And sitting high. *Fairy Queen.*

5. To be beautiful.

Of all th' enamel'd race, whose silv'ry wing  
Waves to the tepid zephyrs of the Springs  
Or swims along the fluid atmosphere,  
Once brightest *shin'd* this child of heat and air. *Dunciad.*

6. To be eminent or conspicuous.

If there come truth from them,  
As upon thee, Macbeth, their speeches *shine*,  
Why, by the verities on thee made good,  
May they not be my oracles as well?  
Her face was veil'd; yet to my fancied sight  
Love, sweetness, goodness, in her person *shin'd*. *Shakespeare.*

So clear, as in no face with more delight.

Cato's soul

*Shines* out in every thing she acts or speaks;

While winning mildness and attractive smiles  
Dwell in her looks, and with becoming grace,  
Softens the rigour of her father's virtues. *Addison.*

The reformation, in its first establishment, produced its  
proper fruits, and distinguished the whole age with *shining* in-  
stances of virtue and morality. *Addison's Freeholder.*

The courier smooth, who forty years had *shin'd*.

An humble servant to all human kind. *Pope.*

Few are qualified to *shine* in company; but it is in most  
mens power to be agreeable. *Swift.*

For

For the poor *shiftless* irrationals, it is a prodigious act of the  
great Creator's indulgence, that they are all ready furnished  
with such clothing. *Darhant's Physico-Theology.*

*SHILLING*, *n. f.* [*شilling*, Sax. and Erse; *schilling*, Dut.] A coin  
of various value in different times. It is now twelve pence.

Five of these pence made their *shilling*, which they called  
*scilling*, probably from *scillingus*, which the Romans used for  
the fourth part of an ounce; and forty-eight of these *scillings*  
made their pound, and four hundred of these pounds were a  
legacy for a king's daughter, as appeareth by the last will of  
King Alfred. *Camden's Remains.*

The very same *shilling* may at one time pay twenty men in  
twenty days, and at another rest in the same hands one hun-  
dred days. *Locke.*

*SHILL-I-SHALL-I*. A corrupt reduplication of *shall I*? The  
question of a man hesitating. To stand *shill-I-shall-I*, is to  
continue hesitating and procrastinating.

I am somewhat dainty in making a resolution, because when  
I make it, I keep it: I don't stand *shill-I-shall-I*; when, if I say't,  
I'll do't. *Concreve's Way of the World.*



## SHI

The sun no sooner shall the mountains touch,  
But we will *ship* him hence. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
In Portugal men spent with age, so as they cannot hope for  
above a year of life, *ship* themselves away in a Brazil fleet. *Temple.*

A single leaf can wait an army o'er,  
Or *ship* off fenates to some distant shore. *Pope.*  
The canal that runs from the sea into the Arno gives a con-  
venient carriage to all goods that are to be *shipped* off. *Addis.*

SHIPBOARD. *n. f.* [*ship* and *board*. See *BOARD*.]  
1. This word is seldom used but in adverbial phrases: a *ship-*  
*board*, on *shipboard*, in a ship.

Let him go on *shipboard*, and the mariners will not leave  
their *starboard* and *larboard*. *Bramhall.*

Friend,  
What do'st thou make a *shipboard*? To what end? *Dryden.*  
Ovid, writing from *on shipboard* to his friends, excused the  
faults of his poetry by his misfortunes. *Dryden.*

2. The plank of a ship.  
They have made all thy *shipboards* of fir-trees, and brought  
cedars from Lebanon to make masts. *Ezek. xxvii. 5.*

SHIPBOY. *n. f.* [*ship* and *boy*.] Boy that serves in a ship.  
Few or none know me: if they did,  
This *shipboy's* semblance hath disguis'd me quite. *Shaksp.*

SHIPMAN. *n. f.* [*ship* and *man*.] Sailor; seaman.  
I myself have the very points they blow,  
All the quarters that they know  
I'm *shipman's* card. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

SHIPMASTER. *n. f.* Master of the ship.  
The *shipmaster* came to him, and said unto him, what  
meanest thou, O sleeper! arise, call upon thy God. *Jon. i. 6.*

SHIPPING. *n. f.* [*from ship*.]  
1. Vessels of navigation.  
Before Caesar's invasion of this land, the Britons had not  
any *shipping* at all, other than their boats of twigs covered  
with hides. *Raleigh.*

The numbers and courage of our men, with the strength  
of our *shipping*, have for many ages past made us a match for  
the greatest of our neighbours at land, and an overmatch for  
the strongest at sea. *Temple.*

Fishes first to *shipping* did impart;  
Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow. *Dryden.*

2. Passage in a ship.  
They took *shipping* and came to Capernaum, seeking for  
Jesus. *Mat. vi. 24.*

SHIPWRECK. *n. f.* [*ship* and *wreck*.]  
1. The destruction of ships by rocks or shelves.  
Bold were the men, which on the ocean first  
Spread their new sails, when *shipwreck* was the worst. *Waller.*

We are not to quarrel with the water for inundations and  
*shipwrecks*. *L'Estrange.*

This sea war cost the Carthaginians five hundred quinqui-  
remes, and the Romans seven hundred, including their *ship-*  
*wrecks*. *Arbutnot.*

2. The parts of a shattered ship.  
They might have it in their own country, and that by ga-  
thering up the *shipwrecks* of the Athenian and Roman thea-  
tres. *Dryden.*

3. Destruction; miscarriage.  
Holding faith and a good conscience, which some having  
put away, concerning faith, have made *shipwreck*. *1 Tim. i.*

TO SHIPWRECK. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]  
1. To destroy by dashing on rocks or shallows.  
Whence the fun'gins his reflection,  
*Shipwrecking* forms and dreadful thunders break. *Shaksp.*

2. To make to suffer the dangers of a wreck.  
Thou that can'st still the raging of the seas,  
Chain up the winds, and bid the tempests cease,  
Redeem my *shipwreck'd* soul from raging gulls  
Of cruel passion and deceitful lulls. *Prior.*

A square piece of marble shews itself to have been a little  
pagan monument of two persons who were *shipwrecked*. *Addis.*

3. To throw by loss of the vessel.  
*Shipwreck'd* upon a kingdom, where no pity,  
No friends, no hope! no kindred weep for me. *Shaksp.*

SHIPWRIGHT. *n. f.* [*ship* and *wright*.] A builder of ships.  
Why such impels of *shipwrights*, whose fore talk  
Does not divide the Sunday from the week. *Shaksp.*

A miserable frame it were for our *shipwrights*, if they did  
not exceed all others in the setting up of our royal ships. *Ral.*

Vast numbers of ships in our harbours, and *shipwrights* in  
our sea-port towns. *Swift.*

The Roman fleet, although built by *shipwrights*, and con-  
ducted by pilots, both without experience, defeated that  
of the Carthaginians. *Arbutnot.*

As when a *shipwright* stands his workmen o'er,  
Who ply the wimble some huge beam to bore,  
Urg'd on all hands it nimbly spins about,  
The grain deep piercing, till it scoops it out. *Pope.*

SHIRE. *n. f.* [*from*, *from*, *from*, to divide, Sax. *skyre*, *Eric*.]

## SHI

A division of the kingdom; a county; so much of the king-  
dom as is under one sheriff.

His blazing eyes, like two bright shining shields,  
Did burn with wrath, and sparkled living fires,  
As two broad beacons, set in open fields.

Send forth their flames far off to every *shire*. *Pa. Queen.*

The noble youths from distant *shires* resort. *Prior.*

SHIRT. *n. f.* [*Shiert*, Danish; *reyne*, *reyne*, Saxon.] The  
under linen garment of a man.

Shift a *shirt*: the violence of action hath made you seek as  
a sacrifice. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

I take but two *shirts* out with me, and I mean not to sweat  
extraordinarily. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

Like Hercules, envelop'd *shirts* we wear, *Dryden.*  
And cleaving mitchies.

Several persons in December had nothing over their *shirts*.  
To SHIRT. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To cover; to clothe as in  
a shirt.

Ah! for so many souls, as but this morn'  
Were cloth'd with flesh, and warm'd with vital blood,  
But naked now, or *shirted* but with air. *Dryden.*

SHIRTLESS. *adj.* [*from shirt*.] Wanting a shirt.  
Linsley-wooley brothers,

Grave mimmers! *leeveless* fomes, and *shirtless* others. *Pope.*

SHITTAN. *n. f.* A sort of precious wood, of which *Moss*  
SHITTIM. } made the greatest part of the tables, altars, and  
planks belonging to the tabernacle. The wood is hard, tough,  
smooth, without knots, and extremely beautiful. It grows in  
Arabia. *Calmatt.*

I will plant in the wilderness the *shittah*-tree. *Is. xli. 19.*

Bring me an offering of badgers skins and *shittim*-wood. *Ex.*

SHITTELOCK. *n. f.* [Commonly and perhaps as properly *shut-*  
*tlecock*.] Of *shuttle* or *shuttle* the etymology is doubtful: *Shit-*  
ner derives it from *shuttle*, German, to shake; or *peccan*,  
Saxon, to throw. He thinks it is called a cock from its fea-  
thers. Perhaps it is properly *shuttlecock*, a cock driven to and  
fro, as the instrument in weaving, and softened by frequent  
and rapid utterance from *cock* to *cock*. A cock stuck with  
feathers, and driven by players from one to another with bat-  
tledores.

You need not discharge a cannon to break the chain of his  
thoughts: the pat of a *shuttlecock*, or the creaking of a jack,  
will do his business. *Clair.*

SHIVE. *n. f.* [*shyve*, Dutch.]

1. A slice of bread.  
Easy it is  
Of a cut loaf to *shive*. *Shaksp. Titus Andronicus.*

2. A thick splinter, or lamina cut off from the main substance.  
Shavings made by the plane are in some things differing  
from those *shives*, or thin and flexible pieces of wood that are  
obtained by borers. *Bp. J.*

TO SHIVER. *v. n.* [*schawren*, German.] To quake; to  
tremble; to shudder, as with cold or fear.

Any very harsh noise will set the teeth on edge, and make  
all the body *shiver*. *Bacon.*

What religious pal'sy this,  
Which makes the boughs divest their bliss?  
And that they might her footsteps stray,  
Drop their leaves with *shivering* awe. *Chapman.*

Why stand we longer *shivering* under fear?  
The man that *shiver'd* on the brink of sin,  
Thus steel'd and harden'd, ventures boldly in.  
He described this march to the temple with so much horror,  
that he *shiver'd* every joint. *Addis.*

Give up Lais to the realms of day,  
Whole ghosts, yet *shivering* on Cocytus' land,  
Expect its passage to the farther strand. *Pope.*

Prometheus is laid  
On icy Caucasus to *shiver*,  
While vultures eat his growing liver. *Swift.*

TO SHIVER. *v. n.* [*from shive*.] To fall at once into many  
parts or shives.

Had'st thou been aught but gossamer, feathers, air,  
So many fathom down precipitating,  
Thou'd'st *shiver'd* like an egg. *Shaksp. King John.*

Upon the breaking and *shivering* of a great state, you may  
be sure to have wars. *Bacon.*

The natural world, should gravity once cease, or be with-  
drawn, would instantly *shiver* into millions of atoms. *Waller.*

TO SHIVER. *v. a.* To break by one act into many parts; to  
shatter.

The ground with *shiver'd* armour strown. *Milton.*

Show's of granado's rain, by sudden burst  
Dislodging mud'rous bowels; fragments of steel  
A thousand ways at once, the *shiver'd* orbs. *Philips.*

Fly diverse, working torment.

SHIVER. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] One fragment of many into  
which anything is broken.

He would pound thee into *shivers* with his fist, as a sailor  
breaks a biscuit. *Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.*

## SHO

As brittle as the glory is the face;  
For there it is crack'd in an hundred *shivers*. *Shaksp. Lear.*

If you strike a solid body that is brittle, it breaketh not only  
where the immediate force is, but breaketh all about into *shiv-*  
*ers* and fritters. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Surging waves against a solid rock,  
Though all to *shivers* dash'd, th' assault renew,  
Vain batt'ry, and in froth or bubbles end. *Milton.*

SHIVERY. *adj.* [*from shiver*.] Loose of coherence; incom-  
pact; easily falling into many fragments.

There were observed incredible numbers of these shells  
thus flattened, and extremely tender, in *shivery* stone. *Woodward.*

SHOALSTONE. *n. f.*  
*Shoalstone* is a small stone, smooth without, of a dark liver co-  
lour, and of the same colour within, only with the addi-  
tion of a faint purple. It is a fragment broke of an iron  
vein. *Woodward on Fossils.*

Certain tin-stones ly on the face of the ground which they  
call *shoad*, as shiel from the main load, and made somewhat  
round by the water. *Garret's Survey of Cornwall.*

The loads or veins of metal were by this action of the de-  
parting water made easy to be found out by the *shoads*, or  
trains of metallic fragments born off from them, and lying  
in trains from those veins towards the sea, in the same course  
that water falling thence would take. *Woodward.*

SHOAL. *n. f.* [*shoole*, Saxon.]

1. A crowd; a great multitude; a throng.  
When there be great *shoads* of people, which go on to po-  
pulate, without foreseeing means of sustentation: once in an  
age they discharge a portion of their people upon other na-  
tions. *Bacon.*

A league is made against such routs and *shoads* of people as  
have utterly degenerated from nature. *Bacon.*

The vices of a prince draw *shoads* of followers, when his vir-  
tue leaves him the more eminent, because single. *Decay of Piety.*

A *shoad* of silver fishes glides  
And plays about the barges. *Waller.*

God had the command of famine, whereby he could have  
carried them off by *shoads*. *Woodward.*

Around the goddess roll  
Broad hats, and hoods, and caps, a sable *shoad*,  
Thick, and more thick the black blockade extends. *Pope.*

2. A shallow; a sand bank.  
The haven's mouth they durst not enter, for the dangerous  
*shoads*. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

He heaves them off the *shoads*. *Dryden.*

The depth of your pond should be six foot; and on the  
sides some *shoads* for the fish to lay their spawn. *Mortimer.*

TO SHOAL. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To crowd; to throng.  
The wave-sprung entrails, about which saufsens and fish  
did *shoad*. *Chapman.*

2. To be shallow; to grow shallow.  
What they met  
Solid, or slimy, as in raging seas,  
Toit up and down, together crowded drove,  
From each side *shoad*ing tow'rs the mouth of hell. *Milton.*

SHOAL. *adj.* Shallow; obstructed or incumbered with banks.

SHOALINESS. *n. f.* [*from shoal*.] Shallowness; frequency of  
shallow places.

SHOALY. *adj.* [*from shoal*.] Full of shoals; full of shallow  
places.

Those who live  
Where, with his *shoaly* floods Vulturius roars. *Dryden.*

The watchful heroe felt the knocks, and found  
The tossing vessel fail'd on *shoaly* ground. *Dryden.*

SHOCK. *n. f.* [*shock*, French; *shocken*, Dutch.]

1. Conflict; mutual impression of violence; violent concourse.  
Thro' the *shock*  
Of fighting elements on all sides round  
Environ'd, wins his way. *Milton.*

2. Concussion; external violence.  
It is inconceivable how any such man that hath stood the  
*shock* of an eternal duration, without corruption or altera-  
tion, should after be corrupted or altered. *Judge Hale.*

These strong unshaken mounds resist the *shocks*,  
Of tides and seas tempestuous, while the rocks,  
That secret in a long continu'd vein  
Pass through the earth, the pond'rous pile sustain.  
Such is the haughty man, his tow'ring soul,  
Rises superior and looks down on Cæsar. *Addis.*

Long at the head of his few faithful friends,  
He stood the *shock* of a whole host of foes. *Addis.*

The tender apples from their parents rent,  
By stormy *shocks* much not neglected lye,  
The prey of worms. *Philips.*

The adverse legions, not less hideous join'd  
The horrid *shocks*. *Milton.*

Those that run away are in more danger than the others  
that stand the *shock*. *L'Estrange.*

## SHO

The mighty force

Of Edward twice o'ertun'd their despo'rate king:  
Twice he arose, and join'd the horri' *shock*. *Philips.*

4. Offence; impression of disgust.  
Fewer *shocks* a statesman gives his friend. *Young.*

5. [*Shock*, old Dutch.] A pile of sheaves of corn.  
Corn tithed, in parson, together to get,  
And cause it on *shocks* to be by and by set. *Tass.*

In a full age, like as a *shock* of corn cometh in, in his  
season. *Job.*

Thou, full of days, like weighty *shocks* of corn,  
In season reap'd, shall to thy grave be born. *Saunders.*

Behind the master walks, builds up the *shocks*,  
Feels his heart heave with joy. *Thomson.*

6. [*from shag*.] A rough dog.  
I would fain know why a *shock* and a hound are not di-  
stinct species. *Locket.*

TO SHOCK. *v. a.* [*shocken*, Dutch.]

1. To shake by violence.  
These her princes come home again:  
Come the three corners of the world in arms,  
And we will *shock* them. *Shaksp. K. John.*

2. To offend; to disgust.  
Supposing veries are never so beautiful, yet if they contain  
any thing that *shocks* religion or good manners, they are  
vicious. *Dryden.*

Those who in reading Homer are *shock'd* that 'tis always a  
lion, may as well be angry that 'tis always a man. *Pope.*

My son,  
I bade him love, and bid him now forbear:  
If you have any kindness for him, still  
Advise him not to *shock* a father's will. *Dryden.*

TO SHOCK. *v. n.* To be offensive.

The French humour, in regard of the liberties they take  
in female conversations, is very *shocking* to the Italians, who  
are naturally jealous. *Addis's Remarks on Italy.*

TO SHOCK. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] To build up piles of  
sheaves.

Reap well. Scatter not, gather clean that is thorn,  
Bind fast, *shock* apace, have an eye to thy corn. *Tass.*

SHOD. *for shoe*, the preterit and participle passive of to *shoe*.

Strong extretred cart that is clouted and *shod*. *Tass.*

SHOE. *n. f.* plural *shoes*, anciently *shoen*. [*shoe*, *shoe*, Saxon;  
*shoe*, Dutch.] The cover of the foot.

Your horse should be ungarter'd, your *shoe* untied, and every  
thing about you demonstrating a careless desolation. *Shaksp.*

Spare no ne but such as so in clouted *shoen*,  
For they are thrifty honest men. *Shaksp. Hen. VI.*

This hollow cylinder is fitted with a sucker, upon which  
is nailed a good thick piece of tanned *shoe*-leather. *Boyle.*

Unknown and like esteem'd, and the dull swain  
Treads on it daily with his clouted *shoen*,  
And yet more medic'nal than that moly  
That Hermes once to wife Ulysses gave;  
He call'd it harmony. *Milton.*

I was in pain, pulled of my *shoe*, and some ease that gave  
me. *Temple.*

TO SHOE. *v. a.* preterit, I *shod*; participle passive *shod*. [*from*  
the noun.]

1. To fit the foot with a *shoe*.  
The smith's note for *shoeing* and plough irons. *Shaksp.*

He doth nothing but talk of his horse; and makes it a  
great appropriation to his own good parts, that he can *shoe*  
him himself. *Shaksp. Lear.*

Tell your master that the horses want *shoeing*. *Swift.*

2. To cover at the bottom.  
The wheel compos'd of crickets bones,  
And daintily made for the nonce,  
For fear of rattling on the stones,  
With thistle down they *shod* it. *Dray.*

SHOEBOY. *n. f.* [*shoe* and *boy*.] A boy that cleans *shoes*.

If I employ a *shoeboy*, is it in view to his advantage, or  
my own convenience? *Swift.*

How each the publick good pursues,  
Make all true patriots up to *shoeboys*,  
Huzza their brethren. *Swift.*

SHOEING-HORN. *n. f.* [*shoe* and *horn*.]

1. A horn used to facilitate the admission of the foot into a nar-  
row *shoe*.

2. Any thing by which a transaction is facilitated; any thing  
used as a medium. In contempt.

Most of our fine young ladies retain in their service super-  
numerary and insignificant fellows which they use like whif-  
fers, and commonly call *shoeing-horns*. *Swift.*

I have been an arrant *shoeing-horn* for above these twenty  
years. I served my mistress in that capacity above five of  
the number before she was shod. Though she had many who  
made their applications to her, I always thought myself the  
best *shoe* in her shop. *Swift.*

SHOEMAKER. *n. f.* [*shoe* and *maker*.] One whose trade is to  
make shoes.



## SHO

A cobbler or shoemaker may find some little fault with the latchet of a shoe that an Appelles had painted, when the whole figure is such, as none but an Appelles could paint. *Watt.*  
*SHOE'YRE. n. f.* [from *shoe* and *eye*.] The ribband with which women tie their shoes.

Madam, I do as is my duty.  
 Honour the shadow of your *shoe*. *Hudibras.*  
*SHOE. n. f.* [from *shoe*.] Violent concussion.  
 Another's diving bow he did adore,  
 Which, with a *shoe*, casts all the hair before. *Dryden.*

He will rather have the primitive man to be produced, in a kind of digesting balneum, where all the heavier lees may subside, and a due equilibrium be maintained, not disturbed by any such rude and violent *shoes* that would ruffle and break all the little stamina of the embryo. *Bentley.*  
 To *SHOE. v. a.* To shake; to agitate by sudden interrupted impulses.

After it is washed, they put the remnant into a wooden dish, the which they softly *shoe* to and fro in the water, until the earthy substance be fitted away. *Carew.*  
*SHONE.* The preterite of *shine*.  
 All his father in him *shone*. *Milton.*

*SHOOK.* The preterite and in poetry participle passive of *shake*.  
 Taxallan *shook* by Montezuma's pow'rs,  
 Has, to refit his forces, call'd in ours. *Dryden.*

To *SHOOT. v. a.* preterite, I *shot*; participle, *shot* or *shotten*.  
 [preetan, Saxon.]

1. To discharge any thing so as to make it fly with speed or violence.

Light  
*Shoots* far into the bosom of dim night  
 A glimmering dawn. *Milton.*

2. To discharge from a bow or gun.  
 I owe you much, and like a wife's youth,  
 That which I owe is lost; but if you please  
 To *shoot* an arrow that self way  
 Which you did *shoot* the first, I do not doubt  
 To find both. *Shakespeare.*

3. To let off.  
 This murderous shaft that's *shot*  
 Hath not yet lighted; and our latest way  
 Is to avoid the aim. *Shakespeare.*

4. To let off.  
 The men *shoot* strong shoots with their bows.  
 The two ends of a bow *shot* off, fly from one another. *Boyle.*  
 Men who know not hearts, should make examples;  
 Which like a warning-piece, must be *shot* off, *Dryden.*

5. To strike with any thing *shot*.  
 To fright the rest from crimes.

6. To strike with any thing *shot*.  
 Not an hand shall touch the mount, but he shall be stoned  
 or *shot* thro'. *Exod. xix. 13.*

7. To emit.  
 The liquid air his moving pinions wound,  
 And, in the moment, *shoot* him on the ground. *Dryden.*

8. To emit.  
 To emit new parts, as a vegetable.  
 None of the trees exalt themselves, neither *shoot* up their  
 top among the thick boughs. *Ezek. xxxi. 14.*  
 A grain of mustard growth up and *shoots* out great  
 branches. *Mark. iv. 32.*

9. To emit.  
 Tell like a tall old oak, how learning *shoots*,  
 To heaven her branches, and to hell her roots. *Denham.*

10. To emit.  
 To emit; to dart or thrust forth.  
 Ye bucks, who pluck the flow'rs, *Dryden.*  
 Beware the secret snake that *shoots* a sting,  
 The last had a star upon its breast, which *shot* forth pointed  
 beams of a peculiar lustre. *Addison.*

11. To emit.  
 Fir'd by the torch of noon, to tenfold rage,  
 Th' infuriate hill forth *shoots* the pillar'd flame. *Thomson.*

12. To push suddenly.  
 I have laugh'd sometimes when I have reflected on those  
 men who have *shot* themselves into the world; some bolting  
 out upon the stage with vast applause, and some hilled off,  
 quitting it with disgrace. *Dryden.*

13. To push forward.  
 They that see me *shot* out the lip, they shake the head. *Pf.*

14. To fit to each other by planing; a workman's term.  
 Strait lines in joiner's language are called a joint; that is  
 two pieces of wood that are *shot*, that is planed or else paired  
 with a pairing chisel. *Maxim.*

15. To pass through with swiftness.  
 Thus having said, she sinks beneath the ground,  
 With furious haste, and *shoots* the Stygian fount. *Dryden.*

16. To shoot. *v. n.*  
 The archers have sorely grieved him and *shot* at him. *Gen.*  
 When he has *shot* his best, he is sure that none ever did  
*shoot* better. *Temple.*

17. To perform the act of *shooting*.  
 The archers have sorely grieved him and *shot* at him. *Gen.*  
 When he has *shot* his best, he is sure that none ever did  
*shoot* better. *Temple.*

18. To shoot. *v. n.*  
 When you *shoot*, and shut one eye,  
 You cannot think he would deny  
 To lend the other friendly aid,  
 Or wink, as coward and afraid. *Prior.*

19. To germinate; to increase in vegetable growth.  
 Such trees as love the sun do not willingly descend far into

## SHO

the earth; and therefore they are commonly trees that *shoot*  
 up much. *Bacon.*  
 Onions, as they hang, will *shoot* forth. *Bacon.*

The tree at once both upward *shoots*,  
 And just as much grows downward to the roots. *Cleav.*

The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees,  
*Shoots* rising up, and spreads by flow degrees. *Dryden.*  
 Nor will the wither'd hock be green again,  
 But the wild olive *shoots* and shades the ungrateful plain. *Dr.*

New creatures rise.  
 A moving mass at first, and short of thighs;  
 Till *shoot* out with legs and im'd with wings. *Dryden.*

The corn laid up by ants would *shoot* under ground, if  
 they did not bite off all the buds; and therefore it will pro-  
 duce nothing. *Addison.*

This valley of the Tirol lies enclosed on all sides by the  
 Alps, though its dominions *shoot* out into several branches  
 among the breaks of the mountains. *Addison's Italy.*

Express'd juices of plants, boiled into the confidence of a  
 syrup, and set into a cool place, the essential salt will *shoot* up  
 on the sides of the vessels. *Arbutnot on Alimant.*

A wild, where weeds and flow'rs promiscuous *shoot*,  
 Or garden, tempting with forbidden fruit. *Pope.*

4. To form itself into any shape.  
 I the menftrum be over charged, metals will *shoot* into  
 chryftals. *Bacon.*

Although exhaled and placed in cold conservatories, it will  
 chryftalize and *shoot* into glaucous bodies. *Brown's Vulg. Ex.*

That rude mass will *shoot* itself into several forms, till it make  
 an habitable world: the steady hand of Providence being the  
 invincible guide of all its motions. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

5. To be emitted.  
 There *shot* a streaming lamp along the sky,  
 Which on the winged lightning seem'd to fly. *Dryden.*

Tell them that the rays of light *shoot* from the sun to our  
 earth, at the rate of one hundred and eighty thousand miles  
 in the second of a minute, they stand aguish at such talk. *Watt.*

The grand ætherial bow  
*Shoots* up immense. *Thomson.*

6. To protuberate; to jet out.  
 The land did *shoot* out with a very great promontory, bend-  
 ing that way. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

7. To pass as an arrow.  
 Thy words *shoot* thro' my heart,  
 Melt my resolves, and turn me all to love. *Addison.*

8. To become any thing suddenly.  
 Let me but live to shadow this young plant  
 From bites and forms: he'll soon *shoot* up a hero. *Dryd.*

9. To move swiftly along.  
 A *shooting* star in autumn thwarts the night.  
 A shining harvest either host displays,  
 And *shoots* against the sun with equal rays. *Dryden.*

10. To move swiftly along.  
 At first the flutters, but at length the springs,  
 To smoother flight, and *shoots* upon her wings. *Dryden.*

The broken air loud whistling as she flies,  
 She stops and listens, and *shoots* forth again,  
 And guides her pinions by her young ones cries. *Dryden.*

Heav'n's imperious queen *shot* down from high,  
 At her approach the brazen hinges fly,  
 The gates are forc'd. *Dryden.*

11. To move swiftly along.  
 She downward glides,  
 Lights in Fleet-ditch, and *shoots* beneath the tides. *Gey.*

Where the mob gathers, swiftly *shoot* along,  
 Nor idly mingle in the noisy throng. *Gey.*

At the summons roll'd her eyes around,  
 Not half so swiftly *shoots* along in air,  
 The gliding lightning. *Pope.*

12. To feel a quick pain.  
 To feel a quick pain.  
 The Turkish bow giveth a very forcible *shoot*, inasmuch as  
 the arrow, bath pierced a steel target two inches thick; but  
 the arrow if headed with wood, hath been known to pierce  
 thro' a piece of wood of eight inches thick. *Bacon.*

13. To feel a quick pain.  
 The act of striking, or endeavouring to strike with a missile  
 weapon discharged by any instrument.  
 The noise of thy cross-bow  
 Will scare the herd, and so my *shoot* is lost. *Shakespeare.*

14. To feel a quick pain.  
 But come the bow; now mercy goes to kill,  
 And shooting well is then accounted ill.  
 Thus will I save my credit in the *shoot*,  
 Not wounding, pity would not let me do't. *Shakespeare.*

15. To feel a quick pain.  
 As a country fellow was making a *shoot* at a pigeon, he  
 trode upon a snake that bit him. *Leysrange.*

16. To feel a quick pain.  
 [Schueter, Dutch.] Branches issuing from the main stock.  
 They will not come just on the tops where they were  
 cut, but out of those *shoots* which were water boughs. *Bacon.*

17. To feel a quick pain.  
 I saw them under a green mantling vine,  
 Plucking ripe clusters from the tender *shoots*. *Milton.*

18. To feel a quick pain.  
 Prune off superfluous branches and *shoots* of this second  
 spring; but expose not the fruit without leaves sufficient. *Earl.*

The

## SHO

The hook she bore,  
 To lop the growth of the luxuriant year,  
 To decent form the lawless *shoots* to bring. *Pope.*

And teach th'obedient branches where to spring.  
 Now, should my praises owe their truth  
 To beauty, dress, or paint, or youth,  
 'Twere grafting on an annual stock  
 That mult our expectations mock;  
 And making one luxuriant *shoot*,  
 Die the next year for want of root. *Swift.*

SHOOTER. *n. f.* [from *shoot*.] One that shoots; an archer;  
 a gunner.

The *shooter* ewe, the broad-leav'd sycamore.  
 We are *shooters* both, and thou dost deign  
 To enter combat with us, and contest *Fairfax.*

With thine own clay.  
 The King with gifts a vessel stores;  
 And next, to reconcile the *shooter* God,  
 Within her hollow fides the sacrifice he flow'd. *Dryden.*

SHOP. *n. f.* [preop, Saxon, a magazine; *eschoppe*, French;  
*shoppe*, low Latin.] *Asfourth.*

1. A place where any thing is sold.  
 Our windows are broke down,  
 And we for fear compell'd to shut our *shops*. *Shakespeare.*

Your most grave belly thus answer'd;  
 True is it, my incorporate friends,  
 That I receive the general food at first,  
 Which you do live upon; and fit it is,  
 Because I am the store-house and the *shop*  
 Of the whole body. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

In his needy *shop* a tortoise hung,  
 An alligator stuf, and other skins  
 Of ill-shap'd fithes; and about his shelves  
 A beggarly account of empty boxes. *Shakespeare.*

Scarcely a fold in *shops* could be relied on as faithfully pre-  
 pared. *Boyle.*

His *shop* is his element, and he cannot with any enjoy-  
 ment of himself live out of it. *South's Sermons.*

2. A room in which manufactures are carried on.  
 We have divers mechanical arts and stuffs made by them;  
 and *shops* for such as are not brought into vulgar use. *Bacon.*

SHOBBARD. *n. f.* [shop and board.] Bench on which any work  
 is done.

That heathly rabble, that came down  
 From all the garrets in the town,  
 And stalls, and *shopboards*, in vast swarms,  
 With new-chalk'd bills, and rusty arms. *Hudibras.*

It dwells not in shops or work-houses; nor till the late age  
 was it ever known, that any one served seven years to a  
 smith or a tailor, that he should commence doctor or divine  
 from the *shopboard* or the anvil; or from whistling to a team,  
 come to preach to a congregation. *South's Sermons.*

SHOBBARD. *n. f.* [shop and book.] Book in which a tradesman  
 keeps his accounts.

They that have wholly neglected the exercise of their un-  
 derstandings, will be as unit for it as one unpractised in  
 figures to cast up a *shopbook*. *Locke.*

SHOBBARD. *n. f.* [shop and keep.] A trader who sells in a  
 shop; not a merchant who only deals by wholesale.

Nothing is more common than to hear a *shopkeeper* desiring  
 his neighbour to have the goodness to tell him what is a  
 clock. *Addison.*

SHOBBARD. *n. f.* [shop and man.] A petty trader.  
 Garth, generous as his muse, prescribes and gives,  
 The *shopman* sells, and by destruction lives. *Dryden.*

SHORE. the preterit of *shear*.  
 I'm glad thy father's dead:  
 Thy match was mortal to him, and pure grief  
 Shook his old thread in twain. *Shakespeare.*

SHORE. *n. f.* [preop, Saxon.]  
 1. The coast of the sea.

Sea cover'd sea;  
 Sea without *shore*. *Milton.*

2. The bank of a river. A licentious use.  
 Beside the fruitful *shore* of muddy Nile,  
 Upon a sunny bank outstretch'd lay,  
 In monstrous length a mighty crocodile. *Spenser.*

3. A drain; properly *sewer*.  
 [When I use the word *shore*, I may intend thereby a coast  
 of land near the sea, or a drain to carry off water, or a prop  
 to support a building. *Watt's Logic.*

TO SHORE. *v. a.* [shewen, Dutch.]  
 1. To prop; to support.

They undermined the wall, and as they wrought, *shored* it  
 up with timber. *Knoles.*

He did not much strengthen his own subsistence in court,  
 but stood there on his own feet, for the most of his allies  
 rather leaned upon him than *shored* him up. *Milton.*

There was also made a *shoring* or under-proping act for  
 the benevolence; to make the fums which any person had a-  
 greed to pay, leviable by course of law. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

## SHO

2. To let on shore. Not in use.  
 I will bring these two blind ones aboard him; if he think  
 it fit to *shore* them again let him call me rogue. *Shakespeare.*

SHORELESS. *adj.* [from *shore*.] Having no coast.  
 This ocean of felicity is to *shoreless* and bottomless, that  
 all the fairs and angels cannot exhaust it. *Boyle.*

SHORLING. *n. f.* [from *shar*, *share*.] The felt or skin of a  
 sheep thorn.

SHORN. The participle passive of *shear*.  
 So rose the Danite strong,  
 Shorn of his strength. *Milton.*

Vile shrubs are *shorn* for browze: the tow'ring height  
 Of unctuous trees are torches for the night. *Dryden.*

He plunging downward shot his radiant head;  
 Dispell'd the breathing air that broke his flight;  
 Shorn of his beams, a man to mortal fight. *Dryden.*

SHOR T. *adj.* [preop, Saxon.]  
 1. Not long; commonly not long enough.

Weak though I am of limb, and *short* of sight,  
 Far from a lynx, and not a giant quite,  
 I'll do what Mead and Chelciden advise,  
 To keep these limbs, and to preserve these eyes. *Pope.*

2. Not long in space or extent.  
 This less voluble earth,  
 By *shorter* flight to the east, had left him there. *Milton.*

I though *short* my stature, yet my name extends  
 To heaven itself, and earth's remotest ends. *Pope.*

3. Not long in time or duration.  
 They change the night into day: the light is *short*, because  
 of darkness. *Job xvii. 12.*

4. Repeated by quick iterations.  
 Her breath then *short*, seem'd loth from home to pass,  
 Which more it mov'd, the more it sweeter was. *Sidney.*

Thy breath comes *short*, thy darted eyes are fixt  
 On me for aid, as if thou wert pursu'd. *Dryden.*

My breath grew *short*, my beating heart sprung upward,  
 And leap'd and bounded in my heaving bosom. *Smith.*

5. Not attaining an end; not reaching the purposed point; not  
 adequate; not equal.

Immoderate praises, the foolish lover thinks *short* of his  
 mistress, though they reach far beyond the heavens. *Sidney.*

Some cottons here grow, but *short* in worth unto those of  
 Smyrna. *Sandys.*

The Turks give you a quantity rather exceeding than *short*  
 of your expectation. *Sandys.*

Since higher I fall *short*, on him who next  
 Provokes my envy. *Milton.*

I know them not; not therefore am I *short*  
 Of knowing what I ought. *Milton's Paradise Reg.*

To attain  
 The height and depth of thy eternal ways,  
 All human thoughts come *short*, supreme of things. *Milton.*

O glorious trial of exceeding love,  
 Engaging me to emulate! but *short*  
 Of thy perfection, how shall I attain. *Milton.*

To place her in Olympus' top a guest,  
 Among th' immortals, who with nectar feast;  
 That poor would seem, that entertainment *short*  
 Of the true splendor of her present court. *Waller.*

We err, and come *short* of science, because we are so fre-  
 quently misled by the civil conduct of our imaginations. *Glan.*

I that great wit has fallen *short* in his account. *Mare.*

As in many things the knowledge of philosophers was *short*  
 of the truth, so almost in all things their practice fell *short*  
 of their knowledge: the principles by which they walked were as  
 much below those by which they judged, as their feet were be-  
 low their head. *South's Sermons.*

He wills not death should terminate their strife;  
 And wounds, if wounds ensue, be *short* of life. *Dryden.*

Virgil exceeds Theocritus in regularity and brevity, and  
 falls *short* of him in nothing but simplicity and propriety of  
 style. *Pope.*

Where reason came *short*, revelation discovered on which  
 side the truth lay. *Locke.*

Defect in our behaviour, coming *short* of the utmost grace-  
 fulness, often escapes our observation. *Locke.*

If speculative maxims have not an actual universal assent  
 from all mankind, practical principles come *short* of an uni-  
 versal reception. *Locke.*

Men express their universal ideas by signs; a faculty which  
 beasts come *short* in. *Locke.*

The people fall *short* of those who border upon them, in  
 strength of understanding. *Addison.*

A neutral indifference falls *short* of that obligation they lie  
 under, who have taken such oaths. *Addison.*

When I made these, an artful undertook to imitate it; but  
 using another way of polishing them, he fell much *short* of  
 what I had attained to, as I afterwards understood. *Newton.*



## SHO

- It is not credible that the Phœnicians, who had established colonies in the Persian gulph, kept *short*, without pushing their trade to the Indies. *Arbutnot.*
- Doing is expressly commanded, and no happiness allowed to any thing *short* of it. *South's Sermons.*
- The signification of words will be allowed to fall much *short* of the knowledge of things. *Baker.*
- Not far distant in time. *Baker.*
- He commanded those, who were appointed to attend him, to be ready by a *short* day. *Clarendon.*
- Defective; imperfect. *Clarendon.*
- Scanty; wanting. *Clarendon.*
- The English were inferior in number, and grew *short* in their provisions. *Hayward.*
- They *short* of succours, and in deep despair, *Dryden.*
- Shook at the dismal prospect of the war. *Dryden.*
- Not fetching a compass. *Dryden.*
- So soon as ever they were gotten out of the hearing of the cock, the lion turned *short* upon him, and tore him to pieces. *L'Estrange.*
- He seiz'd the helm, his fellows cheer'd, *Dryden.*
- Turn'd *short* upon the shelves, and madly steer'd. *Dryden.*
- For turning *short*, he struck with all his might *Dryden.*
- Full on the helmet of th' unwary knight. *Dryden.*
- Not going so far as was intended. *Dryden.*
- As one condemn'd to leap a precipice, *Dryden.*
- Who fees before his eyes the depth below, *Dryden.*
- Defective as to quantity. *Dryden.*
- When the fleece is shorn, *Dryden.*
- Short* of their wool, and naked from the sheer. *Dryden.*
- Narrow; contracted. *Dryden.*
- Men of wit and parts, but of *short* thoughts and little meditation, are apt to distrust every thing for a fancy. *Burnet.*
- They, since their own *short* understandings reach *Burnet.*
- No farther than the present, think ev'n the wife *Burnet.*
- Like them disclose the secrets of their breasts. *Rowe.*
- Brittle; friable. *Rowe.*
- His flesh is not firm, but *short* and tasteless. *Wallon.*
- Marl from Derbyshire was very fat, though it had so great a quantity of sand, that it was so *short*, that, if you wet it, you could not work it into a ball, or make it hold together. *Wallon.*
- Not bending. *Wallon.*
- The lance broke *short*, the beast then bellow'd loud, *Dryden.*
- And his strong neck to a new onset bow'd. *Dryden.*
- SHORT. n. f.* [from the adjective.] A summary account. *Dryden.*
- The *short* and long is our play is prefer'd. *Shaksp.*
- In *short*, she makes a man of him at sixteen, and a boy all his life after. *Shaksp.*
- If he meet with no reply, you may conclude that I trust to the goodness of my cause: the *short* on't is, 'tis indifferent to your humble servant whatever your party says. *Dryden.*
- From Medway's pleasing stream *Dryden.*
- To Severn's roar be thine: *Dryden.*
- In *short*, restore my love, and share my kingdom. *Dryden.*
- The proprieties and delicacies of the English are known to few: 'tis impossible even for a good wit to understand and practise them, without the help of a liberal education and long reading; in *short*, without wearing off the rust which he contracted while he was laying in a flock of learning. *Dryden.*
- The *short* is, to speak all in a word, the possibility of being found in a salvable state cannot be sufficiently secured, without a possibility of always persevering in it. *Norris.*
- To see whole bodies of men breaking a constitution; in *short*, to be encompassed with the greatest dangers from without, to be torn by many virulent factions within, then to be secure and senseless, are the most likely symptoms, in a state, of sickness unto death. *Swift.*
- SHORT. adv.* [It is, I think, only used in composition.] Not long. *Swift.*
- Beauty and youth, *Dryden.*
- And sprightly hope and *short*-enduring joy. *Dryden.*
- One strange draught prescribed by Hippocrates, for a *short*-breathed man, is half a gallon of hydromel, with a little vinegar. *Arbutnot.*
- To *SHORTEN. v. a.* [from *short*.] *Arbutnot.*
1. To make short, either in time or space. *Arbutnot.*
- Because they see it is not generally fit, or possible, that churches should frame thanksgivings answerable to each petition, they *shorten* somewhat the reins of their censure. *Hooker.*
- Would you have been so brief with him, he would *Hooker.*
- Have been so brief with you, to *shorten* you, *Shaksp.*
- For taking to the head, the whole head's length. *Shaksp.*
- To *shorten* its ways to knowledge, and make each perception more comprehensive, it binds them into bundles. *Locke.*
- None shall dare *Locke.*
- With *shorten'd* sword to stab in closer war, *Dryden.*
- But in fair combat. *Dryden.*

## SHO

- War, and luxury's more direful rage, *Dryden.*
- Thy crimes have brought, to *shorten* mortal breath, *Dryden.*
- With all the num'rous family of death. *Dryden.*
- Whatever *shortens* the fibres, by insinuating themselves into their parts, as water in a rope, contracts. *Arbutnot.*
2. To contract; to abbreviate. *Arbutnot.*
- We *shorten'd* days to moments by love's art, *Arbutnot.*
- Whist our two souls *Arbutnot.*
- Perceiv'd no passing time, as if a part *Arbutnot.*
- Our love had been of still eternity. *Arbutnot.*
3. To confine; to hinder from progression. *Arbutnot.*
- To be known, *shortens* my laid intent; *Arbutnot.*
- My boon I make it, that you know me not. *Shaksp.*
- Here where the subject is so fruitful, I am *shortened* by my chains, and can only see what is forbidden me to reach. *Dryden.*
4. To cut off; to delect. *Dryden.*
- The first dwell altogether by their sept, so as they may conspire what they will; whereas if there were English placed among them, they should not be able to stir but that it should be known, and they *shortened* according to their demerits. *Spoff.*
5. To lop. *Spoff.*
- Dishonest with lopt arms the youth appears, *Spoff.*
- Spoil'd of his nose, and *shorten'd* of his ears. *Dryden.*
- SHORTHAND. n. f.* [from *short* and *hand*.] A method of writing in compendious characters. *Dryden.*
- Your follies and debauches change *Dryden.*
- With such a whirl, the poets of your age *Dryden.*
- Are tir'd, and cannot score them on the stage, *Dryden.*
- Unless each vice in *short*hand they indite, *Dryden.*
- Ev'n as notch 'prentices whole sermons write. *Dryden.*
- Boys have but little use of *short*hand, and should by no means practise it, till they can write perfectly well. *Locke.*
- In *short*hand skill'd, where little marks comprise *Locke.*
- Whole words, a sentence in a letter lies. *Locke.*
- As the language of the face is universal, so 'tis very comprehensive: no laconism can reach it: 'tis the *short*hand of the mind, and crowds a great deal in a little room. *Collier.*
- SHORTLIVED. adj.* [from *short* and *live*.] Not living or lasting long. *Collier.*
- Unhappy parent of a *shortlived* son! *Collier.*
- Why loads he this embitter'd life with shame? *Dryden.*
- The joyful *shortlived* news soon spread around, *Dryden.*
- Took the same train. *Dryden.*
- Some vices promise a great deal of pleasure in the commission; but then, at best, it is but *shortlived* and transient, a sudden flash presently extinguish'd. *Colony's Sermon.*
- The frequent alterations in public proceedings, the variety of *shortlived* favourites that prevail in their several turns under the government of her successors, have broken us into these unhappy distinctions. *Addison's Freeholder.*
- A piercing torment that *shortlived* pleasure of your's must bring upon me, from whom you never received any offence. *Addison's Spectator.*
- All those graces *Addison's Spectator.*
- The common fate of mortal charms may find; *Addison's Spectator.*
- Content our *shortlived* praises to engage, *Addison's Spectator.*
- The joy and wonder of a single age. *Addison's Spectator.*
- Admiration is a *shortlived* passion, that immediately decays upon growing familiar with its object, unless it be still fed with fresh discoveries. *Addison's Spectator.*
- In youth alone its empty praise we boast; *Addison's Spectator.*
- But soon the *shortlived* vanity is lost. *Addison's Spectator.*
- Then palaces shall rise; the joyful son *Addison's Spectator.*
- Shall finish what his *shortlived* fire begun. *Addison's Spectator.*
- SHORTLY. adv.* [from *short*.] *Addison's Spectator.*
1. Quickly; soon; in a little time. *Addison's Spectator.*
- I must leave thee, love, and *shortly* too. *Shaksp.*
- Thou art no friend to God, or to the king: *Shaksp.*
- Open the gates, or I'll shut thee out *shortly*. *Shaksp.*
- The armies came *shortly* in view of each other. *Clarendon.*
- The time will *shortly* come, wherein you shall more rejoice for that little you have expended for the benefit of others, than in that which by so long toil you shall have saved. *Calamy.*
- He celebrates the anniversary of his father's funeral, and *shortly* after arrives at Cumæ. *Dryden.*
- Ev'n he, whose soul now melts in mournful lays, *Dryden.*
- Shall *shortly* want the gen'rous tear he pays. *Dryden.*
2. In a few words; briefly. *Dryden.*
- I could express them more *shortly* this way than in prose, and much of the force, as well as grace of arguments, depends on their conciseness. *Pope.*
- SHORTNESS. n. f.* [from *short*.] *Pope.*
1. The quality of being short, either in time or space. *Pope.*
- I'll make a journey twice as far, t' enjoy *Pope.*
- A second night of such sweet *shortness*, which *Pope.*
- Was mine in Britain. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*
- They move strongest in a right line, which is caused by the *shortness* of the distance. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- I will not trouble my readers with the *shortness* of the time in which I writ it. *Dryden.*
- May *Dryden.*

## SHO

- May they not justly to our climes upbraid *Prior.*
- Shortness* of night, and penury of shade? *Prior.*
2. Fewness of words; brevity; conciseness. *Prior.*
- The necessity of *shortness* causeth men to cut off impertinent discourses, and to comprise much matter in few words. *Hobbes, b. v.*
- Sir, pardon me in what I have to say, *Shaksp.*
- Your plainness and your *shortness* please me well. *Shaksp.*
3. Want of retention. *Shaksp.*
- Whatever is above these proceedeth of *shortness* of memory, or of want of a stayed attention. *Bacon.*
4. Deficiency; imperfection. *Bacon.*
- Another account of the *shortness* of our reason, and easiness of deception, is the forwardness of our understanding's assent to slightly examined conclusions. *Glauco. Scoph.*
- From the instances I had given of human ignorance, to our *shortness* in most things else, 'tis an easy inference. *Glauco.*
- It may be easily conceived, by any that can allow for the lameness and *shortness* of translations, out of languages and manners of writing differing from ours. *Temple.*
- SHORTRIBS. n. f.* [from *short* and *rib*.] The bastard ribs; the ribs below the sternum. *Temple.*
- A gentleman was wounded in a duel: the rapier entered into his right side, flanking by his *short* ribs under the muscles. *Wijeman's Surgery.*
- SHORTSIGHTED. adj.* [from *short* and *sight*.] *Wijeman's Surgery.*
1. Unable by the convexity of the eye to see far. *Wijeman's Surgery.*
- Shortsighted* men see remote objects best in old age, and therefore they are accounted to have the most lasting eyes. *Newton's Opt.*
2. Unable by intellectual fight to see far. *Newton's Opt.*
- The foolish and *shortsighted* die with fear *Newton's Opt.*
- That they go no where, or they know not where. *Denham.*
- Other propositions were designed for snares to the *shortsighted* and credulous. *L'Estrange.*
- SHORTSIGHTEDNESS. n. f.* [from *short* and *sight*.] *L'Estrange.*
1. Defect of sight, proceeding from the convexity of the eye. *L'Estrange.*
2. Defect of intellectual fight. *L'Estrange.*
- Cunning is a kind of *shortsightedness*, that discovers the minutest objects which are near at hand, but is not able to discern things at a distance. *Addison's Spectator.*
- SHORTWAISTED. adj.* [from *short* and *waist*.] Having a short body. *Addison's Spectator.*
- Duck-legg'd, *shortwaisted*; such a dwarf she is, *Addison's Spectator.*
- That she must rise on tip-toes for a kiss. *Dryden's Jew.*
- SHORTWINDED. adj.* [from *short* and *wind*.] Shortbreathed; asthma; breathing by quick and faint respirations. *Dryden's Jew.*
- Sure he means brevity in breath; *shortwinded*. *Shak. H. IV.*
- So shaken as we are, so wan with care, *Shak. H. IV.*
- Find we a time for fringed peace to pant, *Shak. H. IV.*
- And breathe *shortwinded* accents of new broils, *Shak. H. IV.*
- To be commend'd in brands afar. *Shak. H. IV.*
- With this the Mede *shortwinded* old men eases, *Shak. H. IV.*
- And cures the lungs unfavoury diseases. *Shak. H. IV.*
- SHORTWINGED. adj.* [from *short* and *wing*.] Having short wings. *Shak. H. IV.*
- Hawks are divided into long and short winged. *Shak. H. IV.*
- Shortwing'd*, unfit himself to fly, *Shak. H. IV.*
- His fear foretold foul weather. *Dryden.*
- SHORTLY. adj.* [from *short*.] Lying near the coast. *Dryden.*
- There is commonly a declivity from the shore to the middle part of the channel, and those *short* parts are generally but some fathoms deep. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
- SHORT. The preterite and participle passive of short.*
- On the other side a pleasant grove *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
- Was *shot* up high, full of the stately tree *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
- That dedicated is to Olympick Jove. *Fairy Queen.*
- Their tongue is as an arrow *shot* out, it speaketh deceit. *Fairy Queen.*
- The fortifier of Pendennis made his advantage of the commodiousness afforded by the ground, and *shot* rather at a safe preserving the harbour from sudden attempts of little fleets, than to withstand any great navy. *Carew.*
- He only thought to crop the flow'r, *Carew.*
- New *shot* up from a vernal flow'r, *Carew.*
- From before her vanish'd night, *Milton.*
- Shot* through with orient beams. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
- Sometimes they *shot* out in length like rivers, and sometimes they flew into remote countries in colonies. *Burnet.*
- The same metal is naturally *shot* into quite different figures, as quite different kinds of them are of the same figure. *Woodw.*
- Prone on ocean in a moment flung, *Woodw.*
- Stretch'd wide his eager arms, and *shot* the seas along. *Pope.*
- SHOT. n. f.* [from *short*, Dutch; from *shoot*.] *Pope.*
1. The act of shooting. *Pope.*
- A *shot* unheard gave me a wound unseen. *Sidney.*
- Proud death! *Sidney.*
- What feast is tow'rd in thy infernal cell, *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
- That thou so many princes at a *shot* *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
- So bloodily hast struck? *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
2. The missile weapon emitted by any instrument. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
- I shall here abide the hourly *shot* *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
- Of angry eyes. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

## SHO

- At this booty they were joyful, for that they were supplied thereby with good store of powder and *shot*. *Hayward.*
- Above one thousand great *shot* were spent upon the walls, without any damage to the garrison. *Clarendon.*
- He caus'd twenty *shot* of his greatest cannon to be made at the king's army. *Clarendon.*
- Impatient to revenge the fatal *shot*, *Dryden.*
- His right hand doubly to his left succeeds. *Dryden.*
3. The flight of a shot. *Dryden.*
- She sat over against him, a good way off, as it were a bow *Dryden.*
- shot*. *Dryden.*
4. [From *shot*, French.] A sum charged; a reckoning. *Gen. xxi. 16.*
- A man is never welcome to a place, till some certain *shot* be paid, and the hostels say welcome. *Shaksp.*
- As the fund of our pleasure, let each pay his *shot*; *Shaksp.*
- Far hence be the sad, the lewd fops, and the fat. *Ben. Jonson.*
- Shepherd, leave decoying, *Ben. Jonson.*
- Pipes are sweet a Summer's day; *Ben. Jonson.*
- But a little after toying, *Ben. Jonson.*
- Women have the *shot* to pay. *Dryden.*
- He touch'd the pence when others touch'd the pot; *Dryden.*
- The hand that sign'd the mortgage paid the *shot*. *Swift.*
- SHORE. n. f.* [from *shore*, Saxon.] A fish. *Swift.*
- The *shore*, peculiar to Devonshire and Cornwall, in shape and colour resembleth the trout; howbeit, in bigness and goodness cometh far behind him. *Carew.*
- SHOTFREE. adj.* [from *shot* and *free*.] Clear of the reckoning. *Carew.*
- Though I could 'scape *shotfree* at London, I fear the shot here: here's no scoring but upon the pate. *Shaksp. H. IV.*
- SHOTTEN. adj.* [from *shot*.] Having ejected the spawn. *Shaksp. H. IV.*
- Go thy ways, old Jack; die when thou wilt, if good manhood be not forgot upon the earth, then am I a *shotten* her- *Shaksp. H. IV.*
- ring. *Shaksp. H. IV.*
- Ask for what price thy venal tongue was sold! *Shaksp. H. IV.*
- Tough wither'd truffles, ropy wine, a dish *Shaksp. H. IV.*
- Of *shotten* herrings, or stale stinking fish. *Shaksp. H. IV.*
- To *SHOVE. v. a.* [from *shove*, Saxon; *schuven*, Dutch.] *Shaksp. H. IV.*
1. To push by main strength. *Shaksp. H. IV.*
- The hand could pluck her back, that *shov'd* her on. *Shak.*
- In the corrupted currents of this world, *Shak.*
- Offence's gilded hand may *shove* by justice; *Shak.*
- And oft the wicked prize itself *Shak.*
- Buys out the law. *Shaksp.*
- I sent your grace *Shaksp.*
- The parcels and particulars of our grief, *Shaksp.*
- The which hath been with scorn *shov'd* from the court. *Shak.*
- Of other care they little reckon make, *Shaksp.*
- Than how to scramble at the shearer's feast, *Shaksp.*
- And *shove* away the worthy bidden guest. *Milton.*
- There the British Neptune flood, *Milton.*
- Beneath them to submit th' officious flood, *Milton.*
- And with his trident *shov'd* them off the land. *Dryden.*
- Shoving* back this earth on which I sit, *Dryden.*
- I'll mount. *Dryden.*
- A strong man was going to *shove* down St. Paul's cupola. *Arb.*
2. To drive a boat by a pole that reaches to the bottom of the water. *Arb.*
3. To push; to rush against. *Arb.*
- He used to *shove* and elbow his fellow-servants to get near his mistress, when money was a-paying or receiving. *Arbutnot.*
- Behold a rev'rend fire *Arbutnot.*
- Crawl through the streets, *shov'd* on or rudely press'd *Arbutnot.*
- By his own fons. *Pope.*
- You've play'd and lov'd, and eat and drank your fill; *Pope.*
- Walk sober off, before a sprightlier age *Pope.*
- Come tit't'ring on, and *shove* you from the stage. *Pope.*
- Make nature fill incoach upon his plan, *Pope.*
- And *shove* him off as far as e'er we can. *Pope.*
- Eager to express your love, *Pope.*
- You ne'er consider whom you *shoves* *Pope.*
- But rudely press before a duke. *Swift.*
- To *SHOVE. v. n.* *Swift.*
1. To push forward before one. *Swift.*
- The seamen towed, and I *shoved* 'till we arrived within forty yards of the shore. *Gulliver's Travels.*
2. To move in a boat, not by oars but a pole. *Gulliver's Travels.*
- He grasp'd the oar, *Gulliver's Travels.*
- Receiv'd his guests aboard, and *shov'd* from shore. *Garth.*
- SHOVE. n. f.* [from the verb.] The act of shoving; a push. *Garth.*
- I was forced to swim behind, and push the boat forward with one of my hands; and the tide favouring me, I could feel the ground: I rested two minutes, and then gave the boat another *shove*. *Gulliver's Travels.*
- SHOVEL. n. f.* [from *shovel*, Saxon; *schuvel*, Dutch.] An instrument consisting of a long handle and broad blade with raised edges. *Gulliver's Travels.*
- A handbarrow, wheelbarrow, *shovel* and spade. *Tusser.*
- The brag of the Ottoman, that he would throw Malta into the sea, might be performed at an easier rate than by the *shovels* of his Janizaries. *Glauco. Scoph.*



# SHO

To SHOVEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To throw or heap with a shovel.

I thought  
To die upon the bed my father dy'd,  
To lie close by his honest bones; but now  
Some hangman must put on my throwd, and lay me  
Where no priest *shovels* in dust. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

2. To gather in great quantities.  
Ducks *shovel* them up as they swim along the waters; but  
divers infects also devour them. *Darham.*

SHOVELBOARD. *n. f.* [*shovel* and *board*.] A long board on  
which they play by sliding metal pieces at a mark.  
So have I seen, in hall of lord,  
A weak arm throw on a long *shovelboard*;  
He barely lays his piece. *Dryden.*

SHOVELLER, or *Shovelard*. *n. f.* [from *shovel*.] A bird.  
*Shoveller*, or spoonbill: the former name the more proper,  
the end of the bill being broad like a shovel, but not concave  
like a spoon, but perfectly flat. *Grew's Museum.*

Pewees, gulls, and *shovellers* feed upon flesh, and yet are  
good meat.  
This formation of the wizzard is not peculiar to the swan,  
but common unto the plat, or *shovelard*, a bird of no musical  
throat. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

SHOUGH. *n. f.* [for *shock*.] A species of shaggy dog; a flock.  
In the catalogue ye be for men,  
As hound and greyhounds, mungrels, spaniels, curs,  
*Shoughs*, water-rugs, and demi-wolves are 'cleped  
All by the name of dogs. *Shak. Macbeth.*

SHOULD. *v. n.* [*sculd*, Dutch; *sculan*, Saxon.]  
1. This is a kind of auxiliary verb used in the conjunctive  
mood, of which the signification is not easily fixed.

2. I SHOULD go. It is my business or duty to go.  
3. If I SHOULD go. If it happens that I go.  
4. Then SHOULD'ST go. Thou oughtest to go.  
5. If thou SHOULD'ST go. If it happens that thou goest.

6. The same significations are found in all the other persons singular and plural.

Let not a desperate action more engage you  
Than safety *should*. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

Some praises come of good wishes and respects, when by  
telling men what they are, they represent to them what they  
*should* be. *Bacon.*

To do these honour I will shed their blood,  
Which the just laws, if I were faultless, *should*. *Waller.*

So subjects love just kings, or so they *should*. *Dryden.*

I conclude, that things are not as they *should* be. *Swift.*

7. SHOULD be. A proverbial phrase of slight contempt or irony.  
The girls look upon their father as a clown, and the boys  
think their mother no better than the *should* be. *Addison.*

8. There is another signification now little in use, in which  
*should* has scarcely any distinct or explicable meaning. *It should*  
*be* differs in this sense very little from *it is*.

There is a fabulous narration, that in the northern countries  
there *should* be an herb that groweth in the likeness of a  
lamb, and feedeth upon the grass. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

SHOULDER. *n. f.* [*sculpe*, Saxon; *scholder*, Dutch.]  
1. The joint which connects the arm to the body.  
I have seen better faces in my time,  
Than stand on any *shoulder* that I see  
Before me. *Shakespeare.*

If I have lifted up my hand against the fatherless, when I saw  
my help in the gate, then let mine arm fall from my *shoulder*-  
blade, and mine arm be broken from the bone. *Job xxxi. 22.*

It is a fine thing to be carried on men's *shoulders*; but give  
God thanks that thou art not forced to carry a rich fool upon  
thy *shoulders*, as those poor men do. *Taylor.*

The head of the *shoulder*-bone being round, is inserted into  
so shallow a cavity in the scapula, that, were there no other  
guards for it, it would be thrust out upon every occasion. *Wise.*

2. The upper joint of the foreleg.  
We must have a *shoulder* of mutton for a property. *Shaksp.*

He took occasion, from a *shoulder* of mutton, to cry up the  
plenty of England. *Addison's Freeholder.*

3. The upper part of the back.  
Emily dress'd herself in rich array;  
Fresh as the month, and as the morning fair,  
Adown her *shoulders* fell her length of hair. *Dryden.*

4. The *shoulders* are used as emblems of strength, or the act of  
supporting.  
Ev'n as thou wilt, sweet Warwick, let it be;  
For on thy *shoulders* do I build my feat. *Shaksp. H. VI.*

The king has cur'd me; and from these *shoulders*,  
These ruin'd pillars, out of pity taken  
A load would sink a navy. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

5. A rising part; a prominence.  
When you rivet a pin into a hole, your pin must have a  
*shoulder* to it thicker than the hole is wide, that the *shoulder*  
slip not through the hole as well as the flank. *Moxon.*

To SHOULDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To push with insolence and violence.  
The rolling billows beat the ragged shore,  
As the earth would *shoulder* from her seat. *Fairy Queen.*

# SHO

Dudman, a well-known foreland to most sailors, here  
*shoulders* out the ocean, to shape the same a large bottom be-  
tween itself. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

You debase yourself,  
To think of mixing with th' ignoble herd:  
What, shall the people know their god-like prince  
Headed a rabble, and profan'd his person,  
*Shoulder'd* with filth? *Dryden.*

So vast the navy now at anchor rides,  
That underneath it the press'd waters fail,  
And, with its weight, it *shoulders* off the tides. *Dryden.*

Around her numberless the rabble flow'd,  
*Shouldring* each other, crowding for a view. *Rowe's J. S.*

When Hopkins dies, a thousand lights attend  
The wretch, who living lov'd a candle's end;  
*Shouldring* God's altar a vile image stands,  
Belies his features, nay extends his hands. *Pope.*

2. To put upon the shoulder.  
Archimedes's lifting up Marcellus's ships finds little more  
credit than that of the giants *shouldering* mountains. *Clam.*

SHOULDERBELT. *n. f.* [*shoulder* and *belt*.] A belt that comes  
across the shoulder.  
Thou hast an ulcer, which no leech can heal,  
Though thy broad *shoulder* belt the wound conceal. *Dryden.*

SHOULDERCLAPPER. *n. f.* [*shoulder* and *clap*.] One who ef-  
fects familiarity, or one that mischiefs privily.  
A fiend, a fury, pitiless and rough;  
A back friend, a *shoulderclapper*, one that commands  
The passages of alleys. *Shak. Comedy of Errors.*

SHOULDERSHOTTEN. *adj.* [*shoulder* and *shot*.] Strained in  
the shoulder.  
His horse waid in the back, and *shouldershotten*. *Shaksp.*

SHOULDERSLIP. *n. f.* [*shoulder* and *slip*.] Dislocation of the  
shoulder.  
The horse will take so much care of himself as to come off  
with only a strain or a *shoulderslip*. *Swift.*

To SHOUT. *v. n.* [A word of which no etymology is known.]  
To cry in triumph or exhortation.  
They *shouted* thrice: what was the last cry for? *Shaksp.*

Shout unto God with the voice of triumph. *Pf. xlviii. 1.*  
It is not the voice of them that *shout* for matter, *E. xxxii.*

The *shouting* for thy summer fruits and harvest is fallen. *Jf.*  
He *shouts* and *shouts*; but flying bullets now  
To execute his rage appear too slow.

They mis, or sweep but common souls away;  
For such a loss Odysseus his life must pay. *Waller.*

There had been nothing but howlings and *shouting* of you  
naked men, belabouring one another with snagged sticks. *Mars.*

All clad in skins of beasts the jav'lin bear,  
And thricks and *shoutings* rend the suff'ring air. *Dryden.*

What hinders you to take the man you love?  
The people will be glad, the soldier *shout*;  
And Bertran, though repining, will be aw'd. *Dryden.*

SHOUT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A loud and vehement cry of  
triumph or exhortation.  
Thanks, gentle citizens:  
This general applause, and cheerful *shout*,  
Argues your wisdom and your love to Richard. *Shaksp.*

The Rhodians, seeing the enemy turn their backs, gave a  
great *shout* in derision. *Knales's History of the Turks.*

Then he might have dy'd of all admir'd,  
And his triumphant soul with *shouts* expir'd. *Dryden.*

SHOUTER. *n. f.* [from *shout*.] He who shouts.  
A peal of loud applause rang out,  
And thinn'd the air, 'till even the birds fell down  
Upon the *shouters* heads. *Dryden's Cleonora.*

To SHOW. *v. a.* pret. *showed* and *shown*; part. pass. *shown*.  
[*scapan*, Saxon; *schowen*, Dutch.] This word is frequently  
written *show*; but since it is always pronounced and often  
written *show*, which is favoured likewise by the Dutch [*schowen*],  
I have adjusted the orthography to the pronunciation.

1. To exhibit to view.  
If I do feign,  
O let me in my present wildness die,  
And never live to *show* th' incredulous word  
The noble change that I have purposed. *Shaksp. H. IV.*

Shew me a token for good, that they which hate me may see  
it. *Pf. lxxxvi. 17.*

Wilt thou *show* wonders to the dead? Shall the dead arise  
and praise thee? *Pf. lxxxviii. 10.*

Men should not take a charge upon them that they are not  
fit for, as if singing, dancing, and *showing* of tricks, were  
qualifications for a governor. *L'Estrange.*

2. To give proof of; to prove.  
This I urge to *show*  
Invalid that which thee to doubt it mov'd. *Milton.*

I'll to the citadel repair,  
And *show* my duty by my timely care. *Dryden.*

Achates' diligence his duty *shows*. *Dryden.*

3. To publish; to make publick; to proclaim.  
Ye are a chosen generation, that ye should *show* forth the  
praises of him who hath called you out of darkness. *1 Pt. ii.*

# SHO

4. To make known.  
I raised thee up to *show* in thee my power. *Ex. ix. 16.*  
I shall no more speak in proverbs, but *show* you plainly of  
the Father. *Joh. xvi. 25.*

Nothing wants but that thy shape may *show*  
Thy inward fraud. *Milton.*

5. To point the way; to direct.  
She taking him for some cautious city patient, that came for  
privacy, *show* him into the dining-room. *Swift.*

6. To offer; to afford.  
To him that is afflicted, pity should be *showed* from his  
friend. *Joh. vi. 14.*

Felix, willing to *show* the Jews a pleasure, left Paul bound.  
Thou shalt utterly destroy them; make no covenant with  
them, nor *show* mercy unto them. *Deutr. vii. 2.*

7. To explain; to expound.  
Forasmuch as knowledge and *showing* of hard sentences,  
and dissolving of doubts, were found in the same, Daniel let  
him be called. *Dan. v. 12.*

8. To teach; to tell.  
I'm sent to *show* thee what shall come. *Milton.*

To SHOW. *v. n.*  
1. To appear; to look; to be in appearance.  
She *shows* a body rather than a life,  
A statue than a brother. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Just such the *shows* before a riling storm. *Dryden.*

Still on we press; and here renew the carnage,  
So great, that, in the stream, the moon *show'd* purple. *Philips.*

2. To have appearance.  
My lord of York, it better *show'd* with you,  
When that your flock assembled by the bell,  
Encircled you to hear with reverence  
Your exposition on the holy text,  
Than now to see you here an iron man,  
Cheering a rout of rebels with your drum. *Shak. Henry IV.*

Show. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. A spectacle; something publicly exposed to view for money.  
I do not know what the may produce me; but, provided it  
be a *show*, I shall be very well satisfied. *Addison.*

2. Superficial appearance.  
The dwarf kept the gates of the *show* room. *Arbutnot.*

Mild heav'n  
Disapproves that care, though wise in *show*,  
That with superfluous burden loads the day. *Milton.*

3. Offentatious display.  
Nor doth his grandeur and majestic *show*  
Of luxury, though call'd magnificence,  
Allure mine eye. *Milton's Par. Regain'd.*

Stand before her in a golden dream;  
Set all the pleasures of the world to *show*,  
And in vain joys let her loose spirits flow. *Dryden.*

The radiant sun  
Sends from above ten thousand blessings down,  
Nor is he set so high for *show* alone. *Granville.*

Never was a charge, maintained with such a *show* of gravity,  
which had a lighter foundation. *Atterbury.*

4. Object attracting notice.  
The city itself makes the noblest *show* of any in the world:  
the houses are most of them painted on the outside, so that  
they look extremely gay and lively. *Addison.*

5. Splendid appearance.  
Jesus, rising from his grave,  
Spoil'd principalities and pow'rs, triumph'd  
In open *show*, and with ascension bright  
Captivity led captive. *Milton.*

6. Semblance; likeness.  
When devils will their blackest fins put on,  
They do suggest at first with heav'nly *shows*. *Shak. Othello.*

He through pass'd the midst unmark'd,  
In *show* plebeian angel militant. *Milton.*

7. Speciousness; plausibility.  
The places of Ezechiel have some *show* in them; for there  
the Lord commandeth the Levites, which had committed  
idolatry, to be put from their dignity, and serve in inferior  
ministries. *Whitgift.*

The kindred of the slain forgive the deed;  
But a short exile must for *show* precede. *Dryden.*

8. External appearance.  
Shall I say O Zelmane? Alas, your words be against it.  
Shall I say prince Pyrocles? Wretch that I am, your *show* is  
manifest against it. *Sidney.*

Fierce was the fight on the proud Belgians' side,  
For honour, which they seldom fought before;  
But now they by their own vain boasts were ty'd,  
And forc'd, at least in *show*, to prize it more. *Dryden.*

9. Exhibition to view.  
I have a letter from her;  
The mirth whereof's so larded with my matter,  
That neither singly can be manifested,  
Without the *show* of both. *Shakespeare.*

# SHR

10. Pomp; magnificent spectacle.  
As for triumphs, masks, feasts, and such *shows*, men need  
not be put in mind of them. *Bacon.*

11. Phantoms; not realities.  
What you saw was all a fairy *show*;  
And all those airy shapes you now behold,  
Were human bodies once. *Dryden.*

12. Representative action.  
Florio was so overwhelmed with happiness, that he could  
not make a reply, but expressed in dumb *show* those sentiments  
of gratitude that were too big for utterance. *Addison.*

SHO'BREAD, or *Shewbread*. *n. f.* [*show* and *bread*.] Among the  
Jews, they thus called loaves of bread that the priest of the week  
put every Sabbath-day upon the golden table, which was in the  
sanctum before the Lord. They were covered with leaves of  
gold, and were twelve in number, representing the twelve  
tribes of Israel. They served them up hot, and at the same  
time took away the stale ones, and which could not be eaten  
but by the priest alone. This offering was accompanied with  
frankincense and salt. *Calmet.*

Set upon the table *shewbread* before me. *Ex. xxv. 30.*

SHOW'ER. *n. f.* [*schour*, Dutch.]  
1. Rain either moderate or violent.  
If the boy have not a woman's gift,  
To rain a *shower* of commanded tears,  
An onion will do well for such a shift. *Shakespeare.*

The ancient cinnamon was, while it grew, the dryest; and  
in *showers* it prospered worst. *Bacon.*

2. Storm of any thing falling thick.  
I'll let thee in a *shower* of gold, and hail  
Rich pearls upon them. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

With *showers* of stones he drives them far away;  
The scatt'ring dogs around at distance bay. *Pope.*

3. Any very liberal distribution.  
He and myself  
Have travell'd in the great *shower* of your gifts,  
And sweetly felt it. *Shaksp. Timon.*

To SHOWER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To wet or drown with rain.  
Serve they as a flow'ry verge, to bind  
The fluid tears of that same wat'ry cloud,  
Left it again dissolve, and *show'r* the earth? *Milton.*

The fun more glad impress'd his beams,  
Than in fair evening cloud, or humid bow,  
When God hath *show'r'd* the earth. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Cæsar's favour,  
That *show'r's* down greatness on his friends, will raise me  
To Rome's first honours. *Addison's Cato.*

2. To pour down.  
These, hush'd by nightingales, embracing slept;  
And on their naked limbs the flow'ry roof  
*Shower'd* roses, which the morn repair'd. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

3. To distribute or scatter with great liberality.  
After this fair discharge, all civil honours having *showered*  
on him before, there now fell out great occasion to action.  
*Watson's Life of the Duke of Buckingham.*

To SHO'WER. *v. n.* To be rainy.  
SHO'WERY. *adj.* [from *shower*.] Rainy.  
A hilly field, where the stubble is standing, set on fire in  
the *show'ry* season, will put forth mushrooms. *Bacon.*

Murranus came from Anxur's *show'ry* height;  
With ragged rocks and stony quarries white,  
Seated on hills. *Addison on Italy.*

The combat thickens, like the storm that flies  
From westward, when the *show'ry* winds arise. *Addison.*

SHO'WISH, or *showy*. *adj.* [from *show*.]  
1. Splendid; gaudy.  
The escutcheons of the company are *showish*, and will look  
magnificent. *Swift.*

2. Offentatious.  
Men of warm imaginations neglect solid and substantial  
happines for what is *showy* and superficial. *Addison.*

SHOWN. pret. and part. pass. of *To show*. Exhibited.  
Mercy *shown* on man by him seduc'd. *Milton.*

SHRANK. The preterite of *shrink*.  
The children of Israel eat not of the finew which *shrank*  
upon the hollow of the thigh. *Gen. xxxii. 32.*

To SHRED. *v. a.* pret. *shred*. [*scapan*, Saxon.] To cut into  
small pieces. Commonly used of cloth or herbs.  
It hath a number of short cuts or *shredlings*, which may be  
better called withes than prayers. *Hooker.*

One gathered wild gourds, and *shred* them. *2 Kings. iv. 39.*

Where did you whet your knife to-night, he cries,  
And *shred* the leeks that in your stomach rise? *Dryd. Juvi.*

SHRED. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. A small piece cut off.  
Gold, grown somewhat churlish by recovering, is made  
more pliant by throwing in *shreds* of tanned leather. *Bacon.*

The mighty Tyrian queen, that gain'd  
With subtle *shreds* a tract of land,  
Did leave it with a cattle fair  
To his great ancestor. *Hudibras.*

His



SHR

His panegyrick is made up of half a dozen *shreds*, like a schoolboy's theme, beaten general topicks. *Swift.*  
A beggar might patch up a garment with such *shreds* as the world throws away. *Pope.*

2. A fragment.  
They laid they were an hungry; sigh'd forth proverbs,  
That hunger broke stone walls; that dogs must eat:  
And with these *shreds* they vented their complainings. *Shak.*  
*Shreds* of wit and senseless rhimes  
Bunder'd out a thousand times. *Swift.*

SHREW. *n. f.* [*shrew*, German, to clamour.] A peevish, malignant, clamorous, spiteful, vexatious, turbulent woman. [It appears in *Robert of Gloucester*, that this word signified anciently any one perverse or obstinate of either sex.]  
There dote of hem vor hunger a thousand and mo,  
And vat nolde the *shrewen* to none pes go. *Robert of Gloucester.*  
Be merry, my wife has all;  
For women are *shrews* both short and tall. *Shak. H. IV.*  
By this reckoning he is more *shrew* than she. *Shakespeare.*  
A man had got a *shrew* to his wife, and there could be no quiet in the house for her. *L'Estrange.*  
Her fallow cheeks her envious mind did frow,  
And ev'ry feature spoke aloud the *shrew*. *Dryden.*  
Every one of them, who is a *shrew* in domestic life, is now become a fold in politicks. *Addis. Freeholder.*

SHREWD. *adj.* [Contracted from *shrewed*.]  
1. Having the qualities of a shrew; malicious; troublesome; mischievous.  
Her eldest sister is so curst and *shrewd*,  
That 'till the father rids his hands of her,  
Your love must live a maid. *Shakespeare.*

2. Maliciously; cunning; more artful than good.  
It was a *shrewd* saying of the old monk, that two kind of prisons would serve for all offenders, an inquisition and a bedlam: if any man should deny the being of a God, and the immortality of the soul, such a one should be put into the first, as being a desperate heretic; but if any man should profess to believe these things, and yet allow himself in any known wickedness, such a one should be put into bedlam. *Tillotson.*  
A spiteful saying gratifies for many little passions, that it meets upon as a *shrewd* satirist. *Addison.*  
Corruption proceeds from employing those who have the character of *shrewd* worldly men, instead of such as have had a liberal education, and trained up in virtue. *Addison.*

3. Bad; ill-betokening.  
Scarce any man passes to a liking of sin in others, but by first practising it himself; and consequently we may take it for a *shrewd* indication, and sign, whereby to judge of those who have finned with too much caution, to suffer the world to charge sins directly upon their conversation. *South's Sermon.*

4. Painful; pinching; dangerous; mischievous.  
Every of this number,  
That have endur'd *shrewd* nights and days with us,  
Shall share the good of our returned fortune. *Shakespeare.*  
When a man thinks he has a servant, he finds a traitor that eats his bread, and is readier to do him a mischief, and a *shrewd* turn, than an open adversary. *South's Sermons.*  
No enemy is so despicable but he may do a body a *shrewd* turn.

SHREWDLY. *adv.* [from *shrewd*.]  
1. Mischievously; destructively.  
This practice hath most *shrewdly* past upon thee. *Shakespeare.*  
At Oxford, his youth and want of experience in maritime service, had somewhat been *shrewdly* touched, even before the sluices of popular liberty were set open. *Wotton.*

2. Vexatiously. It is used commonly of slight mischief, or in ironical expression.  
The obstinate and chisimatical are like to think themselves *shrewdly* hurt, forsooth, by being cut off from that body which they choose not to be of. *South's Sermons.*  
This last allusion rubb'd upon the fore;  
Yet seem'd the not to winch, tho' *shrewdly* pain'd. *Dryden.*

3. With strong suspicion.  
Four per cent. encreases not the number of lenders; as any man at first hearing will *shrewdly* suspect it. *Locke.*

SHREWNESS. *n. f.* [from *shrewd*.]  
1. Sly cunning; archness.  
Her garboiles, which not wanted *shrewdness* of policy too, did you too much disquiet. *Shakespeare.*  
The neighbours round admire his *shrewdness*,  
For songs of loyalty and lewdness. *Swift.*

2. Mischievousness; petulance.  
SHREWISH. *adj.* [from *shrew*.] Having the qualities of a shrew; froward; petulantly clamorous.  
Angelo, you must excuse us;  
My wife is *shrewish* when I keep not hours. *Shakespeare.*

SHREWISHLY. *adv.* [from *shrewish*.] Petulantly; peevishly; clamorously; frowardly.  
He speaks very *shrewishly*; one would think his mother's milk were scarce out of him. *Shakespeare.*

SHR

SHREWISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *shrewish*.] The qualities of a shrew; frowardness; petulance; clamorously.  
I have no gift in *shrewishness*,  
I am a right maid for my cowardice;  
Let her not strike me. *Shakespeare.*

SHREWMOUSE. *n. f.* [*shrewmouse*, Saxon.] A mouse of which the bite is generally supposed venomous, and to which vulgar tradition assigns such malignity, that she is said to lame the foot over which she runs. I am informed that all these reports are calumnious, and that her feet and teeth are equally harmless with those of any other little mouse. Our ancestors however looked on her with such terror, that they are supposed to have given her name to a scolding woman, whom for her venom they call a *shrew*.

To SHRIEK. *v. n.* [*shrieger*, Danish; *sericciolare*, Italian.] To cry out inarticulately with anguish or horrors; to scream.  
On top whereof ay dwelt the ghastly owl,  
Shrieking his baleful note. *Fa. Queen.*  
It was the owl that shriek'd, the fatal belman  
Which gives the sternest good-night. *Shakespeare.*  
Were I the ghost that walk'd,  
I'd shriek, that even your ears should rift to hear me. *Shak.*  
In a dreadful dream  
I saw my lord so near destruction,  
Then shriek'd myself awake. *Denham.*  
Hark! Peace!  
At this the shriek'd aloud; the mournful train  
Echo'd her grief. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*  
Why did you shriek out?  
SHRIEK. *n. f.* [*serieg*, Danish; *sericciolare*, Italian.] An inarticulate cry of anguish or horror.  
Una hearing evermore  
His rueful shrieks and groanings, often tore  
Her guiltless garments, and her golden hair,  
For pity of his pain. *Fa. Queen.*  
Time has been my senses wou'd have cool'd,  
To hear a night shriek, and my fell of hair  
Wou'd at a dismal treatise roule and stir  
As life were int. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
The corps of Almon, and the rest are shown,  
Shrieks, clamours, murmurs, fill the frighted town. *Dryd.*

SHRIFT. *n. f.* [*scirg*, Saxon.] Confession made to a priest.  
A word out of use.  
Off with  
Bernardine's head: I will give a present *shrift*,  
And will advise him for a better place. *Shakespeare.*  
My lord shall never rest;  
I'll watch him tame, and talk him out:  
His bed shall seem a school, his board a *shrift*. *Shakespeare.*  
The duke's commands were absolute,  
Therefore my lord, address you to your *shrift*,  
And be yourself; for you must die this instant. *Rome.*

SHRIGHT, for *shrieked*. *Spenser.*

SHRILL. [A word supposed to be made per onomatopoeiam, in imitation of the thing expressed, which indeed it images very happily.] Sounding with a piercing, tremulous, or vibratory sound.  
Thy hounds shall make the welkin answer them,  
And fetch *shrill* echoes from the hollow earth. *Shakespeare.*  
I have heard  
The cock that is the trumpet to the morn,  
Doth with his lofty and shrill-sounding throat  
Awake the god of day. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
Have I fall'n,  
From the dread summit of this chalky bourn!  
Look up a height, the *shrill* gorg'd lark so far  
Cannot be seen or heard. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*  
Upbrings the lark,  
Shrill voice'd and loud, the messenger of morn. *Thomson.*

To SHRILL. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To pierce the ear with sharp and quick vibrations of sound.  
The fun of all the world is dim and dark;  
O heavy herse,  
Break we our pipes that *shrill'd* as loud as lark,  
O careful verse. *Spenser.*  
Hark how the minstrels 'gin to *shrill* aloud  
Their merry music that rebounds from far,  
The pipe, the tabor, and the trembling crowd  
That well agree withouten breach or jar.  
A *shrilling* trumpet founded from on high,  
And unto battle bade themselves address. *Shakespeare.*  
Here, no clarion's *shrilling* note  
The muse's green retreat can pierce;  
The grove, from noisy camps remote,  
Is only vocal with my verse. *Fenton's Ode to Lord Cowar.*  
The females round,  
Maids, wives, and matrons mix a *shrilling* found. *Pope.*

SHRILLY. *adv.* [from *shrill*.] With a shrill noise.

SHRILINESS. *n. f.* [from *shrill*.] The quality of being shrill.

SHR

SHRIMP. *n. f.* [*shrimpe*, a wrinkle, German; *serympe*, Danish.]  
1. A small crustaceous vermiculated fish.  
Of shell-fish there are wrinkles, *shrimps*, crabs. *Carew.*  
Hawks and gulls can at a great height see mice on the earth, and *shrimps* in the waters. *Derham.*

2. A little wrinkled man; a dwarf. In contempt.  
It cannot be, this weak and writhed *shrimp*  
Should strike such terror in his enemies. *Shakespeare.*  
He hath found,  
Within the ground,  
At last, no *shrimp*,  
Whereon to imp  
His jolly club. *Ben. Johnson.*

SHRINE. *n. f.* [*scin*, Saxon; *scrinium*, Latin.] A case in which something sacred is deposited.  
You living powers enclos'd in stately *shrines*  
Of growing trees; you rural gods that wield  
Your scepters here, if to your cares divine  
A voice may come, which troubled soul doth yield. *Sidney.*  
All the world come  
To kiss this *shrine*, this mortal breathing saint. *Shakespeare.*  
Come offer at my *shrine* and I will help thee. *Shakespeare.*  
They often plac'd  
Within his sanctu'ry itself their *shrines*,  
Abominations! and with cursed things  
His holy rites profan'd. *Milton.*  
Falling on his knees before her *shrine*,  
He thus implor'd her pow'r. *Dryden.*  
Lovers are in rapture at the name of their fair idol; they lavish out all their incense upon that *shrine*, and cannot bear the thought of admitting a blemish therein. *Watts.*

To SHRINK. *v. n.* preterite, I *shrank*, or *shran*; participle, *shrunken*. [*scrin*, Saxon.]  
1. To contract itself into less room; to shrivel; to be drawn together by some internal power.  
But to be fill hot summer's tannings, and  
The *shrinking* slaves of winter. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
I am a scribbled form, drawn with a pen  
Upon a parchment, and against this fire  
Do I *shrink* up. *Shakespeare's K. John.*  
I have not found that water, by mixture of adies, will  
Shrink or draw into less room. *Bacon's Nat. History.*  
Ill-weav'd ambition how much art thou *shrank*!  
When that this body did contain a spirit,  
A kingdom for it was too small a bound;  
But now two paces of the vilest earth  
Is room enough. *Shakespeare.*

2. To withdraw as from danger.  
The noise encreases,  
She comes, and feeble nature now I find  
Shrinks back in danger, and forsakes my mind. *Dryden.*  
Am I become so monstrous, so disfigur'd,  
That nature stands agast;  
And the fair light which gilds this new made orb,  
Shorn of his beams, *shrinks* in. *Dryden.*  
Love is a plant of the most tender kind,  
That *shrinks* and shakes with ev'ry ruffling wind. *Grav.*  
All fibres have a contractile power, whereby they shorten; as appears if a fibre be cut transversely, the ends *shrink*, and make the wound gape.  
Philosophy that touch'd the heav'n's before,  
Shrinks to her hidden cause, and is no more. *Pope.*

3. To express fear, horror, or pain, by shuddering, or contracting the body.  
There is no particular object so good, but it may have the shew of some difficulty or unpleasant quality annexed to it, in respect whereof the will may *shrink* and decline it. *Hobbes.*  
The morning cock crew loud,  
And at the found it *shrank* in haste away,  
And vanish'd from our sight. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
I'll embrace him with a soldier's arm,  
That he shall *shrink* under my courtesy. *Shakespeare.*  
When he walks, he moves like an engine,  
And the ground *shrinks* before his treading. *Shakespeare.*

4. To fall back as from danger.  
Many *shrinks*, which at the first would dare,  
And be the foremost men to execute. *Daniel's Civil War.*  
I laugh, when those who at the spear are bold  
And venturous, if that fail them, *shrink* and fear  
To endure exile, ignominy, bonds. *Milton.*  
If a man accustoms himself to flight those first motions to good, or *shrinking* of his conscience from evil, conscience will by degrees grow dull and unconcerned. *South's Sermons.*  
The sky *shrank* upward with unusual dread,  
And trembling Tyber divid'd beneath his bed. *Dryden.*  
The gold-fraught vessel which mad tempests beat,  
He sees now vainly make to his retreat;  
And, when from far the tenth wave does appear,  
Shrinks up in silent joy, that he's not there. *Dryden.*

SHR

The fires but faintly lick'd their prey,  
Then loath'd their impious food, and would have *shrunk* away. *Dryden.*  
Fall on: behold a noble beast at bay,  
And the vile huntmen *shrink*. *Dryden.*  
Inuring children to suffer some pain, without *shrinking*, is a way to gain firmness and courage. *Locke.*  
What happier natures *shrink* at with affright,  
The hard inhabitant contents is right. *Pope.*

To SHRINK. *v. a.* participle pass *shrunken*, *shrank*, or *shrunken*.  
To make to shrink. Not in use.  
O mighty Caesar! dost thou lye so low?  
Are all thy conquests, glories, triumphs, spoils,  
Shrunk to this little measure? *Shakespeare.*  
The sixth age shifts  
Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloen.  
His youthful hofe well sav'd, a world too wide  
For his *shrunken* shank. *Shakespeare.*  
If he lessens the revenue, he will also *shrink* the necessity. *Taylor.*  
Keep it from coming too long, lest it should *shrink* the corn in measure. *Mortimer.*

SHRINK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Corruption; contraction into less compass.  
There is, in this, a crack, which seems a *shrink*, or contraction in the body since it was first formed. *Woodward.*

2. Contraction of the body from fear or horror.  
This publick death, receiv'd with such a cheer,  
As not a sigh, a look, a *shrink* bewrays  
The least felt touch of a degenerate fear. *Daniel's C. W. War.*

SHRINKER. *n. f.* [from *shrink*.] He who shrinks.

SHRIVALT. *n. f.* Corrupted for *SHERIFFALT*, which see.

To SHRIVE. *v. a.* [*scrypan*, Saxon.] To hear at confession.  
What, talking with a priest, lord chamberlain?  
Your friends at Pomfret they do need a priest,  
Your honour hath no *shriving* work in hand. *Shakespeare.*  
He *shrives* this woman,  
Else ne'er could he so long protract his speech. *Shakespeare.*  
If he had the condition of a saint, and the complexion of a devil, I had rather he should *shrive* me than wive me. *Shak.*  
*Shrive* but their title, and their moneys poize,  
A laid and twenty pence pronounc'd with noise,  
When contru'd but for a plain yeoman go,  
And a good sober to a plain yeoman go. *Cleaveland.*

To SHRIVEL. *v. n.* [*shrimpelen*, Dutch.] To contract itself into wrinkles.  
Leaves, if they *shrivel* and fold up, give them drink. *Evel.*  
If the smelted to the freshest nosegay, it would *shrivel* and wither as it had been blighted. *Arbutnot.*

To SHRIVEL. *v. a.* To contract into wrinkles.  
He burns the leaves, the scorching blast invades  
The tender corn, and *shrivels* up the blades. *Dryden.*  
When the fiery sun too fiercely plays,  
And *shrivels* d herbs on with'ring stems decay.  
The wary ploughman, on the mountain's brow,  
Undams his watry stores. *Dryden.*

SHRIVER. *n. f.* [from *shrive*.] A confessor.  
The ghostly father now hath done his *shrif*,  
When he was made a *shriver* 'twas for thift. *Shakespeare.*

SHROUD. *n. f.* [*scrow*, Saxon.]  
1. A shelter; a cover.  
It would warm his spirits,  
To hear from me you had left Antony,  
And put yourself under his *shroud*, the universal land-lord. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleop.*  
By me invested with a veil of clouds,  
And swaddled, as new-born, in sable *shrouds*,  
For these a receptacle I design'd. *Sandys.*  
The winds  
Blow moist and keen, shattering the graceful locks  
Of these fair spreading trees; which bids us seek  
Some better *shroud*, some better warmth, to cherish  
Our limbs benumb'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. The dress of the dead; a winding-sheet.  
Now the wasted brands do glow;  
Whilst the screech owl screeching loud,  
Puts the wretch that lies in woe  
In remembrance of a *shroud*. *Shakespeare.*

3. The fail ropes. It seems to be taken sometimes for the sails.  
I turned back to the mast of the ship; there I found my sword among some of the *shrouds*. *Sidney.*  
The visitation of the winds,  
Who take the ruffian billows by the top,  
Curling their monstrous heads, and hanging them  
With deafning clamours in the slippery *shrouds*,  
That with the hurly death itself awakes. *Shakespeare.*  
The tackle of my heart is crackt and burnt;  
And all the *shrouds* wherewith my life should fail,  
Are turned to one little hair, *Shakespeare.*  
24 A  
A weather



## SHR

- A weather-beaten vessel holds  
Gladly the port, tho' *shrouds* and take cōn. *Milton.*  
The flaming *shrouds* to dreadful did appear.  
All judg'd a wreck could no proportion bear. *Dryden.*  
The cries of men are mix'd with rattling *shrouds*.  
Seas dash on seas, and clouds encounter clouds. *Dryden.*  
He summons strait his denizens of air;  
The lucid squadrons round the sails repair;  
Soft o'er the *shrouds* aerial whispers breathe,  
That seem'd but zephyrs. *Pope.*
- TO SHROUD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To shelter; to cover from danger.  
Under your beams I will me safely *shroud*. *Fa. Queen.*  
He got himself with his fellows to the town of Mege, in  
hope to *shroud* himself, until such time as the rage of the people  
were appeased. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*  
The governors of Coſu cauſed the suburbs, which were  
very great, to be plucked down, for fear that the Turks *shroud-*  
ing themselves in them, should with more ease besiege the  
town. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*  
One of these trees, with all his young ones, may *shroud*  
four hundred horsemen. *Raleigh.*  
Besides the faults men commit, with this immediate avowed  
aspect upon their religion, there are others which shily *shroud*  
themselves under the skirt of its mantle. *Decay of Piety.*  
So Venus, from prevailing Greeks did *shroud*  
The hope of Rome, and sav'd him in a cloud. *Waller.*
2. To dress for the grave.  
If I die before thee *shroud* me *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
The ancient Egyptian mummies were *shrouded* in a number  
of folds of linen, beinced with gums, like ferecloth. *Bacon.*  
Whoever comes to *shroud* me, do not harm  
That subtle wreath of hair about mine arm. *Donne.*
3. To clothe; to dress.  
4. To cover or conceal.  
That same evening, when all *shrouded* were  
In careless sleep, all, without care or fear,  
They fell upon the flock. *Spenser.*  
Under this thick-grown brake we'll *shroud* ourselves,  
For through this land anon the deer will come,  
And in this covert will we make our stand,  
Culling the principal. *Shakespeare's Hen. VI.*  
Moon, slip behind some cloud: some tempest rise,  
And blow out all the stars that light the skies,  
To *shroud* my shame. *Dryden.*  
Thither the loud tumultuous winds resort,  
And on the mountain keep their boisterous court,  
That in thick show'rs her rocky summit *shrouds*,  
And darkens all the broken view with clouds. *Addison.*
5. To defend; to protect.  
TO SHROUD. *v. n.* To harbour; to take shelter.  
If your stray attendance be yet lodg'd,  
Or *shroud* within these limits, I shall know  
Ere morrow wake. *Milton.*
- SHROUETIDE. *n. f.* [from *shroud*, the preterite of *shrive*.]  
SHROUETUESDAY. } The time of confession; the day be-  
fore Ash-wednesday or Lent, on which anciently they went to  
confession.
- At *shrouetide* to shrouing. *Tuſſer.*
- SHRUB. *n. f.* [renibbe, Saxon.]  
1. A bush; a small tree.  
Trees generally shoot up in one great stem or body; and  
then at a good distance from the earth spread into branches;  
thus gooseberries and currans are *shrubs*; oaks and cherries  
are trees. *Locke.*  
He came unto a gloomy glade,  
Cover'd with boughs and *shrubs* from heav'n's light. *Fa. 2.*  
Th' humble *shrub* and bush with frizled hair. *Milton.*  
All might have been as well brushwood and *shrubs*. *Mor. c.*  
Comedy is a representation of common life, in low subjects,  
and is a kind of juniper, a *shrub* belonging to the species of  
cedar. *Dryden.*  
I've liv'd  
Amidst these woods, gleaning from thorns and *shrubs*  
A wretched sustenance. *Addison.*
2. [A cant word.] Spirit, acid, and sugar mixed.  
SHRUBBY. *adj.* [from *shrub*.]  
1. Resembling a shrub.  
Plants appearing weathered, *shrubby* and curled, are the  
effects of immoderate wet. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
2. Full of shrubs; bushy.  
Gentle villager.  
What readiest way would bring me to that place?  
Due west it lies from this *shrubby* point. *Milton.*  
On that cloud-piercing hill  
Phinimmon, the goats their *shrubby* browse  
Gnaw pendent. *Philips.*
- TO SHRUGG. *v. n.* [*schrieken*, Dutch; to tremble.] To ex-  
press horror or dissatisfaction by motion of the shoulders or  
whole body.

## SHU

- Like a fearful deer that looks most about when he comes  
to the best feed, with a *shrugging* kind of tremor through all  
her principal parts, she gave these words. *Shakspeare.*  
The touch of the cold water made a pretty kind of *shrug-*  
ging come over her body like the twinkling of the fairest  
among the fixed stars. *Shakspeare.*
- Be quick, thou wert best  
To answer other business; *shrugst* thou malice? *Shakspeare.*  
He grins, smacks, *shrugs*, and such an itch endures,  
As prentices or school-boys which do know  
Of some gay sport abroad, yet dare not go. *Donne.*  
They grin, they *shrug*,  
They bow, they snarl, they scratch, they hug. *Swift.*  
TO SHRUG. *v. a.* To contract or draw up.  
He *shrugs* his shoulders when you talk of securities. *Addison.*  
Zealots will *shrug* up their shoulders.  
He *shrug'd* his sturdy back,  
As if he felt his shoulders ache. *Hudibras.*
- SHRUG. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A motion of the shoulders  
usually expressing dislike or aversion.  
And yet they ramble not to learn the mode,  
How to be dress'd, or how to lip abroad,  
To return knowing in the Spanish *shrug*. *Chaucer.*  
As Spaniards talk in dialogues,  
Of heads and shoulders, nods and *shrugs*. *Hudibras.*  
Put on the critic's brow, and sit  
At Will's, the puny judge of wit.  
A nod, a *shrug*, a scornful smile,  
With caution us'd may serve a while. *Swift.*
- SHRUNK. The preterite and part. passive of *shrink*.  
Leaving the two friends alone, I *shrunk* aside to the Banquet-  
ing house where the pictures were.  
The wicked *shrunk* for fear of him, and all the workers of  
iniquity were troubled. *Matthew.*
- SHRUNKEN. The part. passive of *shrink*.  
She weighing the decaying plight,  
And *shrunk* lines of her chosen knight;  
Would not a while her forward course pursue. *Fa. 2um.*  
If there were taken out of mens minds, vain opinions, it  
would leave the minds of a number of men, poor *shrunk*  
things, full of melancholy. *Bacon.*
- TO SHUDDER. *v. a.* [*schudden*, Dutch.] To quake with  
fear, or with aversion.  
All the other passions fleet to air,  
As doubtful thoughts, and rash embrac'd despair,  
And *shudd'ring* fear. *Shakspeare.*  
The fright was general; but the female band  
With horror *shudd'ring* on a heap they run. *Dryden.*  
I love,—alas! I *shudder* at the name,  
My blood runs backward, and my fault'ring tongue  
Sticks at the found. *Smith.*  
Cæsar will shrink to hear the words thou utter'st,  
And *shudder* in the midst of all his conquests. *Addison.*  
Youth's bold courage cools,  
Each *shudd'ring* owns the genius of the schools. *Daniel.*
- TO SHUFFLE. *v. a.* [jypling, Saxon, a shuffle, a tumble.]  
1. To throw into disorder; to agitate tumultuously, so as that  
one thing takes the place of another; to confuse; to throw  
together tumultuously.  
When the heavens *shuffle* all in one,  
The torrid, with the frozen zone,  
Then, fybil, thou and I will greet. *Cleaveland.*  
From a new *shuffling* and disposition of the component  
particles of a body, might not nature compose a body dissoluble  
in water. *Boyle.*  
In most things good and evil lie *shuffled*, and thrust up to-  
gether in a confused heap; and it is study which must draw  
them forth and range them. *Saut's Sermon.*  
When lots are *shuffled* together in a lap or pitcher, what  
reason can a man have to presume, that he shall draw a white  
stone rather than a black. *Saut's Sermon.*  
A glimpse of moonshine sheath'd with red,  
A *shuffled*, fullen and uncertain light  
That dances thro' the clouds and shuts again. *Dryden.*  
Children should not lose the consideration of human nature  
in the *shufflings* of outward conditions. The more they have,  
the better humoured they should be taught to be. *Locke.*  
We shall in vain, *shuffling* the little money we have from  
one another's hands, endeavour to prevent our wants; decay  
of trade will quickly waste all the remainder. *Locke.*  
These vapours soon, miraculous event,  
*Shuffl'd* by chance, and mix'd by accident. *Blackmore.*  
*Shuffl'd* and entangl'd in their race,  
They clasp each other.  
He has *shuffled* the two ends of the sentence together, and  
by taking out the middle, makes it speak just as he would  
have it.  
'Tis in no wise strange that such a one should believe, that  
things were blindly *shuffled* and hurled about in the world;  
that the elements were at constant strife with each other. *Wood.*

## SHU

2. To remove, or put by with some artifice or fraud.  
I can no other answer make, but thanks;  
And oit good turns  
Are *shuffled* off with such uncurrent pay. *Shakspeare.*  
Her mother,  
Now firm for doctor Caius, hath appointed  
That he shall likewise *shuffle* her away.  
If any thing hits, we take it to ourselves; if it miscarries,  
we *shuffle* it off to our neighbours. *L'Estrange.*  
It was contrived by your enemies, and *shuffled* into the  
papers that were seiz'd. *Dryden.*  
If, when a child is questioned for any thing, he perſists to  
*shuffle* it off with a falsehood, he must be chastised. *Locke.*
3. To shake; to divert.  
In that sleep of death, what dreams may come,  
When we have *shuffled* off this mortal coil,  
Must give us pause. *Shakspeare.*  
To change the position of cards with respect to each other.  
The motions of *shuffling* of cards or casting of dice, are  
very light. *Bacon.*  
We sure in vain the cards condemn,  
Ourselves both cut and *shuffl'd* them. *Prior.*
5. To tam tumultuously, or fraudulently.  
They sent forth their precepts to convert them before a  
court of commission, and there us'd to *shuffle* up a summary  
proceeding by examination, without trial or jury. *Bacon.*  
He *shuffled* up a peace with the cedar, in which the Bumei-  
ans were excluded. *Hovel.*
- TO SHUFFLE. *v. n.*  
1. To throw the cards into a new order.  
A sharper both *shuffles* and cuts. *L'Estrange.*  
Cards we play  
A round or two, when us'd, we throw away,  
Take a fresh pack, nor is it worth our grieving  
Who cuts or *shuffles* with our dirty leaving. *Graville.*
2. To play mean tricks; to practise fraud; to evade fair ques-  
tions.  
I myself, leaving the fear of heaven on the left hand, and  
hiding mine honour in my needful, am fain to *shuffle*. *Shak.*  
I have sought to do with that *shuffling* sect, that doubt  
eternally, and question all things. *Glauville's Science.*  
The crab advised his companion to give over *shuffling* and  
doubling, and practise good faith. *L'Estrange.*  
It is an unhappiness that children should be so much ad-  
dicted to the humour of *shuffling*. *L'Estrange.*  
If a steward be suffered to run on, without bringing him to  
a reckoning, such a foolish forbearance will teach him to  
*shuffle*, and strongly tempt him to be a cheat.  
To these arguments concerning the novelty of the earth,  
there are some *shuffling* excuses made. *Burn's Theory of the Earth.*  
I ho' he durst not directly break his appointment, he made  
many a *shuffling* excuse. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*
3. To struggle; to shift.  
Your life, good master,  
Must *shuffle* for itself. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*
4. To move with an irregular gait.  
Mining poetry,  
'Tis like the forc'd gait of a *shuffling* bag. *Shakspeare.*
- SHUFFLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. The act of disordering things, or making them take confu-  
sely the place of each other.  
Is it not a firmer foundation for contentment, to believe  
that all things were at first created, and are continually dis-  
posed for the best, than that the whole universe is mere bung-  
ling, nothing effected for any purpose, but all ill-avoureddy  
coiled and jumbled together, by the unguided agitation and  
rude *shuffles* of matter. *Bentley's Sermon.*  
2. A tricks, an artifice.  
The gifts of nature are beyond all flames and *shuffles*. *L'Estr.*  
SHUFFLECAP. *n. f.* [*shuffle* and *cap*.] A play at which mo-  
ney is shaken in a hat.  
He lost his money at chuck farthing, *shufflecap*, and all  
fours. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*
- SHUFFLER. *n. f.* [from *shuffle*.] He who plays tricks or shuffles.  
SHUFFLINGLY. *adv.* [from *shuffle*.] With an irregular gait.  
I may go *shufflingly*, for I was never before walked in  
trammels; yet I shall drudge and moid at cantancy, 'till I  
have worn off the hitching in my pace. *Dryden.*
- TO SHUN. *v. a.* [apeunian, Saxon.] To avoid; to decline;  
to endeavour to elude; to eschew.  
Consider death in itself, and nature teacheth Christ to *shun*  
it. *Hooker.*  
Her humble nest lies silent in the field.  
Birds and heads can fly their foe.  
So chancier, who never saw a fox,  
Yet *shun'd* him as a falcon *shun* the rocks. *Dryden.*  
Cato will train thee up to great  
And virtuous deeds: do but observe him well,  
'Tis not *shun* misfortunes, or thou'lt learn to bear them. *Addison.*

## SHU

- SHUNLESS. *adj.* [from *shun*.] Inevitable; unavoidable.  
Alone he enter'd  
The mortal gate of the city, which he painted  
With *shun*'s deling. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*
- TO SHUT. *v. a.* preterite, I shut; part. passive, shut. [scutan,  
Saxon; *schuten*, Dutch.]  
1. To close so as to prohibit ingress or regress; to make not  
open.  
Kings shall *shut* their mouths at him. *Isaiah lii. 15.*  
To a strong tower fled all the men and women, and *shut*  
it to them, and gat them up to the top. *Judge ix. 51.*  
We see more exquisitely with one eye *shut* than with both  
open; for that the spirits visual unite more, and become  
stronger. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
She open'd, but to *shut*  
Excell'd her pow'r; the gates wide open stood. *Milton.*
2. To inclose; to confine.  
Before faith came, we were kept under the law, *shut*  
up unto the faith, which should afterwards be revealed. *Gal. iii.*  
They went in male and female of all flesh; and the Lord  
*shut* him in. *Gen. vii. 16.*
3. To prohibit; to bar.  
Shall that be *shut* to man, which to the beast  
Is open? *Milton.*
4. To exclude.  
On various seas, not only lost,  
But *shut* from ev'ry thoar, and barr'd from ev'ry coast. *Dryden.*
5. To contract; not to keep expanded.  
Harden not thy heart, nor *shut* thine hand from thy poor  
brother. *Deut. xv. 7.*
6. TO SHUT OUT. To exclude; to deny admission.  
Beat in the reed,  
The jester you drive it to *shut* off the rain. *Tuſſer's Husb.*  
In such a night  
To *shut* me out? pour on I will endure. *Shakspeare.*  
Wisdom at one entrance quite *shut* out.  
He in his walls confin'd,  
*Shut* out the woes which he too well divin'd. *Dryden's En.*  
Sometimes the mind fixes itself with so much earnestness on  
the contemplation of some objects, that it *shuts* out all other  
thoughts. *Locke.*
7. TO SHUT UP. To close; to confine. Up is sometimes little  
more than emphatical.  
Thou hast known my soul in adversities; and not *shut* me  
up into the hand of the enemy. *Psalms xcxi. 8.*  
Woe unto you scribes; for you *shut* up the kingdom of hea-  
ven against men. *Matth. xxiii. 13.*  
Dangerous rocks *shut* up the passages. *Raleigh.*  
What barbarous customs!  
*Shut* up a desert shore to drowning men,  
And drive us to the cruel seas. *Dryden's Æneid.*  
A loss at sea, a fit of sickness, are trifles, when we con-  
sider whole families put to the sword, wretches *shut* up in dun-  
geons. *Addison's Spectator.*  
His mother *shut* up half the rooms in the house, in which  
her husband or son had died. *Addison.*  
Lucullus, with a great fleet, *shut* up Mithridates in Pi-  
tany. *Arbutnot in Cæsar.*
8. TO SHUT UP. To conclude;  
The king's a bed,  
He is *shut* up in measureless content. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*  
Altho' he was patiently heard as he delivered his embassy;  
yet, in the *shutting* up of all, he received no more but an info-  
lent answer. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*  
To leave you blest, I would be more accurst,  
Than death can make me; for death ends our woes,  
And the kind grave *shuts* up the mournful scene. *Dryden.*  
When the scene of life is *shut* up, the slave will be above  
his master, if he has acted better. *Collier of Envy.*
- TO SHUT. *v. n.* To be closed; to close itself.  
SHUT. Participial adjective. Rid; clear; free.  
We must not pray in one breath to find a thief, and in the  
next to get *shut* of him. *L'Estrange.*
- SHUT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Close; act of shutting.  
I fought him round his palace, made enquiry  
Of all the slaves; but had for answer,  
That since the *shut* of evening none had seen him. *Dryden.*
2. Small door or cover.  
The wind gun is charged by the forcible compression of  
air, the imprisoned air serving, by the help of little falls or  
*shuts* within, to stop the vents by which it was admitted. *Wilk.*  
In a very dark chamber, at a round hole, about one third  
part of an inch broad, made in the *shut* of a window, I  
placed a glass prism.  
There were no *shuts* or stopples made for the animal's ears,  
that any loud noise might awaken it. *Newton's Opticks.*  
SHUTTER. *n. f.* [from *shut*.]  
1. One that shuts.



## SIC

2. A cover; a door.

The wealthy,  
In lofty litters born, read and write,  
Or sleep at ease, the *shuttles* make it night. *Dryden's Juven.*  
*SHUTTLE. n. f.* [*schietpoule*, Dutch; *shutul*, Islandick.] The  
instrument with which the weaver shoots the cross threads.  
I know life is a *shuttle*. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
Like *shuttles* through the loom, so swiftly glide  
My feather'd hours. *Sandys.*

What curious loom does chance by ev'ning spread!  
With what fine *shuttle* weave the virgin's thread,  
A gleam like the spider's net hangs o'er the mead! *Blackm.*  
*SHUTTLECOCK. n. f.* [See *SHUTTLECOCK*.] A cock stuck  
with feathers, and beaten backward and forward.  
With dice, with cards, with balliards far unfit,  
With *shuttlecocks* miscem'g manly wit. *Hubbard's Tale.*

*SHY. adj.* [*schuw*, Dutch; *shiso*, Italian.]  
1. Reserved; not familiar; not free of behaviour.  
She is represented in such a *shy* retiring posture, and covers  
her bosom with one of her hands. *Addis'n's Guardian.*  
What makes you so *shy*, my good friend? There's no body  
loves you better than I. *Arbutn. Hist. of John Bull.*

2. Cautious; wary; chary.  
I am very *shy* of employing corrosive liquors in the prepa-  
ration of medicines. *Boyle.*  
We are not *shy* of assent to celestial informations, because  
they were hid from ages. *Glavo. Scelf.*

We grant, although he had much wit,  
H' was very *shy* of using it,  
As being loth to wear it out,  
And therefore bore it not about. *Hudibras.*

3. Keeping at a distance; unwilling to approach.  
A *shy* fellow was the duke; and, I believe, I know the cause  
of his withdrawing. *Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*  
The bruise imposthumated, and afterwards turned to a  
stinking ulcer, which made every body *shy* to come near her.

*Shaksp. History of John Bull.*  
The horses of the army, having been daily led before me,  
were no longer *shy*, but would come up to my very feet, with-  
out starting. *Gulliver's Travels.*

4. Suspicious; jealous; unwilling to suffer near acquaintance.  
Like a *shy* ghost, it vanishes away. *Norris.*  
Princes are, by wisdom of state, somewhat *shy* of their suc-  
cessors; and there may be supposed in queens regnant a little  
proportion of tenderness that way more than in kings. *Watson.*

I know you *shy* to be oblig'd,  
And still more loth to be oblig'd by me. *Southern.*  
*SIBILANT. adj.* [*sibilans*, Latin.] Hissing.

It were easy to add a nasal letter to each of the other pair  
of hissing and *sibilant* letters. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*  
*SIBILATION. n. f.* [from *sibilis*, Latin.] A hissing sound.  
Metals, quenched in water, give a *sibilation* or hissing sound.  
*Bacon's Natural History.*

A pipe, a little moistened on the inside, maketh a more  
solemn sound than if the pipe were dry; but yet with a sweet  
degree of *sibilation* or purling. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

*SICCARE. n. f.* [*siccarius*, Latin.] To dry.  
Of trees you have the palm, olive, and *siccare*. *Peascham.*  
*TO SICCATE. v. a.* [*siccus*, Latin.] To dry.

*SICCATION. n. f.* [from *siccatus*.] The act of drying.  
*SICCITY. n. f.* [*siccus*, Latin.] Causing dryness.  
*SICCITY. n. f.* [*siccus*, Fr. *siccitate*, from *siccus*, Latin.] Dri-  
ness; aridity; want of moisture.

That which is coagulated by a fiery *siccity* will suffer coli-  
quation from an aqueous humidity, as salt and sugar.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The reason some attempt to make out from the *siccity* and  
dryness of its flesh. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
In application of medicaments consider what degree of heat  
and *siccity* is proper. *Wise's Surgery.*

*SICE. n. f.* [*six*, French.] The number six at dice.  
My study was to cog the dice,  
And dextrously to throw the lucky *sice*;  
To shun ames-ace, that swept my stakes away. *Dryden.*

*SICH. adj.* Such. See *SUCH*.  
I thought the foul would have made me rich;  
But now I woe it is nothing *sich*.  
For either the shepherds been idle and still,  
And led of their sheep what they will. *Spenser's Past. rals.*

*SICK. adj.* [*sicco*, Saxon; *sick*, Dutch.]  
1. Afflicted with disease.  
'Tis meet we all go forth,  
To view the *sick* and feeble parts of France. *Shak. H. V.*

In poison there is physick; and this news,  
That would, had I been well, have made me *sick*,  
Being *sick*, hath in some measure made me well. *Shaksp.*  
Cassius, I am *sick* of many griefs. *Shaksp. Jul. Caesar.*  
Ammon was so vexed, that he fell *sick* for Tamar. *2 Sa. iii.*

Where's the stock can his wrath appease,  
To see his country *sick* of Pym's disease? *Cleveland.*

Despair  
Tended the *sick*, buffest from couch to couch. *Milton.*  
A spark of the man-killing trade  
Fell *sick*. *Dryden's Pers.*

Nothing makes a more ridiculous figure in a man's life,  
than the disparity we often find in him *sick* and well. *Pope.*  
2. Disordered in the organs of digestion; ill in the sto-  
mach.  
3. Corrupted.  
What we oft do best,  
By *sick* interpreters, or weak ones, is  
Not ours, or not allow'd: what worst, as oft  
Hitting a grosser quality, is cried up  
For our best act. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

4. Disgusted.  
I do not, as an enemy to peace,  
Troop in the throngs of military men;  
But rather flew a-while like fearful war,  
To diet rank minds *sick* of happiness,  
And purge th' obstructions, which begin to stop  
Our very veins of life. *Shaksp. Lear.*  
He was not so *sick* of his master as of his work. *L'Estrange.*  
Why will you break the sabbath of my days,  
Now *sick* alike of envy and of praise? *Pope.*  
*TO SICK. v. n.* [from the noun.] To sicken; to take a  
disease. Not in use.

A little time before  
Our great grandfire Edward *sick'd* and died. *Shaksp. H. IV.*  
*TO SICKEN. v. a.* [from *sick*.]  
1. To make *sick*; to diseafe.  
Why should one earth, one clime, one stream, one breath,  
Raise this to strength, and *sicken* that to death? *Prior.*

2. To weaken; to impair.  
Kinmen of mine have  
By this *sicken'd* their estates, that never  
They shall abound as formerly. *Shak. Henry VIII.*  
*TO SICKEN. v. n.*  
1. To grow *sick*; to fall into disease.  
I know the more one *sickens*, the worse he is. *Shaksp. Lear.*  
The judges that sat upon the jail, and those that attended,  
*sicken'd* upon it, and died.  
Meerly to drive away the time, he *sicken'd*.  
Fainted, and died; nor would with ale be quicken'd. *Mit.*

2. To be fatigued; to be filled to disgust.  
Though the treasure  
Of nature's germins tumble all together,  
Even 'till destruction *sickens*, answer me  
To what I ask you. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
3. To be disgusted, or disordered with abhorrence.  
The ghosts repine at violated night,  
And curse th' invading fun, and *sicken* at the sight. *Dryden.*

4. To grow weak; to decay; to languish.  
By'd thick and close, as when the fight begun,  
Their huge unwieldy navy wastes away:  
So *sicken* wailing moons too near the sun,  
And blunt their crescents on the edge of day. *Dryden.*  
Abstract what others feel, what others think;  
All pleasures *sicken*, and all glories sink. *Pope.*  
*SICKER. adj.* [*sic*, Welsh; *siker*, Dutch.] Sure; certain;  
firm.  
Being some honest curate, or some vicar,  
Content with little, in condition *sicker*. *Hubbard's Tale.*  
*SICKER. adv.* Surely; certainly.  
*Sicker* thou'st but a lazy lord,  
And rekes much of thy twink,  
That with fond terms and witle's words,  
To bleer mine eyes do't think. *Spenser.*

*SICKLE. n. f.* [*siccol*, Saxon; *sichel*, Dutch, from *siculus*, or  
*sicula*, Latin.] The hook with which corn is cut; a reaping  
hook.  
God's harvest is even ready for the *sickle*, and all the fields  
yellow long ago. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Time should never,  
In life or death, their fortunes sever;  
But with his rusty *sickle* mow  
Both down together at a blow. *Hudibras.*  
When corn has once felt the *sickle*, it has no more benefit  
from the sunshine. *South's Sermons.*  
O'er whom time gently shakes his wings of down,  
'Till with his silent *sickle* they are mown. *Dryden.*

*SICKLEMAN. n. f.* [from *sickle*.] A reaper.  
*SICKLER. n. f.* [from *sickle*.] A reaper.  
You sunburnt *sickleman*, of August weary,  
Come hither from the furrow, and be merry. *Shaksp. Lear.*

Their *sicklers* reap the corn another sows. *Shaksp. Lear.*  
*SICKLINESS. n. f.* [from *sickly*.] Disposition to sickness; habi-  
tual disease.  
Impute  
His words to wayward *sickliness* and age. *Shaksp. R. II.*

Next

## SIC

## SID

Next compare the *sickliness*, healthfulness, and fruitfulness  
of the several years. *Graunt.*  
*SICKLY. adv.* [from *sick*.] Not in health.  
We wear our health but *sickly* in his life,  
Which in his death were perfect. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

*SICKLY. adj.* [from *sick*.]  
1. Not healthy; not found; not well; somewhat disordered.  
I'm fall'n out with more headier will,  
To take the indispos'd and *sickly* fit  
For the found man. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

Bring me word, boy, if thy lord looks well;  
For he went *sickly* forth. *Shaksp. Julius Caesar.*  
A pleading cordial, Buckingham,  
Is this thy vow unto my *sickly* heart. *Shaksp. R. III.*

The moon grows *sickly* at the sight of day,  
And early cocks have fumm'd me away. *Dryden.*  
Time seems not now beneath his years to stoop,  
Nor do his wings with *sickly* feathers droop. *Dryden.*

Would we knew what health and ease are worth, let us ask  
one that is *sickly*, or in pain, and we have the price. *Grew.*  
There affection, with a *sickly* mien,  
Shows in her cheek the roses of eighteen;  
Practis'd to lip, and hang the head aside,  
Faints into airs, and languishes with pride. *Pope.*

When on my *sickly* couch I lay,  
Impatient both of night and day,  
Then Stella ran to my relief. *Swift.*

2. Faint; weak; languid.  
To animate the doubtful fight,  
Nanur in vain expects that ray;  
In vain France hopes the *sickly* light  
Should shine near William's fuller day. *Prior.*

*TO SICKLY. v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make diseased;  
to taint with the hue of disease. Not in use.  
The native hue of resolution  
Is *sicklied* o'er with the pale cast of thought. *Shaksp. Lear.*

*SICKNESS. n. f.* [from *sick*.]  
1. State of being diseased.  
I do lament the *sickness* of the king,  
As loth to lose him. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*

2. Disease; malady.  
My people are with *sickness* much enfeebled,  
My numbers lessen'd. *Shaksp. Henry V.*  
Himself took our infirmities, and bare our *sicknesses*. *Mat.*  
When I lay every *sickness* has a tendency to death, I mean  
every individual *sickness* as well as every kind. *Watts.*

Trust not too much your now restles charms;  
Those age or *sickness* soon or late disarms. *Pope.*  
3. Disorder in the organs of digestion.  
*SIDE. n. f.* [*grise*, Saxon; *side*, Dutch.]

1. The parts of animals fortified by the ribs.  
When two boars with ranking malice meet,  
Their gory *sides* fresh bleeding fiercely fret. *Fairy Queen.*  
The clamour much,  
Ere the soft fearful people to the flood  
Commit their woolly *sides*. *Thomson.*

2. Any part of any body opposed to any other part.  
The tables were written on both their *sides*, on the one *side*  
and on the other. *Ex. xxxii. 15.*  
The force of these outward streams might well enough  
serve for the turning of the screw, if it were so that both its  
*sides* would equiponderate. *Wilkins.*

3. The right or left.  
4. Margin; edge; verge.  
Or where Hydaeus' wealthy *side*  
Pays tribute to the Persian pride. *Rescommen.*

Poor wretch! on stormy seas to lose thy life;  
For now the flowing tide  
Had brought the body nearer to the *side*. *Dryden.*

The temple of Diana chaste,  
Aylvan scene, with various greens was drawn,  
Shades on the *sides*, and in the midst a lawn. *Dryden.*  
I could see persons dressed in glorious habits, with garlands  
upon their heads, lying down by the *sides* of fountains. *Addis.*

5. Any kind of local respect.  
They looking back, all the eastern *side* beheld  
Of Paradise. *Milton.*  
If our subsistence be indeed divine,  
And cannot cease to be, we are at worst  
On this *side* nothing. *Milton.*

6. Party; interest; faction; sect.  
To take the widow,  
Exasperates, makes mad her sister Goneril;  
And hardly shall I carry out my *sides*,  
Her husband being alive. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

Their weapons only  
Seem'd on our *side*; but for their spirits and souls,  
This word rebellion, it had froze them up,  
As fish are in a pond. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

Favour, custom, and at last numbers, will be on the *side* of  
grace. *Sprat.*

Men he always took to be  
His friends, and dogs his enemy;  
Who never so much hurt had done him, *Hudibras.*  
As his own *side* did falling on him. *Dryden.*

In the ferious part of poetry the advantage is wholly on  
Chaucer's *side*. *Dryden.*  
That person, who fills their chair, has justly gained the  
esteem of all *sides* by the impartiality of his behaviour. *Addis.*  
Let not our James, though foil'd in arms, despair,  
Whilst on his *side* he reckons half the fair. *Tickell.*

Some valuing those of their own *side*, or mind,  
Still make themselves the measure of mankind;  
Fondly we think we honour merit then,  
When we but praise ourselves in other men. *Pope.*

He from the taste obscene reclaims our youth,  
And sets the passions on the *side* of truth;  
Forms the soft bosom with the gentlest art,  
And pours each human virtue in the heart. *Pope.*

7. Any part placed in contradistinction or opposition to another.  
It is used of persons, or propositions respecting each other.  
There began a sharp and cruel fight, many being slain and  
wounded on both *sides*. *Knolly's Hist. of the Turks.*  
The plague is not easily received by such as continually are  
about them that have it: on the other *side*, the plague taketh  
soonest hold of those that come out of a fresh air. *Bacon.*

I am too well satisfied of my own weakness to be pleased  
with any thing I have written; but, on the other *side*, my rea-  
son tells me, that what I have long considered may be as just  
as what an ordinary judge will condemn. *Dryden.*  
My secret wishes would my choice decide;  
But open justice bends to neither *side*. *Dryden.*

It is granted on both *sides*, that the fear of a Deity doth  
universally possess the minds of men. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
Two nations still pursu'd  
Peculiar ends, on each *side* resolute  
To fly conjunction. *Philips.*

*SIDE. adj.* [from the noun.] Lateral; oblique; not direct;  
being on either *side*.  
They presume that the law doth speak with all indifference,  
that the law hath no *side* respect to their persons. *Hooker.*  
Take of the blood, and strike it on the two *side* posts, and  
on the upper door post of the houses. *Ex. xii. 7.*  
People are sooner reclaimed by the *side* wind of a surprise,  
than by downright admonition. *L'Estrange.*

One mighty squadron with a *side* wind sped. *Dryden.*  
The parts of water, being easily separable from each other,  
will, by a *side* motion, be easily removed, and give way to the  
approach of two pieces of marble. *Locke.*

What natural agent could turn them aside, could impel  
them so strongly with a transverse *side* blow against that tre-  
mendous weight and rapidity, when whole worlds are a fall-  
ing. *Bentley's Sermons.*

He not only gives us the full prospects, but several unex-  
pected peculiarities, and *side* views, unobserved by any painter  
but Homer. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*  
My secret enemies could not forbear some expressions,  
which by a *side* wind reflected on me. *Swift.*

*TO SIDE. v. n.* [from the noun.] To take a party; to engage  
in a faction.  
Vex'd are the nobles who have *sided*  
In his behalf. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

All rising to great place is by a winding stair; and if there  
be factions, it is good to *side* a man's self whilst rising, and  
balance himself when placed. *Bacon.*

As soon as discontents drove men into *siding*, as ill humours  
fall to the disaffected part, which causes inflammations, so did  
all who affected novelties adhere to that *side*. *King Charles.*

Terms rightly conceived, and notions duly fitted to them,  
require a brain free from all inclination to *siding*, or affection  
to opinions for the authors sakes, before they be well under-  
stood. *Digby on Bodies.*

Not yet so dully desperate  
To *side* against ourselves with fate;  
As criminals, condemn'd to suffer,  
Are blinded first, and then turn'd over. *Hudibras.*

The princes differ and divide;  
Some follow law, and some with beauty *side*. *Granville.*  
It is pleasant to see a verse of an old poet revolting from its  
original sense, and *siding* with a modern subject. *Addis.*

All *side* in parties, and begin th' attack. *Pope.*  
Those who pretended to be in with the principles upon  
which her majesty proceeded, either absented themselves where  
the whole cause depended, or *sided* with the enemy. *Swift.*  
The equitable part of those who now *side* against the court,  
will probably be more temperate. *Swift.*

*SIDEBOARD. n. f.* [*side* and *board*.] The side table on which  
conveniences are placed for those that eat at the other table.  
At a stately *sideboard* by the wine  
That fragrant smell diffus'd. *Mit. Paradise Regain'd.*  
No *sideboards* then with gilded plate were dress'd,  
No sweating slaves with massive dishes press'd. *Dryden.*

24 B The



## SID

The snow white damask ensigns are display'd,  
And glittering falcons on the *sideboard* laid.  
The shining *sideboard*, and the burnish'd plate,  
Let other ministers, great Anne, require.  
Scipio Africanus brought from Carthage to Rome, in silver  
vessels, to the value of 11965*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* a quantity ex-  
ceeded afterwards by the *sideboards* of many private tables.

*SIDEROX*, *n. f.* [*side* and *box*.] Seat for the ladies on the side  
of the theatre.

Why round our coaches crowd the white-glov'd beaux?  
Why bows the *sidebox* from its inmost rows? *Pope*.

*SIDELY*, *n. f.* An insect.  
From a rough whitish maggot, in the intestine rectum of  
horses, the *sidefly* proceeds. *Derham's Physico-Theology*.

*TO SIDLE*, *v. n.* [*side* and *slide*.] To go with the body the nar-  
rowest way.

The chaffering with dissenters is but like opening a few  
wickets, and leaving them no more than one can get in at a  
time, and that not without stooping and *sidling*, and squeezing  
his body.

I pass'd very gently and *sidling* through the two principal  
frets. *Calverley's Tricoryth*.

A fellow nailed up maps in a gentleman's closet, some  
*sidling*, and others upside down, the better to adjust them to  
the pannels. *Swift*.

*SIDELONG*, *adj.* [*side* and *long*.] Lateral; oblique; not in  
front; not direct.

She darted from her eyes a *sidelong* glance,  
Just as she spoke, and, like her words, it flew;  
Seem'd not to beg what she then bid me do. *Dryden*.

The deadly wound is in thy soul:  
When thou a tempting harlot do'st behold,  
And when the casts on thee a *sidelong* glance,  
Then try thy heart, and tell me if it dance? *Dryden*.

The reason of the planets motions in curve lines is the  
attraction of the sun, and an oblique or *sidelong* impulse. *Locke*.

The kiss snatch'd hastily from the *sidelong* maid. *Thomson*.

*SIDELONG*, *adv.*  
1. Laterally; obliquely; not in pursuit; not in opposition.

As if on earth  
Winds under ground, or waters, forcing way,  
*Sidelong* had push'd a mountain from his seat,  
Half sunk with all his pines. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

As a lion, bounding in his way,  
With force augmented bears against his prey,  
*Sidelong* to seize. *Dryden's Ceyx and Aleyone*.

2. On the side.  
If it prove too wet, lay your pots *sidelong*; but shade those  
which blow from the afternoon sun. *Evelyn's Calendar*.

*SIDEL*, *n. f.* See *CIDER*.

*SIDERAL*, *adj.* [*sidus*, Latin.] Starry; astral.  
These changes in the heav'ns, though slow, produc'd  
Like change on sea, and land; *sidereal* blasts,  
Vapour and mist, and exhalation hot,  
Corrupt and pestilential! *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

The musk gives  
Sure hopes of racy wine, and in its youth,  
Its tender nonage, loads the spreading boughs  
With large and juicy offsprings, that defies  
The vernal nippings and cold *sidereal* blasts. *Philips*.

*SIDERATED*, *adj.* [*sideratus*, Latin.] Blasted; planet  
struck.

Parts cauterized, gangrenated, *siderated*, and mortified,  
become black; the radical moisture, or vital sulphur, suffer-  
ing an extinction. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

*SIDERATION*, *n. f.* [*sideration*, French; *sideratio*, Latin.]  
A sudden mortification, or, as the common people call it,  
a blast; or a sudden deprivation of sense, as in an apo-  
plexy.

The contagious vapour of the very eggs produce a morti-  
fication or *sideration* in the parts of plants on which they are  
laid. *Ray on the Creation*.

*SIDESADDLE*, *n. f.* [*side* and *saddle*.] A woman's seat on  
horseback.

*SIDESMAN*, *n. f.* [*side* and *man*.] An assistant to the church-  
warden.

A gift of such goods, made by them with the consent of  
the *sidemen* or vestry, is void. *Ayliffe's Parergon*.

*SIDWAYS*, *adv.* [*from side and way*, or *wise*.] Laterally;  
*SIDWAYS*, *on one side*.

The fair blossom hangs the head  
*Sidways*, as on a dying bed;  
And those pearls of dew the wears,  
Prove to be prelagging tears. *Milton*.

If in the third experiment the image of the sun should be  
drawn out into an oblong form, either by a dilatation of every  
ray, or by any other casual inequality of the refractions, the  
same oblong image would, by a second refraction made *side-  
ways*, be drawn out as much in breadth by the like dilatation  
of the rays, or other casual inequality of the refraction *side-  
ways*. *Newton's Opt.*

## SIG

*STAGE*, *n. f.* [*stage*, French.]

1. The act of betting a fortified place; a league.  
Our castle's strength  
Will laugh a *stage* to scorn; here let them lie,  
Till famine eat them up. *Shaksp. Macbeth*.

It seem'd, by the manner of their proceeding, that the  
Turks purpos'd rather by long *stage* than by assault to take  
the town. *Knelley's History of the Turks*.

The more I see pleasures about me, so much more I feel  
Torment within me, as from the hateful *stage*  
Of contraries. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, l. ix.

2. Any continued endeavour to gain possession.  
Beat away the busy meddling fiend,  
That lays strong *stage* unto this wretch's soul,  
And from his bosom purge this black despair. *Shaksp. H.V.*

Give me so much of your time, in exchange of it, as to  
lay an amiable *stage* to the honesty of Ford's wife. *Shaksp.*

3. [*Stage*, French.] Seat; throne. Obsolete.  
Drawing to him the eyes of all around,  
From lofty *stage* began these words aloud to found. *Fa. Qu.*

4. Place; class; rank. Obsolete.  
I fetch my life and being  
From men of royal *stage*. *Shaksp. Othello*.

Your turn of parts  
Did not together pluck such envy from him,  
As did that one, and that in my regard  
Of the unworthiest *stage*. *Shaksp. Hamlet*.

5. [*Stage*, French.] Stool.  
It entereth not the veins, but taketh leave of the permanent  
parts, as the mouths of the meteoricks, and accompanieth the  
inconvertible portion unto the *stage*. *Brown's Vulg. Errors*.

*TO SIGE*, *v. a.* [*sieger*, Fr. from the noun.] To besiege. A  
word not now in use.

His he had long oppress'd with tort,  
And fast imprison'd in *sieged* fort. *Fairy Queen*.

*SIEVE*, *n. f.* [*from sift*.] Hair or lawn strained upon a hoop,  
by which flower is separated from bran, or fine powder from  
coarse; a boulder; a sieve.

Thy counsel  
Falls now into my ears as profitless  
As water in a *sieve*. *Shaksp. Lear*.

In a *sieve* I'll thither fall,  
And like a rat without a tail,  
I'll do—I'll do—I'll do.

An innocent found a *sieve*, and presently fell to stopping  
the holes. *Shaksp. Macbeth*.

If life sunk through you like a leaky *sieve*,  
Accuse yourself you liv'd not while you might. *Dryden*.

*TO SIFT*, *v. a.* [*sifvan*, Saxon; *siften*, Dutch.]  
1. To separate by a sieve.

In the *sifting* of such favour all that came out could not be  
expected to be pure meal, but must have a mixture of palar  
and bran. *Warton*.

2. To separate; to part.  
When yellow sands are *sifted* from below,  
The glittering billows give a golden flow. *Dryden*.

3. To examine; to try.  
We have *sifted* your objections against those pre-eminent  
royal. *Hooker's Preface*.

All which the wit of Calvin could from thence draw, by  
*sifting* the very utmost sentence and syllable, is no more than  
that certain speeches seem to intimate, that all Christian  
churches ought to have their elderships. *Hooker*.

I fear me, if thy thoughts were *sifted*,  
The king thy sovereign is not quite exempt  
From envious malice of thy swelling heart. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

As near as I could *sift* him on that argument. *Shaksp.*

Opportunity I here have had  
To try thee, *sift* thee, and confess have found thee  
Proof against all temptation as a rock  
Of adamant. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd*.

One would think, that every member who embraces with  
vehemence the principles of either of these parties, had  
thoroughly *sifted* and examined them, and was secretly con-  
vinced of their preference to those he rejects. *Adams*.

*SIFTER*, *n. f.* [*from sift*.] He who sifts.

*SIG* was used by the Saxons for victory: *Sigbert*, famous for  
victory; *Sigward*, victorious preserver; *Sigard*, conquering  
temper; and almost in the same sense are *Nicodemus*, *Nicomachus*,  
*Nicander*, *Victor*, *Victorinus*, *Vincentius*, &c. [*Giften*, Dutch.]

*TO SIG*, *v. n.* [*sigan*, piecean, Saxon; *sichten*, Dutch.]  
To emit the breath audibly, as in grief.

I lov'd the maid I married; never man  
*Sigh'd* truer breath. *Shaksp. Coriolanus*.

I'll not be made a soft and dull-eyed fool,  
To shake the head, relent, and sigh, and yield  
To Christian intercessors. *Shaksp. Merch. of Venice*.

He *sighed* deeply in his spirit, and faith, why doth this ge-  
neration seek after a sign? *Mor. viii. 12*.

For the oppression of the poor, for the *sighing* of the needy  
will I arise. *Ps. xlii. 5*.

## SIG

Happier he,  
Who seeks not pleasure through necessity,  
Than such as once on slippery thrones were plac'd,  
And chafing, *sigh* to think themselves are chas'd. *Dryden*.

The nymph too longs to be alone;  
Leaves all the frowns, and *sighs* for one. *Prior*.

Thus *sighed* he away the melancholy night. *Arb. and Pope*.

*TO SIGH*, *v. a.* To lament; to mourn. Not in use.  
Ages to come, and men unborn.

Shall bless her name, and *sigh* her fate. *Prior*.

*SIGH*, *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] A violent and audible emission of  
the breath which has been long retained, as in sadness.

Full often has my heart swollen with keeping my *sighs* im-  
prisoned; full often have the tears I drove back from mine  
eyes, turned back to drown my heart. *Sidney*.

Love is a smoke rais'd with the fume of *sighs*;  
Being purg'd, a fire sparkling in lovers eyes. *Shaksp. Lear*.

What a *sigh* is there! The heart is sorely charg'd. *Shaksp.*

Laughing, if loud, ends in a deep *sigh*; and all pleasures  
have a *sigh* in the tail, though they carry beauty on the  
face. *Taylor*.

In Venus' temple, on the sides were seen  
Lifting *sighs*, that smok'd along the wall. *Dryden*.

*SIGHT*, *n. f.* [*geziht*, Saxon; *sicht*, *gesicht*, Dutch.]  
1. Perception by the eye; the sense of seeing.

If bees go forth right to a place, they must needs have  
*sight*. *Bacon*.

O loss of *sight*, of thee I most complain!  
Blind among enemies, O worse than chains,  
Dungeon or beggary, decrepit age! *Milton's Agonistes*.

Things invisible to mortal *sight*. *Milton*.

'Tis still the same, although their airy shape  
All but a quick postick *sight* escape. *Denham*.

My eyes are somewhat dimly grown;  
For nature, always in the right,  
To your decays adapts my *sight*. *Swift*.

2. Open view; a situation in which nothing obstructs the eye.  
Undaunted Hotspur  
Brings on his army, eager unto *sight*,  
And plac'd the same before the king in *sight*. *Daniel*.

Aeneas cast his wond'ring eyes around,  
And all the Tyrrhene army had in *sight*,  
Stretch'd on the spacious plain from left to right. *Dryden*.

Imen Brutus in a mortal fright;  
He's dapt for certain, and plays least in *sight*. *Dryd. Juven*.

3. Act of seeing or beholding.  
Nine things to *sight* required are;  
The power to see, the light, the visible things,  
Being not too small, too thin, too high, too far,  
Clear space and time, the form distinct to bring. *Davies*.

Mine eye pursu'd him still, but under shade  
Lost *sight* of him. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. iv.

What form of death could him affright,  
Who unconcern'd, with steadfast *sights*,  
Could view the furies mounting steep,  
And monsters rolling in the deep! *Dryden's Horace*.

Having little knowledge of the circumstances of those it  
Paul writ to, it is not strange that many things lie concealed  
to us, which they who were concerned in the letter under-  
stood at first *sight*. *Locke*.

4. Notice; knowledge.  
It was writ as a private letter to a person of piety, upon  
an assurance that it should never come to any one's *sight* but  
her own. *Wake*.

5. Eye; instrument of seeing.  
From the depth of hell they lift their *sight*,  
And at a distance see superior light. *Dryden*.

6. Aperture pervious to the eye, or other point fixed to guide  
the eye; as, the *sights* of a quadrant.

Their armed staves in charge, their beavers down,  
Their eyes of fire sparkling through *sights* of steel. *Shaksp.*

7. Spectacle; show; thing wonderful to be seen.  
Thus are my eyes still captive to one *sight*;  
Thus all my thoughts are slaves to one thought still. *Sidney*.

Then seem'd they never saw a *sight* to fair  
Of fowls so lovely, that they sure did deem  
Them heavenly born. *Spenser*.

Not an eye  
But is a weary of thy common *sight*,  
Save mine, which hath desir'd to see thee more. *Shaksp.*

Moses said, I will turn aside and see this great *sight*, why the  
bush is not burnt. *Ex. iii. 3*.

I took a felucca at Naples to carry me to Rome, that I  
might not run over the same *sights* a second time. *Adisson*.

Not proud Olympus yields a nobler *sight*,  
Though gods assembled grace his tow'ring heights,  
Than what more humble mountains offer here.

Where, in their blessings, all those gods appear,  
Before you pass th' imaginary *sights*. *Pope*.

Of lords and earls, and dukes and garter'd knights,  
While the spread fan o'erhades your closing eyes,  
Then give one *sight*, and all the vision flies. *Pope*.

## SIG

*SIGHTED*, *adj.* [*from sight*.] Seeing in a particular manner.  
It is used only in composition, as *quicksighted*, *longsighted*.

As they might, to avoid the weather, pull the joints of the  
coach up close, so they might put each end down, and remain  
as discovered and open *sighted* as on horseback. *Sidney*.

The king was very quick *sighted* in discerning difficulties,  
and raising objections, and very flow in mastering them. *Clarend.*

*SIGHTFULNESS*, *n. f.* [*from sight and full*.] Peripatency; clear-  
ness of sight. Not in use.

But still, although we fail of perfect rightfulness,  
Seek we to tame these childish superfluities;  
Let us not wink, though void of purest *sightfulness*. *Sidney*.

*SIGHTLESS*, *adj.* [*from sight*.]  
1. Wanting sight; blind.

The latent tracks, the giddy heights explore,  
Of all who blindly creep, or *sightless* soar. *Pope*.

2. Not sightly; offensive to the eye; unpleasing to look at.  
Full of unpleasing blots and *sightless* stains,  
Patch'd with foul moles, and eye-offending marks. *Shak.*

*SIGHTLY*, *adj.* [*from sight*.] Pleading to the eye; striking to  
the view.

It lies as *sightly* on the back of him,  
As great Alcides threw upon an ass. *Shaksp. K. John*.

Their having two eyes and two ears so placed, is more  
*sightly* and useful. *Moré's Antidote against Atheism*.

A great many brave *sightly* horses were brought out, and only  
one plain nag that made sport. *L'Estrange*.

We have thirty members, the most *sightly* of all her majesty's  
subjects: we elected a president by his height. *Adisson*.

*SIGN*, *n. f.* [*signum*, Latin.] Seal.  
Sorceries to raise th' infernal pow'rs,  
And *signs* fram'd in planetary hours. *Dryd. Knight's Tale*.

*SIGN*, *n. f.* [*signe*, French; *signum*, Latin.]  
1. A token of any thing; that by which any thing is shown.

*Signs* must resemble the things they signify. *Hooker*.

*Signs* for communication may be contrived from any variety  
of objects of one kind appertaining to either sense. *Hobbes*.

To express the passions which are seated in the heart by  
outward *signs*, is one great precept of the painters, and very  
difficult to perform. *Dryden's Dunciad*.

When any one uses any term, he may have in his mind a  
determined idea which he makes it the *sign* of, and to which  
he should keep it steadily annexed. *Locke*.

2. A wonder; a miracle.  
If they will not hearken to the voice of the first *sign*, they  
will not believe the latter *sign*. *Ex. iv. 8*.

Cover thy face that thou see not; for I have set thee for a  
*sign* unto Israel. *Ex. xii. 6*.

Compell'd by *signs* and judgments dire. *Milton*.

3. A picture hung at a door, to give notice what is fold within;  
I found my mis, struck hands, and pray'd him tell,  
To hold acquaintance still, where he did dwell;  
He barely nam'd the street, promis'd the wine;  
But his kind wife gave me the very *sign*. *Donne*.

Underneath an alehouse' paltry *sign*. *Shaksp. H. VI.*

True sorrow's like to wine,  
That which is good does never need a *sign*. *Suckling*.

Wit and fancy are not employed in any one article so much  
as that of contriving *signs* to hang over houses. *Swift*.

4. A monument; a memorial.  
The fire devoured two hundred and fifty men, and they  
became a *sign*. *Num. xxvi. 10*.

5. A constellation in the zodiac.  
There stay until the twelve celestial *signs*  
Have brought about their annual reckoning. *Shaksp. Lear*.

Now did the *sign* reign, and the constellation was come,  
under which Perkin should appear. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

After ev'ry foe subdu'd, the sun  
Thrice through the *signs* his annual race shall run. *Dryden*.

6. Note of resemblance.  
7. Ensign.

The ensign of Messiah blaz'd,  
Aloft by angels borne, his *sign* in heaven. *Milton*.

8. Typical representation; symbol.  
The holy symbols or *signs* are not barely significative; but  
what they represent is as certainly delivered to us as the sym-  
bols themselves. *Brenewood*.

9. A subscription of one's name: as, a *sign* manual.  
*TO SIGN*, *v. a.* [*signe*, Latin.]

1. To mark.  
You *sign* your place and calling in full seeming  
With meekness and humility; but your heart  
Is cramm'd with arrogance. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

2. [*Signer*, French.] To ratify by hand or seal.  
Be pleas'd to *sign* these papers: they are all  
Of great concern! *Dryden's Cleverina*.

3. To betoken; to signify; to represent typically.  
The sacraments and symbols are just such as they seem;  
but because they are made to be signs of a secret mystery, they  
receive the names of what themselves do *sign*. *Taylor*.

*SIGNAL*, *n. f.* [*signal*, French; *señale*, Spanish.] Notice  
given by a sign; a sign that gives notice.



## SIG

The weary sun hath made a golden set,  
And, by the bright track of his fiery car,  
Gives *signal* of a goodly day to-morrow. *Shakesp. R. III.*  
Scarce the dawning day began to spring.  
As at a *signal* given, the streets with clamours ring. *Dryden.*  
*SIGNAL*. *adj.* [*signal*, French.] Eminent; memorable; remarkable.

He was esteemed more by the parliament, for the *signal* acts of cruelty committed upon the Irish. *Clarendon.*  
The Thames frozen twice in one year, so as men to walk on it, is a very *signal* accident. *Swift.*

*SIGNALITY*. *n. f.* [*from signal*.] Quality of something remarkable or memorable.

Of the ways whereby they enquired and determined its *signal*, the first was natural, arising from physical causes. *Brown.*

It seems a *signal* in providence, in erecting your society in such a juncture of dangerous humours. *Glauv. Scyf. Pref.*

To *SIGNALIZE*. *v. a.* [*signaler*, French.] To make eminent; to make remarkable.

Many, who have endeavoured to *signalize* themselves by works of this nature, plainly discover that they are not acquainted with the most common systems of arts and sciences. *Addison's Spectator.*

Some one eminent spirit, having *signalized* his valour and fortune in defence of his country, or by the practice of popular arts at home, becomes to have great influence on the people. *Swift.*

*SIGNALLY*. *adv.* [*from signal*.] Eminently; remarkably; memorably.

Persons *signal*ly and eminently obliged, yet missing of the utmost of their greedy designs in swallowing both gifts and giver too, instead of thanks for received kindnesses, have betook themselves to barbarous threatnings. *South's Sermons.*

*SIGNA'ION*. *n. f.* [*from signo*, Latin.] Sign given; act of betokening.

A horsehoe Baptista Porta hath thought too low a *signa- tion*, he raised unto a lunar representation. *Brown.*

*SIGNATURE*. *n. f.* [*signature*, Fr. *signatura*, from *signa*, Lat.]

1. A sign or mark impressed upon anything; a stamp; a mark.

The brain being well furnished with various traces, *signa- tures*, and images, will have a rich treasure always ready to be offered to the soul. *Watts.*

That natural and indelible *signature* of God, which human souls, in their first origin, are supposed to be stamped with, we have no need of in disputes against atheism. *Bentley.*

Vulgar parents cannot stamp their race.

With *signatures* of such majestic grace. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. A mark upon any matter, particularly upon plants, by which their nature or medicinal use is pointed out.

All bodies work by the communication of their nature, or by the impression and *signatures* of their motions: the diffusion of species visible, seemeth to participate more of the former, and the species audible of the latter. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Some plants bear a very evident *signature* of their nature and use. *More against Atheism.*

Seek out for plants, and *signatures*,

To quack of universal cures. *Mucibras.*

Herbs are described by marks and *signatures*, so far as to distinguish them from one another. *Baker on Learning.*

3. Proof; evidence.

The most despicable pieces of decayed nature are curiously wrought with eminent *signatures* of divine wisdom. *Glauv.*

Some rely on certain marks and *signatures* of their election, and others on their belonging to some particular church or sect. *Rogers's Sermons.*

4. [Among printers.] Some letter or figure to distinguish different sheets.

*SIGNATURIST*. *n. f.* [*from signature*.] One who holds the doctrine of signatures.

*Signaturist's* seldom omit what the ancients delivered, drawing unto inference received distinctions. *Brown.*

*SIGNET*. *n. f.* [*signet*, French.] A seal commonly used for the seal-manual of a king.

I've been bold,  
For that I knew it the most general way,  
To them to use your *signet* and your name. *Shakesp. Timon.*

Here is the hand and seal of the duke: you know the character, I doubt not, and the *signet*. *Shakesp. Meas. for Meas.*

Give thy *signet*, bracelets, and staff. *Gen. xxxviii. 18.*

He delivered him his private *signet*. *Knolles.*

He knew my pleasure to discharge his bands:  
Proof of my life my royal *signet* made,  
Yet still he arm'd. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

The impression of a *signet* ring. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

*SIGNIFICANCE*. *n. f.* [*from signify*.]

1. Power of signifying; meaning.

Speaking is a sensible expression of the notions of the mind by discriminations of utterance of voice, used as signs, having by consent several determinate *significances*. *Holder.*

If he declares he intends it for the honour of another, he takes away by his words the *significance* of his action. *Stillingf.*

2. Force; energy; power of impressing the mind.

The clearness of conception and expression, the boldness maintained to majesty, the *significance* and sound of words, not strained into bombast, must escape our transient view upon the theatre. *Dryden.*

As far as this duty will admit of privacy, our Saviour hath enjoined it in terms of particular *significance* and force. *Atterb.*

I have been admiring the wonderful *significance* of that word perfection, and what various interpretations it hath acquired. *Swift.*

3. Importance; moment; consequence.

How fatal would such a distinction have proved in former reigns, when many a circumstance of less *significance* has been contrived into an overt act of high treason? *Addison.*

*SIGNIFICANT*. *adj.* [*signifiant*, Fr. *significans*, Latin.]

1. Expressive of something beyond the external mark.

Since you are tongue-tied, and so loth to speak, In dumb *significants* proclaim your thoughts. *Shakesp. H. VI.*

2. Betokening; standing as a sign of something.

It was well said of Plotinus, that the stars were *significant*, but not efficient. *Raleigh.*

3. Expressive or representative in an eminent degree; forcible to impress the intended meaning.

Whereas it may be objected, that to add to religious duties such rites and ceremonies as are *significant*, is to institute new sacraments. *Hobbs.*

Common life is full of this kind of *significant* expressions, by knocking, beckoning, frowning, and pointing; and dumb persons are sagacious in the use of them. *Holder on Speech.*

The Romans joined both devices, to make the emblem the more *significant*; as, indeed, they could not too much extol the learning and military virtues of this emperor. *Addison.*

4. Important; momentous. A low word.

*SIGNIFICANTLY*. *adv.* [*from significant*.] With force of expression.

Christianity is known in Scripture by no name so *significant* as by the simplicity of the Gospel. *South's Sermons.*

*SIGNIFICATION*. *n. f.* [*signification*, French; *significatio*, Latin; from *signify*.]

1. The act of making known by signs.

A lie is properly a species of injustice, and a violation of the right of that person to whom the false speech is directed; for all speaking, or *signification* of one's mind, implies an act or address of one man to another. *Saunders.*

2. Meaning expressed by a sign or word.

An adjective requirerh another word to be joined with him, to shew his *signification*. *Academ.*

Brute animals make divers motions to have several *significations*, to call, warn, cherish, and threaten. *Holder.*

*SIGNIFICATIVE*. *adj.* [*significativus*, Fr. from *signify*.]

1. Betokening by an external sign.

The holy symbols or signs are not barely *significative*, but what by divine institution they represent and testify unto our souls, is truly and certainly delivered unto us. *Brownwood.*

2. Forcible; strongly expressive.

Neither in the degrees of kindred they were definite of *significative* words; for whom we call grandfather, they called grandfather; whom we call great-grandfather, they called third-father. *Candell's Remains.*

*SIGNIFICATORY*. *n. f.* [*from signify*.] That which signifies or betokens.

Here is a double *significatory* of the spirit, a word and a sign. *Taylor.*

To *SIGNIFY*. *v. a.* [*significo*, French; *significo*, Latin.]

1. To declare by some token or sign.

The maid from that ill omen turn'd her eyes,  
Nor knew what *signify'd* the boding sign,  
But found the pow'r's displeas'd. *Dryden.*

Those parts of nature, into which the chaos was divided, they *signified* by dark and obscure names; as the night, tartarus, and oceanus. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. To mean; to express.

Life's but a walking shadow; a poor player,  
That struts and frets his hour upon the stage,  
And then is heard no more! It is a tale,  
Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,  
Signifying nothing! *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Within the house your mistress is at hand. *Shakespeare.*

3. To import; to weigh. This is seldom used but interrogatively, *what signifies?* or with *much*, *little*, or *nothing*.

Though he that sins frequently, and repeats frequently, gives reason to believe his repentances before God *signify* nothing; yet that is nothing to us. *Estrange.*

*What signifies* the splendor of courts, considering the slavish attendances that go along with it? *Ellis.*

He hath one way more, which although it *signify* little to men of sober reason, yet unhappily hits the suspicious humour of men, that governors have a design to impose. *Ellis.*

If the first of these fail, the power of Adam, were it never so great, will *signify* nothing to the present societies in the world. *Locke.*

## SIG

## SIL

*What signifies* the people's consent in making and repealing laws, if the person who administers hath no tie. *Swift.*

4. To make known.

I'll to the king, and *signify* to him.  
That thus I have resign'd to you my charge. *Shakesp. R. III.*

He sent and *signified* it by his angel unto John. *Rev. i. 1.*

The government should *signify* to the protectants of Ireland, that want of silver is not to be remedied. *Swift.*

To *SIGNIFY*. *v. n.* To express meaning with force.

If the words be but comely and *signifying*, and the sense gentle, there is juice; but where that wanteth, the language is thin. *Ben. Johnson.*

*SIGNIFY*. *n. f.* [*signoria*, Italian.] Lordship; dominion.

If ancient sorrow be most reverent,  
Give mine the benefit of *signify*,  
And let my griefs frown on the upper hand. *Shakesp. R. III.*

At that time  
Through all the *signories* it was the first, *Shakesp. Temp.*

The earls, their titles and their *signories*  
They must restore again. *Daniel's Civil War.*

My brave progenitors, by valour, zeal,  
Gain'd those high honours, princely *signories*,  
And proud prerogatives. *Wyll.*

*SIGNIFY*. *n. f.* [*sign* and *post*.] That upon which a sign hangs.

He should share with them in the preserving  
A shed or *signify*. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

This noble invention of our author's hath been copied by so many *signify* dawblers, that now 'tis grown fulsome, rather by their want of skill than by the commonness. *Dryden.*

*SIGNIFY*. *adv.* The old word for *sure*, or *surely*. *Spenser.*

*SIGNIFY*. *n. f.* [*from sign*.] Sureness; safety.

*SILENCE*. *n. f.* [*silence*, French; *silentium*, Latin.]

1. The state of holding peace.

Unto me men gave ear, and waited and kept *silence* at my counsel. *Job xxix. 21.*

I suffer not a woman to teach, nor to usurp authority over the man, but to be in *silence*. *1 Tim. ii. 12.*

First to himself he inward *silence* broke. *Milton.*

2. Habitual taciturnity; not loquacity.

I think the best grace of wit will shortly turn into *silence*, and discourse grow commendable in none but parrots. *Shak.*

3. Secrecy.

4. Stillness; not noise.

Here all their rage, and ev'n their murmurs cease,  
And sacred *silence* reigns, and universal peace. *Pope.*

5. Not mention.

Thus fame shall be achiev'd,  
And what most merits fame in *silence* hid. *Milton.*

*SILENCE*. *interj.* An authoritative restraint of speech.

Sir, have pity; I'll be his surety.—  
—*Silence*: one word more

Shall make me chide thee, if not hate thee. *Shakespeare.*

To *SILENCE*. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To still; to oblige to hold peace.

We must suggest the people, that to's pow'r  
He would have made them mules, *silence'd* their pleaders, and  
Disproportioned their freedoms. *Shakespeare.*

The ambassador is *silence'd*. *Shakespeare's Hen. VIII.*

*Silence* that dreadful bell; it frights the life  
From her propriety. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

This passed as an oracle, and *silenced* those that moved the question. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

Thus could not the mouths of worthy martyrs be *silenced*, who being exposed unto wolves, gave loud expressions of their faith, and were heard as high as heaven. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

This would *silence* all further opposition. *Clarendon.*

Since in dark sorrow I my days did spend,  
I could not *silence* my complaints. *Denham.*

These dying lovers, and their floating fons,  
Suspend the fight and *silence* all our guns. *Waller.*

Had they duly considered the extent of infinite knowledge and power, these would have *silenced* their scruples, and they had adored the amazing mystery. *Rogers's Sermons.*

If it please him altogether to *silence* me, so that I shall not only speak with difficulty, but wholly be disabled to open my mouth, to any articulate utterance; yet I hope he will give me grace, even in my thoughts, to praise him. *Wake.*

The thund'ring spoke, nor durst the queen reply;  
A reverend horror *silence'd* all the sky. *Pope's Iliad.*

*SILENT*. *adj.* [*silens*, Latin.]

1. Not speaking; mute.

O my God, I cry in the day time, and in the night *silence* I am not *silent*. *Psalms xxii. 2.*

*Silent*, and in face  
Be not *silent* to me: left if thou be *silent*, I become like those that go down into the pit. *Milton.*

2. Not talkative; not loquacious.

Ulysses, adds he, was the most eloquent and most *silent* of men; he knew that a word spoken never wrought so much good as a word conceal'd. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

## SIL

3. Still; having no noise.

Deep night, dark night, the *silent* of the night,  
The time of night when Troy was set on fire,  
The time when screech-owls cry, and ban-dogs howl. *Shak.*

Now is the pleasant time,  
The cool, the *silent*, save where silence yields  
To the night-warbling bird. *Milton.*

4. Wanting efficacy. I think an Hebraism.

Second and instrumental causes, together with nature itself, without that operative faculty which God gave them, would become *silent*, virtuelless and dead. *Raleigh's History.*

The sun to me is dark,  
And *silent* as the moon,  
When she deserts the night,  
Hid in her vacant interlunar cave. *Milton.*

5. Not mentioning.

This new created world, whereof in hell  
Fame is not *silent*. *Milton.*

*SILENTLY*. *adv.* [*from silent*.]

1. Without speech.

When with one three nations join to fight,  
They *silently* confess that one more brave. *Dryden.*

For me they beg, each *silently*  
Demands thy grace, and seems to watch thy eye. *Dryden.*

2. Without noise.

You to a certain victory are led;  
Your men all arm'd stand *silently* within. *Dryden.*

3. Without mention.

The difficulties remain still, till he can show who is meant by right heir, in all those cases where the present possessor hath no son: this he *silently* passes over. *Locke.*

*SILICIOUS*. *adj.* [*from silicium*.] It should be therefore written *silicious*. Made of hair.

The *silicious* and hairy vests of the strictest orders of friars, derive their institution from St. John and Elias. *Brown.*

*SILICULOSE*. *adj.* [*silicula*, Latin.] Husky; full of husks. *Diet.*

*SILICINOSUS*. *adj.* [*siliginosus*, Latin.] Made of fine wheat. *Diet.*

*SILICULA*. *n. f.* [*Latin*.]

1. [With gold filers.] A carat of which six make a scruple.

2. [*Silique*, French, with botanicals.] The seed-vessel, husk, cod, or shell of such plants as are of the pulse kind. *Diet.*

*SILICULOSUS*. *adj.* [*from siliqua*, Latin.] Having a pod, or *SILICULOSUS*. } capsula.

All the tetrapetalous *siliquose* plants are alkalescent. *Arbut.*

*SILK*. *n. f.* [*serice*, Saxon.]

1. The thread of the worm that turns afterwards to a butterfly.

The worms were hallow'd that did breed the *silk*;  
And it was dy'd in mummy, which the skillful  
Confer'd of maiden's hearts. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

2. The stuff made of the worms thread.

Let not the creaking of shoes, or rustling of *silks* betray  
thy poor heart to woman. *Shakespeare.*

He caus'd the shore to be covered with Persian *silk* for  
him to tread upon. *Knolles.*

Without the worm, in Persian *silks* we shine. *Waller.*

*SILKEN*. *adj.* [*from silk*.]

1. Made of silk.

Men counsel and give comfort to that grief  
Which they themselves not feel; but tasting it,  
Their counsel turns to passion, which before  
Would give preceptual medicine to rage;  
Fetter strong madness in a *silken* thread;  
Charm ach with air, and agony with words. *Shakespeare.*

Now, will we revel it  
With *silken* coats, and caps, and golden rings. *Shakespeare.*

And words address'd seem tears dissolv'd,  
Wetting the borders of her *silken* veil. *Milton.*

2. Soft; tender.

Full many a lady fair, in court full oft  
Beholding them, him secretly envids,  
And wish'd that two such fans, so *silken* soft,  
And golden fair, her love would her provide. *Spenser.*

All the youth of England are on fire,  
And *silken* dalliance in the wardrobe lies. *Shakespeare's Hen. V.*

For then the hills with pleasing shades are crown'd,  
And sleeps are sweeter on the *silken* ground. *Dryden.*

Dress up virtue in all the beauties of oratory, and you will find the wild passions of men too violent to be restrained by such mild and *silken* language.



## SIL

**SILK WORM.** *n. f.* [*silk* and *worm*.] The worm that spins silk. Grasshoppers eat up the green of whole countries, and *silk-worms* devour leaves swiftly. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Broad were the banners, and of snowy hue,  
A purer web the *silk-worm* never drew. *Dryden.*

**SILKY.** *adj.* [from *silk*.]  
1. Made of silk.  
2. Soft; pliant.

These kind of knaves, in plainness,  
Harbour more craft, and more corrupter ends  
Than twenty *silly* ducking observants,  
That stretch their duties nicely. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

**SILL.** *n. f.* [*sill*, Sax. *fuil*, French; *sulle*, Dutch; *fulgon*, to found, Gothic.] The timber or stone at the foot of the door.

The farmer's goose,  
Grown fat with corn and fitting fill,  
Can scarce get o'er the barn-door fill:  
And hardly waddles forth. *Swift.*

**SILLABUB.** *n. f.* [This word has exercised the etymologists. *Minshew* thinks it corrupted from *saillingbubbles*. *Junius* omits it. *Henshaw*, whom *Skinner* follows, deduces it from the Dutch *sulle*, a pipe, and *buck*, a paunch; because *sillabubs* are commonly drunk through a spout, out of a jug with a large belly. It seems more probably derived from *esil*, in old English *vinegar*, *esil a boue*, *vinegar for the mouth*, vinegar made pleasant.] Curds made by milking upon vinegar.  
Joan takes her neat rubb'd pail, and now  
She trips to milk the fard-red cow;  
Where, for some sturdy foot-ball swain,  
Joan strokes a *sillabub* or twain. *Watson.*

A feast,  
By some rich farmer's wife and fillet dress,  
Might be remembered to a sick man's dream,  
Where all ideas huddling run so fast,  
That *sillabubs* come first, and soups the last. *King.*

**SILBILLY.** *adv.* [from *silly*.] In a silly manner; simply; foolishly.  
I wonder, what thou and I  
Did, till we lov'd? were we not wean'd till then,  
But suck'd on childish pleasures *silly*?  
Or slumber'd we in the seven sleepers den? *Donne.*  
We are caught as *silly* as the bird in the net. *L'Estrange.*  
Do, do, look *silly*, good colonel; 'tis a decent melancholy after an absolute defeat. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

**SILLINESS.** *adj.* [from *silly*.] Simplicity; weakness; harmless folly. The *silliness* of the person does not derogate from the dignity of his character. *L'Estrange.*

**SILLY.** *adj.* [*selig*, German. *Skinner*.]  
1. Harmless; innocent; inoffensive; plain; artless.  
2. Weak; helpless.

After long storms,  
In dread of death and dangerous dismay,  
With which my *silly* bark was tossed fore,  
I do at length decry the happy shore. *Spenser.*

3. Foolish; witless.  
Perhaps their loves, or else their sheep,  
Was that did their *silly* thoughts so busy keep.  
The meanest subjects confuse the actions of the greatest prince; the *silly* fervants, of the wisest matter. *Temple.*

I have no discontent at living here; besides what arises from a *silly* spirit of liberty, which I resolve to throw off. *Swift.*  
Such parts of writings as are stupid or *silly*, false or mistaken, should become subjects of occasional criticism. *Watts.*

**SILLYHOW.** *n. f.* [Perhaps from *selig*, happy, and *people*, the head.] The membrane that covers the head of the fetus.  
Great conceits are raised, of the membranous covering called the *sillyhow*, sometimes found about the heads of children upon their birth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**SILT.** *n. f.* Mud; slime.  
Several trees of oak and fir stand in firm earth below the moor, near Thorney, in all probability covered by inundation, and the *silt* and morish earth exaggerated upon them. *Hale.*

**SILVAN.** *adj.* [from *silva*, Latin.] Woody; full of woods.  
Betwixt two rows of rocks, a *silvan* scene  
Appears above, and groves for ever green. *Dryden.*

**SILVER.** *n. f.* [*reolpen*, Saxon; *silver*, Dutch.]  
1. Silver is a white and hard metal, next in weight to gold. *Watts's Logick.*  
2. Any thing of soft splendour.  
Pallas, piteous of her plaintive cries,  
In slumber clos'd her *silver*-streaming eyes. *Pope.*

**SILVER.** *adj.*  
3. Money made of silver.  
1. Made of silver.  
Put my *silver* cup in the sack's mouth. *Gen. xlv. 2.*  
Hence had the huntress Dian her dread bow,  
Fair *silver*-shafted queen for ever chaste.  
The *silver*-shafted goddess of the place. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. White like silver.  
Of all the race of *silver*-winged flies  
Was none more favourable, nor more fair,  
Than Clarion. *Spenser.*

## SIM

Old Salisbury, shame to thy *silver* hair,  
Thou mad misleader of thy brain-sick son.  
The great in honour are not always wise,  
Nor judgment under *silver* tresses lies. *Shakespeare.*  
Others on *silver*-lakes and rivers bath'd  
Their downy breast. *Sandy.*

3. Having a pale lustre.  
So sweet a kiss the golden sun gives not  
To those fresh morning drops upon the rose,  
As thy eye beams, when their fresh rays have smote  
The night of dew that on my cheeks down flows;  
Nor shines the *silver* moon one half so bright,  
Through the transparent bosom of the deep,  
As doth thy face through tears of mine give light. *Milton.*

4. Soft of voice. This phrase is Italian, *voce argentina*.  
From all their groves, which with the heavenly noises,  
Of their sweet instruments were wont to found,  
And th' hollow hills, from which their *silver* voices  
Were wont redoubled echoes to rebound,  
Did now rebound with nought but rueful cries,  
And yelling shrieks thrown up into the skies. *Spenser.*

It is my love that calls upon my name,  
How *silver* sweet found lovers tongues by night,  
Like softest music to attending ears. *Shakespeare.*

To **SILVER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To cover superficially with silver.  
There be fools alive, I wis,  
*Silver*'d o'er, and so was this. *Shakespeare.*

The splendour of silver is more pleasing to some eyes, than that of gold; as in cloth of silver, and *silver*'d rapiers. *Bacon.*  
*Silvering* will fully and canker more than gilding. *Bacon.*  
A gilder flewed me a ring *silver*'d over with mercurial fumes, which he was then to restore to its native yellow. *Boyle.*

2. To adorn with mild lustre.  
Here retir'd the sinking billows sleep,  
And smiling calmness *silver*'d o'er the deep. *Pope.*

**SILVERBEATER.** *n. f.* [*silver* and *beat*.] One that foliates silver.  
*Silverbeaters* chuse the finest coin, as that which is most extensive under the hammer. *Boyle.*

**SILVERLING.** *n. f.*  
A thousand vines, at a thousand *silverlings*, shall be for briars and thorns. *Jacob vii. 23.*

**SILVERLY.** *adv.* [from *silver*.] With the appearance of silver.  
Let me wipe off this honourable dew  
That *silverly* doth progress on thy cheeks. *Shakespeare.*

**SILVERSMITH.** *n. f.* [*silver* and *smith*.] One that works in silver.  
Demetrius a *silversmith*, made shrines for Diana. *Acts xix.*

**SILVERTHISTLE.** *n. f.* Plants.  
**SILVERWEED.** *n. f.* [*conservadendron*, Latin.] A plant.  
The leaves throughout the year are of a fine silver colour; it hath an apetalous flameous flower, which is surrounded by a number of long leaves immediately under the flower-cup, which consists of five narrow leaves; these are succeeded by cones, in shape like those of the larchtree; the seeds are each of them included in a square cell. *Miller.*

**SILVERY.** *adj.* [from *silver*.] Besprinkled with silver.  
A gritty stone, with small spangles of a white *silvery* tale in it. *Woodward on Poiss.*

Of all th' enamel'd race whose *silvery* wing  
Waves to the tepid zephyrs of the spring,  
Once brightest this'd this child of heat and air. *Dunciad.*

**SIMAR.** *n. f.* [*simarre*, French.] A woman's robe.  
The ladies dress'd in rich *simars* were seen,  
Of Florence Yattin, flower'd with white and green. *Dryden.*

**SIMILAR.** *adj.* [*similaire*, French; from *similis*, Latin.]  
1. Homogeneous; having one part like another.  
Minerals appear to the eye to be perfectly *similar*, as metals; or at least to consist but of two or three distinct ingredients, as cinnabar. *Boyle.*

2. Resembling; having resemblance.  
The laws of England, relative to those matters, were the original and exemplar from whence those *similar* or parallel laws of Scotland were derived. *Hale's Hist. of Com. Law of En.*

**SIMILARITY.** *n. f.* [from *similar*.] Likeness.  
The blood and chyle are intimately mixed, and by attrition attenuated; by which the mixture acquires a greater degree of fluidity and *similarity*, or homogeneity of parts. *Arbutnot.*

**SIMILE.** *n. f.* [*simile*, Latin.] A comparison by which any thing is illustrated or aggrandized.  
Their rhimes,  
Full of protest, of oaths, and big compare,  
Want *similes*. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

Lucutio flip'd me, like his greyhound,  
Which runs himself, and catches for his master:  
A good swift *simile*, but something curriish. *Shakespeare.*

## SIM

In argument,  
*Similes* are like songs in love,  
They much deferbe; they nothing prove. *Prior.*  
Poets, to give a loose to a warm fancy, not only expatiate in their *similes*, but introduce them too frequently. *Garth.*

**SIMILITUDE.** *n. f.* [*similitudo*, French; *similitudo*, Latin.]  
1. Likeness; resemblance.  
*Similitude* of substance would cause attraction, where the body is wholly freed from the motion of gravity; for then lead would draw lead. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Our immortal souls, while righteous, are by God himself beautified with the title of his own image and *similitude*. *Ral.*  
Let us make man in our image, man  
In our *similitude*, and let them rule  
Over the fish and fowl. *Milton.*

*Similitude* to the Deity was not regarded in the things they gave divine worship to, and looked on as symbols of the god they worshipped. *Sidlingfleet.*

If we compare the picture of a man, drawn at the years of seventeen, with that of the same person at the years of threescore, hardly the least trace or *similitude* of one face can be found in the other. *South's Sermons.*

Fate some future bard shall join,  
In sad *similitude* of griefs to mine,  
Condemn'd whole years in absence to deplore,  
And image charms he must behold no more. *Pope.*

2. Comparison; simile.  
Flattery, in the first of his tractates, by sundry *similitudes*, shews us the force of education. *Watson.*

Tasso, in his *similitudes*, never departed from the woods; that is, all his comparisons were taken from the country. *Dryd.*

**SIMITAR.** *n. f.* [See *CYMETER*.] A crooked or falcated sword with a convex edge.

To **SIMMER.** *v. n.* [A word made probably from the sound, but written by *Skinner*, *simber*.] To boil gently; to boil with a gentle hissing.  
Place a vessel in warm sand, increasing the heat by degrees, till the spirit *simmer* or boil a little. *Boyle.*

Their vital heat and moisture may always not only *simmer* in one sluggish tenour, but sometimes boil up higher, and seeth over; the fire of life being more than ordinarily kindled upon some emergent occasion. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*

**SIMNEL.** [*n. f.* [*simnellus*, low Latin.] A kind of sweet bread or cake.

**SIMONIAK.** *n. f.* [*simoniaque*, French; *simoniacus*, Latin.] One who buys or sells preferment in the church.  
If the bishop alleges that the person presented is a *simoniac*, or unlearned, they are to proceed to trial. *Atkiss.*

**SIMONICAL.** *adj.* [from *simonia*.] Guilty of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment.  
Add to your criminals the *simoniacal* ladies, who seduce the sacred order into the difficulty of breaking their troth. *Speck.*

**SIMONY.** *n. f.* [*simonia*, French; *simonia*, Latin.] The crime of buying or selling church preferment.  
One that by suggestion  
Tied all the kingdom; *simony* was fair play,  
His own opinion was his law. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Many papers remain in private hands, of which one is of *simony*; and I wish the world might see it, that it might undeceive some patrons, who think they have discharged that great trust to God and man, if they take no money for a living, though it may be parted with for other ends less justifiable. *Walton's Life of Bishop Sanderson.*

No *simony* nor sinecure is known;  
There works the bee, no honey for the drone. *Garth.*

To **SIMPER.** *v. n.* [from *simbelan*, Saxon, to keep holiday, *Stinner*. He derives *simper* from the same word, and confirms his etymology by writing it *simper*. It is perhaps derived from *simmer*, as it may seem to imitate the dimples of water gently boiling.] To smile; generally to smile foolishly.

A made countenance about her mouth between *simpering* and smiling, her head bowed somewhat down, seemed to languish with over much idleness. *Sidney.*

I charge you, O men, for the love you bear to women, as I perceive by your *simpering* none of you hate them, to like as much as pleases them. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

Stars above *simper* and shine,  
As having keys unto thy love, while poor I pine. *Herbert.*  
Drest in smiles of sweet Cecilia shine,  
With *simpering* angels, palms and harps divine. *Pope.*

**SIMPER.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Smile; generally a foolish smile.  
The wit at his elbow flared him in the face, with so bewitching a grin, that the whistler relaxed his fibres into a kind of *simper*, and at length burst out into an open laugh. *Add.*

Great Tibbald nods: the proud Parnassian sneer,  
The conscious *simper*, and the jealous leer,  
Mix on his look. *Pope's Dunciad.*

## SIM

**SIMPLE.** *adj.* [*simplex*, Latin; *simple*, French.]

1. Plain; artless; unskilled; undefinings; sincere; harmless.  
Were it not to satisfy the minds of the *simpler* sort of men, these nice curiosities are not worthy the labour which we bestow to answer them. *Hooker.*

They meet upon the way,  
A *simple* husbandman in garments grey. *Hubbard's Tale.*  
I am a *simple* woman, much too weak  
To oppose your cunning. *Shakespeare's Hen. VIII.*

O Ethelinda,  
My heart was made to fit and pair with thine,  
Simple and plain, and fraught with artless tenderness. *Ross.*

2. Uncompounded; unmingled; single; only one; plain; not complicated.  
To make the compound pass for the rich metal *simple*, is an adulteration or counterfeiting. *Bacon.*  
*Simple* philosophically signifies single, but vulgarly foolish. *Watts.*

Among substances some are called *simple*, some compound, whether taken in a philosophical or vulgar sense. *Watts.*  
If we take *simple* and compound in a vulgar sense, then all those are *simple* substances which are generally esteemed uniform in their nature: so every herb is called a *simple*, and every metal a mineral; though the chymist perhaps may find all his several elements in each of them. *Watts's Logick.*

Let Newton, pure intelligence, whom God  
To mortals lent, to trace his boundless works,  
From laws, sublimely *simple*, speak thy fame  
In all philosophy. *Thomson's Summer.*

3. Silly; not wise; not cunning.  
The *simple* believeth every word; but the prudent man looketh well to his going. *Prov. xv.*  
I would have you wife unto that which is good, and *simple* concerning evil. *Rom. xvi. 19.*

Dick, *simple* odes too many show  
My servile complaisance to Cloc. *Prior.*

**SIMPLE.** *n. f.* [*simple*, French.] A single ingredient in a medicine; a drug. It is popularly used for an herb.  
Of *simples* in these groves that grow,  
We'll learn the perfect skill;  
The nature of each herb to know,  
Which cures, and which can kill. *Drayton's Q. of Cynthia.*

Our foster nurse of nature is repose,  
The which he lacks; that to provoke in him,  
Are many *simples* operative, whose power  
Will close the eye of anguish. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

He would ope his leaden crip,  
And shew me *simple* of a thousand names,  
Telling their strange and vigorous faculties. *Milton.*  
What virtue is in this remedy lies in the naked *simple* itself, as it comes over from the Indies. *Temple.*

Around its entries nodding poppies grow,  
And all cool simples that sweet rest bestow;  
Night from the plants their sleepy virtue drains,  
And passing, sheds it on the silent plains. *Dryden.*

Medicine is mine: what herbs and *simples* grow  
In fields and forests, all their powers I know,  
And am the great physician call'd. *Dryden.*

To **SIMPLE.** *v. n.* To gather simples.  
As once the foaming boar he chas'd,  
Lascivious Circe well the youth survey'd,  
As *simpling* on the flow'ry hills he stray'd. *Garth.*

**SIMPLESS.** *n. f.* [*simple*, French.] Simplicity; filliness; folly.  
An obsolete word.  
Their weeds been not so nightly were,  
Such *simples* mought them shend,  
They been yclad in purple and pall,  
They reign and rule over all. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

**SIMPLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *simple*.] The quality of being simple.  
I will hear that play:  
For never any thing can be amiss,  
When *simples* and duty tender it. *Shakespeare.*

Such perfect elements may be found in these four known bodies that we call pure ones; for they are least compounded, and approach most to the *simplicity* of the elements. *Digby.*

**SIMPLET.** *n. f.* [from *simple*.] A simplist. An herbarist.  
**SIMPLETON.** *n. f.* [from *simple*.] A silly mortal; a trifler; a foolish fellow. A low word.

A country farmer sent his man to look after an ox; the *simpleton* went hunting up and down till he found him in a wood. *L'Estrange.*

Those letters may prove a discredit, as lasting as mercenary scribblers, or curious *simpletons* can make it. *Pope.*

**SIMPLICITY.** *n. f.* [*simplicitas*, Latin; *simplicité*, French.]  
1. Plainness; artlessness; not subtlety; not cunning; not deceit.  
The sweet-minded Philoclea was in their degree of well doing, to whom the not knowing of evil serveth for a ground of virtue, and hold their inward powers in better form, with an unspotted *simplicity*, than many who rather cunningly seek to know what goodness is, than willingly take unto themselves the following of it. *Sidney.*

1a



## SIN

In low *simplicity*,  
He lends out money *gratis*, and brings down  
The rate of usance. *Shakespeare.*  
Marquis Dorset, a man for his harmless *simplicity*, neither  
milked nor much regarded, was created Duke. *Haywood.*

Suspicion sleeps  
At wisdom's gate, and to *simplicity* .  
Reigns her charge. *Milton.*  
Of manners gentle, of affections mild;  
In wit a man, *simplicity* a child. *Pope.*

Beauty is their own,  
The feeling heart, *simplicity* of life,  
And elegance and taste. *Thomson's Summer.*  
The native elegance and *simplicity* of her manners, were ac-  
companied with real benevolence of heart. *Female Quixote.*

2. Plainness; not subtilty; not abstruseness.  
They keep the reverend *simplicity* of antient times. *Hooker.*  
Those enter into farther speculations herein, which is the  
itch of curiosity, and content not themselves with the *sim-*  
*plicity* of that doctrine, within which this church hath con-  
tained herself. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

3. Plainness; not finery.  
They represent our poet, when he left Mantua for Rome,  
dressed in his best habit, too fine for the place whence he came,  
and yet retaining part of its *simplicity*. *Dryden.*

4. Singleness; not compulsion; state of being uncompounded.  
Mandrakes afford a papaverous and unpleasant odour in the  
leaf or apple, as is discoverable in their *simplicity* and mixture.  
*Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

We are led to conceive that great machine of the world, to  
have been once in a state of greater *simplicity* than now it is, as  
to conceive a watch once in its first and simple materials. *Burnet.*

5. Weakness; silliness.  
Many that know what they should do, would nevertheless  
dissemble it, and to excuse themselves, pretend ignorance and  
*simplicity*, which now they cannot. *Hooker.*  
How long ye simple ones will ye love *simplicity*? and fools  
hate knowledge? *Prov. i. 22.*

SIMPLIST. *n. f.* [from *simple*.] One skilled in simples.  
A plant so unlike a rose, it hath been mistaken by some good  
*simplicists* for anemum. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

SIMPLY. *adv.* [from *simple*.]  
1. Without art; without subtilty; plainly; artlessly.  
Accomplishing great things by things deem'd weak;  
Subverting worldly strong and worldly wife,  
By *simply* meek. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Of itself; without addition.  
This question about the changing of laws concerneth only  
such laws as are positive, and do make that now good or evil,  
by being commanded or forbidden, which otherwise of itself  
were not *simply* the one or the other. *Hooker.*

3. Merely; solely.  
Under man, no creature in the world is capable of felicity  
and bliss; because their chiefest perfection consisteth in that  
which is best for them, but not in that which is *simply* best, as  
ours doth. *Hooker.*

I will eat and drink, and sleep as soft  
As captain shall; *simply* the thing I am  
Shall make me live. *Shakespeare.*

To say, or to do ought with memory and imitation, no pur-  
pose or respect should sooner move us, than *simply* the love of  
God and of mankind. *Milton.*

4. Foolishly; sillily.  
SIMULACR. *n. f.* [from *simulus*, Latin.] One that counterfeits.  
Hide thee, thou bloody hand,  
Thou perjur'd, thou *simular* of virtue,  
That art incestuous. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

SIMULATION. *n. f.* [from *simulatio*, French; *simulatio* from *simulus*,  
Latin.] That part of hypocrisy which pretends that to be  
which is not.

*Simulation* is a vice rising of a natural falseness, or fear-  
fulness; or of a mind that hath some main faults; which  
because a man must needs disguise, it maketh him practise  
simulation. *Bacon.*

For the unquestionable virtues of her person and mind,  
he well expressed his love in an act and time of no *simula-*  
*tion* towards his end, bequeathing her all his mansion-houses,  
and a power to dispose of his whole personal estate. *Watson.*

For distinction sake, a deceiving by word is commonly  
called a lie; and deceiving by actions, gestures, or behavi-  
our, is called *simulation* or hypocrisy. *South's Sermons.*

SIMULTANEOUS. *adj.* [from *simultaneus*, Latin.] Acting toge-  
ther; existing at the same time.

If the parts may all change places at the same time, with-  
out any respect of priority or posteriority to each other's  
motion, why may not bullets, closely crouded in a box,  
move by a like mutual and *simultaneous* exchange? *Glanville.*

SIN. *n. f.* [ryn, Saxon.]  
1. An act against the laws of God; a violation of the laws of  
religion.

How hast thou the heart,  
Being a divine, a ghostly confessor,  
4

## SIN

A *sin* abolver, and my friend profess,  
To mangle me with that word banishment. *Shakespeare.*  
But those that sleep, and think not on their *sin*,  
Pinch them. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Thou knowest, Lord, that I am pure from all *sin* with  
man. *Tob. iii. 14.*

2. Habitual negligence of religion.  
*Sin*, death, and hell, have set their marks upon him,  
And all their ministers attend on him. *Shakespeare.*

Dishonest shame  
Of nature's works: honour dishonourable!  
*Sin*-bred! how have ye troubled all mankind? *Milton.*

Is there no means, but that a *sin*-fick land  
Should be let blood with such a boisterous hand? *Daniel.*  
Vice or virtue chiefly imply the relation of our actions to  
men in this world: *sin* and holiness rather imply their relation  
to God and the other world. *Watts's Logick.*

Light from her thought, as summer's careless robe,  
Fell each affection of this *sin*-worn globe. *Brooke.*

3. It is used by *Shakespeare* emphatically for a man enormously  
wicked.

Thy ambition,  
Thou scarlet *sin*, rob'd of this bawling land  
Of noble Buckingham. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

TO SIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
1. To neglect the laws of religion; to violate the laws of reli-  
gion.

Stand in awe and *sin* not. *Psalms iv. 4.*  
Many also have peris'd, err'd, and *sin'd* for women. *Elder.*  
He shall ask, and he shall give him life for them that *sin* not  
unto death. *1 John v. 16.*

2. To offend against right.  
I am a man,  
More *sin'd* against than *sinning*. *Shakespeare.*

And who but wishes to invert the laws  
Of order, *sin* against th' eternal cause. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

SINWORM. *n. f.* [from *sin* and *worm*.] A vile sinful creature.  
I would not soil these pure ambrosial weeds,  
With the rank vapours of the *sin-worm* mould. *Milton.*

SINCE. *adv.* [formed by contraction from *sithence*, or *sub*  
*thence*, from *ride*, Saxon.]  
1. Because that.

Since the clearest discoveries we have of other spirits, be-  
sides God and our own souls, are imparted by revelation,  
the information of them should be taken from thence. *Lake.*

Since truth and constancy are vain,  
Since neither love, nor sense of pain,  
Nor force of reason can persuade,  
Then let example be obey'd. *Granville.*

2. From the time that.  
Am not I thine ass, upon which thou hast ridden ever *since*  
I was thine unto this day? *Numb. xxii. 30.*

He is the most improved mind *since* you saw him, that ever  
was, without shifting into a new body. *Pope.*

3. Ago; before this.  
About two years *since*, it so fell out, that he was brought  
to a great lady's house. *Shakespeare.*

Spies held me in chafe, that I was forc'd to wheel  
By *sinews*, which extend from head to foot;  
And, like a net, all o'er the body spread. *Davies.*

A law was made no longer *since* than the twenty eighth of  
Henry the eighth. *Davies's Hist. of Ireland.*

How many ages *since* has Virgil writ?  
*Roscommon.*

SINCE. *preposition.* After; reckoning from some time past to the  
time present.

He *since* the morning hour set out from heav'n. *Milton.*  
If such a man arise, I have a model by which he may build a  
nobler poem than any extant *since* the ancients. *Dryden.*

SINCERE. *adj.* [from *sincerus*, Latin; *sincerus*, French.]  
1. Unhurt; uninjured.

He try'd a tough well chosen spear;  
Th' inviolable body flood *sincere*. *Dryden.*

2. Pure; unmingled.  
Pardon my tears, 'tis joy which bids them flow:  
A joy which never was *sincere* till now;  
That which my conquest gave, I could not prize,  
Or 'twas imperfect till I saw your eyes. *Dryden.*

The pleasures of sense beafts taste *sincere* and pure always,  
without mixture or alloy, without being distracted in the pur-  
suit, or disquieted in the use of them. *Aureliary.*

Animal substances differ from vegetable, in that being re-  
duced to ashes, they are perfectly insipid, and in that there  
is no *sincere* acid in any animal juice. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

3. Honest; undissembling; uncorrupt.  
This top proud fellow,  
Whom from the flow of gall I name not, but  
From *sincere* motions by intelligence *Shakespeare's Hen. VIII.*  
I do know to be corrupt.

Nor troubled at these tidings from the earth,  
Which your *sincerest* care could not prevent;  
Foretold so lately what would come to pass,  
When first this temper cross'd the gulf from hell. *Milton.*

## SIN

In English I would have all Gallicisms avoided, that our  
tongue may be *sincere*, and that we may keep to our own lan-  
guage. *Felton on the Gallicisms.*

SINCERELY. *adv.* [from *sincere*.] Honestly; without hypocrisy;  
with purity of heart.

The purer and perfecter our religion is, the worthier effects  
it hath in them who stedfastly and *sincerely* embrace it. *Hooker.*

That you may, fair lady,  
Perceive I speak *sincerely*, the king's majesty  
Does purpose honour to you. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

In your whole reasoning, keep your mind *sincerely* intent in  
the pursuit of truth. *Watts's Logick.*

SINCERENESS. *n. f.* [from *sinceritas*, French; from *sincere*.]  
SINCERITY. *n. f.* [from *sinceritas*, French; from *sincere*.]

1. Honesty of intention; purity of mind.  
Jesus Christ has purchased for us terms of reconciliation,  
who will accept of *sincerity* instead of perfection; but then this  
*sincerity* implies our honest endeavours to do our utmost. *Rogers.*

2. Freedom from hypocrisy.  
In thy comfort cease to fear a foe;  
For thee she feels *sincerity* of voice. *Pope's Odyssey.*

SINCE. *n. f.* [Latin.] A fold; a wrapper.  
There were found a book and a letter, both written in fine  
parchment, and wrapped in *sindons* of linen. *Bacon.*

SINE. *n. f.* [from *sinus*, Latin.] A right *sine*, in geometry, is a  
right line drawn from one end of an arch perpendicularly upon  
the diameter drawn from the other end of that arch; or it is  
half the chord of twice the arch. *Harris.*

Whatever inclinations the rays have to the plane of inci-  
dence, the *sine* of the angle of incidence of every ray, consid-  
ered apart, shall have to the *sine* of the angle of refraction a  
constant ratio. *Claughton's Phil. Princ.*

SINCE. *n. f.* [from *sinus*, without, and *cura*, care, Latin.] An  
office which has revenue without any employment.

A *sincure* is a benefice without cure of souls. *Ayliffe.*  
No symony nor *sincure* were known,  
Nor would the bee work honey for the drone. *Garth.*

SINEW. *n. f.* [from *sinus*, Saxon; *senewen*, Dutch.]  
1. A tendon; the ligament by which the joints are moved.

The torrent roard, and we did buffet it  
With lusty *sinews*. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

The rooted fibres rose, and from the wound  
Black bloody drops distill'd upon the ground:  
Mute and amaz'd, my hair with terror flood;  
Fear shrank my *sinews*, and congeal'd my blood. *Dryden.*

A *sinew* cracked, seldom recovers its former strength. *Locke.*  
2. Applied to whatever gives strength or compactness: as, money  
is the *sinews* of war.

Some other *sinews* there are, from which that overplus of  
strength in perfection doth arise. *Hooker.*

Such discouraging of men in the ways of an active con-  
formity to the church's rules, cracks the *sinews* of government;  
for it weakens and damps the spirits of the obedient. *South.*

In the principal figures of a picture the painter is to em-  
ploy the *sinews* of his art; for in them consists the principal  
beauties of his work. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

3. Muscle or nerve.  
The feeling pow'r, which is life's root,  
Through ev'ry living part itself doth head  
By *sinews*, which extend from head to foot;  
And, like a net, all o'er the body spread. *Davies.*

TO SINEW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To knit as by *sinews*.  
Not in use.

Ask the lady Bona for thy queen;  
So shalt thou *sinew* both these lands together. *Shak. H. VI.*

SINUED. *adj.* [from *sinuatus*.]  
1. Furnished with *sinews*.

Strong *sinued* was the youth, and big of bone. *Dryden.*

2. Strong; firm; vigorous.  
He will the rather do it, when he fees  
Ourselves well *sinued* to our defence. *Shakespeare's King John.*

SINUED. *adj.* [from *sinuatus*.] A horse is said to be  
*sinued* when he has been over-ridden, and so fatigued  
that he becomes gaunt-bellied by a stiffness and contraction of  
the two *sinews*, which are under his belly. *Farrier's Dict.*

SINUED. *adj.* [from *sinuatus*.]  
1. Consisting of a *sinew*; nervous. The nerves and *sinews* are  
in poetry often confounded, from *nervus*, Latin, which signi-  
fies a *sinew*.

The *sinewy* thread my brain lets fall  
Through every part,  
Can tie those parts, and make me one of all. *Dante.*

2. Strong; nervous; vigorous; forcible.  
And for thy vigour, bull-bearing Milo his addition yields  
To *sinewy* Ajax. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

Worthy fellows, and like to prove  
Most *sinewy* swordsmen. *Shakespeare.*

The northern people are large, fair-complexioned, strong,  
*sinewy*, and courageous. *Hall's Origin of Mankind.*

Fainting as he reach'd the shore,  
He dropt his *sinewy* arms: his knees no more  
Perform'd their office. *Pope's Odyssey.*

## SIN

SINFUL. *adj.* [from *sin* and *full*.]  
1. Alien from God; not holy; un sanctified.

Drive out the *sinful* pair,  
From hallow'd ground th' unholy. *Milton.*

2. Wicked; not observant of religion; contrary to religion. It  
is used both of persons and things.

Thrice happy man, said then the father grave,  
Whose staggering steps thy steady hand doth lead,  
And shews the way his *sinful* soul to save,  
Who better can the way to heaven arae? *Fairy Queen.*

It is great *sin* to swear unto a *sin*;  
But greater *sin* to keep a *sinful* oath. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Nature herself, though pure of *sinful* thought,  
Wrought in her fo, that, seeing me, the turn d. *Milton.*

The stoicks looked upon all passions as *sinful* defects and irre-  
gularities, as so many deviations from right reason, making  
passion to be only another word for perturbation. *South.*

SINFULLY. *adv.* [from *sinful*.] Wickedly; not piously; not  
according to the ordinance of God.

All this from my remembrance brutish wrath  
*Sinfully* pluckt, and not a man of you  
Had to much grace to put it in my mind. *Shakespeare's R. III.*

The humble and contented man pleases himself innocently  
and easily, while the ambitious man attempts to please others  
*sinfully* and difficultly, and perhaps unsuccessfully too. *South.*

SINFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *sinful*.] Alienation from God;  
neglect or violation of the duties of religion; contrariety to  
religious goodness.

I am sent  
To shew thee what shall come in future days  
To thee, and to thy offspring: good with bad  
Expect to hear; supernal grace contending  
With *sinfulness* of men. *Milton.*

Pecvithness, the general fault of sick persons, is equally to  
be avoided for the folly and *sinfulness*. *Wake.*

TO SING. *v. n.* preterite I sang, or sung; participle pass. sung.  
[singan, Saxon; *singa*, Islandick; *singen*, Dutch.]

1. To form the voice to melody; to articulate musically.  
Orpheus with his lute made trees,  
And the mountain tops that freeze,  
Bow themselves when he did sing:  
To his musick plants and flowers  
Ever sprung, as sun and showers  
There had made a lasting spring. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Then they for sudden joy did weep,  
And some for sorrow sung. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

They rather had beheld  
Discontented numbers peffering threats, than see  
Our tradesmen *singing* in their shops, and going  
About their functions friendly. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

The morning stars sang together. *Job.*  
Then shall the trees of the wood sing out at the presence of  
the Lord. *Chap. xvi. 33.*

Their airy limbs in sports they exercise,  
Some in heroic verse divinely sing. *Dryden.*

2. To utter sweet sounds inarticulately.  
The time of the *singing* of birds is come. *Cant. ii. 12.*  
You will sooner bind a bird from *singing* than from flying. *Bac.*

Join voices all ye birds,  
That *singing* up to heav'n's gate ascend. *Milton.*

And parrots, imitating human tongue,  
And *singing* birds, in silver cages hung,  
Oh! were I made, by some transforming pow'r,  
The captive bird that *sings* within thy bow'r,  
Then might my voice thy list'ning ears employ,  
And I those kisses he receives enjoy. *Pope's Summer.*

3. To make any small or shrill noise.  
A man may hear this shower *sing* in the wind. *Shakespeare.*

You leaden messengers,  
Fly with false aim; pierce the still moving air,  
That *sings* with piercing; do not touch my lord. *Shakespeare.*

We hear this fearful tempest *sing*. *Shakespeare.*

4. To tell in poetry.  
Bid her exalt her melancholy wings,  
And rais'd from earth, and sav'd from passion, sing  
Of human hope by cross event destroy'd,  
Of useless wealth and greatness unenjoy'd. *Prior.*

TO SING. *v. a.*  
1. To relate or mention in poetry.

All the prophets in their age the times  
Of great Messiah sing. *Milton.*

Arms and the man I sing. *Dryden's Zen.*  
Well might he sing the day he could not fear,  
And paint the glories he was sure to wear. *Smith.*

2. To celebrate; to give praises to.  
3. To utter harmoniously.

Incles, caddices, cambricks, lawns, why  
He *sings* them over as they were gods and goddesses. *Shakespeare.*  
They that wasted us required of us mirth, saying, sing us  
one of the songs of Zion. *Pf. cxxxvii. 3.*

How could we to his godhead sing  
Fore'd hallojahs? *Milton.*



## SIN

- To SINGE. *v. a.* [sengan, Saxon; *sengen*, Dutch.] To scorch; to burn slightly or superficially.  
 They bound the doctor,  
 Whose beard they have sing'd off with brands of fire. *Shak.*  
 You sulph'rous and thought-executing fires,  
 Singe my white head. *Shakespeare.*  
 Drake, in the vaulting file of a soldier, would call this enterprize the *singeing* of the king of Spain's beard. *Bacon.*  
 That neither was *singed* in the combustion of Phaeton, nor overwhelmed by the inundation of Deucalion. *Brown.*  
 They leave a *singed* bottom all invol'd  
 With stench and smoke. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
 I sing'd the toes of an ape through a burning glass, and he never would endure it after. *LeStrange.*  
 Thus riding on his curls he seem'd to pass  
 A rolling fire along, and *singe* the grass. *Dryden.*  
 SINGER. *n. f.* [from *sing*.] One that sings; one whose profession or business is to sing.  
 His sicing was like an unskillful singer, he kept not time. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
 I gat me men-singers and women-singers, and the delights of the sons of men. *Ecc. ii. 8.*  
 To the chief singer on my stringed instruments. *Hab. iii.*  
 Thy heart no ruder than the rugged stone,  
 I might, like Orpheus, with my numerous moan  
 Melt to compassion: now my trait'rous song  
 With thee conspires to do the singer wrong. *Waller.*  
 Cockbirds amongst singing birds are ever the better singers, because they are more lively. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 The birds know how to chuse their fare;  
 To peck this fruit they all forbear:  
 Those cheerful singers know not why  
 They should make any haste to die.  
 The Grecian tragedy was at first nothing but a chorus of singers. *Dryden.*  
 SINGINGMASTER. *n. f.* [sing and master.] One who teaches to sing.  
 He employed an itinerant singingmaster to instruct them rightly in the tunes of the psalms. *Addison's Spectator.*  
 SINGULAR. *adj.* [singular, Latin.]  
 1. One; not double; not more than one.  
 The words are clear and easy, and their originals are of single signification without any ambiguity. *South.*  
 Some were single acts, though each compleat;  
 But every act stood ready to repeat. *Dryden.*  
 Then Theseus join'd with bold Pirithous came,  
 A single concord in a double name. *Dryden.*  
 High Albia,  
 A lonely desert, and an empty land,  
 Shall scarce afford, for needful hours of rest,  
 A single house to their benighted guest. *Addison on Italy.*  
 Where the poet or oratory shines, a single reading is not sufficient to satisfy a mind that has a true taste; nor can we make the fullest improvement of them without proper reviews. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*  
 2. Particular; individual.  
 As no single man is born with a right of controuling the opinions of all the rest, so the world has no title to demand the whole time of any particular person. *Pope.*  
 If one single word were to express but one simple idea, and nothing else, there would be scarce any mistake. *Watts.*  
 3. Not compounded.  
 As simple ideas are oppos'd to complex, and single ideas to compound, so propositions are distinguished: the English tongue has some advantage above the learned languages, which have no usual word to distinguish single from simple. *Watts.*  
 4. Alone; having no companion; having no assistant.  
 Servant of God, well hast thou fought  
 The better fight, who single hast maintain'd  
 Against revolted multitudes the cause of truth. *Milton.*  
 His wisdom such,  
 Three kingdoms wonder, and three kingdoms fear,  
 Whilst single he stood forth. *Denham.*  
 In sweet possession of the fairy place,  
 Single and conscious to myself alone,  
 Of pleasures to th' excluded world unknown. *Dryden.*  
 5. Unmarried.  
 Is the single man therefore blessed? no: as a walled town is more worthless than a village, so is the forehead of a married man more honourable than the bare brow of a bachelor. *Shak.*  
 Pygmalion  
 Abhor'd all womankind, but most a wife;  
 So single chose to live, and thum'd to wed,  
 Well pleas'd to want a comfort of his bed. *Dryden.*  
 6. Not complicated; not duplicated.  
 To make flowers double is effected by often removing them into new earth; as, on the contrary, double flowers, by neglecting and not removing, prove single. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
 Pure; uncorrupted; not double minded; simple. A scriptural sense.  
 The light of the body is the eye: if thine eye be single, thy whole body shall be full of light. *Mat. vi. 22.*

## SIN

3. That in which one is oppos'd to one.  
 He, when his country, threaten'd with alarm,  
 Shall more than once the Punick bands affright,  
 Shall kill the Gaulish king in single fight. *Dryden's T. En.*  
 To SINGLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]  
 1. To chuse out from among others.  
 I saw him in the battle range about,  
 And how he sing'd Clifford forth. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*  
 Every man may have a peculiar favour, which although not perceptible unto man, yet sensible unto dogs, who hereby can single out their master in the dark. *Brown.*  
 Do'st thou already single me? I thought  
 Gyves and the mill had tam'd thee. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
 Begin, auspicious boy, to cast about  
 Thy infant eyes, and with a smile thy mother single out. *Dry.*  
 Single the lowliest of the am'rous youth;  
 Ask for his vows, but hope not for his truth. *Prior.*  
 2. To sequester; to withdraw.  
 Yea simply, faith Basil, and universally, whether it be in works of nature, or of voluntary choice, I see not any thing done as it should be, if it be wrought by an agent singling itself from comforts. *Hobbes.*  
 3. To take alone.  
 Many men there are, than whom nothing is more commendable when they are sing'd; and yet, in society with others, none less fit to answer the duties which are looked for at their hands. *Hobbes.*  
 4. To separate.  
 Hardly they heard, which by good hunters singled are. *Sid.*  
 SINGLESNESS. *n. f.* [from *single*.] Simplicity; sincerity; honest plainness.  
 It is not the deepness of their knowledge, but the singleness of their belief, which God accepteth. *Hobbes.*  
 SINGULAR. *adj.* [from *single*.]  
 1. Individually; particularly.  
 If the injured person be not righted, every one of them is wholly guilty of the injustice, and therefore bound to restitution singly and intirely. *Taylor's Rule of Living.*  
 They tend to the perfection of human nature, and to make men singly and personally good, or tend to the happiness of society. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
 2. Only; by himself.  
 Look thee, 'tis so; thou singly honest man,  
 Here take the gods out of my misery  
 Have sent thee treasure. *Shakespeare. Timon of Athens.*  
 3. Without partners or associates.  
 Belinda  
 Burns to encounter two advent'rous knights,  
 At ombre single to decide their doom. *Pope.*  
 4. Honestly; simply; sincerely.  
 SINGULAR. *adj.* [singularis, Latin.]  
 1. Single; not complex; not compound.  
 That idea which represents one particular determinate thing is called a singular idea, whether simple, complex, or compound. *Watts.*  
 2. [In grammar.] Expressing only one; not plural.  
 If St. Paul's speaking of himself in the first person singular has so various meanings, his use of the first person plural has a greater latitude. *Locke.*  
 3. Particular; unexemplated.  
 So singular a sadness  
 Must have a cause as strange as the effect. *Denham's Sophy.*  
 Doubtless, if you are innocent, your case is extremely hard, yet it is not singular. *Female Quixote.*  
 4. Having something not common to others. It is commonly used in a sense of disapprobation, whether applied to persons or things.  
 His zeal  
 None seconded, as singular and rasher, than the Milton.  
 It is very commendable to be singular in any excellency; and religion is the greatest excellency: to be singular in any thing that is vile and worthy is not a disparagement, but a praise. *Tillotson.*  
 5. Alone; that of which there is but one.  
 These busts of the emperors and empresses are all very scarce, and some of them almost singular in their kind. *Addison.*  
 SINGULARITY. *n. f.* [singularitas, Fr. from *singular*.]  
 1. Some character or quality by which one is distinguished from others.  
 Pliny addeth this singularity to that soil, that the second year the very falling down of the seeds yieldeth corn. *Raleigh.*  
 Though, according to the practice of the world, it be singular for men thoroughly to live up to the principles of their religion, yet singularity in this matter is a singular commendation of it. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
 I took notice of this little figure for the singularity of the instrument: it is not unlike a violin. *Addison on the War.*  
 2. Any thing remarkable; a curiosity.  
 Your gallery  
 Have we pass'd through, not without much content  
 In many singularities; but we saw not  
 That which my daughter came to look upon,  
 The statue of her mother. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*  
 3. Particular

## SIN

- Particular privilege or prerogative.  
 St. Gregory, being himself a bishop of Rome, and writing against the title of universal bishop, faith thus: none of all my predecessors ever consented to use this ungodly title; no bishop of Rome ever took upon him this name of singularity. *Hobbes.*  
 4. Character or manners different from those of others.  
 The spirit of singularity in a few ought to give place to public judgment. *Hobbes.*  
 Singularity in sin puts it out of fashion, since to be alone in any practice seems to make the judgment of the world against it; but the concurrence of others is a tacit approbation of that in which they concur. *South.*  
 To SINGULARIZE. *v. a.* [se singulariser, Fr. from *singular*.]  
 To make single.  
 SINGULARLY. *adv.* [from *singular*.] Particularly; in a manner not common to others.  
 Solitude and singularity can neither daunt nor disgrace him, unless we could suppose it a disgrace to be singularly good. *South.*  
 SINGULARITY. *n. f.* [singulus, Latin.] A sign.  
 SINGULARITY. *adj.* [singulus, Latin.]  
 1. Being on the left hand; left; not right; not dexter.  
 My mother's blood  
 Runs on the dexter cheek, and this sinister  
 Bounds in my fire's. *Shakespeare. Troilus and Cressida.*  
 Captain Spurio, with his cicatrice, an emblem of war, here on his sinister cheek. *Shakespeare. All's well that ends well.*  
 But a rib, crooked by nature, bent, as now appears.  
 More to the part sinister from me drawn. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
 The spleen is unjustly introduced to invigorate the sinister side, which, being dilated, would rather infirm and debilitate it. *Bacon's Vulgar Errors.*  
 In his sinister hand, instead of ball, *Dryden.*  
 He plac'd a mighty mug of potent ale.  
 2. Bad; perverse; corrupt; deviating from honesty; unfair.  
 Is it so strange a matter to find a good thing furthered by ill men of a sinister intent and purpose, whose forwardness is not therefore a bribe to such as favour the same cause with a better and sincere meaning. *Hobbes.*  
 The duke of Clarence was soon after by sinister means made clean away.  
 When are there more unworthy men chosen to offices, when is there more strife and contention about elections, or when do partial and sinister affections more utter themselves, than when an election is committed to many? *Whitgift.*  
 He professes to have received no sinister measure from his judge, but most willingly humbles himself to the determination of justice. *Shakespeare. Measure for Measure.*  
 These may be accounted the left hands of courts; persons that are full of nimble and sinister tricks and shifts, whereby they pervert the plain courses of courts, and bring justice into oblique lines and labyrinths. *Bacon's Essay.*  
 The just person has given the world an assurance, by the constant tenor of his practice, that he makes a conscience of his ways, and that he scorns to undermine another's interest by any sinister or inferior arts. *South.*  
 3. [Sinistre, French.] Unlucky; inauspicious.  
 Tempt it again: that is thy act, or none:  
 What all the several ills that visit earth,  
 Brought forth by night, with a sinister birth,  
 Plagues, famine, fire, could not reach unto,  
 The sword, nor furies, let thy fury do. *B. M. Jobson.*  
 SINISTROUS. *adj.* [sinister, Latin.] Aburd; perverse; wrong-headed.  
 A knave or fool can do no harm, even by the most sinister and absurd choice. *Bentley.*  
 SINISTROUSLY. *adv.* [from *sinister*.]  
 1. With a tendency to the left.  
 Many in their infancy are sinisterly disposed, and divers continue all their life left-handed, and have but weak and imperfect use of the right. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
 2. Perversely; absurdly.  
 To SINK. *v. n.* pret. *Isunk*, anciently *sank*; part. *sunk* or *sunken*. [sencan, Saxon; *senken*, German.]  
 1. To fall down through any medium; not to swim; to go to the bottom.  
 Make his chronicle as rich with prize,  
 As is the oozy bottom of the sea. *Shakespeare. H. V.*  
 With *sunken* wreck and sunken treasures. *Shakespeare. H. V.*  
 In with the river *sunk*, and with it rose,  
 Satan, *sunke* in rising mist; then fought  
 Where to the hid. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*  
 He swims or *sinks*, or wades, or creeps or flies. *Milton.*  
 The pirate *sinks* with his ill-gotten gains, *Dryden.*  
 And nothing to another's use remains.  
 Supposing several in a tempest will rather perish than work, would it not be madness in the rest to chuse to *sink* together, rather than do more than their share? *Addison on the War.*  
 2. To fall gradually.  
 The arrow went out at his heart, and he *sunk* down in his chariot. *2 Kings ix. 24.*  
 3. To enter or penetrate into any body.  
 David took a stone and flung it, and smote the Philistine, that the stone *sunk* into his forehead. *1 Sa. xvii. 49.*

## SIN

4. To lose height; to fall to a level.  
 In vain has nature form'd  
 Mountains and oceans to oppose his passage;  
 He bounds o'er all, victorious in his march;  
 The Alps and Pyreneans sink before him. *Addison's Cato.*  
 5. To lose or want prominence.  
 What were his marks?—A lean cheek; a blue eye and *sunken*. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*  
 Deep dinted wrinkles on her cheeks she draws;  
*Sunk* are her eyes, and toothless are her jaws. *Dryden.*  
 6. To be overwhelmed or depressed.  
 Our country *sinks* beneath the yoke;  
 It weeps, it bleeds, and each new day a gash  
 Is added to her wounds. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
 They arraign'd shall *sink* *Milton.*  
 Beneath thy sentence.  
 But if you this ambitious pray'r deny,  
 Then let me *sink* beneath proud Arcite's arms;  
 And, I once dead, let him poll'ss her charms. *Dryden.*  
 7. To be received; to be impressed.  
 Let these sayings *sink* down into your ears. *Lu. ix. 44.*  
 I ruth never *sinks* into these mens minds, nor gives any tincture to them. *Locke.*  
 8. To decline; to decrease; to decay.  
 This republic has been much more powerful than it is at present, as it is still likelier to *sink* than increase in its dominions. *Addison on Italy.*  
 Let not the fire *sink* or slacken, but increase. *Mortimer.*  
 9. To fall into rest or indolence.  
 Would'st thou have me *sunk* away  
 In pleasing dreams, and lose myself in love,  
 When every moment Cato's life's at stake? *Addison's Cato.*  
 10. To fall into any state worse than the former; to tend to ruin.  
 Nor urg'd the labours of my lord in vain,  
 A *sinking* empire longer to sustain. *Dryden's Æn.*  
 To SINK. *v. a.*  
 1. To put under water; to disabie from swimming or floating.  
 A small fleet of English made an hostile invasion, or incursion, upon their havens and roads, and fired, *sunk*, and carried away ten thousand ton of their great shipping, besides smaller vessels. *Bacon.*  
 2. To delve; to make by delving.  
 At Saga in Germany they dig up iron in the fields by *sinking* ditches two foot deep, and in the space of ten years the ditches are digged again for iron since produced. *Boyle.*  
 Near Geneva are quarries of freestone, that run under the lake: when the water is at lowest, they make within the borders of it a little square, inclosed within four walls: in this square they *sink* a pit, and dig for freestone. *Addison.*  
 3. To deprecate; to degenerate.  
 A mighty king I am, an earthly god;  
 I rule of *sunk*, impitron or fet free;  
 And life or death depends on my decree. *Prior.*  
 Trifling painters or sculptors bestow infinite pains upon the most insignificant parts of a figure, till they *sink* the grandeur of the whole. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*  
 4. To plunge into destruction.  
 Heav'n bear witness,  
 And if I have a conscience let it *sink* me,  
 Ev'n as the ax falls, if I be not faithful. *Shakespeare.*  
 5. To make to fall.  
 These are so far from raising mountains, that they overturn and fling down some before standing, and undermine others, *sinking* them into the abyss. *Woodward.*  
 6. To bring low; to diminish in quantity.  
 When on the banks of an unlook'd-for stream,  
 You *sunk* the river with repeated draughts,  
 Who was the last in all your host that thirsted? *Addison.*  
 7. To crush; to overbear; to deprecate.  
 That Hector was in certainty of death, and depressed with the conscience of an ill cause: if you will not grant the first of these will *sink* the spirit of a hero, you'll at least allow the second may. *Pope.*  
 8. To lessen; to diminish.  
 They catch at all opportunities of ruining our trade, and *sinking* the figure which we make. *Addison on the War.*  
 I mean not that we should *sink* our figure out of covetousness, and deny ourselves the proper conveniences of our station, only that we may lay up a superfluous treasure. *Rogers.*  
 9. To make to decline.  
 Thy cruel and unnatural lust of power  
 Has *sunk* thy father more than all his years,  
 And made him wither in a green old age. *Rever.*  
 To labour for a *sunk* corrupted state. *Lyttleton.*  
 10. To suppress; to conceal; to intercept.  
 If sent with ready money to buy any thing, and you happen to be out of pocket, *sink* the money, and take up the goods on account. *Swift's Rules to Servants.*  
 SINK. *n. f.* [sencan, Saxon.]  
 1. A drains or takes.  
 Should by the cormorant belly be restrain'd,  
 Who is the *sink* of th' body. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*  
 Bad



## SIN

- Bad humours gather to a bile, or as divers kennels flow to one *sinke*, so in short time their numbers increased. *Hayward.*  
 Gathering more silt than any *sinke* in town. *Granville.*  
 Returning home at night, you'll find the *sinke*  
 Strike your offended sense with double stink. *Swift.*  
 2. Any place where corruption is gathered.  
 What *sinke* of monsters, wretches of lost minds,  
 Mad after change, and desperate in their states,  
 Wearied and gall'd with their necessities,  
 Durst have thought it? *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*  
 Our soul, whose country's heav'n and God her father,  
 Into this world, corruption's *sinke*, is sent;  
 Yet so much in her travail the doth gather,  
 That she returns home wiser than she went.  
 SINKLESS. *adj.* [from *sin*.] Exempt from sin.  
 Led on, yet *sinless*, with desire to know,  
 What nearer might concern him, how this world  
 Of heav'n, and earth conspicuous, first began. *Milton.*  
 At that tasted fruit,  
 The sun, as from Thyletan banquet, turn'd  
 His courtes, else how had the world  
 Inhabited, though *sinless*, more than now  
 Avoided pinching cold, and scorching heat?  
 Infernal ghosts and hellish furies round  
 Environ'd thee; some howl'd, some yell'd, some shriek'd,  
 Some bent at thee their fiery darts, while thou  
 Satt'st unappal'd in calm and *sinless* peace.  
 No thoughts like mine his *sinless* soul profane,  
 Observant of the right. *Dryden's Ovid.*  
 Did God, indeed, insist on a *sinless* and unerring observance  
 Of all this multiplicity of duties; had the Christian dispensation  
 provided no remedy for our lapses, we might cry out with  
 Balaam, Alas! who should live, if God did this? *Rogers.*  
 SINKLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *sinless*.] Exemption from sin.  
 We may the less admire at his gracious condescensions to  
 turne the *sinless* of whole condition will keep them from  
 turning his vouchsafements into any thing but occasions of joy  
 and gratitude. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*  
 SINKER. *n. f.* [from *sin*.] One at enmity with God; one not truly or religiously  
 good.  
 Let the boldest *sinker* take this one consideration along with  
 him, when he is going to sin, that whether the sin he is about  
 to act ever comes to be pardoned or no, yet, as soon as it is  
 acted, it quite turns the balance, puts his salvation upon the  
 venture, and makes it ten to one odds against him. *South.*  
 2. An offender; a criminal.  
 Here's that which is too weak to be a *sinker*, honest water,  
 which ne'er left man i' th' mire. *Shakespeare's Timon.*  
 Over the guilty then the fury shakes  
 The sounding whip, and brandishes her flakes,  
 And the pale *sinker* with her sisters takes. *Dryden's Æn.*  
 Thither, where *sinkers* may have rest, I go,  
 Where flames refin'd in breasts seraphick glow.  
 Whether the charmer *sinker* it or faint it,  
 If folly grows romantick, I must paint it. *Pope.*  
 SINKOFFERING. *n. f.* [from *sin* and *offering*.] An expiation or sacrifice  
 for sin.  
 The flesh of the bullock shalt thou burn without the camp:  
 it is a *sinkoffering*. *Ex. xxix. 14.*  
 SINKOPPER, or *Sinkple*. *n. f.* A species of earth; ruddle. *Ans.*  
 To SINKUATE. *v. a.* [from *sinu*, Latin.] To bend in and out.  
 Another was very perfect, somewhat less with the margin,  
 and more *sinuated*. *Woodward on Poissins.*  
 SINKUATION. *n. f.* [from *sinuate*.] A bending in and out.  
 The human brain is, in proportion to the body, much larger  
 than the brains of brutes, in proportion to their bodies, and  
 fuller of anfractus, or *sinuations*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*  
 SINKUOUS. *adj.* [from *sinuosa*, French, from *sinus*, Latin.] Bending  
 in and out.  
 Try with what disadvantage the voice will be carried in an  
 horn, which is a line arched; or in a trumpet, which is a line  
 retorted; or in some pipe that were *sinuous*. *Bacon.*  
 These, as a line, their long dimension drew,  
 Streaking the ground with *sinuous* trace. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*  
 In the dissections of horses, in the concave or *sinuous* part of  
 the liver, whereat the gall is usually seated in quadrupeds, I  
 discover an hollow, long, and membranous substance.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
 SINUS. *n. f.* [Latin.]  
 1. A bay of the sea; an opening of the land.  
 Plato supposeth his Atlantis to have sunk all into the sea:  
 whether that be true or no, I do not think it impossible that  
 some arms of the sea, or *sinus*, might have had such an original.  
*Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
 2. Any fold or opening.  
 To SIP. *v. a.* [Saxon, *sippan*, Dutch.]  
 1. To drink by small draughts; to take at one apportion  
 of the cup to the mouth no more than the mouth will  
 contain.  
 Sort yielding minds to water glide away,  
 And *sip* with nymphs their elemental tea. *Pope.*

## SIN

2. To drink in small quantities.  
 Find out the peaceful hermitage;  
 The hairy gown and mossy cell,  
 Where I may fit and rightly spell  
 Of every star that heav'n doth shew,  
 And every herb that *sips* the dew. *Milton.*  
 3. To drink out of.  
 The winged nation o'er the forest flies:  
 Then stooping on the meads and leafy bow'rs,  
 They skim the floods and *sip* the purple flow'rs. *Dryden.*  
 To SIP. *v. n.* To drink a small quantity.  
 She rais'd it to her mouth with sober grace;  
 Then *sipping*, offer'd to the next. *Dryden's Æn.*  
 SIP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A small draught; as much as the  
 mouth will hold.  
 Her face o' fire  
 With labour, and the thing she took to quench it  
 She would to each one *sip*. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
 One *sip* of this  
 Will bathe the drooping spirits in delight,  
 Beyond the bliss of dreams. *Milton.*  
 SIPHON. *n. f.* [from *siphon*, Lat. *siphon*, Fr.] A pipe through  
 which liquors are conveyed.  
 Beneath th' incessant weeping of these drains  
 I see the rocky *siphon* stretch'd immense,  
 The mighty reservoirs of harden'd chalk,  
 Of flint compacted clay. *Thomson's Autumn.*  
 SIPPER. *n. f.* [from *sip*.] One that sips.  
 SIPPERET. *n. f.* [from *sip*.] A small cup.  
 SIR. *n. f.* [Sire, Fr. *seigneur*, Ital. *senior*, Spanish; *senior*, Latin.]  
 1. The word of respect in compellation.  
 Speak on, *sir*,  
 I dare your worth objections: if I blush,  
 It is to see a nobleman want manners. *Shakespeare's H. VIII.*  
 But, *sir*, be fudden in the execution;  
 Withal obdurate; do not let him plead. *Shakespeare's R. III.*  
*Sir* king,  
 This man is better than the man he flew. *Shakespeare.*  
 At a banquet the ambassador desired the wife men to deliver  
 every one of them some sentence or parable, that he might report  
 to his king, which they did: only one was silent, which  
 the ambassador perceiving, said to him, *sir*, let it not displease  
 you; why do not you say somewhat that I may report? He  
 answered, report to your lord, that there are that can hold their  
 peace. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*  
 2. The title of a knight or baronet. This word was anciently  
 so much held essential, that the Jews in their addresses expressed  
 it in Hebrew characters.  
 Sir Horace Vere, his brother, was the principal in the  
 active part. *Bacon's War with Spain.*  
 The court forsakes him, and *sir* Balaam hangs. *Pope.*  
 3. It is sometimes used for man.  
 I have adventur'd  
 To try your taking of a false report, which hath  
 Honour'd with confirmation your great judgments,  
 In the election of a *sir* to rare. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
 4. A title given to the loin of beef, which one of our kings  
 knighted in a fit of good humour.  
 He lost his roast-beef stomach, not being able to touch a  
*sir-loin* which was served up.  
 And the strong table groans  
 Beneath the smothering *sir-loin*, stretch'd immense  
 From side to side. *Thomson's Autumn.*  
 It would be ridiculous, indeed, if a spit which is strong  
 enough to turn a *sir-loin* of beef, should not be able to turn a  
 lack. *Swift.*  
 SIRE. *n. f.* [Sire, French; *senior*, Latin.]  
 1. A father, in poetry.  
 He, but a duke, would have his son a king,  
 And raise his issue like a loving *sire*. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*  
 Towards father towards, and base things *sire* the base. *Shak.*  
 A virgin is his mother, but his *sire*  
 The pow'r of the Most High. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
 And now I leave the true and just supports  
 Of legal princes and of honest courts,  
 Whose *sires*, great part'ners in my father's cares,  
 Saluted their young king at Hebron crown'd. *Prior.*  
 Whether his hoary *sire* he spies,  
 While thousand grateful thoughts arise,  
 Or meets his spouse's kinder eye. *Pope's Chorus to Brutus.*  
 2. It is used in common speech of beasts: as, the horse had a  
 good *sire*, but a bad dam.  
 3. It is used in composition: as, grand-*sire*, great-grand-*sire*.  
 SIREN. *n. f.* [Latin.] A goddess who enticed men by singing  
 and deceived them; any mischievous enticer.  
 Oh train me not, sweet mermaid, with thy note,  
 To drown me in thy siren's flood of tears:  
 Sing, *siren*, to thyself, and I will dote;  
 Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden hair,  
 And as a-bed I'll take thee, and there lie. *Shakespeare.*  
 SIRENISIS. *n. f.* [from *siren*.] An inflammation of the brain  
 and its membrane, through an excessive heat of the sun. *Diels.*  
 1

## SIT

1. To rest upon the buttocks.  
 There were flays on each side of the *sitting* place. *Chron.*  
 He *sat* for aims at the beautiful gate. *Acts iii. 10.*  
 Their wives do *sit* beside them carding wool. *Moy's Virgil.*  
 Aloft in awful state,  
 The godlike hero *sat*  
 On his imperial throne. *Dryden.*  
 2. To perch.  
 All new fashions be pleasant to me,  
 I will have them whether I thrive or thee,  
 Now I am a frisker, all men on me look,  
 What should I do but *sit* cock on the hoop?  
 What do I care if all the world me fail,  
 I will have a garment reach to my tail. *Bourd.*  
 3. To be in a state of rest, or idleness.  
 Shall your brethren go to war, and shall ye *sit* here? *Num.*  
 Why *sit* we here each other viewing idly. *Milton.*  
 4. To be in any local position.  
 I should be still  
 Plucking the grass to know where *sits* the wind:  
 Peering in maps for ports. *Shakespeare's Merch. of Venice.*  
 Those  
 Appointed to *sit* there had left their charge. *Milton.*  
 The ships are ready, and the wind *sits* fair. *A. Phillips.*  
 5. To rest as a weight or burthen.  
 Your brother's death *sits* at your heart. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
 When God lets loose upon us a sickness, if we fear to die,  
 then the calamity *sits* heavy on us. *Taylor.*  
 To tofs and tings, and to be restless, only galls our sores,  
 and makes the burden that is upon us *sit* more uneasily. *Tillotson.*  
 Fear, the last of ills, remain'd behind,  
 And horror, heavy *sat* on every mind. *Dryden.*  
 Our whole endeavours are intent to get rid of the present  
 evil, as the first necessary condition to our happiness. No-  
 thing, as we passionately think, can equal the uneasiness that  
*sits* to heavy upon us. *Locke.*  
 6. To settle; to abide.  
 That this new comer shame,  
 There *sit* not and reproach us. *Milton.*  
 When Thetis bluish'd, in purple not her own,  
 And from her face the breathing winds were blown;  
 A sudden silence *sat* upon the sea,  
 And sweeping oars, with struggling, urg'd their way. *Dryd.*  
 He to the void advanc'd his pace,  
 Pale horror *sat* on each Arcadian face. *Dryden.*  
 7. To brood; to incubate.  
 As the partridge *sitteth* on eggs, and hatcheth them not, so  
 he that getteth riches not by right, shall leave them in the  
 midst of his days. *Ser. xvii. 11.*  
 The egg laid and fever'd from the body of the hen, hath  
 no more nourishment from the hen; but only a quickening  
 heat when the *sitteth*. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 She mistakes a piece of chalk for an egg, and *sits* upon it  
 in the same manner. *Addison.*  
 8. To be adjusted; to be with respect to fitness or unfitness,  
 decorum or indecorum.  
 This new and gorgeous garment, majesty,  
*Sits* not so easy on me as you think. *Shakespeare's*  
*Henry IV. knows.*  
 By what by-paths, and indirect crook'd ways  
 I met this crown; and I myself know well,  
 How trouble me it *sits* upon my head;  
 To thee it shall descend with better quiet. *Shakespeare's*  
*Your preferring that to all other considerations does, in the*  
*eyes of all men, sit well upon you.* *Locke.*  
 9. To be placed in order to be painted.  
 One is under no more obligation to extol every thing he  
 finds in the author he translates, than a painter is to make  
 every face that *sits* to him handsome. *Garth.*  
 10. To be in any situation or condition.  
 As a farmer cannot husband his ground so well, if he *sits* at  
 a great rent; so the merchant cannot drive his trade so well,  
 if he *sits* at great usury. *Bacon.*  
 Suppose all the church-lands were thrown up to the laity;  
 would the tenants *sit* easier in their rents than now? *Swift.*  
 11. To be fixed, as an assembly.  
 12. To be placed at the table.  
 Whether is greater he that *sitteth* at meat, or he that serveth?  
*Luke xxii. 27.*  
 13. To exercise authority.  
 The judgment shall *sit*, and take away his dominion. *Dan.*  
 Affix are ye that *sit* in judgment. *Judges v. 10.*  
 Down to the golden Cherfoneuse, or where  
 The Persian in Echatan *sate*. *Milton.*  
 One council *sits* upon life and death, the other is for taxes,  
 and a third for the distributions of justice. *Addison.*  
 Assent, ye fair ones, who in judgment *sit*,  
 Your ancient empire over love and wit. *Rowe.*  
 14. To be in any solemn assembly as a member.  
 Three hundred and twenty men *sat* in council daily. *1 Mac.*  
 15. To sit down. *Down* is little more than emphatical.  
 Go and *sit* down to meat. *Luke xvii. 7.*  
 24 E. When

## SIT

1. To rest upon the buttocks.  
 There were flays on each side of the *sitting* place. *Chron.*  
 He *sat* for aims at the beautiful gate. *Acts iii. 10.*  
 Their wives do *sit* beside them carding wool. *Moy's Virgil.*  
 Aloft in awful state,  
 The godlike hero *sat*  
 On his imperial throne. *Dryden.*  
 2. To perch.  
 All new fashions be pleasant to me,  
 I will have them whether I thrive or thee,  
 Now I am a frisker, all men on me look,  
 What should I do but *sit* cock on the hoop?  
 What do I care if all the world me fail,  
 I will have a garment reach to my tail. *Bourd.*  
 3. To be in a state of rest, or idleness.  
 Shall your brethren go to war, and shall ye *sit* here? *Num.*  
 Why *sit* we here each other viewing idly. *Milton.*  
 4. To be in any local position.  
 I should be still  
 Plucking the grass to know where *sits* the wind:  
 Peering in maps for ports. *Shakespeare's Merch. of Venice.*  
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 Appointed to *sit* there had left their charge. *Milton.*  
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 Go and *sit* down to meat. *Luke xvii. 7.*  
 24 E. When



## SIT

When we *sit down* to our meal, we need not suspect the intrusion of armed uninvited guests. *Dray of Pity.*  
 16. *To sit down.* To begin a siege.  
 Nor would the enemy have *sate* down before it, till they had done their business in all other places. *Clarendon.*  
 17. *To sit down.* To rest; to cease satisfied.  
 Here we cannot *sit down*, but still proceed in our search, and look higher for a support. *Rogers.*  
 18. *To sit down.* To settle; to fix abode.  
 From besides Tanais, the Goths, Huns, and Getes *sate* down. *Spenser.*  
 19. *To sit out.* To be without engagement or employment.  
 They are glad, rather than *sit out*, to play very small game, and to make use of arguments, such as will not prove a bare inexperience. *Bp. Sanderson's Judgment.*  
 20. *To sit up.* To rise from lying to sitting.  
 He that was dead, *sate up*, and began to speak. *Luke vii.*  
 21. *To sit up.* To watch; not to go to bed.  
 Be courtly,  
 And entertain, and feast, *fit up*, and revel;  
 Call all the great, the fair and spirited dames  
 Of Rome about thee, and begin a fashion  
 Of freedom. *Ben. Johnson.*  
 Some *fit up* late at winter-fires, and sit  
 Their sharp-edg'd tools. *Moy.*  
 Most children shorten that time by *sitting up* with the company at night. *Locke.*  
 1. To keep the seat upon.  
 Hardly the mule can *fit* the head-strong horse,  
 Nor would they, if he could, check his impetuous force. *Prior.*  
 2. [When the reciprocal pronoun follows *sit*, it seems to be an active verb.] To place on a seat.  
 The happiest youth viewing his progress through,  
 Would shut the book, and *fit him* down and die. *Shakespeare.*  
 He came to visit us, and calling for a chair, *sat him* down, and we *sat* down with him. *Bacon.*  
 Thus *seated*,  
 But not at rest or ease of mind,  
 They *sat* them down to weep. *Milton.*  
 3. To be settled to do business.  
 The court was *sat* before Sir Roger came, but the justices made room for the old knight at the head of them. *Addison.*  
 SITE. *n. f.* [from *situs*, Latin.]  
 1. Situation; local position.  
 The city itself he strongly fortifies,  
 Three sides by *site* well defended has. *Fairfax.*  
 Manifold streams of goodly navigable rivers, as so many chains, environed the same *site* and temple. *Bacon.*  
 If we consider the heart in its constituent parts, we shall find nothing singular, but what is in any muscle. 'Tis only the *site* and posture of their several parts that give it the form and functions of a heart. *Bentley.*  
 Before my view appear'd a structure fair,  
 Its *site* uncertain if on earth or air. *Pope.*  
 2. It is taken by *Thomson* for posture, or situation of a thing with respect to itself; but improperly.  
 And leaves the semblance of a lover fix'd  
 In melancholy *site*, with head declin'd,  
 And love-defected eyes. *Thomson's Spring.*  
 A hard knob growing under the saddle. *Farrar's Dict.*  
 SITE. *adv.* [from *situs*, Latin.] Since; seeing that. Obsolete.  
 What ceremony of odours used about the bodies of the dead! after which custom notwithstanding, *site* it was their custom, our Lord was contented that his own most precious blood should be intombed. *Hooker.*  
 Not I, my lord; *site* true nobility  
 Warrants these words in princely courtesie. *Shakespeare.*  
 I thank you for this profit, and from hence  
 I'll love no friend, *site* love breeds such offence. *Shakespeare.*  
 SITE. *n. f.* [from *situs*, Latin.] This word is very variously written by authors: I have chosen the orthography which is at once most simple and most agreeable to etymology. The instrument of mowing; a crooked blade joined at right angles to a long pole.  
 Let fame, that all hunt after in their lives,  
 Live registred upon our brazen tombs;  
 And then grace us in the disgrace of death;  
 When, spite of cormorant-devouring time,  
 Th' endeavour of this present breath may buy  
 That honour which shall bate his scythe's keen edge;  
 And make us heirs of all eternity. *Shakespeare.*  
 Time is commonly drawn upon tombs, in gardens, and other places, an old man, bald, winged with a scythe, and an hour-glass. *Peacham on Drawing.*  
 There rude impetuous rage does storm and fret;  
 And there, as matter of this murdering brood,  
 Swinging a huge scythe, stands impartial death,  
 With endless business almost out of breath. *Craighead.*  
 The milk-maid singeth blithe,  
 And the mower whets his scythe. *Milton.*

## SIX

The brazen trumpets kindle rage no more;  
 But useless lances into scythes shall bend,  
 And the broad falchion in a plough-share end. *Pope.*  
 Grav'd o'er their seats the form of time was found,  
 His scythe revers'd, and both his pinions bound. *Pope.*  
 But, Stella, say, what evil tongue  
 Reports you are no longer young?  
 That time sits with his scythe to mow  
 Where erst fat Cupid with his bow.  
 Echo no more returns the cheerful sound  
 Of sharpening scythes. *Thomson's Summer.*  
 SIT. *adv.* [Now contracted to *since*. See *SINCE*.] Since, in latter times.  
 This over-running and waisting of the realm was the beginning of all the other evils which *sit* have afflicted that land. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*  
 SIT. *n. f.* Times. *Spenser.*  
 SIT. *adv.* Since. *Spenser.*  
 SIT. *n. f.* [from *situs*.]  
 1. One that sits.  
 The Turks are great *sitters*, and seldom walk; whereby they sweat less, and need bathing more. *Bacon.*  
 2. A bird that broods.  
 The oldest hens are reckoned the best *sitters*; and the youngest the best layers. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
 SITTING. *n. f.* [from *situs*.]  
 1. The posture of sitting on a seat.  
 2. The act of resting on a seat.  
 Thou knowest my down-sitting and mine up rising. *Psal.*  
 3. A time at which one exhibits himself to a painter.  
 Few good pictures have been finished at one *sitting*; neither can a good play be produced at a heat. *Dryden.*  
 4. A meeting of an assembly.  
 I'll write you down;  
 The which shall point you forth at every *sitting*,  
 What you must say. *Shakespeare.*  
 I wish it may be at that *sitting* concluded, unless the necessity of the time press it. *Bacon.*  
 5. A course of study uninterrupted.  
 For the understanding of any one of St. Paul's epistles, I read it all through at one *sitting*. *Locke.*  
 6. A time for which one sits without rising.  
 What more than madnes reigns,  
 When one short *sitting* many hundred drains,  
 And not enough is left him to supply  
 Board-wages, or a footman's livery. *Dryden.*  
 7. Incubation.  
 Whilst the hen is covering her eggs, the male bird takes his stand upon a neighbouring bough, and amuses her with his songs during the whole time of her *sitting*. *Addison.*  
 SIT. *adv.* [from *situs*, Latin.]  
 1. Placed with respect to any thing else.  
 He was resolved to chuse a war, rather than to have Bretagne carried by France, being so great and opulent a duchy, and *situate* so opportunely to annoy England. *Bacon.*  
 Within a trading town they long abide,  
 Full fairly *situate* on a haven's side. *Dryden's Nani's Priest.*  
 The eye is a part so artificially composed, and commodiously *situate*, as nothing can be contrived better for use, ornament, or security. *Ray on the Creation.*  
 2. Placed; consisting.  
 Earth hath this variety from heav'n;  
 Of pleasure *situate* in hill and dale. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*  
 SIT. *n. f.* [from *situs*, Latin.]  
 1. Local respect; position.  
 Prince Cesarini has a palace in a pleasant *situation*, and set off with many beautiful walks. *Addison's Italy.*  
 2. Condition; state.  
 Though this is a *situation* of the greatest ease and tranquillity in human life, yet this is by no means fit to be the subject of all men's petitions to God. *Rogers's Sermon.*  
 SIX. *n. f.* [from *six*, French.] Twice three; one more than five.  
 No incident in the piece or play but must carry on the main design; all things else are like *six* fingers to the hand, when nature can do her work with five. *Dryden.*  
 That of *six* hath many respects in it, not only for the days of the creation, but its natural consideration, as being a perfect number. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
 SIX and seven. *n. f.* To be at *six* and *seven*, is to be in a state of disorder and confusion.  
 All is uneven;  
 And every thing is left at *six* and *seven*. *Shakespeare.*  
 In 1588, there sat in the sea of Rome a fierce thundring friar, that would set all at *six* and *seven*, or at *six* and *five*, if you allude to his name. *Bacon.*  
 What blinder bargain e'er was driv'n,  
 Or wager laid at *six* and *seven*. *Hudibras.*  
 John once, turned his mother out of doors; to his great sorrow; for his affairs went on at *six* and *seven*. *Arbutnot.*  
 The goddess would no longer wait;  
 But raising from her chair of state,  
 Left all below at *six* and *seven*. *Swift.*  
 Hannes'd her doves and flew to heav'n. *Swift.*  
 SIXPENCE.

## SIX

SIXPENCE. *n. f.* [from *six* and *pence*.] A coin; half a shilling.  
 Where have you left the money that I gave you?  
 Oh!—*scence* that I had. *Shakespeare.*  
 The wisest man might blush,  
 If D—lov'd *sixpence* more than he. *Pope.*  
 SIXSCORE. *adj.* [from *six* and *score*.] Six times twenty.  
 Sixscore and five miles it containeth in circuit. *Sandys.*  
 The crown of Spain hath enlarged the bounds thereof within this last *sixscore* years, much more than the Ottomans. *Bacon.*  
 SIXTEEN. *adj.* [from *six* and *ten*.] Six and ten.  
 I have been begging *sixteen* years in court. *Shakespeare.*  
 It returned the voice thirteen times; and I have heard of others that it would return *sixteen* times. *Bacon.*  
 If men lived but twenty years, we should be satisfied if they died about *sixteen* or eighteen. *Taylor.*  
 SIXTEENTH. *adj.* [from *six* and *ten*.] The sixth after the tenth; the ordinal of sixteen.  
 The first lot came forth to Jehoiarib, the *sixteenth* to Immer. *Chron. xxiv. 14.*  
 SIXTY. *adj.* [from *six* and *ty*, Saxon.] The first after the fifth; the ordinal of six.  
 You are more clement than vile men,  
 Who of their broken debtors take  
 A *sixty*, letting them thrive again. *Shakespeare.*  
 There succeeded to the kingdom of England James the sixth, then king of Scotland. *Bacon.*  
 SIXTH. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A sixth part.  
 Only the other half would have been a tolerable seat for rational creatures; and five *sixths* of the whole globe would have been rendered useless. *Chyng's Philos. Principles.*  
 SIXTHLY. *adv.* [from *six*.] In the sixth place.  
 Sixthly, living creatures have more diversity of organs than plants. *Bacon.*  
 SIXTIETH. *adj.* [from *six* and *ty*, Saxon.] The tenth six times repeated; the ordinal of sixty.  
 Let the appearing circle of the fire be three foot diameter, and the time of one entire circulation of it the *sixtieth* part of a minute, in a whole day there will be but 86400 such parts. *Digby on Bodies.*  
 SIXTY. *adj.* [from *six* and *ty*, Saxon.] Six times ten.  
 When the boats were come within *sixty* yards of the pillar, they found themselves all bound, and could go no farther. *Bacon.*  
 Of which 7 times 9, or the year 63, is conceived to carry with it the most considerable fatality. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*  
 SIXTY. *n. f.* [perhaps rather *six*, from *incisa*, Latin; or from *assis*, French.] Bulk; quantity of superficies; comparative magnitude.  
 I ever narrated my friends,  
 With all the *six* that verity  
 Would without lapsing suffer. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
 If any decayed ship be new made, it is more fit to make her a *six* less than bigger. *Raleigh.*  
 The distance judg'd for shot of every *six*,  
 The muskets touch, the pond'rous ball expires. *Dryden.*  
 Objects near our view are thought greater than those of a larger *six*, that are more remote. *Locke.*  
 The martial goddess,  
 Like thee, Telemachus, in voice and *six*,  
 With speed divine, from direct to direct flies;  
 She bids the mariners prepare to stand. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
 2. [from *six*, old French.] A settled quantity. In the following passage it seems to signify the allowance of the table: whence they say a *sixer* at Cambridge.  
 'Tis not in thee  
 To cut off my train, to scant my *sixes*,  
 And, in conclusion, to oppose the bolt  
 Against my coming in. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
 3. Figurative bulk; condition.  
 This agrees too in the contempt of men of a less *six* and quality. *L'Estrange.*  
 They do not consider the difference between elaborate discourses, delivered to princes or parliaments, and a plain sermon, intended for the middling or lower *six* of people. *Swift.*  
 4. [from *six*, Italian.] Any viscous or glutinous substance.  
 TO SIZ. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To adjust, or arrange according to *siz*.  
 The foxes weigh the geese they carry,  
 And ere they venture on a stream,  
 Know how to *siz* themselves and them. *Hudibras.*  
 Two troops so match'd were never to be found,  
 Such bodies built for strength, of equal age,  
 In stature *siz'd*. *Dryden's Knights Tale.*  
 2. [from *siz*, Italian.] To settle; to fix.  
 There was a statute for dispersing the standard of the exchequer throughout England; thereby to *siz* weights and measures. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
 3. To cover with glutinous matter; to besmear with *siz*.  
 Siz'd. *adj.* [from *siz*.] Having a particular magnitude.  
 What my love is, proof hath made you know,  
 And as my love is *siz'd*, my fear is so. *Shakespeare.*

## SKE

That will be a great horse to a Welshman, which is but a small one to a Fleming; having, from the different breed of their countries, taken several *fixed* ideas, to which they compare their great and their little. *Locke.*  
 SKE. *adj.* [from *ske*.] Reasonably bulky.  
 He should be purged, sweated, vomited, and starved, till he come to a *skeable* bulk. *Arbutnot.*  
 SIZER. or *Servitor*. *n. f.* A certain rank of students in the universities.  
 They make a scramble for degree:  
 Matters of all sorts and of all ages,  
 Keepers, sub-servers, lackeys, pages. *Bp. Corbet.*  
 SIZERS. *n. f.* See *SCISSARS*.  
 A buttrice and pincers, a hammer and nail,  
 An apron and *sizer* for head and for tail. *Tusser.*  
 SKEIN. *n. f.* [from *skein*.] Glutinousness; viscosity.  
 In rheumatism, the *skeins* pass off thick contents in the urine, or glutinous sweats. *Flyer on the Humours.*  
 Cold is capable of producing a *skeins* and viscosity in the blood. *Arbutnot.*  
 SKEIN. *adj.* [from *skein*.] Viscous; glutinous.  
 The blood is *skein*, the alkaliesalts in the serum producing coriaceous concretions. *Arbutnot on Diet.*  
 SKEADLE. *n. f.* [from *skein*, Saxon.] Hurt; damage. *Dict.*  
 SKEADONS. *n. f.* The embryos of bees. *Bailey.*  
 SKEIN. *n. f.* [from *skein*, French.] A knot of thread or silk wound and doubled.  
 Why art thou then exasperate, thou idle immaterial *skein* of sleigh'd silk, thou tassel of a prodigal's purse? *Shakespeare.*  
 Our stile should be like a *skein* of silk, to be found by the right thread, not ravell'd or perplexed. Then all is a knot, a heap. *Ben. Johnson.*  
 Besides, so lazy a brain as mine is, grows soon weary when it has so entangled a *skein* as this to unwind. *Digby.*  
 SKEINSMATE. *n. f.* [I suppose from *skein*, or *skein*, a knife, and *mate*, a mellmate.] It is remarkable that *mes*, Dutch, is a knife.  
 Scurvy knave, I am none of his flirt gills;  
 I am none of his *skeinmates*. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*  
 SKEIN. *n. f.* [from *skein*, Saxon.]  
 1. A flat sea fish.  
 2. A sort of shoe armed with iron, for sliding on the ice.  
 They sweep  
 On founding *skeins* a thousand different ways,  
 In circling spoils swift as the winds. *Thomson.*  
 SKEAN. *n. f.* [Irish and Erse; *skein*, Saxon.] A short sword; a knife.  
 Any disposed to do mischief, may under his mantle privily carry his head-piece, *skein*, or pistol, to be always ready. *Spenser.*  
 The Irish did not fail in courage or fierceness, but being only armed with darts and *skeins*, it was rather an execution than a fight upon them. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
 SKEG. *n. f.* A wild plum.  
 SKEGGER. *n. f.*  
 Little salmon called *skeggers*, are bred of such sick salmon that might not go to the sea, and though they abound, yet never thrive to any bigness. *Wain's Angler.*  
 SKELETON. *n. f.* [from *skein*, Greek.]  
 1. [In anatomy.] The bones of the body preserved together as much as can be in their natural situation. *Quincey.*  
 When rattling bones together fly,  
 From the four corners of the sky;  
 When sinews o'er the *skeletons* are spread,  
 Those cloth'd with flesh, and life inspires the dead. *Dryden.*  
 A *skeleton*, in outward figure,  
 His meagre corps, though full of vigour,  
 Would hale behind him were it bigger. *Swift.*  
 2. The compages of the principal parts.  
 The great structure itself, and its great integrals, the heavenly and elementary bodies, are framed in such a position and situation, the great *skeleton* of the world. *Hale.*  
 The schemes of any of the arts or sciences may be analyzed in a sort of *skeleton*, and represented upon tables, with the various dependencies of their several parts. *Hutton.*  
 SKELETON. *n. f.* [from *skein*, German.] A villain; a scoundrel. *Skin.*  
 SKEP. *n. f.* [from *skein*, lower Saxon, to draw.]  
 1. *Skep* is a sort of basket, narrow at the bottom, and wide at the top to fetch corn in.  
 A pitchfork, a doongfork, *skein*, *skein*, and a bin. *Tusser.*  
 2. In Scotland, the repositories where the bees lay their honey is still called *skep*.  
 SKEPTICK. *n. f.* [from *skein*, Gr. *skeptique*, French.] One who doubts, or pretends to doubt of every thing.  
 Bring the cause unto the bar; whose authority none must disclaim, and least of all those *skepticks* in religion. *Dec. of Pity.*  
 Survey  
 Nature's extended face, then *skepticks* lay,  
 In this wide field of wonders can you find  
 No art. *Blackmore.*  
 With too much knowledge for the *skepticks* side,  
 With too much weakness for the stoicks pride,  
 Man hangs between. *Pope's Essay on Man.*  
 The



## SK I

The dogmatist is sure of every thing, and the *septic* believes nothing. *Watt's Logic.*  
**SKETCH.** *n. f.* [from *sketch*.] Doubtful; pretending to universal doubt.

May the Father of mercies confirm the *septic* and wavering minds, and so prevent us that stand fast, in all our doings, and further us with his continual help. *Bentley.*  
**SKETCH.** *n. f.* [from *sketch*.] Universal doubt; pretence or profession of universal doubt.

I laid by my natural diffidence and *septicism* for a while, to take up that dogmatick way. *Dryden.*  
**SKETCH.** *n. f.* [from *sketch*.] An outline; a rough draught; a first plan.

I shall not attempt a character of his present majesty, having already given an imperfect *sketch* of it. *Addison.*  
 As the lightest *sketch*, if justly trac'd,  
 Is by ill colouring but the more disgrac'd, *Pope.*

**TO SKETCH.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To draw, by tracing the outline.  
 If a picture is daubed with many glaring colours, the vulgar eye admires it; whereas he judges very contemptuously of some admirable design *sketch'd* out only with a black pencil, though by the hand of Raphael. *Watt's Logic.*

2. To plan, by giving the first or principal notion.  
 The reader I'll leave in the midst of silence, to contemplate those ideas which I have only *sketch'd*, and which every man must finish for himself. *Dryden's Duplej.*

**SKETCH.** *n. f.* [from *sketch*.] A wooden or iron pin, used to keep meat in form.

Sweet breeds and collars were with *skewers* prick'd  
 About the sides. *Dryden's Iliad.*

From his rug the *skewer* he takes,  
 And on the stick ten equal notches makes. *Swift.*

I once may overlook,  
 A *skewer* sent to table by my cook. *King.*

Send up meat well stuck with *skewers*, to make it look round;  
 and an iron *skewer*, when rightly employed, will make it look handsome. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

**TO SKEWER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fasten with skewers.

**SKIFF.** *n. f.* [from *skiff*.] A small light boat.  
 If in two *skiffs* of cork, a loadstone and steel be placed within the orb of their activities, the one doth not move, the other standing still, but both their into each other. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

In a poor *skiff* he pass'd the bloody main,  
 Chock'd with the slaughter'd bodies of his train. *Dryden.*

On Garway cliffs  
 A savage race by shipwreck fed,  
 Lie waiting for the founder'd *skiffs*,  
 And strip the bodies of the dead. *Swift.*

**SKILLFUL.** *adj.* [from *skill* and *full*.] Knowing; qualified with skill; possessing any art; dexterous; able.

His father was a man of Tyre, *skillful* to work in gold and silver. *2 Chron. ii. 14.*

They shall call the husbandman to mourning, and such as are *skillful* of lamentation, to wailing. *Amos v. 16.*

Will Vaser is *skillful* at finding out the ridiculous side of a thing, and placing it in a new light. *Tatler.*

Say, Stella, feel you no content,  
 Reflecting on a life well spent;  
 Your *skillful* hand employ'd to save  
 Despairing wretches from the grave:

And then supporting with your store  
 Those whom you drag'd from death before. *Swift.*

Instructors should not only be *skillful* in those sciences which they teach; but have skill in the method of teaching, and patience in the practice. *Watt's Improvement of the Mind.*

**SKILLFULLY.** *adv.* [from *skillful*.] With skill; with art; with uncommon ability; dexterously.

As soon as he came near me, in fit distance, with much fury,  
 but with fury *skillfully* guided, he ran upon me. *Sidney.*

Ulysses builds a ship with his own hands, as *skillfully* as a shipwright. *Brown.*

**SKILLFULNESS.** *n. f.* [from *skillful*.] Art; ability; dexterity.

He fed them according to the integrity of his heart, and guided them by the *skillfulness* of his hands. *Psalms lxxviii. 72.*

**SKILL.** *n. f.* [from *skill*.] A handiwork.

1. Knowledge of any practice or art; readiness in any practice; knowledge; dexterity; artfulness.

*Skill* in the weapon is nothing without fact. *Shakespeare.*

You have  
 As little *skill* to fear, as I have purpose  
 To put you to. *Shakespeare.*

Of nothing profits more  
 Than self-esteem grounded on just and rights.  
 Well manag'd; of that *skill* the more thou know'st,  
 The more the will acknowledge thee her head. *Milton.*

I will from wondrous principles ordain  
 A race unlike the first, and try my *skill* again. *Dryden.*

Phocion the Athenian general, then ambassador from the state, by his great wisdom and *skill* at negotiations, diverted Alexander from the conquest of Athens, and restored the Athenians to his favour. *Swift.*

2. Any particular art.  
 Learned in one *skill*, and in another kind of learning unskillful. *Hooker.*

**TO SKILL.** *v. n.* [from *skill*.] To be knowing in; to be dextrous at.

1. To be knowing in; to be dextrous at.  
 They that *skill* not of so heavenly matter,  
 All that they know not, envy or admire. *Spenser.*

The overseers were all that could *skill* of instruments of music. *2 Chron. xxxiv. 12.*

One man of wisdom, experience, learning, and direction, may judge better in those things that he can *skill* of, than ten thousand others that be ignorant. *Watts.*

2. To *skill*, Ilandick, signifies to distinguish. To differ; to make difference; to interject; to matter. Not in use.

Whether the commandments of God in scripture be general or special, it *skilleth* not.

What *skill* it, if a bag of stones or gold  
 About thy neck do drown thee? raise thy head,  
 Take stars for money; stars not to be told,  
 By any art: yet to be purchas'd.  
 None is so wastful as the scraping dame,  
 She loathes three for one; her soul, rest, fame. *Herbert.*

He intending not to make a summer business of it, but a resolute war, without term prefixed, until he had recovered France, it *skill'd* in the world, who he began the war, especially having Calais at his back where he might winter. *Bacon.*

**SKILLED.** *adj.* [from *skill*.] Knowing; dextrous; acquainted with.

Of these nor *skilled* nor studious. *Milton.*

Moses, in all the Egyptian arts was *skill'd*,  
 When heav'nly power that chosen vessel fill'd.  
 He must be very little *skill'd* in the world, who thinks that a voluble tongue shall accompany only a good understanding. *Locke.*

**SKILLED.** *adj.* [from *skill*.] Wanting art. Not in use.

1. Nor have I seen  
 More that I may call men than you:  
 How features are abroad I'm *skill'd* of. *Shakespeare.*

Jealously what might befall your travel,  
 Being *skill'd* in these parts; which to a stranger  
 Unguided and unfriended, often prove  
 Rough and unprofitable. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

Thy wit, that ornament to shape and love,  
 Mithapen in the conduct of them both,  
 Like powder in a *skill'd* soldier's flask  
 Is set on fire. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

**SKILLET.** *n. f.* [from *skillet*.] A small kettle or boiler.

When light-wing'd toys  
 Of feather'd Cupid foil with wanton dullness  
 My speculative and offic'd instruments,  
 Let house-wives make a *skillet* of my helm,  
 And all indign and base adversities  
 Make head against my estimation.  
 Break all the wax, and in a kettle or *skillet* set it over a soft fire. *Mortimer's Epitaph.*

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 And all indign and base adversities  
 Make head against my estimation.  
 Break all the wax, and in a kettle or *skillet* set it over a soft fire. *Mortimer's Epitaph.*

**SKILT.** *n. f.* [A word used by *Cleopatra*, of which I know not either the etymology or meaning.]

Smeitymus! ha! what art?  
 Syriack? Or Arabick? Or Welsh? What *skilt*?  
 Ape all the bricklayers that Babel built. *Cleopatra.*

**TO SKIM.** *v. a.* [properly to *seum*, from *seum*; *seum*, French.]

1. To clear off from the upper part, by passing a vessel a little below the surface.

My coz Tom, or his coz Mary,  
 Who hold the plough or *skim* the dairy,  
 My fav'rite books, and pictures sell. *Prior.*

2. To take by skimming.

She boils in kettles must of wine, and *skims* of  
 With leaves the dregs that overflow the brims.  
 His principal studies were after the works of Titian, whose cream he has *skim'd*. *Dryden's Duplej.*

The surface of the sea is covered with its bubbles, while it rises, which they *skim* off into their boats, and afterwards separate in pots. *Addison.*

Whilome I've seen her *skim* the cloated creams,  
 And press from spongy curds the milky stream. *Gay.*

3. To brush the surface lightly; to pass very near the surface.

Nor seeks in air her humble flight to raise,  
 Content to *skim* the surface of the seas. *Dryden.*

The swallow *skims* the river's wat'ry face.  
 A winged eastern blast just *skimming* o'er  
 The ocean's brow, and sinking on the shore. *Prior.*

4. To cover superficially. Improper.

Dang'rous flats in secret ambush lay,  
 Where the false tides *skim* o'er the cover'd land,  
 And scamen with dissembled depths betray. *Dryden.*

Her choppy finger laying  
 Upon her *skiny* lips, *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

Least the asperity of these cartilages of the windpipe should hurt the gullet, which is tender, and of a *skiny* substance, these annular gristles are not made round; but where the gul-

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To SKIM. *v. n.* To pass lightly; to glide along.  
 Thin airy flaps o'er the furrows rise,  
 A dreadful scene! and *skim* before his eyes. *Addison.*

When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight to throw,  
 The line too labours, and the words move slow;  
 Not so when swift Camilla scours the plain,  
 Flies o'er th' unbending corn, and *skims* along the main. *Pope.*

Such as have active spirits, who are ever *skimming* over the surface of things with a volatile spirit, will fix nothing in their memory. *Watt's Improvement of the Mind.*

They *skim* over a science in a very superficial survey, and never lead their disciples into the depths of it. *Watts.*

The boat, light *skimming*, stretch'd his oary wings. *Thomson.*

**SKIMBLESCAMBLE.** *adv.* [A cant word formed by reduplication from *fumble*.] Wandering; wild.

A couching lion and a ramping cat,  
 And such a deal of *skimblescamble* stuff,  
 As puts me from my faith. *Shakespeare.*

**SKIMMER.** *n. f.* [from *skim*.] A shallow vessel with which the scum is taken off.

Wash your wheat in three or four waters, stirring it round; and with a *skimmer*, each time, take off the light. *Mortimer.*

**SKIMMILK.** *n. f.* [from *skim* and *milk*.] Milk from which the cream has been taken.

Then cheese was brought: says Slouch, this e'en shall roll;  
 This is *skimmil*, and therefore it shall go. *King.*

**SKIN.** *n. f.* [from *skin*.] The natural covering of the flesh. It consists of the cuticle, outward skin, or scarf skin, which is thin and insensible, and the cutis, or inner skin, extremely sensible.

The body is confuted to nothing, the *skin* feeling rough and dry like leather. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

The priest on *skins* of offerings takes his ease.  
 And nightly visions in his slumber fees. *Dryden's En.*

2. Hide; pelt; that which is taken from animals to make parchment or leather.

3. The body; the person.

We meet with many of these dangerous civilities, wherein 'tis hard for a man to save both his *skin* and his credit. *L'Estr.*

**TO SKIN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To flay; to strip or divest of the skin.

The beavers run to the door to make their escape, are there entangled in the nets, seized by the Indians, and immediately *skinned*. *Ellis's Voyage.*

2. To cover with the skin.

It will but *skin* and film the ulcerous place,  
 Whilist rank corruption, mining all within,  
 Infects unseen. *Shakespeare.*

Authority, though it err like others,  
 Has yet a kind of medicine in itself,  
 That *skin* the vice o' th' top. *Shakespeare. Measure for Measure.*

The wound was *skinned*; but the strength of his thigh was not reformed. *Dryden.*

It only patches up and *skins* it over, but reaches not to the bottom of the sore.

The last stage of healing, or *skinning* over, is called cicatrization. *Sharp's Surgery.*

3. To cover superficially.

What I took for solid earth was only heaps of rubbish, *skinned* over with a covering of vegetables. *Addison.*

**SKINK.** *n. f.* [from *skink*.] A small fish.

1. Drink; anything potable.

2. Pottage.

Scotch *skink*, which is a pottage of strong nourishment, is made with the knees and sinews of beef, from long boiled: jelly also of knuckles of veal. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

**TO SKINK.** *v. n.* [from *skink*.] To serve drink. Both noun and verb are wholly obsolete.

**SKINKER.** *n. f.* [from *skink*.] One that serves drink.

I give thee this pennyworth of sugar, clapt even now into my hand by an under *skinker*: one that never spake other English in his life, than eight shillings and six pence, and you are welcome, sir. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

Hang up all the poor hop-drinkers,  
 Cries old Sym, the king of *skinkers*. *Ben. Jonson.*

His mother took the cup the clown had fill'd:  
 The reconciler bowl went round the board,  
 Which, empty'd, the rude *skinker* still rector'd. *Dryden.*

**SKINNED.** *adj.* [from *skin*.] Having the nature of skin or leather; hard; callous.

When the ulcer becomes foul, and discharges a nasty ichor, the edges in process of time tuck in, and, growing *skinned* and hard, give it the name of callous. *Sharp's Surgery.*

**SKINNEK.** *n. f.* [from *skin*.] A dealer in skins.

**SKINNINESS.** *n. f.* [from *skinny*.] The quality of being skinny.

**SKINNY.** *adj.* [from *skin*.] Consisting only of skin; wanting flesh.

Her choppy finger laying  
 Upon her *skiny* lips, *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

Least the asperity of these cartilages of the windpipe should hurt the gullet, which is tender, and of a *skiny* substance, these annular gristles are not made round; but where the gul-

## SKI

let touches the windpipe, there, to fill up the circle, is only a soft membrane, which may easily give way. *Roy on the Creation.*

His fingers meet  
 In *skiny* films, and shape his oary feet. *Addison's Ovid.*

**TO SKIP.** *v. n.* [from *skipp*.] To jump; to leap; to bound; to pass lightly and joyfully.

1. To fetch quick bounds; to pass by quick leaps; to bound lightly and joyfully.

Was not Israel a derision unto thee? Was he found among thieves? For since thou spak'st of him, thou *skippedst* for joy. *Jer. xlviii. 27.*

The queen, bound with love's powerful charm,  
 Sat with Pigwiggan arm in arm:  
 Her merry maids, that thought no harm,  
 About the room were *skipping*. *Drayton.*

At spur or switch no more he *skips*,  
 Or mended pace, than Spaniard whipt. *Hudibras.*

The earth-born race  
 O'er ev'ry hill and verdant pasture stray,  
 Skip o'er the lawns, and by the rivers play. *Blackmore.*

John *skipped* from room to room, ran up stairs and down stairs, peeping into every cranny. *Arbuthnot. Hist. of J. Bull.*

Thus each hand promotes the pleasing pain,  
 And quick sensations *skip* from vein to vein. *Pope's Dunciad.*

The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to-day,  
 Had he thy reason, would he *skip* and play? *Pope.*

2. To pass without notice.

Pope Pius II. was wont to say, that the former popes did wisely to set the lawyers a-work to debate, whether the donation of Constantine the Great to Sylvester of St. Peter's patrimony were good or valid in law or no; the better to *skip* over the matter in fact, whether there was ever any such thing at all or no. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

A gentleman made it a rule, in reading, to *skip* over all sentences where he spied a note of admiration at the end. *Swift.*

**TO SKIP.** *v. a.* [from *skip*.] To mis; to pass.

Let not thy sword *skip* one:

Pity not honour'd age for his white beard;  
 He is an usurer. *Shakespeare. Timon of Athens.*

Although to engage very far in such a metaphysical speculation were unfit, when I only endeavour to explicate fluidity, yet we dare not quite *skip* it over, lest we be accused of over-seeing it. *Boyle.*

They who have a mind to see the issue may *skip* these two chapters, and proceed to the following. *Burnet.*

**SKIP.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A light leap or bound.

He looked very curiously upon himself, sometimes fetching a little *skip*, as if he had said his strength had not yet forsaken him. *Sidney.*

You will make so large a *skip* as to cast yourself from the land into the water. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*



## SKR

Send out more horses, *skirre* the country round;  
Hang those that talk of fear. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*  
To *SKIRRE*. *v. n.* To ſcour; to ſcud; to run in haſte.

We'll make them *ſkirre* away as ſtones  
Enforced from the old Aſſyrian flings. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*  
*SKIRRET*. *n. f.* [*ſſarum*, Latin.] A plant.

It produces its flowers in an umbel, which conſiſts of ſeveral leaves placed circularly, and expanded in form of a roſe: the empalement afterward becomes a fruit, compoſed of two narrow feeds, that are gibbous, and furrowed on one ſide, but plain on the other. The roots are ſhaped like long turneps, and are joined to one head. *Miller.*

*Skirrets* are a fort of roots propagated by feed. *Mortimer.*  
*SKIRT*. *n. f.* [*ſkorte*, Swediſh.]

1. The looſe edge of a garment; that part which hangs looſe below the waſt.

It's but a nightgown in reſpect of yours; cloth of gold and cuts, ſide ſleeves and *skirts*, round underborne with a bluſh tinfel. *Shakeſp. Much Ado about Nothing.*

As Samuel turned about to go away, he laid hold upon the *ſhirt* of his mantle, and it rent. *1 Sa. xv. 27.*

2. The edge of any part of the dreſs.

A narrow lace, or a ſmall *ſhirt* of ruffled linen, which runs along the upper part of the ſhays before, and croſſes the bread, being a part of the tucker, is called the modeſty-piece. *Addiſon.*

3. Edge; margin; border; extreme part.

He ſhould ſeat himſelf at Athie, upon the *ſhirt* of that unquiet country. *Spencer on Ireland.*

Ye miſts, that riſe

From hill or ſteaming lake, duſky or grey,  
Till the fun paint your fleecy *skirts* with gold,  
In honour to the world's great Author riſe. *Milton.*

Though I fled him angry, yet recall'd  
To life prolong'd, and promis'd race, I now  
Gladly behold, though but his utmoſt *skirts*  
Of glory, and far off his ſteps adore. *Milt. Parad. Loſt.*

The northern *skirts* that join to Syria have entered into the conqueſts or commerce of the four great empires; but that which ſeems to have ſecured the other is the ſtony and ſandy deſarts, through which no army can paſs. *Temple.*

Upon the *skirts*

Of Arragon or ſquander'd troops he rallies. *Dryden.*  
To *SKIRT*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To border; to run along the edge.

Temple *skirteth* this hundred on the waſte ſide. *Carew.*

Of all theſe bounds,  
With ſhadowy foreſts and with champions rich'd,  
With plenteous rivers and wide *skirted* meads,  
We make thee lady. *Shakeſpeare.*

The middle pair  
*Skirted* his loins and thighs with downy gold.  
A ſpacious circuit on the hill there flood. *Addiſon.*

Level and wide, and *skirted* round with wood.  
A reſtiſt *skirted* jade had gotten a trick of riſing, ſtarting,  
and flying out at his own ſhadow. *L'Eſtrange.*

1. Shy; eaſily frighted.

2. Wanton; volatile; haſty; precipitate.

Now expectation, tickling *skittish* ſpirits,  
Sets all on hazard. *Shakeſpeare.*

He ſtill reſolv'd, to mend the matter,  
T' adhere and cleave the obſtinater;  
And ſtill the *skittish*er and looſer,  
Her freaks appear'd to fit the cloſer. *Hudibras.*

3. Changeable; fickle.

Some men ſleep in *skittish* fortune's hall,  
While others play the ideots in her eyes. *Shakeſpeare.*

Such as I am, all true lovers are;  
Unſtaid and *skittish* in all notions elſe,  
Save in the conſtant image of the creature  
That is below'd. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*

*SKITTISHLY*. *adv.* [from *skittish*.] Wantonly; uncertainly; ficklely.

*SKITTISHNESS*. *n. f.* [from *skittish*.] Wantonneſs; fickleneſs.

*SKONCE*. *n. f.* [See *SCONCE*.]

Reinard ranſacketh every corner of his wily *ſkonce*, and beſtirreth the utmoſt of his nimble flumps to quit his coat from their jaws. *Carew.*

*SKREEN*. *n. f.* [*ſſeran*, *ſſerein*, French, which *Minſheu* derives from *ſcerniculum*, Latin. *Nimis violentus ut ſolet*, ſays *Skinner*, which may be true as to one of the ſenſes; but if the firſt ſenſe of *ſcreen* be a kind of coarſe ſieve or riddle, it may per- haps come, if not from *cribrum*, from ſome of the deſcendants of *cerno*.]

1. A riddle or coarſe ſieve.

A ſkuttle or *ſcreen* to rid ſoil fro' the corn. *Tuſſer.*

2. Any thing by which the fun or weather is kept off.

3. Shelter; concealment.

Fenc'd from day, by night's eternal *ſcreen*;  
Unknown to heav'n, and to myſelf unſeen. *Dryden.*

## SKY

To *SKREEN*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To riddle; to ſift. A term yet uſed among maſons when they ſift ſand for mortar.

2. To ſhade from fun or light, or weather.

3. To keep off light or weather.

The curtains cloſely drawn, the light to *ſcreen*:  
Thus cover'd with an artificial night,  
Sleep did his office. *Dryden.*

The waters mounted up into the air: their interpoſition be-  
twixt the earth and the fun *ſcreen* and fence off the heat,  
otherwiſe inſupportable. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

4. To ſhelter; to protect.

Ajax interpoſ'd  
His ſevenfold ſhield, and *ſcreen'd* Laertes' ſon,  
When the inſulting Trojans urg'd him fore. *Philſtr.*

He that travels with them, to *ſcreen* them, and get them  
out when they have run themſelves into the briars. *Lake.*

His majeſty encouraged his ſubjects to make mouths at their  
betters, and afterwards *ſcreened* them from puniſhment. *Speſt.*

The ſcales, of which the ſcarf-skin is compoſed, are de-  
ſigned to fence the oriſices of the ſecretory ducts of the miliary  
glands, and to *ſcreen* the nerves from external injuries. *Cheyna.*

*SKUE*. *adj.* [Of this word there is found no ſatisfactory deri-  
vation.] Oblique; ſidelong. It is moſt uſed in the adverb  
*aſkue*.

Several have imagined that this *ſkue* poſture of the axis is a  
moſt unfortunate thing; and that if the poles had been creſt  
to the plane of the ecliptick, all mankind would have enjoyed  
a very paradise. *Lintley.*

To *SKULK*. *v. n.* To hide; to lurk in fear or malice.

Discover'd, and defeated of your prey,  
You *skulk'd* behind the fence, and ſneak'd away. *Dryden.*

*SKULL*. *n. f.* [*ſkulla*, Iſlandick; *ſkatti*, Iſlandick, a head.]

1. The bone that incloſes the head: it is made up of ſeveral  
pieces, which, being joined together, form a conſiderable cavity,  
which contain the brain as in a box, and it is proportionate  
to the bigneſs of the brain. Its figure is round, and a little  
depreſſed on its ſides. The ſeveral pieces, of which the ſkull  
is compoſed, are joined together by futures, which makes it  
leſs apt to break: theſe pieces or bones are fix proper and two  
common, and each is made up of two tables, or laminae, be-  
tween which there is a thin and ſpongy ſubſtance, made of  
ſome bony fibres, which come from each lamina, called in  
Greek *ἀπὸς*, and in Latin *medullarium*. In it are a great  
many veins and arteries, which bring blood for the nourish-  
ment of the bones. The tables are hard and ſolid, becauſe in  
them the fibres of the bones are cloſe to one another. The  
*diploe* is ſoft, becauſe the bony fibres are at a greater diſtance  
from one another. The external lamina is ſmooth, and cover-  
ed with the pericranium: the internal is likewiſe ſmooth;  
but on it are ſeveral furrows, made by the pulſe of the arteries  
of the dura mater, whilſt the cranium was ſoft and yield-  
ing. *Quincy.*

Some lay in dead mens *skulls*; and in thoſe holes,  
Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept,  
As 'twere in ſcorn of eyes, reflecting gems. *Shakeſp. R. III.*

With reſtoubled frokes he plies his head;  
But drives the batter'd *ſkull* within the brains. *Dryden.*

2. [See *SCOLE*, Saxon, a company.] A ſkual. See *SKULL*.

Repair to the river where you have ſeen them ſwim in *skulls*  
or ſhoals. *Warton.*

*SKULLCAP*. *n. f.* A headpiece.

*SKULLCAP*. *n. f.* [*caſſida*, Latin.] A plant.

The ſlorets are longiſh, one in each ala of the leaves: the  
upper leaf is galeated like an helmet, with two auricles adjoin-  
ing: the under leaf, for the moſt part, is divided into two:  
the calyx, having a cover, contains a fruit reſembling the heel  
of a ſlipper or ſhoe. *Miller.*

*SKY*. *n. f.* [*ſky*, Daniſh.]

1. The region which ſurrounds this earth beyond the atmo-  
ſphere. It is taken for the whole region without the earth.

The mountains their broad backs upheave  
Into the clouds, their tops aſcend the *ſky*. *Milton.*

The maids of Argos, who with frantic cries,  
And imitated lowings, fill'd the *ſky*. *Reſurrex.*

Raiſe all thy winds, with night involve the *ſkies*,  
Sink, or diſperſe. *Dryden's Zen.*

2. The heavens.

The thunderer's bolt you know,  
*Sky* planted, batters all rebelling coaſts. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

What is this knowledge but the *ſky* ſtill n' fire,  
For which the thief ſtill chain'd in ice doth ſit. *Davies.*

Wide is the fronting gate, and raiſ'd on high,  
With adamantine columns threatens the *ſky*. *Dryden.*

3. The weather.

Thou wert better in thy grave, than to anſwer with thy un-  
covered body this extremity of the *ſkies*. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

*SKYEY*. *adj.* [from *ſky*.] Not very elegantly formed.] Ethereal.

A breath thou art,  
Servile to all the *ſkyey* influences,

That do this habitation, where thou keep'ſt,  
Hourly afflict. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

*SKYCOLOUR*.

## SLA

*SKYCOLOUR*. *n. f.* [*ſky* and *colour*.] An azure colour; the  
colour of the ſky.

A ſolution as clear as water, with only a light touch of *ſky-  
colour*, but nothing near to high as the ceruleous tincture of  
ſilver. *Boyle.*

*SKYCOLOURED*. *adj.* [*ſky* and *colour*.] Blue; azure; like the  
*ſky*.

This your Ovid himſelf has hinted, when he tells us that  
the blue water nymphs are dreſſed in *ſkycoloured* garments. *Add.*

*SKYDYED*. *adj.* [*ſky* and *dye*.] Coloured like the ſky.

There figs, *ſkydyed*, a purple hue diſcloſe. *Pope.*

*SKYED*. *adj.* [from *ſky*.] Enveloped by the ſkies. This is un-  
uſual and unauthoriſed.

The pale deluge floats  
O'er the *ſky'd* mountain to the ſhadowy vale. *Thomſon.*

*SKYISH*. *adj.* [from *ſky*.] Coloured by the ether; approaching  
the ſky.

Of this flat a mountain you have made,  
T' o'er top old Pelion, or the *ſkyiſh* head  
Of blue Olympus. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

*SKYLARK*. *n. f.* [*ſky* and *lark*.] A lark that mounts and  
ſings.

He next proceeded to the *ſkylark*, mounting up by a proper  
ſcale of notes, and afterwards falling to the ground with a  
very eaſy deſcent. *Speſtator.*

*SKYLIGHT*. *n. f.* [*ſky* and *light*.] A window placed in a room,  
not laterally, but in the ceiling.

A monſtrous fowl dropt through the *ſkylight*, near his wife's  
apartment. *Arbutn. and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.*

*SKYROCKET*. *n. f.* [*ſky* and *rocket*.] A kind of firework,  
which flies high and burns as it flies.

I conſidered a comet, or in the language of the vulgar a  
blazing ſtar, as a *ſkyrocket* diſcharged by an hand that is al-  
mighty. *Addiſon.*

*SLAB*. *n. f.*

1. A puddle. *Ainſworth.*

2. A plane of ſtone: as, a marble *ſlab*.

*SLAB*. *adj.* [A word, I ſuppoſe, of the ſame original with *ſlabber*,  
or *ſlaver*.] Thick; viſcous; glutinous.

Noſe of Turk, and Tartar's lips;  
Finger of birth-ſtrang'd babe,  
Ditch-deliver'd by a drab;  
Make the gruel thick and *ſlab*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

To *SLABBER*. *v. n.* [*ſlabben*, *ſlabberen*, Dutch.]

1. To let the ſpitte fall from the mouth; to drivel.

2. To ſhed or pour any thing.

To *SLABBER*. *v. a.*

1. To ſneer with ſpitte.

He *ſlabbered* me all over, from cheek to cheek, with his great  
tongue. *Arbutn's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

2. To ſhed; to ſpill.

The milk pan and cream pot ſo *ſlabber'd* and ſoſt,  
That butter is wanting, and cheeſe is half loſt. *Tuſſer.*

*SLABBERER*. *n. f.* [from *ſlabber*.] He who ſlabbers.

*SLABBY*. *adj.* [The ſame with *ſlab*.]

1. Thick; viſcous.

In the cure of an ulcer, with a moiſt intemperies, *ſlabby*  
and greaſy medicaments are to be forborn, and drying to be  
uſed. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

2. Wet; ſloody.

When waggish boys the ſtunted beſom ply;  
To rid the *ſlabby* pavements, paſs not by. *Gey.*

*SLACK*. *adj.* [*ſleac*, Saxon; *ſlaen*, Iſlandick; *ſlack*, Welch;  
*laxus*, Latin.]

1. Not tenſe; not hard drawn; looſe.

The vein in the arm is that which Aretæus commonly  
opens; and he gives a particular caution in this caſe to make  
a *ſlack* compreſſion, for fear of exciting a convulſion. *Arbutn.*

2. Remiſs; not diligent; not eager; not fervent.

Thus much help and furtherance is more yielded, in that, if  
ſo be our zeal and devotion to Godward be *ſlack*, the alacrity  
and fervour of others ſerveth as a preſent ſpur. *Hesker.*

Seeing his ſoldiers *ſlack* and timorous, he reproved them of  
cowardice and treaſon. *Knaelles.*

Nor were it juſt, would he reſume that ſhape,  
That *ſlack* devotion ſhould his thunder ſcape. *Waller.*

Of zeal and plunder, to grow *ſlack*. *Hudibras.*

3. Not violent; not rapid.

Their pace was formal, grave, and *ſlack*:  
His nimble wit out-ran the heavy pack. *Dryden.*

A handful of *ſlack* dried hops ſpoil many pounds, by taking  
away their pleaſant ſmell. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

4. Relaxed; weak; not holding faſt.

All his joints relax'd:  
From his *ſlack* hand the garland wreath'd for Eve  
Down dropp'd, and all the faded roſes ſhed. *Milton.*

To *SLACK*. *v. n.* [from the adjective.]

1. To be remiſs; to neglect.

When thou ſhalt vow a vow unto the Lord, *ſlack* not to pay  
it. *Deutr. xxiii. 21.*

## SLA

2. To loſe the power of coheſion.

The fire, in lime burnt, lies hid, ſo that it appears to be cold;  
but water excites it again, whereby it *ſlacks* and crumbles into  
fine powder. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

3. To abate.

Whence theſe raging fires  
Will *ſlacken*, if his breath ſtir not their flames. *Milton.*

4. To languish; to fail; to flag.

To *SLACK*. *v. a.*

To *SLACKEN*. *v. a.*

1. To looſen; to make leſs tight.

Ah generous youth, that wiſh forbear;  
*Slack* all thy fails, and fear to come. *Dryden.*

Had Ajax been employ'd, our *ſlacken'd* fails  
Had ſtill at Aulis waited happy gales. *Dryden.*

2. To relax; to remit.

This makes the pulſes beat, and lungs reſpire;  
This holds the ſinews like a bridle's reins,  
And makes the body to advance, retire,  
To turn or ſtop, as the them *ſlacks* or ſtrains. *Davies.*

3. To eaſe; to mitigate. *Philips* ſeems to have uſed it by miſ-  
take for *ſlake*.

Men, having been brought up at home under a ſtrict rule of  
duty, always reſtrained by ſharp penalties from lewd beha-  
viour, ſo ſoon as they come thither, where they ſee laws more  
ſlackly tended, and the hard reſtraint, which they were uſed  
unto, now *ſlack'd*, they grow more looſe. *Spencer.*

If there be cure or charm  
To reſpite or deceive, or *ſlack* the pain  
Of this ill manſion. *Milton's Paradife Loſt.*

On our account has Jove,  
Indulgent, to all moons ſome luſcious plant  
Allow'd, that poor helpleſs man-might *ſlack*  
His preſent thirſt, and matter find for toil. *Philips.*

4. To remit for want of eagerneſs.

My guards  
Are you, great pow'rs, and th' unbated ſtrength  
Of a firm conſcience; which ſhall arm each ſtep  
Ta'en for the ſtate, and teach me *ſlack* no pace. *Ben. Jonſon.*

With ſuch delay well pleas'd, they *ſlack* their courſe. *Milt.*

5. To cauſe to be remitted.

You may ſooner by imagination quicken or *ſlack* a motion,  
than raiſe or ceaſe it; as it is eaſier to make a dog go ſlower  
than make him ſtand ſtill. *Bacon.*

This doctrine muſt ſuperſede and *ſlacken* all induſtry and en-  
deavour, which is the loweſt degree of that which hath been  
promiſed to be accepted by Chriſt; and leave nothing to us to  
deliberate or attempt, but only to obey our fate. *Hammond.*

Extol not riches then, the toil of fools,  
The wife man's cumberſome, if not ſnare; more apt  
To *ſlacken* virtue, and abate her edge,  
Than prompt her to do aught may merit praiſe. *Milton.*



## SLA

- SLACKNESS. *n. f.* [from *slack*.]  
 1. Looseness; not tightness.  
 2. Negligence; inattention; remissness.  
 It concerneth the duty of the church by law to provide, that the looseness and *slackness* of men may not cause the commandments of God to be unexecuted. *Hooker*.  
 These thy offices,  
 So rarely kind, are as interpreters  
 Of my behind-hand *slackness*. *Shak. Winter's Tale*.  
 From man's effeminate *slackness* it begins,  
 Who should better hold his place  
 By wisdom, and superior gifts receiv'd. *Milton's Par. Lost*.  
 3. Want of tendency.  
 When they have no disposition to shoot out above their lips, there is a *slackness* to heal, and a cure is very difficultly effected. *Sharp's Surgery*.  
 4. Weakness; not force; not intenseness.  
 Through the *slackness* of motion, or long banishment from the air, it might gather some aptness to putrefy. *Brerewood*.  
 SLAG. *n. f.* The dross or recrement of metal.  
 Not only the calces but the glass of metal may be of differing colours from the natural colour of the metal, as I have observed about the glass or slag of copper. *Boyle*.  
 SLAKE. *n. f.* A weaver's reed. *Ansforth*.  
 SLAIN. The participle passive of *slay*.  
 The slain of the Lord shall be many. *Jf. lxvi. 16*.  
 The king grew vain,  
 Fought all his battles o'er again;  
 And thrice he routed all his foes, and thrice he slew the slain. *Dryden*.  
 TO SLAKE. *v. a.* [from *sluck*, *Skimmer*; from *slack*, *Islandick*, to quench, Mr. Lye.]  
 1. To quench; to extinguish.  
 He did always strive  
 Himself with fables to heal for to restore,  
 And *slake* the heavenly fire that rag'd evermore. *Fa. Queen*.  
 If I digg'd up thy forefathers graves,  
 And hung their rotten coffins up in chains,  
 It could not *slake* mine ire, nor ease my heart. *Shak. H.VI*.  
 She with her cold hand *slakes*  
 His spirits, the sparks of life, and chills his heart. *Craibaru*.  
 From Julius' head  
 A lambent flame arose, which gently spread  
 Around his brows, and on his temples fed:  
 Amaz'd, with running water we prepare  
 To quench the sacred fire, and *slake* his hair. *Dryden*.  
 The fragrant fruit from bending branches shake,  
 And with the crystal stream their thirst at pleasure *slake*.  
*Blackmore's Creation*.  
 Coarse are his meals, the fortune of the chase;  
 Amidst the running stream he *slakes* his thirst. *Addis. Cato*.  
 2. It is used of lime, so that it is uncertain whether the original notion of *To slack* or *slake* lime be to powder or quench it.  
 That which he saw happened to be fresh lime, and gathered before any rain had fallen to *slake* it. *Woodward*.  
 TO SLAKE. *v. n.* [This is apparently from *slack*.] To grow less tense; to be relaxed.  
 If she the body's nature did partake,  
 Her strength would with the body's strength decay;  
 But when the body's strongest sinews *slake*,  
 Then is the soul most active, quick, and gay. *Davies*.  
 TO SLAM. *v. a.* [from *slana*, *Islandick*; *schlagen*, Dutch.] To slaughter; to crush. A word not used but in low conversation.  
 TO SLANDER. *v. a.* [from *slauandrie*, French; *scandalum*, Latin.] To censure falsely; to belie.  
 Slander Valentine  
 With falsehood, cowardice, and poor descent. *Shakespeare*.  
 He hath *slandered* thy servant unto the king. *2 Sa. xix. 27*.  
 Give me leave to speak as earnestly in truly commending it, as you have done in untruly and unkindly defacing and *slandering* it. *Whitgift*.  
 Thou do'st with lies the throne invade,  
 By practice harden'd in thy *slandering* trade;  
 Obtending heav'n for what'er ills befall,  
 And spurr'ring under specious names thy gall. *Dryden*.  
 Of all her dears the never *slandered* one,  
 But cares not if a thousand are undone. *Dryden*.  
 SLANDER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
 1. False invective.  
 When *slanders* do not live in tongues;  
 When cut-purses come not to throngs. *Shak. K. Lear*.  
 Since that we hear he is in arms,  
 We think not so;  
 Yet charge the consul with our harms,  
 That let him go:  
 So in our censure of the state  
 We still do wander,  
 And make the careful magistrate  
 The mark of *slander*. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline*.  
 2. Disgrace; reproach.  
 Thou *slander* of thy heavy mother's womb!  
 Thou loathed issue of thy father's loins. *Shakespeare, R. III.*

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3. Disreputation; ill name.  
 You shall not find me, daughter,  
 After the *slander* of most step-mothers,  
 Ill-ey'd unto you. *Shakespeare*.  
 SLANDERER. *n. f.* [from *slander*.] One who belies another; one who lays false imputations on another.  
 In your servants suffer any offence against yourself rather than against God: endure not that they should be railers or *slanderers*, tell-tales or fowers of dissension. *Taylor*.  
 Thou shalt answer for this, thou *slanderer*. *Dryden*.  
 SLANDEROUS. *adj.* [from *slander*.]  
 1. Uttering reproachful falsehoods.  
 What king so strong  
 Can tie the gall up in the *slandrous* tongue? *Shakespeare*.  
 To me belongs  
 The care to flout the black of *sland'rous* tongues:  
 Let malice, prone the virtuous to defame,  
 Thus with vile censure taint my spotless name. *Pope*.  
 2. Containing reproachful falsehoods; calumnious.  
 I was never able till now to choke the mouth of such detractors, with the certain knowledge of their *slandrous* untruths. *Spenser on Ireland*.  
 We lay these honours on this man,  
 To ease ourselves of divers *sland'rous* loads. *Shak. Jnl. Caf.*  
 As by flattery a man opens his bosom to his mortal enemy, so by detraction and a *slandrous* misreport he shuts the same to his best friends.  
 SLANDEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *slandrous*.] Calumniously; with false reproach.  
 I may the better satisfy them who object these doubts, and *slandrously* bark at the courtes which are held against that traitorous earl and his adherents. *Spenser on Ireland*.  
 They did *slandrously* object,  
 How that they durst not hazard to present  
 In person their defences. *Daniel's Civil War*.  
 SLANG. The preterite of *slang*.  
 David *slang* a stone, and smote the Philistine. *1 Sa. xvii*.  
 SLANK. *n. f.* An herb. *Ansforth*.  
 SLANT. *n. f.* *adj.* [from *slangbe*, a serpent, Dutch. *Skinner*.]  
 SLANTING. *n. f.* Oblique; not direct; not perpendicular.  
 Late the clouds  
 Juffling, or puff'd with winds, rude in their shock,  
 Fine the *slant* lightning; whose thwart flame driv'n down,  
 Kindles the gummy bark of fir and pine. *Milton's Paradi. Lost*.  
 The sun round the globe describes th' *Equator* line,  
 By which wife means he can the whole survey  
 With a direct or with a *slanting* ray,  
 In the succession of a night and day. *Blackmore*.  
 SLANTLY. *adv.* [from *slant*.] Obliquely; not perpendicularly.  
 SLANTWISE. *adv.* *curially*; slope.  
 Some maketh a hollowness half a foot deep,  
 With fower sets in it, let *slantwise* asleep. *Tusser's Husband*.  
 SLAP. *n. f.* [from *slap*, German.] A blow. Properly with the hand open, or with something rather broad than sharp.  
 The laugh, the *slap*, the jocund curse go round. *Thompson*.  
 SLAP. *adv.* [from the noun.] With a sudden and violent blow.  
 Peg's servants complained; and if they offered to come into the warehouse, then straight went the yard *slap* over their noddle. *Armatrong's History of John Bull*.  
 TO SLAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strike with a slap.  
 Dick, who thus long had passive fat,  
 Here stroak'd his chin, and cock'd his hat;  
 Then *slapp'd* his hand upon the board,  
 And thus the youth put in his word. *Prior*.  
 SLAPDASH. *interj.* [from *slap* and *dash*.] All at once; as any thing broad falls with a *slap* into the water, and *dashes* it about.  
 A low word.  
 And yet, *slapdash*, is all again  
 In ev'ry finew, nerve, and vein. *Prior*.  
 TO SLASH. *v. a.* [from *slash*, to strike, *Islandick*.]  
 1. To cut; to cut with long cuts.  
 Daniel, a sprightly twain, that us'd to *slash*  
 The vigorous steeds that drew his lord's calash,  
 To Peggy's side inclin'd. *King*.  
 TO SLASH. *v. n.* To strike at random with a sword; to lay about him.  
 The knights with their bright burning blades  
 Broke their rude troops, and orders did confound,  
 Hewing and *slashing* at their idle shades. *Fairy Queen*.  
 Not that I'd lop the beauties from his book,  
 Like *slashing* Bentley with his desperate hook. *Pope*.  
 SLASH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
 1. Cut; wound.  
 Some few received some cuts and *slashes* that had drawn blood. *Clarendon*.  
 2. A cut in cloth.  
 What! this a sleeve?  
 Here's snip and nip, and cut, and flish and *slashes*. *Shakespeare*.  
 Like to a censor in a barber's shop. *Shakespeare*.  
 Distinguish'd

## SLA

- Distinguish'd *slashes* deck the great;  
 As each excels in birth or state:  
 His oylet-holes are more and ampler;  
 The king's own body was a fampler. *Prior*.  
 SLATCH. *n. f.* [A sea term.] The middle part of a rope or cable that hangs down loose. *Bailey*.  
 SLATE. *n. f.* [from *slat*: *slate* is in some counties a crack; or from *slate*, a tile, French.] A grey fissile stone, easily broken into thin plates, which are used to cover houses, or to write upon.  
 A square cannot be so truly drawn upon a *slate* as it is conceived in the mind. *Grew's Cosmol.*  
 A small piece of a flat *slate* the ants laid over the hole of their nest, when they forelaw it would rain. *Addison's Sp. Cr.*  
 TO SLATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover the roof; to tile.  
 Sonnets and elegies to Chloris,  
 Would raise a house about two stories. *Swift*.  
 A lyrick ode would *slate*.  
 SLATER. *n. f.* [from *slate*.] One who covers with slates or tiles.  
 SLATERN. *n. f.* [from *slat*, Swedish.] A woman negligent, not elegant or nice.  
 Without the raising of which sum,  
 You dare not be so troublesome  
 To pinch the *slat*ers black and blue,  
 For leaving your work to do. *Hudibras*.  
 We may always observe, that a gossip in politics is a *slat-tern* in her family. *Addison's Freeholder*.  
 The fellow *slat* is for the swarthy put,  
 And love can make a *slat*tern of a flut. *Dryden*.  
 Beneath the lamp her tawdry ribbons glare,  
 The new-founc'd manteau and the *slat*tern air. *Gay*.  
 SLATY. *adj.* [from *slate*.] Having the nature of slate.  
 All the stone that is *slaty*, with a texture long, and parallel to the site of the stratum, will split only lengthways, or horizontally; and, if placed in any other position, 'tis apt to give way, flay, and burst, when any considerable weight is laid upon it. *Woodward on Fossils*.  
 SLAVE. *n. f.* [from *slave*, French.] It is said to have its original from the *Slavi*, or *Scalvoniens*, subdued and sold by the *Venetians*. One manac'd to a matter; not a freeman; a dependant.  
 The banish'd Kent, who in disguise  
 Follow'd his enemy king, and did him service  
 Improper for a *slave*. *Shakespeare, King Lear*.  
 Thou elvish mark, abortive, rooting hog!  
 Thou that wast seal'd in thy naivety  
 The face of nature, and the son of hell. *Shakespeare, R. III.*  
 Of guests he makes them *slaves*.  
 Inhospitality.  
 Slaves to our passions we become, and then  
 It grows impossible to govern men. *Waller*.  
 The condition of servants was different from what it is now, they being generally *slaves*, and such as were bought and sold for money. *South*.  
 Perspective a painter must not want; yet without subjecting ourselves to wholly to it, as to become *slaves* of it. *Dryden*.  
 To-morrow, should we thus expels our friendship,  
 Each might receive a *slave* into his arms:  
 This fun perhaps, this morning fun's the last;  
 That e'er shall rise on Roman liberty. *Addison's Cato*.  
 TO SLAVE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To drudge; to toil; to toil.  
 Had women been the makers of our laws,  
 The men should *slave* at cards from morn to night. *Swift*.  
 SLAVER. *n. f.* [from *slave*, Latin; *slava*, *Islandick*.] Spittle running from the mouth; drivell.  
 Mathias hath a passage, that a toad communicates its venom not only by urine, but by the humidity and *slaver* of its mouth, which will not confit with truth. *Brown*.  
 Of all mad creatures, if the leam'd are right,  
 It is the *slaver* kills, and not the bite. *Pope*.  
 TO SLAVER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To be smeared with spittle.  
 Should I  
 Slaver with lips, as common as the stairs  
 That mount the capitol; join gripes with hands  
 Made hard with hourly falsehood as with labour. *Shakespeare*.  
 2. To emit spittle.  
 Miso came with frowning eyes to deliver a *slavering* good-morrow to the two ladies.  
 Why must he sputter, spawl, and *slaver* it,  
 In vain, against the people's fav'rite? *Swift*.  
 TO SLAVER. *v. a.* To smear with drivell.  
 Twich'd by the slave he mouths it more and more,  
 'Till with white froth his gown is *slaver'd* o'er. *Dryden*.  
 SLAVER. *n. f.* [from *slaver*, Dutch; from *slaver*.] One who cannot hold his spittle; a driveller; an idiot.  
 SLAVERY. *n. f.* [from *slave*.] Servitude; the condition of a slave; the offices of a slave.  
 If my dissentings were out of error, weakness, or obstinacy in me, yet no man can think it other than the badge and

## SLE

- method of *slavery*, by savage rudeness and importunate obtrusions of violence to have the mist of his error dispell'd. *King Charles*.  
 SLAUGHTER. *n. f.* [from *slaurgt*, Saxon, from *slagan*, *plegan*, to strike or kill.] Massacre; destruction by the sword.  
 Sinful Macduff,  
 They were all struck for thee!  
 Not for their own demerits, but for mine, *Shakespeare, Macbeth*.  
 Fell slaughter on their souls. *Milton*.  
 On each hand slaughter and gigantick dead.  
 The pair you see,  
 Now friends below, in close embraces join;  
 But when they leave the shady realms of night,  
 With mortal heat each other shall pursue:  
 What wars, what wounds, what slaughter shall ensue? *Dryden*.  
 TO SLAUGHTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To massacre; to slay; to kill with the sword.  
 Your cattle is surpris'd, your wife and babes  
 Savagely slaughter'd. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*.  
 SLAUGHTERHOUSE. *n. f.* [from *slaughter* and *house*.] House in which beasts are killed for the butcher.  
 Away with me, all you whose souls abhor  
 Th' uncleanly favour of a slaughterhouse. *Shakespeare*.  
 For I am stiff'd with the smell of sin.  
 SLAUGHTERMAN. *n. f.* [from *slaughter* and *man*.] One employed in killing.  
 The mad mothers with their howls confus'd  
 Do break the clouds; as did the wives of Jewry,  
 At Herod's bloody hunting slaughtermen. *Shak. Hen. V.*  
 Ten chas'd by one,  
 Are now each one the slaughterman of twenty. *Shakespeare*.  
 See, thou fight'st against thy countrymen;  
 And join't with them, will be thy slaughtermen. *Shak. H.VI*.  
 SLAUGHTEROUS. *adj.* [from *slaughter*.] Destructive; murderous.  
 I have fupt full with horrors:  
 Direness familiar to my slaughterous thoughts  
 Cannot once flart me. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*.  
 SLA'VISH. *adj.* [from *slave*.] Servile; mean; base; dependant.  
 A thing  
 More *slavish* did I meet, than answering  
 A slave without a knock. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline*.  
 You have among you many a purchas'd slave;  
 Which, like your asses, and your dogs and mules,  
 You use in abject and in *slavish* part,  
 Because you bought them. *Shak. Merchant of Venice*.  
 I believe  
 That he, the supreme God, 't whom all things ill  
 Are but as *slavish* officers of vengeance,  
 Would send a glitt'ring guardian, if need were,  
 To keep my life and honour unassail'd.  
 Those are the labour'd births of *slavish* brains;  
 Not the effect of poetry, but pains. *Denham*.  
*Slavish* bards our mutual loves rehearse  
 In lying strains and ignominious verse. *Prior*.  
 SLA'VISHLY. *adv.* [from *slavish*.] Servilely; meanly.  
 SLA'VISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *slavish*.] Servility; meanness.  
 TO SLAY. *v. a.* preter *slaw*; part. pass. *slain*. [from *slahan*, Gothic; *plegan*, Sax. *slachten*, Dutch; to strike.] To kill; to butcher; to put to death.  
 Her father's brother  
 Would be her lord; or shall I say her uncle?  
 Or he that *slaw* her brothers and her uncle? *Shak. R. III.*  
 Tyrant, flew thy face:  
 If thou be'st *slain*, and with no stroke of mine,  
 My wife and children's ghosts will haunt me still. *Shakespeare*.  
 The deadly-handed Clifford *slaw* my steed. *Shak. H. VI*.  
 I saw under the altar the souls of them that were *slain* for the word of God. *Rev. vi. 2*.  
 Thus there was killing of young and old, and *slaying* of virgins and infants. *2 Mac. v. 13*.  
 Slay and make ready. *Gen. xliii. 16*.  
 Wrath killeth the foolish man, and envy *slayeth* the silly one. *Joh. v. 2*.  
 They *slaw* ten thousand men. *Judg. i. 4*.  
 Of Trojan chiefs he view'd a numerous train;  
 All much lamented, all in battle *slain*. *Dryden's Ene.*  
 Abraham  
 By blood and battles must his pow'r maintain,  
 And *slay* the monarchs, ere he rule the plain. *Prior*.  
 SLAY'ER. *n. f.* [from *slay*.] Killer; murderer; destroyer.  
 Witness the guileless blood poured oft on ground;  
 The crown'd often *slain*, the *slayer* crown'd. *Fairy Queen*.  
 They *slaw* those that were *slayers* of their countrymen. *Abb.*  
 The *slayer* of himself yet saw I there;  
 The gore congeal'd was clotter'd in his hair;  
 With eyes half clos'd and gaping mouth he lay;  
 And grim as when he breath'd his fallen soul away. *Dryden*.  
 SLAVE. *n. f.* [Of this word I know not well the meaning: *slave* silk is explained by *Gaulman flocus sericus*, a lock of silk; and the women fill say *slave* the silk, for untwist it. *Ansforth*.  
 24 G



## S L E E

calls a weaver's shuttle or reed a *slay*. To *slay* is to part a twist into single fibres.

I on a fountain light,

Whose brim with pinks was platted,

The banks with daffodillies dighe

With grafts like *slaw* was matted.

*Slaw*, *adj.* [often written *slaw*.] Weak; wanting substance. This seems to be of the same race with *slaw* or from to *slay*.

*SLED*, *n. f.* [*slod*, Danish; *sladd*, Dutch.] A carriage drawn without wheels.

The *sed*, the tumbrel, hurdles, and the stall,

These all must be prepar'd.

*SLEDDED*, *adj.* [from *slod*.] Mounted on a sled.

So frown'd he once when in an angry parle,

He smote the *sladd* Polack on the ice.

*SLEDGE*, *n. f.* [*slæg*, Saxon; *slægga*, Icelandic.]

1. A large heavy hammer.

They him spying, both with greedy force,

At once upon him ran, and him beset,

With strokes of mortal steel, without remorse,

And on his shield like iron *slides* bet.

The painful smith, with force of fervent heat,

The hardest iron soon doth mollify,

That with his heavy *slid* he can it beat,

And fashion to what he it list apply.

The uphand *slid* is used by under workmen, when the work

is not of the largest, yet requires help to batter and draw it

out: they use it with both their hands before them, and sel-

dom lift their hammer higher than their head.

Aristotle ascribes it unto the swiftness of that motion; but

he would follow that the quick froak of a light hammer should

be of greater efficacy, than any softer and more gentle striking

of a great *slid*.

2. A carriage without wheels, or with very low wheels; properly

a *slid*. See *SLED*.

In Lancashire, they use a sort of *slid* made with thick

wheels, to bring their marl out, drawn with one horse.

*SLEEK*, *n. f.* [*slēk*, Dutch.] Smooth; nitid; glossy.

Let me have men about me that are fat,

*Sleek*-headed men, and such as sleep a-nights.

Envy! and such like

How eagerly ye follow my disgrace,

As if it fed ye; and how *sleek* and wanton

Y' appear in ev'ry thing may bring my ruin.

Yet are the men more loose than they,

More kemb'd, and bath'd, and rub'd, and trim'd,

More *sleek'd*, more soft, and flacker limb'd.

What time the groves were clad in green,

The fields all drest in flowers,

And that the *sleek*-ha'd nymphs were seen,

To seek them summer bowers.

The purest pasteboard, with a *sleek* stone rub smooth, and

as even as you can.

As in gaze admiring, oft he bow'd

His turret crest, and *sleek* enamel'd neck,

Fav'ring.

Those rugged names to our like mouths grow *sleek*,

That would have made Quintilian stare and gasp.

Ty head and hair are *sleek*,

And then thou kemb'st the tuzzes on thy cheek,

So *sleek* her skin, so faultless was her make,

Ey'n Juno did unwilling pleasure take

To see so fair a rival.

TO *SLEEK*, *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To comb smooth and even.

By dead Parthenope's dear tomb,

And fair Ligæa's golden comb,

Wherewith the fits on diamond rocks,

*Sleeking* her soft alluring locks.

His hat adorn'd with wings disclos'd the god,

Gentle my lord, *sleek* o'er your rugged looks;

Be bright and jovial 'mong your guests to night.

With crumbs of bread and milk, and lies a-nights

In her neat gloves.

A sheet of well *sleeked* marble paper did not cast any of its

distinct colours upon the wall.

The persuasive rhetoric

That *sleek'd* his tongue, and won so much on Eve,

So little here, may left

A critic of fragrance, form'd of burnish'd gold,

Odour divine! whose soft refreshing streams

*Sleek* the smooth skin, and scent the snowy limbs.

*SLEEKLY*, *adv.* [from *sleek*.] Smoothly; glossily.

Let their heads be *sleekly* comb'd, and their blue coats brush'd

Dutch.]

TO *SLEEF*, *v. n.* [*slēpan*, Gothic; *slēpan*, Saxon; *slēpan*,

1. To take rest, by suspension of the mental powers.

I've watch'd and travell'd hard;

Some time I shall *sleep* out; the rest I'll whistle.

## S L E E

Where's Pede?—go you, and where you find a maid,

That, ere she *sleeps*, hath thrice her prayers said,

Rein up the organs of her fantasy;

But those that *sleep*, and think not on their sins,

Pinch them, arms, legs, backs, shoulders, sides, and thighs,

If the man be poor, thou shalt not *sleep* with his pledge.

Peace, good reader! do not weep;

Peace! the lovers are asleep;

In the last knot that love could tie,

Let them *sleep*, let them *sleep* on,

Till this stormy night be gone,

And the eternal morrow dawn,

Then the curtains will be drawn,

And they waken with that light,

Whose day shall never *sleep* in night.

Those who at any time *sleep* without dreaming, can never

be convinced that their thoughts are for four hours busy with-

out their knowing it.

2. To rest; to be motionless.

Steel, if thou turn thine edge, or cut not out the burly

bond clown in chains of beef, ere thou *sleep* in thy flesh,

I beseech jove on my knees thou mayst be turned into hob-

nails.

How sweet the moonlight *sleeps* upon this bank!

Here will we sit, and let the fountains of music

Creep in our ears.

The giddy ship, betwixt the winds and tides,

For'd back and forwards, in a circle rides,

Stunn'd with the different blows; then shoots amain,

Till counterbuff'd the stops, and *sleeps* again.

3. To live thoughtlessly.

We *sleep* over our happiness, and want to be roused into

a quick thankful sense of it.

4. To be dead; death being a state from which man will some

time awake.

If we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them

also which *sleep* in Jesus will God bring with him.

A person is said to be dead to us, because we cannot raise

from the grave; though he only *sleeps* unto God, who can

raise from the chamber of death.

5. To be inattentive; not vigilant.

Heav'n will one day open

The king's eyes, that so long have *sleep* upon

This bold, bad man.

6. To be unnotic'd, or unattended.

You ever

Have with'd the *sleeping* of this business, never

Desir'd it to be stir'd.

*SLEEP*, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Repose; rest; suspension of the

mental powers; slumber.

Methought I heard a voice cry *sleep* no more!

Macbeth doth murder *sleep*; the innocent *sleep*;

*Sleep* that knits up the ravell'd sleeve of care;

The birth of each day's life, fore labour's bath,

Balm of hurt minds, great nature's second course,

Chief nourisher in life's feast.

Cold calleth the spirits to succour; and therefore they can-

not so well close and go together in the head, which is ever

requisite to *sleep*. And for the same cause, pain and noise

hinder *sleep*; and darkness furthereth *sleep*.

Beasts that *sleep* in winter, as wild bears, during their *sleep*

wax very fat, though they eat nothing.

And fix'd on heav'n, his eyes reel invading *sleep*.

Hermes o'er his head in air appear'd,

His hat adorn'd with wings disclos'd the god,

Infants spend the greatest part of their time in *sleep*, and are

seldom awake but when hunger calls for the rest, or some pain

forces the mind to perceive it.

*SLEEPER*, *n. f.* [from *sleep*.]

1. One who sleeps; one who is not awake.

Sound music; come my queen, take hand with mine,

And rock the ground whereon these *sleepers* be.

What's the business,

That such an hideous trumpet calls to parley in the night,

The *sleepers* of the house?

In some countries, a plant which shuteth in the night,

in openeth in the morning, and openeth wide at noon; the in-

habitants say is a plant that *sleepeth*. There be *sleepers* now

then; for almost all flowers do the like.

Night is indeed the province of his reign;

Yet all his dark exploits no more contain

I than a spy taken, and a *sleep*er slain.

He must be no great eater, drinker, nor *sleepers*, that will

discipline his senses, and exert his mind every worthy un-

dertaking requires both.

## S L E E

2. A lazy inactive drone.

3. That which lies dormant, or without effect.

Let penal laws, if they have been *sleepers* of long, or if

grown unfit for the present time, be by wise judges confined

in the execution.

4. A fish.

*SLEEPILY*, *adv.* [from *sleepy*.]

1. Drowsily; with desire to sleep.

I rather chuse to endure the wounds of those darts, which

envy casteth at novelty, than to go on safely and *sleepily* in

the easy ways of ancient mistakings.

2. Dully; lazily.

He would make us believe that Luther in these actions

pretended to authority, forgetting what he had *sleepily* owned

before.

*SLEEPINESS*, *n. f.* [from *sleepy*.] Drowsiness; disposition to

sleep; inability to keep awake.

Watchfulness precedes too great *sleepiness*, and is the most

ill boding symptom of a fever.

*SLEEPLESS*, *adj.* [from *sleep*.] Wanting sleep.

The field

To labour calls us, now with sweat moisten'd,

Though after *sleepless* night.

While penive poets painful vigils keep,

*Sleepless* themselves to give their readers sleep.

*SLEEPY*, *adj.* [from *sleep*.]

1. Drowsily; disposed to sleep.

2. Not awake.

Why did you bring these daggers from the place?

They must lie there. Go, carry them and smear

The *sleepy* grooms with blood.

And rising hasty, took a short adieu.

3. Somniferous; somniferous; causing sleep.

We will give you *sleepy* drinks, that your senses unintelli-

gent of our insufficiency, may though they cannot praise us,

as little accuse us.

Let such bethink them, if the *sleepy* drench

Of that forgetful lake benumb not still.

*SLEEPY*, *n. f.* [perhaps from the Danish, *slæt*.] A kind of smooth

small hail or snow, not falling in flakes, but single particles.

Now van to van the foremost squadrons meet,

The midmost battles halting up behind,

Who view, far off, the storm of falling *sleep*,

And hear their thunder rattling in the wind.

Obscure the flies, and hang on beads below.

Huge ovens stand inclos'd in wintry walls

Of snow congel'd.

Rains would have been poured down, as the vapours be-

came cooler; next *sleep*, then snow, and ice, and frost.

TO *SLEEPY*, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To show in small par-

ties, intermixed with rain.

*SLEEPY*, *adj.* [from the noun.] Bringing sleep.

*SLEEVE*, *n. f.* [*slēp*, Saxon.]

1. The part of a garment that covers the arms.

Once my well-waiting eyes spy'd my treasure,

With *sleeves* turn'd up loose hair, and breast enlarged,

Her father's corn, moving her fair limbs, measure

The deep smock *sleeve*, which the Irish women use, they

say, was old Spanish; and yet that should seem rather to be

an old English fashion: for in armory, the fashion of the

Manche, which is given in arms, being nothing else but a

*sleeve*, is fashioned much like to that *sleeve*. And knights,

in ancient times, used to wear their miltres or love's *sleeve*

upon their arms; for Launcelot wore the *sleeve* of the fair

maid of Astoloth in a tourney.

Your hose should be ungarter'd, your *sleeve* unbutton'd,

your shoe untied, demonstrating a careless delation.

You would think a smock a line-angel, he so chants to the

*sleeve*-band, and the work about the square on't.

He was clothed in cloth, with wide *sleeves* and a cape.

In velvet white as snow the troop was gown'd,

Their hoods and *sleeves* the same.

2. *Slee*



## SLI

3. Not bulky; slight; not strong.  
Love in these labyrinths his slaves detains,  
And mighty hearts are held in *slender* chains. *Pope*.
4. Small; inconsiderable; weak.  
Yet they, who claim the general assent of the whole world  
unto that which they teach, and do not fear to give very  
hard and heavy sentence upon as many as refuse to embrace  
the same, must have special regard, that their first founda-  
tions and grounds be more than *slender* probabilities. *Hooker*.  
Where joy most revels, grief doth most lament;  
Grief joys, joy grieves, on *slender* accident. *Shakespeare*.  
Positively to define that feaon, there is no *slender* difficul-  
ty. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.  
It is a very *slender* comfort that relies upon this nice distin-  
ction, between things being troublesome, and being evils;  
when all the evil of affliction lies in the trouble it creates to  
us. *Tilston*.  
5. Sparing; less than enough: as, a *slender* estate and *slender*  
parts.  
At my lodging,  
The worst is this, that at *slender* warning,  
You're like to have a thin and *slender* pitance. *Shaksp.*  
In obstructions inflammatory, the aliment ought to be cool,  
*slender*, thin, diluting. *Arbutnot*.  
6. Not amply supplied.  
The good Othorus often deign'd  
To grace my *slender* table with his presence. *Philips*.  
*SLENDERLY*, *adv.* [from *slender*.]  
1. Without bulk.  
2. Slightly; meanly.  
If the debt be not just, we know not what may be deemed  
just, neither is it a sum to be *slenderly* regarded. *Hayward*.  
If I have done well, it is that which I desired; but if *sen-*  
*derly* and meanly, it is that which I could attain to. *2 Mac.*  
*SLENDERNESS*, *n. f.* [from *slender*.]  
1. Thinness; smallness of circumference.  
Small whistles give a sound because of their extreme *slender-*  
*ness*, whereby the air is more pent than in a wider pipe. *Dryden*.  
Their colours arise from the thinness of the transparent  
parts of the feathers; that is from the *slenderness* of the very  
fine hairs or capillamenta, which grow out of the sides of the  
groffer lateral branches or fibres of those feathers. *Newton*.  
2. Want of bulk or strength.  
It is preceded by a spitting of blood, occasioned by its  
acrimony, and too great a projectile motion, with *slenderness*  
and weakness of the vessels. *Arbutnot on Diet*.  
3. Slightness; weakness; inconsiderableness.  
The *slenderness* of your reasons against the book, together  
with the inconveniences that must of necessity follow, have  
procured a great credit unto it. *Whitgift*.  
4. Want of plenty.  
*SLEPT*, *The preterite of sleep*.  
Silence! coeval with eternity,  
Thou wert ere nature first began to be,  
'Twas one vast nothing all, and all *slapt* fast in thee. *Pope*.  
*SLEW*: *The preterite of slay*.  
He *slew* Hamet, a great commander among the Numidians,  
and chased Benchedes and Amida, two of their greatest prin-  
ces, out of the country. *Knolles's History of the Turks*.  
*TO SLEW*, *v. n.* [See *TO SLEAVE*.] *To part or twist into*  
*threads*.  
Why art thou then exasperate, thou immaterial skein of  
*slay'd* silk? *Shakespeare*.  
*TO SLICE*, *v. n.* [Irish, Saxon.]  
1. To cut into flat pieces.  
Their cooks make no more ado, but *slicing* it into little  
goblets, prick it on a prong of iron, and hang it in a fur-  
nace. *Sandy's Journey*.  
The residue were on foot, well furnished with jack and  
skull, pikes and *slicing* swords, broad, thin, and of an excel-  
lent temper. *Hayward*.  
2. To cut into parts.  
Nature left one by thee, and therefore must  
*slice* one in two to keep her number just. *Cleveland*.  
3. To cut off.  
When hungry thou stood'st staring, like an oaf,  
I *slic'd* the luncheon from the barley loaf. *Gay*.  
4. To cut; to divide.  
Ambitious princes and tyrants *slice* the earth among them.  
*Burnet's Theory of the Earth*.  
*SLICE*, *n. f.* [Ipsice, Saxon; from the verb.]  
1. A broad piece cut off.  
Hacking of trees in their bark, both downright and across,  
so as you may make them rather in *slices* than in continued  
hacks, doth great good to trees. *Bacon*.  
You need not wipe your knife to cut bread; because in  
cutting a *slice* or two it will wipe itself. *Swift*.  
He from out the chimney took,  
A *slice* of bacon off the hook,  
And freely, from the fattest side,  
Cut out large *slices* to be fry'd. *Swift*.

## SLI

2. A broad piece.  
Then clap four *slices* of pilaster on't,  
That lac'd with bits of ruffick, makes a front. *Pope*.  
3. A broad head fixed in a handle; a peel; a spatula.  
The pelican hath a beak broad and flat, much like the *slice*  
of apothecaries, with which they spread plaisters. *Hokewill*.  
When burning with the iron in it, with the *slice*, clap the  
coals upon the outside close together, to keep the heat in. *Max*.  
*SLICK*, *adj.* [Ipsice, Dutch. See *SLEEK*.]  
Glass attracts but weakly; some *slick* stones, and thick gla-  
ses indifferently. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.  
*SLID*, *The preterite of slide*.  
At first the silent venom *slid* with ease,  
And seiz'd her cooler senses by degrees. *Dryden's Æneid*.  
*SLID'DEN*, *v. n.* [from *slide*.]  
Why is this people *slidden* back, by a perpetual backslid-  
ing?  
*TO SLID'DER*, *v. n.* [Ipsice, Dutch.] *To slide with inter-*  
*ruption*.  
Go thou from me to fate,  
Now die: with that he drag'd the trembling fire,  
*Slid'd* ring through clotted blood. *Dryden*.  
*TO SLIDE*, *v. n.* [from *slide*, preterite; *slidden*, participle pass. [Ipsice,  
Ipsice, Saxon; *sliden*, Dutch; *gl-slides*, Welsh.]  
1. To pass along smoothly; to slip; to glide.  
Sounds do not only *slide* upon the surface of a smooth body,  
but communicate with the spirits in the pores of the body.  
*Bacon's Natural History*.  
Ulysses, Sthenelus, Tifander *slide*  
Down by a rope, Machaon was their guide. *Dryden*.  
2. To move without change of the foot.  
Oh Ladon, happy Ladon, rather *slide* than run by her,  
left thou shouldst make her legs slip from her. *Sidney*.  
Smooth *sliding* without step.  
He that once fins, like him that *slides* on ice,  
Goes swiftly down the slippery ways of vice:  
Though conscience checks him, yet those rubs gone o'er,  
He *slides* on smoothly, and looks back no more. *Dryden*.  
3. To pass inadvertently.  
Make a door and a bar for thy mouth: beware thou *slide*  
not by it. *Ecclesi xlviii. 26*.  
4. To pass unnoticed.  
In the princes I could find no apprehension of what I  
said or did, but with a calm carelessness, letting every thing  
*slide* justly, as we do by their speeches, who neither in mat-  
ter nor person do any way belong unto us. *Sidney*.  
5. To pass along by silent and unobviated progression.  
Thou shalt  
Hate all, shew charity to none;  
But let the famish'd flesh *slide* from the bone,  
Ere thou relieve the beggar. *Shakespeare*.  
Then no day void of bliss, of pleasure leaving,  
Ages shall *slide* away without perceiving. *Dryden*.  
Rescue me from their ignoble hands:  
Let me kiss yours when you my wound begin,  
Then easy death will *slide* with pleasure in. *Dryden*.  
Their eye *slides* over the pages, or the words *slide* over their  
eyes, and vanish like a rhapsody of evening tale. *Watts*.  
6. To pass silently and gradually from good to bad.  
Nor could they have *slid* into those brutish immoralities of  
life, had they duly manured those first practical notions and  
dictates of right reason. *South*.  
7. To pass without difficulty or obstruction.  
Such of them should be retained as *slide* easily of themselves  
into English compounds, without violence to the ear. *Pope*.  
Begin with sense, of every art the soul,  
Parts answering parts shall *slide* into a whole;  
Nature shall join you, time shall make it grow. *Pope*.  
A work to wonder at.  
8. To move upon the ice by a single impulse, without change  
of feet.  
The gallants dancing by the river side,  
They bathe in summer, and in winter *slide*. *Waller*.  
9. To fall by error.  
The discovering and reprehension of these colours cannot  
be done but out of a very universal knowledge of things,  
which so cleareth man's judgment, as it is the less apt to  
*slide* into any error. *Bacon*.  
10. To be not firm.  
Ye fair!  
Be greatly cautious of your *sliding* hearts. *Thomson*.  
11. To pass with a free and gentle course or flow.  
*TO SLIDE*, *v. a.* *To put imperceptibly*.  
Little tricks of sophistry by *sliding* in, or leaving out such  
words as entirely change the question, should be abandoned  
by all fair disputants. *Watts*.  
*SLIDE*, *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Smooth and easy passage.  
We have some *slides* or reliques of the voice or strings, con-  
tinued without notes, from one to another, rising or falling,  
which are delightful. *Bacon's Natural History*.

## SLI

- Kings that have able men of their nobility shall find ease  
in employing them, and a better *slide* into their business, for  
people naturally bend to them. *Bacon*.  
2. Flow; even course.  
There be, whose fortunes are like Homer's verses, that have  
a *slide* and eases more than the verses of other poets. *Bac.*  
*SLIDDER*, *n. f.* [from *slide*.] *He who slides*.  
*SLIGHT*, *adv.* [Ipsice, Dutch.]  
1. Small; worthless; inconsiderable.  
Is Cesar with Antonius priz'd to *slight*? *Shakespeare*.  
Their arms, their arts, their manners I disclose,  
*Slight* is the subject, but the praise not small. *Dryden*.  
If heav'n assist, and Phebus hear my call,  
*Slight* is the subject, but not so the praise;  
If the inspires, and he approve my lays. *Pope*.  
2. Not important; not cogent; weak.  
Some firmly embrace doctrines upon *slight* grounds, some  
upon no grounds, and some contrary to appearance. *Locke*.  
3. Negligent; not vehement; not done with effect.  
The shaking of the head is a gesture of *slight* refusal. *Bacon*.  
He in contempt  
At one *slight* bound high overleap'd all bound. *Milton*.  
4. Foolish; weak of mind.  
No beast ever was to *slight*  
For man, as for his God, to fight. *Hadibras*.  
5. Not strong; thin; as a *slight* silk.  
*SLIGHT*, *n. f.* [from the adjective.]  
1. Neglect; contempt; act of scorn.  
People in misfortune contrive unavoidable accidents into  
*slights* or neglects. *Clarissa*.  
2. Artifice; cunning practice. See *SLEIGHT*.  
As bolterous a thing as force is, it rarely achieves any  
thing but under the conduct of fraud. *Slight* of hand has  
done that, which force of hand could never do. *South*.  
After Nic had bamboozled John a while, what with *slight*  
of hand, and taking from his own score, and adding to John's,  
Nic brought the balance to his own side. *Arbutnot*.  
*TO SLIGHT*, *v. a.* [from the adjective.]  
1. To neglect; to disregard.  
Beware lest they transgress and *slight* that sole command.  
*Milton*.  
You cannot expect your son should have any regard for  
one whom he sees you *slight*. *Locke*.  
2. To throw carelessly, unless in this passage to *slight* be the  
same with *sling*.  
The rogues *slighted* me into the river, with as little  
remorse as they would have drowned puppies. *Shakespeare*.  
3. [Ipsice, Dutch.] *To overthrow; to demolish*. *Junius*,  
*Shimmer*, and *Answer*.  
4. *TO SLIGHT OVER*. *To treat or perform carelessly*.  
These men, when they have promised great matters, and  
filled most shamefully, if they have the perfection of bold-  
ness, will but *slight* it over, and no more ado. *Bacon's Essays*.  
His death and your deliverance  
Were themes that ought not to be *slighted over*. *Dryden*.  
*SLIGHTLY*, *n. f.* [from *slight*.] *One who disregards*.  
*SLIGHTLY*, *adv.* [from *slighting*.] *Without reverence;*  
*with contempt*.  
If my sceptick speaks *slightingly* of the opinions he opposes,  
I have done no more than became the part. *Beyle*.  
*SLIGHTLY*, *adv.* [from *slight*.]  
1. Negligently; without regard.  
Words, both because they are common, and do not so  
strongly move the fancy of man, are for the most part but  
*slightly* heard. *Hooker*.  
Leave nothing fitting for the purpose  
Untouch'd, or *slightly* handled in discourse. *Shakespeare*.  
You were to blame  
To part so *slightly* with your wife's first gift. *Shakespeare*.  
The letter-writer diffembles his knowledge of this restriction,  
and contents himself *slightly* to mention it towards the close of  
his pamphlet. *Auterbury*.  
2. Scornfully; contemptuously.  
Long had the Gallick monarch uncontroul'd;  
Enlarg'd his borders, and of human force  
Opponent *slightly* thought. *Philips*.  
3. Weakly; without force.  
Scorn not the facil gates of hell too *slightly* barr'd. *Milton*.  
4. Without worth.  
*SLIGHTNESS*, *n. f.* [from *slight*.]  
1. Weakness; want of strength.  
2. Negligence; want of attention; want of vehemence.  
Where gentry, title, wisdom,  
Cannot conclude but by the yea and no  
Of general ignorance, it must omit  
Real necessities, and give way the while  
To' unfeeling *slighting*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.  
What strong cries must they be that shall drown so loud a  
clamour of impieties? and how does it reproach the *slightingness*  
of our deep heartless address? *Decay of Piety*.  
*SL'LY*, *adv.* [from *slight*.] *Cunningly; with cunning secrecy;*  
*with subtle covertness*.

## SLI

- Were there a serpent seen with forked tongue,  
That *slily* glided towards your majesty,  
It were but necessary you were wak'd. *Shakespeare*.  
He, closely false and *slily* wife,  
Cast how he might annoy them most from far. *Fairfax*.  
Satan, like a cunning pick-lock, *slily* robs us of our grand  
treasure. *Decay of Piety*.  
With this he did a herd of goats controul;  
Which by the way he met, and *slily* stole:  
Clad like a country swain. *Dryden*.  
May hypocrites,  
That *slily* speak one thing, another think,  
Hateful as hell, pleas'd with the relish weak,  
Drink on unwarn'd, till by enchanting cups  
Infatuate, they their wily thoughts disclose,  
And through intemperance grow a while sincere. *Philips*.  
*SLIM*, *adv.* [A cant word as it seems, and therefore not to be  
used.] *Slender; thin of shape*.  
A thin *slim*-gutt'd fox made a hard shift to wriggle his body  
into a henroost; and when he had stuf't his guts well, squeezed  
hard to get out again; but the hole was too little. *L'Estr.*  
I was jogg'd on the elbow by a *slim* young girl of seven-  
teen. *Addison*.  
*SLIME*, *n. f.* [Ipsice, Saxon; *sligm*, Dutch.] *Viscous mire; any*  
*glutinous substance*.  
The higher Nilus swells  
The more it promises: as it ebbs, the seedman  
Upon the *slime* and ooze scatters his grain. *Shakespeare*.  
Brick for stone, and *slime* for mortar. *Gen.*  
The vale of Siddim was full of *slime*-pits. *Gen. xiv. 10*.  
God, out of his goodness, caused the wind to blow, to  
dry up the abundant *slime* and mud of the earth, and make  
the land more firm, and to cleanse the air of thick vapours  
and unwholesome mists. *Raleigh*.  
Some plants grow upon the top of the sea, from some con-  
cretion of *slime* where the sun beateh hot, and the sea fir-  
reth little. *Bacon's Natural History*.  
And with Asphaltick *slime*, broad as the gate,  
Deep to the roots of hell, the gather'd beach  
They fasten'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.  
Now dragon grown; larger than whom the fun  
Engender'd in the Pythian vale on *slime*,  
Huge Python! *Milton's Paradise Lost*.  
O foul descent! I'm now constrain'd  
Into a beast, to mix with bestial *slime*,  
This essence to incarnate and imbrute.  
*SLIMNESS*, *n. f.* [from *slimy*.] *Viscosity; glutinous mat-*  
*ter*.  
By a weak fermentation a pendulous *sliminess* is produced,  
which answers a pituitous state. *Floyer*.  
*SLIMY*, *adj.* [from *slimy*.]  
1. Overspread with *slime*.  
My bended hook shall pierce  
Their *slimy* jaws; and, as I draw them up,  
I'll think them every one an Antony. *Shakespeare*.  
Some lay in dead men's skulls; and in those holes,  
Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept,  
As twere in scorn of eyes, reflecting gems,  
That mock'd the *slimy* bottom of the deep,  
And mock'd the dead bones that lay scatter'd by. *Shak.*  
They have cobwebs about them, which is a sign of a *slimy*  
dryness. *Bacon*.  
The rest are all by bad example led,  
And in their father's *slimy* track they tread.  
Eels for want of exercise, are fat and *slimy*. *Dryden*.  
Shoals of slow house-bearing do snails creep  
O'er the ripe fruitage, paring *slimy* tracks  
In the sleek rind. *Philips*.  
The swallow sweeps  
The *slimy* pool to build his hanging house. *Thomson*.  
2. Viscous; glutinous.  
Then both from out hell-gates, into the waste,  
Wide anarchy of chaos, damp and dark,  
Hovering upon the waters, what they met  
Solid or *slimy*, as in raging sea,  
Toft up and down, together crowded drove. *Milton*.  
From their groins they shed  
A *slimy* juice by false conception bred. *Dryden*.  
The astrological undertakers would raise men like vege-  
tables, out of some fat and *slimy* soil, well digested by the  
kindly heat of the sun, and impregnated with the influence  
of the stars. *Bentley*.  
*SL'NESS*, *n. f.* [from *slight*.] *Designing artifice*.  
By an excellent facility in mimicry, my correspondent can  
assume my air, and give my taciturnity a *sliness*, which di-  
verts more than any thing I could say. *Addison*.  
*SLING*, *n. f.* [Ipsice, Saxon; *slingen*, Dutch.]  
1. A missile weapon made by a strap and two strings; the  
stone is lodged in the strap, and thrown by loosing one of  
the strings.  
The arrow cannot make him see: *sling* stones are turned  
with him into rubble. *Job xli. 28*.  
24 H *Dreads*



## SLI

Dreads he the twanging of the archer's string?  
Or linging stones from the Phœnician sling? *Sandys.*  
Slings have so much greater swiftness than a stone thrown  
from the hand, by how much the end of the sling is farther off  
from the shoulder-joint, the center of motion. *Wilkins.*

The Iufcan king  
Laid by the lance, and took him to the sling;  
Thrice whir'd the thong around his head, and threw  
The heated lead, half melted as it flew. *Dryden's En.*  
Whirl'd from a sling, or from an engine thrown,  
Amidst the foes, as flies a mighty stone,  
So flew the heat. *Dryden's Ovid.*

2. A throw; a stroke.  
"Till cram'd and gorg'd, nigh burft  
With fuck'd and glutted offal, at one sling  
Of thy victorious arm, well-pleasing ion. *Milt. Par. Logt.*

3. A kind of hanging bandage.  
To SLING, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To throw by a sling.  
2. To throw; to cast. Not very proper.  
Ætina's entrails fraught with fire,  
That now casts out dark fumes and pitchy clouds,  
Incent, or tears up mountains by the roots,  
Or flings a broken rock aloft in air. *Addison.*

3. To hang loosely by a string.  
From rivers drive the kids, and sling your hook;  
Anon I'll wash 'em in the shallow brook. *Dryden.*

4. To move by means of a rope.  
Cœnus I saw amidst the shouts  
Of mariners, and busy care to sling  
His horses soon aloft. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

They flung up one of their largest hogheads, then rolled  
it towards my hand, and beat out the top. *Gulliver's Travels.*

SLINGER, *n. f.* [from *sling*.] One who slings or uses the sling.  
The slingers went about it, and smote it. *2 Kings iii. 25.*

To SLINK, *v. n.* *preter. slunk.* [Jingian, Saxon, to creep.] To  
sneak; to steal out of the way.

We will slink away in fupper-time, disguise us at my lodg-  
ing, and return all in an hour. *Shaksp. Merch. of Venice.*

As we do turn our backs  
From our companion, thrown into his grave,  
So his familiars from his buried fortunes  
Slink away. *Shaksp. Timon of Athens.*

He, after Eve feduc'd, unminded slunk  
Into the wood fast by. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Not far from hence doth dwell  
A cunning man, hight Sidrophel,  
To whom all people far and near  
On deep importances repair;  
When bras and pewter hap to fray,  
And linen slinks out of the way. *Hudibras.*

She slunk into a corner, where she lay trembling 'till the  
company went their way. *L'Estrange.*

He would pinch the children in the dark, and then slink into  
a corner, as if no body had done it. *Arbutnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*

A weasel once made shift to slink  
In at a corn-loft through a chink;  
But having amply stuff'd his skin,  
Could not get out as he got in. *Pope's Epist. of Horace.*

We have a fuspicious, fearful, and conftained countenance,  
often turning back, and flinking through narrow lanes. *Swift.*

To SLINK, *v. a.* To cast; to miscarry of. A low word.  
To keep her where she may have good spring-water to drink. *Mort.*

To SLIP, *v. n.* [Jingian, Saxon; *slippen*, Dutch.]  
1. To slide; not to tread firm.

If a man walks over a narrow bridge, when he is drunk, it  
is no wonder that he forgets his caution while he overlooks his  
danger; but he who is sober, and views that nice separation  
between himself and the devouring deep, so that, if he should  
slip, he fees his grave gaping under him, surely must needs take  
every step with horror and the utmost caution. *South.*

A skilful dancer on the ropes slips willingly, and makes a  
seeming tumble, that you may think him in great hazard,  
while he is only giving you a proof of his dexterity. *Dryden.*

If after some distinguish'd leap  
He drops his pole, and seems to slip,  
Straight gath'ring all his active strength,  
He rises higher half his length. *Prior.*

2. To slide; to glide.  
Oh Ladon, happy Ladon! rather slide than run by her, lest  
thou shouldst make her legs slip from her. *Sidney.*

They trim their feathers, which makes them oily and slip-  
pery, that the water may slip off them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. To move or fly out of place.  
Sometimes the ankle-bone is apt to turn out on either side,  
by reason of relaxation, which though you reduce, yet, upon  
the least walking on it, the bone slips out again. *Wifeman.*

4. To sneak; to slink.  
From her most beastly company  
I gain refrain, in mind to slip away,  
Soon as appear'd safe opportunity. *Spenser.*

## SLI

When Judas saw that his host *slip* away, he was sore  
troubled. *Mac. ix. 7.*

I'll slip down out of my lodging. *Dryden's Den Sedgitan.*  
Thus one tradesman slips away,  
To give his partner fairer play. *Prior.*

5. To glide; to pass unexpectedly or imperceptibly.  
The banks of either side seeming arms of the loving earth,  
that fain would embrace it, and the river a wanton nymph,  
which still would slip from it. *Sidney.*

The blessing of the Lord shall slip from thee, without doing  
thee any good, if thou hast not ceased from doing evil. *Taylor.*

Slipping from thy mother's eye thou went'st  
Alone into the temple; there was found  
Among the gravest rabbies disputant,  
On points and questions fitting Moses' chair. *Milton.*

Thrice around his neck his arms he threw,  
And thrice the sitting shadow *slipp'd* away,  
Like winds or empty dreams that fly the day. *Dryden.*

Though with pale cheeks, wet beard, and dropping hair,  
None but my Ceyx could appear so fair,  
I would have strain'd him with a strict embrace;  
But through my arms he *slips*, and vanish'd from the place. *Dryden.*

When a corn *slips* out of their paws, they take hold of it  
again. *Addison's Spectator.*

Wife men watch every opportunity, and retrieve every  
mispent hour which has *slipped* from them. *Rogers.*

I will impute no defect to those two years which have *slipped*  
by since. *Swift to Pope.*

6. To fall into fault or error.  
If he had been as you,  
And you as he, you would have *slip'd* like him;  
But he, like you, would not have been so stern. *Shakspere.*

One *slippeth* in his speech, but not from his heart. *Ecclus.*  
An eloquent man is known far and near; but a man of un-  
derstanding knoweth when he *slippeth*. *Ecclus. xxi. 7.*

7. To creep by oversight.  
Some mistakes may have *slip'd* into it; but others will be pre-  
vented by the name being now set at length. *ado. to Dunsin.*

8. To escape; to fall away out of the memory.  
By the hearer it is still presumed, that if they be let *slip* for  
the present, what good forever they contain is lost, and that  
without all hope of recovery. *Flower.*

The mathematician proceeds upon propositions he has once  
demonstrated; and though the demonstration may have *slip'd*  
out of his memory, he builds upon the truth. *Addison.*

Use the most proper methods to retain the ideas you have  
acquired; for the mind is ready to let many of them *slip*, un-  
less some pains be taken to fix them upon the memory. *Watts.*

To SLIP, *v. a.*  
1. To convey secretly.  
In his officious attendance upon his mistress, he tried to *slip*  
a powder into her drink. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*

2. To lose by negligence.  
You are not now to think what's best to do,  
As in beginnings; but what must be done,  
Being thus enter'd; and *slip* no advantage  
That may secure you. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

Let us not *slip* th' occasion, whether scorn  
Or satiate fury yield it from our foe. *Milton.*

One ill man may not think of the mischief he could do, or  
*slip* the occasion. *L'Estrange.*

To *slip* the market, when thus fairly offered, is great im-  
prudence. *Cullier.*

For watching occasions to correct others in their discourses,  
and not to *slip* any opportunity of shewing their talents, scho-  
lars are most blamed. *Lacke.*

Thus far my author has *slip'd* his first design; not a letter of  
what has been yet said promoting any ways the trial. *Atter.*

3. To part twigs from the main body by laceration.  
The runners spread from the master-roots, and have little  
sprouts or roots to them, which, being cut four or five inches  
long, make excellent sets: the branches also may be *slipped* and  
planted. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

4. To escape from; to leave silly.  
This bird you aim'd at, though you hit it not.  
— Oh, fir, Lucenio *slipp'd* me like his greyhound,  
Which runs himself, and catches for his master. *Shaksp.*

5. To let loose.  
On Eryx altars lays  
A lamb new fallen to the stormy seas;  
Then *slips* his haulers, and his anchors weighs. *Dryden.*

6. To let a dog loose.  
The impatient greyhound, *slips* from far,  
Bounds o'er the globe, to court the fearful hare. *Dryden.*

7. To throw off any thing that holds one.  
Forced to alight, my horse *slipped* his bridle, and ran  
away. *Swift.*

8. To pass over negligently.  
If our author gives us a list of his doctrines, with what  
reason can that about indulgences be *slipped* over? *Atterbury.*

## SLI

SLIP, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of slipping; false step.

2. Errour; mistake; fault.

There put on him

What forgeries you please: marry, none so rank  
As may dishonour him.

But, fir, such wanton, wild, and usual slips,  
As are most known to youth and liberty. *Shakspere.*

Of the promise there made, our master hath failed us, by *slip*  
of memory, or injury of time. *Weston's Architecture.*

This religious affection, which nature has implanted in  
man, would be the most enormous *slip* he could commit.

One casual *slip* is enough to weigh down the faithful service  
of a long life. *L'Estrange.*

Alonzo, mark the characters;  
And if th' impolitor's pen have made a *slip*,  
That shews it counterfeit, mark that and save me. *Dryden.*

Lighting upon a very easy *slip* I have made, in putting one  
seemingly indifferent word for another, that discovery opened  
me this present view. *Lacke.*

Any little *slip* is more conspicuous and observable in a  
good man's conduct than in another's, as it is not of a piece  
with his character. *Addison's Spectator.*

4. A twig torn from the main stock.  
In truth, they are fewer, when they come to be discussed by  
reason, than otherwise they seem, when by heat of conten-  
tion they are divided into many *slips*, and of every branch an  
heap is made. *Hucker.*

The *slips* of their vines have been brought into Spain. *Abb.*  
Adoption strives with nature, and choice breeds  
A native *slip* to us from foreign seeds. *Shakspere.*

Thy mother took into her blameful bed  
Some stern untutor'd churl, and noble rock  
Was graft with crab-tree *slips*, whose fruit thou art. *Shaksp.*

Trees are apparelled with flowers or herbs, by boring holes  
in their bodies, and putting into them earth holpen with muck,  
and setting seeds or *slips* of violets in the earth. *Bacon.*

So have I seen some tender *slips*,  
Sav'd with care from Winter's nip,  
The pride of her carnation train,  
Pluck'd up by some unheedy swain. *Milton.*

The lab'rer cuts  
Young *slips*, and in the soil securely puts. *Dryden.*

They are propagated not only by the seed, but many also by  
the root, and some by *slips* or cuttings. *Ray on the Creation.*

4. A leath or string in which a dog is held.  
I see you stand like greyhounds in the *slips*,  
Straining upon the start. *Shaksp. Henry V.*

God is said to harden the heart permissively, but not ope-  
ratively, nor effectively; as he who only lets loose a grey-  
hound out of the *slips*, is said to hound him at the hare. *Bramb.*

5. An escape; a desertion. I know not whether to give the *slip*,  
be not originally taken from a dog that runs and leaves the  
firing or *slip* in the leader's hand.

The more shame for her goodly *slips*,  
To give to near a friend the *slip*. *Hudibras.*

The daw did not like his companion, and gave him the *slip*,  
and away into the woods. *L'Estrange.*

Their explications are not your's, and will give you the  
*slip*. *Lacke.*

6. A long narrow piece.  
Between these eastern and western mountains lies a *slip* of  
lower ground, which runs across the island. *Addison.*

SLIPBOARD, *n. f.* [*slip* and *board*.] A board sliding in grooves.  
I ventured to draw back the *slipboard* on the roof, contrived  
on purpose to let in air. *Gulliver's Travels.*

SLIPKNOT, *n. f.* [*slip* and *knot*.] A bowknot; a knot easily  
untied.

They draw off so much line as is necessary, and fasten the  
rest upon the line-rowl with a *slipknot*, that no more line turn  
off. *Moran's Mech. Exer.*

In large wounds a single knot first; over this a little linen  
compress, on which is to be made another single knot, and  
then a *slipknot*, which may be loosened upon inflammation. *Sharp's Surgery.*

SLIPPER, or *Slipshoe*, *n. f.* [from *slip*.] A shoe without lea-  
ther behind, into which the foot slips easily.

A gown made of the finest wool,  
Which from our pretty lambs we pull;  
Fair lined *slippers* for the cold,  
With buckles of the purest gold;  
A belt of straw and ivy buds,  
With coral clasps, and amber studs. *Raleigh.*

If he went abroad too much, she'd use  
To give him *slippers*, and lock up his shoes. *King.*

Thrice rung the bell, the *slipper* knock'd the ground,  
And the prest'd watch return'd a silver found. *Pope.*

SLIPPER, *adj.* [Jingian, Saxon.] Slippery; not firm. Ob-  
solete. Perhaps never in use but for poetical convenience.

A trifling state of earthly things, and *slipper* hope  
Of mortal men, that twinkle and tweek for nought. *Spenser.*

## SLI

SLIPPERINESS, *n. f.* [from *slippery*.]

1. State or quality of being slippery; smoothness; glibness.  
We do not only fall by the *slipperiness* of our tongues, but  
we deliberately discipline them to mischief. *Grov. of the Tongue.*

The schirrus may be distinguished by its want of inflamma-  
tion in the skin, its smoothness, and *slipperiness* deep in the  
breast. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. Uncertainty; want of firm footing.  
SLIPPERY, *adj.* [Jingian, Saxon; *slipperig*, Swedish.]

1. Smooth; glib.  
They trim their feathers, which makes them oily and *slip-  
pery*, that the water slips off. *Mortimer.*

Oily substances only lubricate and make the bowels *slip-  
pery*. *Arbutnot.*

2. Not affording firm footing.  
Did you know the art o' th' court,  
As hard to leave as keep; whose top to climb,  
Is certain falling; or so *slippery*, that  
The fear's as bad as falling. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

His promise to trust to as *slippery* as ice. *Tusser.*  
Their way shall be as *slippery* ways in the darkness. *Jer. xxiii.*

The *slippery* tops of human state,  
The gilded pinacles of fate. *Cowley.*

The higher they are raised, the giddier they are; the more  
*slippery* is their standing, and the deeper the fall. *L'Estrange.*

The highest hill is the most *slippery* place,  
And fortune mocks us with a smiling face. *Denham.*

Beauty, like ice, our footing does betray;  
Who can tread sure on the smooth *slippery* way? *Dryden.*

3. Hard to hold; hard to keep.  
Thus surely bound, yet be not overhold,  
The *slippery* god will try to loose his hold;  
And various forms assume, to cheat thy sight,  
And with vain images of beals affright. *Dryden's Georg.*

4. Not standing firm.  
When they fall, as being *slippery* flanders,  
The love that lean'd on them as *slippery* too,  
Doth one pluck down another, and together  
Die in the fast. *Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.*

5. Uncertain; changeable; mutable; instable.  
Oh world, thy *slippery* turns! Friends now fast sworn,  
Whose double bosoms seem to wear one heart,  
Whose hours, whose bed, whose meal and exercise,  
Are still together; who twine, as 'twere, in love  
Unseparable, shall within this hour,  
On a dissolution of a doir, break out  
To bitterest enmity. *Shakspere.*

He looking down  
With scorn or pity on the *slippery* state  
Of kings, will tread upon the neck of fate. *Denb. Sophy.*

6. Not certain in its effect.  
One sure trick is better than a hundred *slippery* ones. *L'Estr.*

7. [Lubrique, French.] Not chaste.  
My wife is *slippery*. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

SLIPPERY, *adv.* [from *slip*.] Slippery; easily sliding. A bar-  
barous provincial word.

The white of an egg is rosy, *slippery*, and nutritious. *Floyer.*

SLIPSHOD, *adj.* [*slip* and *shod*.] Having the shoes not pulled  
up at the heels, but barely slipped on.

The *slipshod* prentice from his master's door  
Had par'd the dirt, and sprinkled round the floor. *Swift.*

SLIPSHOD, *n. f.* Bad liquor. A low word formed by redupli-  
cation of *slip*.

SLISH, *n. f.* A low word formed by reduplicating *slash*.  
What! this a sleeve?

Here's snip and nip, and *slish* and slash,  
Like to a censor in a barber's shop. *Shakspere.*

To SLIT, *v. a.* *pret.* and *part. slit* and *slitted*. [Jingian, Saxon.]  
To cut longwise.

To make plants medicinable *slit* the root, and infuse into it  
the medicine; as hellebore, opium, scammony, and then bind  
it up. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

The deers of Arginusa had their ears divided, occasioned at  
first by *slitting* the ears. *Brown's Vugar Errours.*

Had it hit  
The upper part of him, the blow  
Had *slit*, as sure as that below. *Hudibras.*

We *slit* the preternatural body open. *Wifeman's Surgery.*  
A liberty might be left to the judges to inflict death, or some  
notorious mark, by *slitting* the nose, or brands upon the  
cheeks. *Temple.*

If a tinned or plated body, which, being of an even thick-  
ness, appears all over of an uniform colour, should be *slit* into  
threads, or broken into fragments of the same thickness with  
the plate, I see no reason why every thread or fragment should  
not keep its colour. *Newton's Opt.*

He took a freak  
To *slit* my tongue, and make me speak. *Swift.*

SLIT, *n. f.* [Jingian, Saxon.] A long cut, or narrow opening.  
In St James's fields is a conduit of bricks, unto which  
joineth a low vault, and at the end of that a round house of  
stone; and in the brick conduit there is a wind-w, and in the  
round



## SLO

round house a *slit* or rift of some little breadth: if you cry out in the rift, it will make a fearful roaring at the window. *Bacon*.  
Where the tender rinds of trees disclose  
Their shooting gems, a swelling knot there grows:  
Just in that place a narrow *slit* we make.  
Then other buds from bearing trees we take;  
Infered thus, the wounded rind we clofe. *Dryden*.  
I found, by looking through a *slit* or oblong hole, which was narrower than the pupil of my eyes, and held close to it parallel to the prisms, I could see the circles much distinct, and visible to a far greater number, than otherwise. *Newton*.  
To SLIVE. *v. a.* [slip, Saxon.] To split; to divide.  
To SLIVER. *v. a.* longwise; to tear off longwise.  
Liver of blaspheming Jew,  
Gall of goat, and *slips* of yew,  
Sliver'd in the moons eclipse. *Shakep. Macbeth*.  
SLIVER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A branch torn off. *Sliver*, in Scotland, still denotes a slice cut off: as, he took a large *sliver* of the beef.  
There on the pendant boughs, her coronet weed  
Clambring to hang, an envious *sliver* broke,  
When down her weedy coronet and herself  
Fell in the weeping brook. *Shak. Hamlet*.  
SLAVERS. *n. f.* Of a cart, are those underpieces which keep the bottom together. *Bailey*.  
SLAVER. *n. f.* [glavariz, Welsh.] Slaver. See SLAVER.  
To SLOCK. *v. n.* [slock, to quench, Swedish and Scottish.] To lake; to quench.  
SLOE. *n. f.* [pla, Saxon; slane, Danish.] The fruit of the blackthorn, a small wild plum.  
The fair pomegranate might adorn the pine,  
The grape the bramble, and the *slae* the vine. *Blackmore*.  
When you fell your underwoods, low haws and *slaws* in them, and they will furnish you, without doing of your woods any hurt. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.  
SLOOP. *n. f.* A small ship.  
To SLOP. *v. a.* [from *lep, lep, slop*.] To drink groggy and greedily.  
SLOP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Mean and vile liquor of any kind. Generally some nauseous or useless medicinal liquor.  
The sick husband here wanted for neither *slops* nor doctors.  
But thou, whatever *slops* she will have bought,  
Be thankful. *Dryden's Jovencal*.  
SLOP. *n. f.* [slop, Saxon; slove, Dutch, a covering.] Trowlers; open breeches.  
What said Mr. Dombledon about the fatten for my short cloak and *slops*? *Shakep. Henry IV.*  
SLOPE. *adj.* [This word is not derived from any satisfactory original. *Jenius* omits it: *Skinner* derives it from *slop*, lax, Dutch; and derives it from the curve of a loose rope. Perhaps its original may be latent in *slophen*, Dutch, to run, *slope* being easy to the runner.] Oblique; not perpendicular. It is generally used of acclivity or declivity; forming an angle greater or less with the plane of the horizon.  
Where there is a greater quantity of water, and space enough, the water moveth with a *slower* rise and fall. *Bacon*.  
Murm'ring waters fall  
Down the *slope* hills, dispers'd, or in a lake,  
That to the fringed bank with myrtle crown'd  
Her crystal mirror holds, unite their streams. *Milton*.  
SLOPE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]  
1. An oblique direction; any thing obliquely directed.  
2. Declivity; ground cut or formed with declivity.  
Growing upon *slopes* is caused for that moss, as it cometh of moisture, so the water must but slide, not be in a pool. *Bacon*.  
My lord advances with majestick mien,  
And when up ten steep *slopes* you've dragg'd your thighs,  
Just at his study door he'll bless your eyes. *Pope*.  
SLOPE. *adv.* Obliquely; not perpendicularly.  
Urie  
Return'd on that bright beam, whose point now rais'd  
Bore him *slope* downward to the fun, now fall'n. *Milton*.  
To SLOPE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To form to obliquity or declivity; to direct obliquely.  
Though bladed corn be lodg'd, and trees blown down,  
Though palaces and pyramids do *slope*  
Their heads to their foundations. *Shakep. Macbeth*.  
On each hand the flames  
Driv'n backward *slope* their pointing spires, and row'd  
In billows, leave t' th' midst a horrid vale. *Milt. Par. Left*.  
The star, that rose at evening bright,  
Toward heav'n's descent had *slop'd* his wattering wheel. *Milt.*  
All night I slept, oblivious of my pain;  
Aurora dawn'd, and Phœbus shin'd in vain:  
Nor till oblique he *slop'd* his evening ray,  
Had Somnus dry'd the balmy dews away. *Pope's Odyssey*.  
To SLOPE. *v. n.* To take an oblique or declivous direction.  
Betwixt the midst and these the gods assign'd  
Two habitable seats for human kind;  
And cross their limits cut a *slipping* way,  
Which the twelve signs in beauteous order sway. *Dryden*.

## SLO

Upstarts a palace, lo! th' obedient base  
Slips at its foot, the woods its sides embrace. *Pope*.  
There is a fruit hole in every ants nest half an inch deep, and then it goes down *sloping* into a place where they have their magazine. *Addison's Spectator*.  
SLOPINESS. *n. f.* [from *slope*.] Obliquity; declivity; not perpendicularly.  
The Italians give the cover a graceful pendency of *slopes*, dividing the whole breadth into nine parts, whereof two shall serve for the elevation of the highest ridge. *Waton's Architect*.  
SLOPEWISE. *adj.* [slope and wise.] Obliquely; not perpendicularly.  
The Wear is a frith, reaching *slopewise* through the Ose from the land to low water mark, and having in it a bent or cod with an eye-hook; where the fish entering, upon their coming back with the ebb, are stopped from issuing out again, forsaken by the water, and left dry on the Ose. *Carcu*.  
SLOPINGLY. *adv.* [from *sloping*.] Obliquely; not perpendicularly.  
These atoms do not defend always perpendicularly, but sometimes *slopingly*. *Dryden on the Soul*.  
SLOPPY. *adj.* [from *slop*.] Miry and wet; perhaps rather flabby. See SLAB.  
To SLOTT. *v. a.* [slughe, Dutch.] To strike or clath hard.  
SLOT. *n. f.* [sloed, Islandick.] The track of a deer.  
SLOTH. *n. f.* [sloth, Saxon.] It might therefore be not improperly written *sleath*, but that it seems better to regard the orthography of the primitive *sloaw*.  
1. Slothness; tardiness.  
These cardinals trifle with me: I abhor  
This dilatory *sloth* and tricks of Rome. *Shak. Henry VIII*.  
2. Laziness; sluggishness; idleness.  
False of heart, light of ear, bloody of hand,  
Hog in *sloth*, fox in stealth. *Shakep. King Lear*.  
They change their course to pleasure, ease, and *sloth*. *Milt.*  
Industry approach'd,  
And rous'd him from his miserable *sloth*. *Thomson's Autumn*.  
3. An animal.  
The *sloth* is an animal of so slow a motion, that he will be three or four days at least in climbing up and coming down a tree; and to go the length of fifty paces on plain ground, requires a whole day. *Grew*.  
SLOTHFUL. *adj.* [sloth and full.] Idle; lazy; sluggish; inactive; indolent; dull of motion.  
He that is *slothful* in his work, is brother to him that is a great waster. *Prov. xviii. 9*.  
The desire of the *slothful* killeth him; for his hands refuse to labour. *Prov. xxi. 25*.  
To vice industrious; but to nobler deeds  
Timorous and *slothful*. *Milton*.  
Flora commands those nymphs and knights,  
Who liv'd in *slothful* ease and loose delights,  
Who never acts of honour dust purities,  
The men inglorious knights, the ladies all untrue. *Dryden*.  
The very soul of the *slothful* does effectually but lie-drowning in his body, and the whole man is totally given up to his senses. *L'Estrange*.  
SLOTHFULLY. *adv.* [from *slothful*.] With sloth.  
SLOTHFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *slothful*.] Idleness; laziness; sluggishness; inactivity.  
To trust to labour without prayer, argueth impiety and prophaneness; it maketh light of the providence of God: and although it be not the intent of a religious mind, yet it is the fault of those men whose religion wanteth light of a mature judgment to direct it, when we join with our prayer *slothfulness* and neglect of convenient labour. *Hosier*.  
*Slothfulness* casteth into a deep sleep, and an idle soul shall suffer hunger. *Prov. xix. 15*.  
SLOUCH. *n. f.* [sloof, Danish, stupid.]  
1. A downcast look; a depression of the head. In Scotland, an ungainly gait, as also the person whose gait it is.  
Our doctor has every quality that can make a man useful; but, alas! he hath a sort of *slouch* in his walk. *Swift*.  
2. A man who looks heavy and clownish.  
Begin thy carols then, thou wanton *slouch*;  
Pe thine oaken staff, or mine the pouch. *Gos*.  
To SLOUCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To have a downcast clownish look.  
SLOVEN. *n. f.* [sloef, Dutch; sloven, Welsh, nasty, flabby.] A man indelicately negligent of cleanliness; a man dirty dressed.  
The ministers came to church in handsome holiday apparel, and that himself did not think them bound by the law of God to go like *slovens*. *Hosier*.  
Affect in things about these cleanlinesses,  
That all may gladly board thee as a flow'r:  
*Sloven* take up their flock of noisomeness  
Beforehand, and anticipate their last hour.  
For as when *slovens* do amiss  
At others doots. *Hosier*.  
Xos

## SLO

You laugh, half beau, half *sloven* if I stand;  
My wig half powder, and all fruff my band. *Pope*.  
SLOVENLINESS. *n. f.* [from *slovenly*.] Indecent negligence of dress; neglect of cleanliness.  
*Slovenliness* is the worst sign of a hard student, and civility the best exercise of the romits; yet not to be exact in the phrase of compliment, or gestures of courtesy. *Watson*.  
SLOVENLY. *adj.* [from *sloven*.] Negligent of dress; negligent of neatness; not neat; not cleanly.  
*Sloven* at last found out a *slovenly* lazy fellow, lolling at his ease, as if he had nothing to do. *L'Estrange*.  
SLOVENLY. *adv.* [from *sloven*.] In a coarse inelegant manner.  
As I hang my cloaths on somewhat *slovenly*, I no sooner went in but he frowned upon me. *Pope*.  
SLOVENRY. *n. f.* [from *sloven*.] Dirtiness; want of neatness.  
Our gayness and our gilt are all besmirch'd  
With rainy marching in the painful field:  
There's not a piece of feather in our host,  
And time hath worn us into *slovenry*. *Shakep. H. V.*  
SLOUGH. *n. f.* [slog, Saxon.]  
1. A deep miry place; a hole full of dirt.  
The Scots were in a fallow field, whereinto the English could not enter, but over a cross ditch and a *slough*; in passing whereof many of the English horse were plunged, and some mired.  
The ways being foul, twenty to one,  
He's here stuck in *slough*, and overthrown. *Milton*.  
A carter had laid his waggon fast in a *slough*. *L'Estrange*.  
2. The skin which a serpent casts off at his periodical renovation.  
Thy fates open their hands, let thy blood and spirit embrace them; and to insure thyself to what thou art like to be, cast thy humble *slough*, and appear fresh. *Shak. Twelfth Night*.  
When the mind is quicken'd,  
The organs, though defunct and dead before,  
Break up their drowsy grave, and newly move,  
With casted *slough* and fresh legerity. *Shakespeare*.  
As the snake, roll'd in a flow'ry bank,  
With shining checker'd *slough*, doth sting a child,  
That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Shak. Hen. VI*.  
Oh let not sleep my closing eyes invade  
In open plains, or in the secret shade,  
When he, renew'd in all the speck'd pride  
Of pompous youth, has cast his *slough* aside;  
And in his summer liv'ry rolls along,  
Ere't and brandishing his forked tongue. *Dryden*.  
The *slough* of an English viper, that is, the cuticle, they cast off twice every year, at spring and fall: the separation begins at the head, and is finished in twenty-four hours. *Grew*.  
The body, which we leave behind in this visible world, is as the womb or *slough* from whence we issue, and are born into the other. *Grew's Cefnal*.  
3. The part that separates from a foul sore.  
At the next dressing I found a *slough* come away with the dressings, which was the foreskin. *Wifeman on Ulcers*.  
SLOUGHY. *adj.* [from *slough*.] Miry; boggy; muddy.  
That custom should not be allowed of cutting scraws in low grounds *sloughy* underneath, which turn into bog. *Swift*.  
SLOW. *adj.* [slap, Saxon; slaw, Frisick.]  
1. Not swift; not quick of motion; not speedy; not having velocity; wanting celerity.  
Me thou think't not *slow*,  
Who since the morning hour set out from heav'n,  
Where God resides, and on mid-day arriv'd  
In Eden, distance inexpressible. *Milton*.  
Where the motion is *so slow* as not to supply a constant train of fresh ideas to the senses, the sense of motion is lost. *Locke*.  
2. Late; not happening in a short time.  
These changes in the heav'n, though *slow*, produc'd  
Like change on sea and land, fidecal blast. *Milton*.  
3. Not ready; not prompt; not quick.  
I am *slow* of speech, and a *slow* tongue. *Ex. iv. 10*.  
Mine ear shall not be *slow*, mine eye not shut. *Milton*.  
The *slow* of speech make in dreams unpremeditated harangues, or converse readily in languages that they are but little acquainted with. *Addison*.  
4. Dull; inactive; tardy; sluggish.  
Fix'd on defence, the Trojans are not *slow*  
To guard their shore from an expected foe. *Dryden*.  
5. Not hasty; acting with deliberation; not vehement.  
The Lord is merciful, and *slow* to anger. *Common Prayer*.  
He that is *slow* to wrath is of great understanding. *Prov*.  
6. Dull; heavy in wit.  
The politick and wife  
Are fly *slow* things with circumspective eyes. *Pope*.  
Slow, in composition, is an adverb, *slowly*.  
This *slow*-pac'd soul, which late did cleave  
T' a body, and went but by the body's leave,  
Twenty perchance or thirty mile a day,  
Dispatches in a minute all the way  
Twixt heav'n and earth. *Donne*.  
To the shame of *slow*-endeavouring art  
Thy early numbers flow. *Milton*.

## SLU

This day's death denounc'd, if ought I see,  
Will prove no sudden, but a *slow*-pac'd evil,  
A long day's dying to augment our pain. *Milton's Par. Left*.  
For eight *slow*-circling years by tempests tost. *Pope*.  
Some demon urg'd  
T' explore the fraud with guile oppos'd to guile, *Pope*.  
*Slow*-pacing thrice around th' insidious pile.  
To SLOW. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To omit by dilatoriness; to delay; to procrastinate. Not in use.  
Now do you know the reason of this haste?  
—I would I knew not why it should be *slow'd*. *Shakespeare*.  
SLOWLY. *adv.* [from *slow*.]  
1. Not speedily; not with celerity; not with velocity.  
The gnome rejoicing bears her gift away,  
Spreads his black wings, and *slowly* mounts to day. *Pope*.  
2. Not soon; not early; not in a little time.  
The poor remnant of human seed peopled their country  
again *slowly*, by little and little. *Bacon*.  
Our fathers bent their baneful industry  
To check a monarchy that *slowly* grew;  
But did not France or Holland's fate force,  
Whole rising pow'r to swift dominion flew. *Dryden*.  
We oft our *slowly* growing works impart,  
While images reflect from art to art. *Pope*.  
3. Not hastily; not rashly.  
4. Not promptly; not readily.  
5. Tardily; sluggishly.  
The chapel of St. Laurence advances so very *slowly*, that 'tis not impossible but the family of Medicis may be extinct before their burial place is finished. *Addison on Italy*.  
SLOWNESS. *n. f.* [from *slow*.]  
1. Smallness of motion; not speed; want of velocity; absence of celerity or swiftness.  
Providence hath confined these human arts, that what any invention hath in the strength of its motion, is abated in the *slowness* of it; and what it hath in the extraordinary quickness of its motion, must be allowed for in the great strength that is required unto it. *Wilkins's Math. Magic*.  
Motion is the absolute mode of a body, but swiftness or *slowness* are relative ideas. *Watts*.  
2. Length of time in which any thing acts or is brought to pass; not quickness.  
Tyrants use what art they can to increase the *slowness* of death. *Hosier*.  
3. Dulness to admit conviction or affection.  
Christ would not heal their infirmities, because of the hardness and *slowness* of their hearts, in that they believed him not. *Bentley's Sermons*.  
4. Want of promptness; want of readiness.  
5. Deliberation; cool delay.  
6. Dilatoriness; procrastination.  
SLOWWORM. *n. f.* [slaywurm, Saxon.] The blind worm; a small viper, venomous, but scarcely mortal.  
Though we have found formed snakes in the belly of the cecilia, or *slowworm*, yet may the viper emphatically bear the name. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.  
To SLOWBER. *v. a.* [Probably from *lubber*.]  
1. To do any thing lazily, imperfectly, or with idle hurry.  
Nature shew'd the doth not like men, who *slubber* up matters of mean account. *Sidney*.  
Ballanio told him, he would make some speed  
Of his return: he answer'd, do not so,  
*Slubber* not business for my sake. *Shakep. Merch. of Venice*.  
As they are *slubbered* over, the malignity that remains will show itself in some chronick disease, or in some species of the *lues venerea*. *Wifeman's Surgery*.  
2. To stain; to daub. [This seems to be from *slubber*, *slubbery*, or *slawur*.]  
You must be content to *slubber* the gloss of your new fortunes, with this more stubborn and boisterous expedition. *Shak*.  
3. To cover coarsely or carelessly.  
A man of secret ambitious ends, and proportionate counsels, smothered under the habit of a scholar, and *slubbered* over with a certain rude and clownish fashion, that had the semblance of integrity. *Watson*.  
SLUBBERDEQUILLION. *n. f.* [I suppose a cant word without derivation.] A paitry, dirty, sorry wretch.  
Quoth she, although thou hast deserv'd,  
Bate *slubberdequillion*, to be serv'd,  
As thou did'st vow to deal with me,  
If thou had'st got the victory. *Hudibras*.  
SLUDGE. *n. f.* [I suppose from *slog*, *slough*, Saxon.] Mire; dirt mixed with water.  
The earth I made a mere soft *sludge* or mud. *Mortimer*.  
SLUG. *n. f.* [slug, Danish, and *slock*, Dutch, signify a glutton, and thence one that has the sloth of a glutton.]  
1. An idler; a drone; a slow, heavy, sleepy, lazy wretch.  
Fie, what a *slug* is Hastings, that he comes not! *Shakespeare*.  
2. An hindrance; an obstruction.  
Ufury dalls and damps all improvements, wherein money would be stirring, if it were not for this *slug*. *Bacon*.



S L U

- A kind of fly creeping [axon].
4. [Sleece, an hammerhead, Saxon.] A cylindrical or oval piece of metal floor from a gun.
- When fractures are made with bullets or *slug*s, there the scalp and cranium are driven in together. *Wiemann's Surgery.*
- As, forc'd from wind-guns, lead itself can fly.
- And pondrous *slug*s cut twitly through the sky. *Pope.*
- To *SLUG*, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lie idle; to play the drone; to move slowly.
- All he did was to deceive good knights,  
And draw them from purloin of praise and fame,  
To *slug* in sloth and sensual delights,  
And end their days with illrenowned shame. *Fairy Queen.*
- He lay not all night *slug*ging in a cabin under his mantle,  
but used commonly to keep others waking to defend their lives. *Spenser.*
- One went *slug*ging on with a thousand cares. *De Witt's range.*
- SLUG* GARD, *n. f.* [from *slug*.] An idler; a drone; an inactive lazy fellow.
- Cry mercy, lords, and watchful gentlemen,  
That you have not a tardy *slug*gard here. *Shakspeare, R. III.*
- Ulysses, fers avarice; thus loath it again,  
Stretcheth thy limbs, and yawn'st, but all in vain:  
The tyrant lure no denial takes;  
At his command t'he unwilling *slug*gard wakes. *Dryden.*
- Sprightly May commands our youth to keep  
The vigils of her night, and breaks their *slug*gard sleep. *Dry.*
- To *SLUG* GARDIZE, *v. a.* [from *slug*gard.] To make idle; to make dromil.
- Rather fee the wonders of the world abroad,  
Than, living dull *slug*gardiz'd at home,  
Wear out thy youth with shapless idleness. *Shakspeare.*
- SLUG* GISH, *adj.* [from *slug*.] Dull; drowsy; lazy; slothful; idle; infipid; slow; inactive; inert.
- Slug*gy idleness, the nurse of sin,  
Upon a slothful ass he chose to ride. *Fairy Queen.*
- The dull billows, thick as troubled mire,  
Whom neither wind out of their feat could force,  
Nor tides did drive out of their *slug*gy source. *Spenser.*
- One, bolder than the rest,  
With his broad fword provok'd the *slug*gy beast. *Waller.*
- Matter, being immove, *slug*gy, and inactive, hath no power to stir or move itself. *Woodward.*
- SLUG* GISHLY, *adv.* [from *slug*gy.] Dully; not nimily; lazily; idly; slowly.
- SLUG* GISHNESS, *n. f.* [from *slug*gy.] Dulness; sloth; laziness; idleness; inertness.
- The mock of mankind are inclined by her thither, if they would take the pains; no life, than birds to fly, and hordes to run; which, if they lose, it is thro' their own *slug*gy/sloth, and not by that means become her prodigies, nor their children. *B. Johnson.*
- It is of great moment to teach the mind to shake off its *slug*gy/sloth, and vigorously employ itself upon what reason shall direct. *Locke.*
- SLUICE*, *n. f.* [*sluis*, Dutch; *sluys*, French; *sluysa*, Italian.] A watergate; a floodgate; a vent for water.
- Two other precious drops that ready fount,  
Each in their crystal *sluice*, he ere they fell  
Kiss'd, as the gracious signs of sweet remorse,  
And pious awe, that fear'd to have offended. *Milton.*
- Divine Alphaeus, who, by secret *sluice*,  
Stole under seas to meet his Arethule. *Milton.*
- If we receive them not, they were more than seven; if only the natural *sluices*, they were fewer. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- As waters from her *sluices*, flow'd  
Unbounded sorrow from her eyes:  
And sent her wailings to the skies. *Prior.*
- To *SLUICE*, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To emit by floodgates.
- Like a traitor coward,  
*Sluic'd* out our innocent soul through streams of blood. *Shakspeare.*
- Veins of liquid ore *sluic'd* from the lake. *Milton.*
- You wrong me, if you think I'll sell one drop  
Withal, when these few are so dear, till I honour  
Call for my blood, I'll *sluice* it into streams;  
Turn fortune loose again to my pursuit,  
And let me hunt her through embattled foes.  
In duty plains; there will I be the first. *Dryd. Span. Fryer.*
- SLUICE*, *adj.* [from *sluice*.] Falling in streams as from a sluice or floodgate.
- And oft whole fleets descend of *sluicy* rain,  
Suck'd up by the spongy clouds from off the main:  
The lofty fikes at once come pouring down,  
The promise'd crop and golden labours down. *Dryden.*
- To *SLUMBER*, *v. n.* [*slumieren*, Saxon; *sluymeren*, Dutch.]
1. To sleep lightly; to be not awake nor in profound sleep.
- He that keepeth Israel, shall neither *slumber* nor sleep. *Psalms.*
- Confiance wakes despair that *slumber* d. *Milton.*
2. To sleep; to repose. *Slumber* and *slumber* are often confounded.
- God speaketh, yet man perceiveth it not: in a dream, in vision of the night, when deep sleep falleth upon him, *slumbers* upon the bed. *Job xxxiii.*

## SLU

- Have I chosen this place,  
 After the toil of battle, to repose  
 Your wearied virtue, for the use you find  
 To *flumber* here. Milton.  
 3. To be in a state of negligence and supineness.  
 To SLUMBER. *v. a.*  
 1. To lay to sleep.  
 2. To stupify; to flun.  
 Then up he took the *flumbered* sentinels corse,  
 And ere he could out of his swoon awake,  
 Him to his castle brought. Fairy Queen.  
 To honour a deed after it was done, or to *flumber* his con-  
 science in the doing, he studied other incentives. Watson.  
 SLUMBER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
 1. Light sleep; sleep not profound.  
 And for his dreams, I wonder he's so fond  
 To trust the mock'ry of unquiet *flumbers*. Shakspe. R. III.  
 From carelessness it shall fall into *flumber*, and from a *flum-  
 ber* it shall tleep into a deep and long sleep; 'till at last, per-  
 haps, it shall tleep itself into a lethargy, and that such an one  
 that nothing but hell and judgement shall awaken it. South.  
 Labour and rest, that equal periods keep;  
 Obedient *flumbers* that can wake and weep. Pope.  
 2. Sleep; repose.  
 Boy! Lucius! fast asleep! Is it no matter;  
 Enjoy the honey-heavy dew of *flumber*. Shakspe. Jul. Caf.  
 Rest to my soul, and *flumber* to my eyes;  
 Three days I promis'd to attend my doom,  
 And two long days and nights are yet to come. Dryden.  
 SLUMBEROUS. *adj.* [from *flumber*.]  
 1. Inviting to sleep; soporiferous; causing sleep.  
 The timely dew of sleep,  
 Now falling with soft *flumberous* weights, inclines  
 Our eyelids. Milton.  
 While pensive in the silent *flumberous* shade,  
 Sleep's gentle pow'r his drooping eyes invade;  
 Minerva, life-like, on embodied air  
 Impres'd the form of Iphimedia. Pope's Odyssey.  
 There every eye with *flumberous* chains the bound,  
 And dash'd the flowing goblets to the ground. Pope.  
 2. Sleepy; not waking.  
 A great perturbation in nature! to receive at the be-  
 nefit of sleep, and do the effects of watching: in this *flumber*  
 agitation, what have you heard her say? Shakspe. Macbeth.  
 SLUNG. The pretreite and partipale paffive of *fling*.  
 SLUNK. The pretreite and partipale paffive of *flink*.  
 Silence accompany'd; for beasts, and bird,  
 They to their graffy couch, to tleafe to their nests,  
 Were *flunk*. Milton's Paradise Lost, l. iv.  
 Back to the thickest *flunk*  
 The guilty serpent, and well might; for Eve,  
 Intent now wholly on her talls, nought else  
 Regard. Milton's Paradise Lost.  
 To SLUR. *v. a.* [ *florie*, Dutch, nasty; *florce*, a flut. ]  
 1. To fully; to foil; to contaminate.  
 2. To pass lightly; to balk; to misis.  
 The athletes laugh in their sleeves, and not a little triumph  
 to see the cause of theifm thus betrayed by its professed friends,  
 and the grand argument *flurred* by them, and so for their work  
 done to their hands. Cudworth.  
 Studious to please the genius of the times,  
 With periods, points, and tropes he *flurs* his crimes;  
 He robb'd not, but he borrow'd from the poor,  
 And took but with intention to restore. Dryden.  
 3. To cheat; to trick.  
 What was the publick faith found out for,  
 But to *flur* men of what they thought for? Hudibras.  
 Come, fever's the main,  
 Cries Ganymede: the usual trick;  
 Seven *flur*'s I'll cure a nick. Prior.  
 SLUR. *n. f.* [ *flur*, the verb. ] Faint reproach; slight offence.  
 He is an ape made a king for fliewing tricks; and the fox  
 is then to put a *flur* upon him, in expoling him for sport to  
 the scorn of the people. L'Estrange.  
 No one can rely upon such an one, either with safety  
 for his affairs, or without a *flur* to his reputation; since he  
 that trusts a knave has no other recompence, but to be accounted  
 a fool for his pains. South's Sermon.  
 SLUT. *n. f.* [ *flodde*, Dutch. ]  
 1. A dirty woman.  
 Cricket, to Windor chimneys shalt thou leap:  
 Where fires thou find'st unrak'd, and hearths untwep;  
 There pinch the maid's as blue as bilberry;  
 Our radiant queen hates *fluts* and fluttry. Shakspeare.  
 The fallow skin is for the swarthy put,  
 And love can make a flattern of a *flut*. Dryden.  
 The veal's all rags, the butter's turn'd to oil;  
 And thus I buy good meat for *fluts* to spoil. King.

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2. A word of flight contempt to a woman.  
Hold up, you *flutters*,  
Your aprons amounting; you're not otable;  
Although I know you'll fly away. *Shaksf. Timon.*  
The frogs were ready to leap out of their skins for joy;  
'Till one crafty old flat in the company advised them to con-  
fide a little better on. *L'Estrange.*  
*SLUTTERY*, *n. f.* [from *flut*.] The qualities or practice of a slut.  
*SLUTTER*, *v. f.* to such next exclamation, oppo's d.  
Should make detest vomit empires. *Shaksf. Cymbeline.*  
Where fires thou find'st unrak'd, and hearths unwept,  
There pinch the maids as blue as bilberry;  
Our radiant queen hates flirts and *flut'ry*. *Shaksf. Lear.*  
These make our girls and their *flutry* rue,  
By pinching them both black and blue;  
And put a penny in their shoe,  
The house for cleanly sweeping. *Dryden.*  
A man gave money for a black, upon an opinion that his  
swarthy colour was rather *fluttry* than nature, and the fault of  
his malter that kept him no cleaner. *L'Estrange.*  
*SLUTTRIST*, *adv.* [from *flut*.] Naſſy; not nice; not cleanly;  
dirty; indelicately neglect of cleanliness.  
All preparations both for food and lodging ſuch as would  
make one detest nigardineſs, it is to *flutſty* a vice. *Sidney.*  
Albeit the mariners do covet ſcore of cabins, yet indeed  
they are but *flutſty* dens that breed ſickneſs in peace, ſerving  
to cover ſealths, and in fight are dangerous to tear men with  
their ſplinters. *Ralegh's Eſſays.*  
Fortune's difpleaſure is but *flutſhy*, if it ſmell fo ſtrongly as  
thou ſpeak'ſt of: I will henceforth caſt no fiſh of fortune's but-  
tering. *Shaksf. All's well that ends well.*  
The naſſineſs of that nation, and *flutſhy* courſe of life, well  
much promoted the opinion, occaſioned by their ſervile con-  
dition at firſt, and inferior ways of parimony ever ſince. *Brown.*  
Slutſh diſorder fill'd his ſtable,  
And *flutſhy* plenty deck'd her table. *Prior.*  
*SLUTTIſhly*, *adv.* [from *flutſhy*.] In a flutſhy manner;  
naſſy; dirtily.  
*SLUTTIſhNEſs*, *n. f.* [from *flutſhy*.] The qualities or  
practice of a flut; naſſineſs; dirtineſs.  
That is only trouble in laying a low complexion upon a  
filthy favour, ſetting forth both in *flutſhyneſs*. *Sidney.*  
It is the ſame in the mind of this ſoſtome and troubleſome crea-  
ture, the loſe of, ſearching out foul and naſſy clothes to har-  
bour and breed in, as an effect of divines propleſion, deſigned  
to deter men and women from *flutſhyneſs* and fordidneſs, and to  
provoke them to cleanliness and neatneſs. *Ray on the Creation.*  
*SLY*, *adj.* [*ſly*, Saxon, ſlippery and metaphorically deceitful;  
*ſlegger*, Hlandick.] Meaſly artful; ſecretly indidious; cunning;  
For my ſly wyles and ſubtle craftineſs,  
The title of the kingdom I poſſeſs. *Hubbard's Tale.*  
And for I doubt the Greekiſh monarch ſy,  
Will uſe with him ſome of his wonted craft. *Fairfax.*  
His proud head he fearful turn'd,  
And with ſly circumſpection. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*  
Envy is a curled plant: ſome fibres of it are rooted almoſt  
in every man's nature, and it works in a ſly and imperceptible  
manner. *Watts.*  
It is odious in a man to look ſly and leering at a woman.  
*Clariffa.*  
*SLYLY*, *adv.* [from *ſly*.] With ſecret artifice; indidiously.  
To *SMACK*, *v. n.* [*ſmækkan*, Saxon; [*smacken*, Dutch.]]  
1. To uſe a tale, to be tinctured with any particular taſte.  
2. To have a tincture or quality infused.  
All facts, all ages, *ſmack* of this vice, and he  
To die for it! *Shaksf. Measure for Measure.*  
That doth not *ſmack* of observation. *Shaksf. King John.*  
3. To make a noiſe, ſeparation of the lips ſtrongly preſſed  
together, as after a taſte.  
4. To kiſs with a cloſe compreſſion of the lips, ſo as to be heard  
when they ſeparate.  
She kiſs'd with *ſmacking* lip the ſmiling lout;  
For ſuch a kiſs demands a pair of gloves. *Gay.*  
He gives up *ſmacking* buſi. *Gay.*  
To *SMACK*, *v. o.*  
1. To kiſs.  
So careleſs flowers, ſtrow'd on the waters face,  
The curled whirpools fuck, *ſmack*, and embrace,  
Yet down them. *Donne.*  
2. To make any quick ſmart noiſe.  
*SMACK*, *n. f.* [*ſmæk*, Dutch; from the verb.]  
1. Taſte; favour.  
2. Tincture; quality from ſomething mixed.  
The child, that lutecketh the milk of the nurſe, learns his  
firſt ſpeech of her; the which, being the firſt inured to his  
tongue, is ever after moſt pleaſing unto him, inſomuch, that  
though the afterwards be taught Engliſh, yet the *ſmack* of the  
firſt will always abide with him. *Spenser.*  
Your lordſhip, though not clean paſt your youth, hath yet  
ſome *ſmack* of age in you, ſome reliſh of the falſneſs of time,  
and have a care of your youth. *Shaksf. Henry 4.*

## S M A

- It caufed the neighbours to rue, that a petty *snack* only of  
popery opened a gap to the oppreffion of the whole. *Carew.*
- As the Pythagorean foul  
Runs through all beafts, and fifh and fowl,  
And has a *snack* of ev'ry one,  
So love does, and has ever done. *Hudibras.*
3. A pleating taffe.  
Stack peafe upon hower;  
To cover it quickly let owner regard,  
Left dove and the cadow there hiding a *snack*,  
With ill ftormy weather do perilh thy flack. *Tuffi.*
4. A fmall quantity; a taffe.  
Trembling to approach  
The little barrel, which he fears to broach,  
It effays the wimble, often draws it back,  
And deals to thirly fervants but a *snack*. *Dryden's Pers.*
5. The aft of parting the fiffs audibly, as after a pleating taffe.  
6. A loud kifs.
- He took  
The bride about the neck, and kiff her lips  
With fuch a clamorous *snack*, that at the parting  
All the church echo'd. *Shafep. Taming of the Shrew.*  
I faw the lecherous citizen turn back  
His head, and on his wife's lip feal a *snack*. *Denne.*
7. [Snacca, Saxon; *fnackra*, Iländick.] A fmall thip.  
SMALL. *adj.* [fmall, Saxon; *fnal*, Dutch; *fnaars*, Iländick.]
1. Little in quantity; not great.  
For a *fnall* moment have I forfaken thee, but with great  
mercies will I gather thee. *Jf. liv. 7.*
- Death only this myfterious truth unfolds,  
The mighty foul how *fnall* a body holds. *Dryden's Juven.*  
All numeration is but fill the adding of one unit more, and  
giving to the whole together a diftinct name, whereby to dif-  
tinguifh it from every *fnaller* or greater multitude of units. *Lee.*  
The ordinary *fnall*-off meafure we have is looked on as an  
unit in number. *Leacie.*
- The danger is lefs when the quantity of the fluids is too  
*fnall*, than when it is too great; for a *fnaller* quantity will  
pafs where a larger cannot, but not contrariwife. *Arbutnot.*  
Good cooks cannot abide fiddling work: fuch is the creff-  
ing of *fnall* birds, requiring a world of cookery. *Swift.*
2. Slender; exiles; minute.  
After the earthquake a fire, and after the fire a fill *fnall* *fl*  
voice. *1 Kings xix. 12.*  
Your fin and calf I burnt, and ground it very *fnall*, 'till it  
was as *fnall* as duft. *Deut. ix. 21.*
- Three wofe wad their limber fans  
For wings, and *fnall*ff lineaments exact. *Milton.*  
Small grained fand is efteemed the beft for the tenant, and  
the large for the landlod and land. *Mortimer's Hudbandry.*
3. Little in degree.  
There arofe no *fnall* fir about that way. *Afts xix. 23.*
4. Little in importance; petty; minute.  
Is it a *fnall* matter that thou haft taken my husband? *Gen.*  
Narrow man being fill'd with little fhares,  
Courts, city, church, are all fhops of *fnall* wares;  
All having blown to fparks their noble fire,  
And drawn their found gold ingot into wire. *Donne.*  
Some mens behaviour is like a verfe, wherein every fyllable  
is meafured: how can a man comprehend great matters that  
breaketh his mind too much to *fnall* obfervations? *Bacon.*
5. Little in the principal quality, as *fnall* beer; not ftrohg;  
weak.  
Go down to the cellar to draw ale or *fnall* beer. *Swift.*
- SMALL. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] The fmall or narrow part  
of any thing. It is particularly applied to the part of the leg  
below the calf.  
His garment was reach'd to that ancle, yet in her going one might  
fometimes difcern the *fnall* of her leg. *Sidney.*  
Into her legs I'd have love's iffues fall,  
And all her calf into a gooty *fnall*. *Suckling.*  
His excellency, having mounted on the *fnall* of my leg, ad-  
vanced forwards. *Gulliver's Travels.*
- SMALL LEAF. *n. f.* [from *fnall* *leaf*, becaufe it foon withers,  
*Stimmer.*] A plant. It is a fpecies of parflew, and a common  
weed by the fides of ditches and brooks. *Müller.*  
*Smalage* is raifed by tips or feed, which is redifh, and  
pretty big, of a roundifh oval figure; a little more full and  
rifing on one fide than the other, and breafked from one end  
to the other. *Mortimer's Hudbandry.*
- SMALL COAL. *n. f.* [fmall and coal.] Little wood coals ufed  
for light fires.  
A *fnall*coal man, by waking one of thefe diftreffed gentle-  
men, faved him from ten years imprisonment. *Speclator.*  
When *fnall* murmurs in the hoarier throat,  
From fmutty dangers guard thy threaten'd coat. *Gay.*
- SMALLCRAFT. *n. f.* [fmall and craft.] A little veflel below  
the denomination of thip.  
Shall he belore me ligh, whom t'other day  
A *fnall*craft veflel hither did convey;  
Where flain'd with prunes, and rotten figs, he lay. *Dryd.*



## S M A

**SMALLPOX.** *n. f.* [*small* and *pox*.] An eruptive distemper of great malignity; *variole*.  
He fell sick of the *smallpox*. *Wifeman.*

**SMALLY.** *adv.* [from *small*.] In a little quantity; with minuteness; in a little or low degree.

A child that is still, and somewhat hard of wit, is never chosen by the father to be made a scholar, or else when he cometh to the school, is *smally* regarded. *Acham.*

**SMALNESS.** *n. f.* [from *small*.]

1. Littleness; not greatness.  
The parts in glass are evenly spread, but are not so close as in gold; as we see by the easy admission of light, and by the *smalness* of the weight. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Littleness; want of bulk; minuteness; exility.  
Whatever is invisible, in respect of the fineness of the body, or the *smalness* of the parts, or subtilty of the motion, is little enquired. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The *smalness* of the rays of light may contribute very much to the power of the agent by which they are refracted. *Newt.*

3. Want of strength; weakness.

**SMALT.** *n. f.*

A beautiful blue substance, produced from two parts of zaffre being fused with three parts common salt, and one part potash. *Hill on Fossils.*

To make a light purple, mingle ceruse with logwood water; and moreover turnsoil with lac mingled with *smalt* of bile. *Peacham.*

**SMARAGDINE.** *adj.* [*smaragdinus*, Latin.] Made of emerald; resembling emerald.

**SMART.** *n. f.* [*smerta*, Saxon; *smart*, Dutch; *smarta*, Swedish.]

1. Quick, pungent, lively pain.  
Then her mind, though too late, by the *smart*, was brought to think of the disease. *Sidney.*

2. Pain, corporal or intellectual.  
Millars are madd'd by advice discreet,  
And counsel mitigates the greatest *smart*. *Fairy Queen.*  
It increased the *smart* of his present sufferings, to compare them with his former happiness. *Atterbury.*

To **SMART.** *v. n.* [*smerten*, Saxon; *smerten*, Dutch.]

1. To feel quick lively pain.  
When a man's wounds cease to *smart*, only because he has lost his feeling, they are nevertheless mortal. *Saith.*

Human blood, when first let, is mild, and will not make the eye or a fresh wound *smart*. *Arbutnot.*

2. To feel pain of body or mind.  
He that is lurchy for a stranger shall *smart* for it. *Prev.*  
No creature *smarts* so little as a fool.

Let peals of laughter, Codrus! round thee break,  
Thou unconcern'd can't hear the mighty crack. *Pope.*

**SMART.** *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Fungent; sharp; causing smart.  
How *smart* a lash that speech doth give my conscience? *Shakespeare.*

To the fair he fain would quarter show,  
His tender heart recoils at every blow;  
If unawares he gives too *smart* a stroke,  
He means but to correct, and not provoke. *Granville.*

2. Quick; vigorous; active.  
That day was spent in *smart* skirmishes, in which many fell. *Clarendon.*

This found proceeded from the nimble and *smart* percussions of the ambient air, made by the swift and irregular motions of the particles of the liquors. *Boyle.*

3. Producing any effect with force and vigour.  
After show'rs,  
The stars shine *smartly*, and the moon adorns,  
As with unborow'd beams, her sharpen'd horns. *Dryden.*

4. Acute; witty.  
It was a *smart* reply that Augustus made to one that mini-  
fied this comfort of the fatality of things: this was so far  
from giving any ease to his mind, that it was the very thing  
that troubled him. *Tillotson.*

5. Brisk; vivacious; lively.  
You may see a *smart* rhetorician turning his hat in his hands,  
during the whole course of his harangue. A deaf man would  
think he was cheapening a beaver. *Addison.*

**SMART.** *n. f.* A fellow affecting briskness and vivacity. A  
cant word.

**SMARTLY.** *adv.* [from *smart*.] After a smart manner; sharply;  
briskly; vigorously; wittily.

The art, order, and gravity of those proceedings, where  
short, severe, constant rules were set, and *smartly* pursued,  
made them less taken notice of. *Clarendon.*

**SMARTNESS.** *n. f.* [from *smart*.]

1. The quality of being smart; quickness; vigour.  
What interest such a *smartness* in striking the air hath in  
the production of sound, may in some measure appear by  
the motion of a bullet, and that of a twitch or other wand,  
which produce no sound, if they do but slowly pass through  
the air; whereas if the one do *smartly* strike the air, and the  
other be shot out of a gun, the celerity of their percussions on

## S M E

the air puts it into an undulating motion, which, reaching  
the ear, produces an audible noise. *Boyle.*

2. Liveliness; briskness; wittiness.  
I defy all the clubs to invent a new phrase, equal in wit,  
humour, *smartness* or politeness, to my set. *Swift.*

**SMATCH.** *n. f.* [corrupted from *smack*.]

1. Taste; tincture; twang.  
Thou art a fellow of a good respect;  
Thy life hath had some *smatch* of honour in't. *Shakespeare.*

Some nations have a peculiar guttural or nasal *smatch* in their  
language. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

2. [Corules, Latin.] A bird.  
These falts have somewhat of a nitrons taste, but mixt with  
a *smatch* of a vitriolick. *Grew.*

To **SMATTER.** *v. n.* [It is supposed to be corrupted from *smack*  
or *teffe*.]

1. To have a slight taste; to have a slight, superficial, and im-  
perfect knowledge.  
Such a practice gives a slight *smattering* of several sciences,  
without any solid knowledge. *Watson.*

Since, by a little *smattering* in learning, and great conceit  
of himself, he has lost his religion, may he find it again by  
harder study and a humbler mind. *Bentley.*

2. To talk superficially or ignorantly.  
In proper terms, such as men *smatter*,  
When they throw out and mis the matter, *Hudibras.*  
Of state affairs you cannot *smatter*;  
Are awkward when you try to flatter. *Swift.*

**SMATTER.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Superficial or slight know-  
ledge.

All other sciences were extinguished during this empire, ex-  
cepting only a *smatter* of judicial astrology. *Temple.*

**SMATTERER.** *n. f.* [from *smatter*.] One who has a slight or  
superficial knowledge.

These few who preserve any rudiments of learning, are,  
except one or two *smatterers*, the clergy's friends. *Swift.*

To **SMEAR.** *v. a.* [*smearan*, Saxon; *smearan*, Dutch.]

1. To overspread with something viscous and adhesive; to be-  
smear.  
If any such be here, that love this painting,  
Wherein you see me *smear'd*,  
If any think brave death outweighs bad life,  
Let him wave thus. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Then from the mountain hewing timber tall,  
Began to build a vessel of huge bulk,  
*Smear'd* round with pitch. *Milton.*

*Smear'd* as the was with black Gorgonian blood,  
The fury sprang above the Stygian flood. *Dryden.*

2. To soil; to contaminate.  
Why had I not, with charitable hand,  
Took up a beggar's issue at my gates?  
Who *smear'd* thus, and mix'd with infamy,  
I might have said no part of it is mine. *Shakespeare.*

**SMEAR.** *adj.* [from *smear*.] Dawby; adhesive.  
A *smear* foam works o'er my grinding jaws,  
And utmost anguish shakes my lab'ring frame. *Ross.*

**SMEE.** *n. f.* A sea fowl.  
To **SMEE.** *v. a.* [*smee*, Saxon.] To smoke;  
to blacken with smoke.

**SMEE.** *adj.* [*smee*, Saxon.] Soapy; detergent. *Ditt.*

To **SMELL.** *v. a.* [Of this word the etymology is very obscure.  
*Skinner*, the most acute of all etymologists, derives it from  
*smel*, warm, Dutch; because smells are increased by  
heat.]

1. To perceive by the nose.  
Their neighbours hear the same musick, or *smell* the same  
perfumes with themselves: for here is enough. *Calder.*

2. To find out by mental faculty.  
The horse *smelt* him out, and presently a croquet came in  
his head how to countermine him. *De'Frange.*

To **SMELL.** *v. n.*

1. To strike the nostrils.  
The king is but a man as I am: the violet *smells* to him as  
it doth to me; all his senses have but human conditions. *Shak.*

The daintiest smells of flowers are out of those plants whose  
leaves *smell* not. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. To have any particular scent.  
Honey in Spain *smelleth* apparently of the rosemary or orange,  
from whence the bee gathereth it. *Bacon.*

A work of this nature is not to be performed upon one leg,  
and should *smell* of oil if duly handled. *Brown.*

If you have a silver laceupon, and the butter *smells* of smoke,  
lay the fault upon the cook. *Swift.*

3. To have a particular tincture or smack of any quality.  
My unlo'd name, the auterfulness of my life,  
Will to your accusation overweigh,  
That you shall hiss in your own report, *Shakespeare.*  
And *smell* of calumny.  
Down with the nose, take the bridge quite away  
Of him that his particular to forefend,  
Snells from the general weal. *Shakespeare.*

## S M I

A man so *smelling* of the people's lee,  
The court receiv'd him first for charity. *Dryden.*

To practise the act of smelling.  
Whoever shall make like unto that, to *smell* thereto, shall  
be cut off. *Exod. xxx. 28.*

I had a mind to know, whether they would find out the  
treasure, and whether *smelling* enabled them to know what is  
good for their nourishment. *Addison's Spectator.*

**SMELL.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Power of smelling; the sense of which the nose is the organ.  
Next, in the nostrils the doth use the *smell*,  
As God the breath of life in them did give;  
So makes all airs, whereby we breathe, and live. *Davies.*

2. Scent; power of affecting the nose.  
The sweetest *smell* in the air is the white double violet,  
which comes twice a year. *Bacon.*

All sweet *smells* have joined with them some earthy or crude  
odours. *Bacon.*

Pleasant *smells* are not confined unto vegetables, but found  
in divers animals. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

There is a great variety of *smells*, though we have but a  
few names for them: the *smell* of a violet and of mulk, both  
sweet, are as distinct as any two *smells*. *Locke.*

**SMELLER.** *n. f.* [from *smell*.] He who smells.  
**SMELLFEAST.** *n. f.* [*smell* and *feast*.] A parasite; one who  
haunts good tables.

The ant lives upon her own, honestly gotten; whereas the  
fly is an intruder, and a common *smellfeast* that spunges upon  
other people's treasuries. *Le'Strange.*

**SMELT.** The preterite and participle pass. of *smell*.  
**SMELT.** *n. f.* [*smelt*, Saxon.] A small sea fish.

Of round fish there are brist, sprat, barn, *smelts*, *Carew.*

To **SMELT.** *v. a.* [*smelt*, Icelandic; *smelten*, Dutch.] To  
melt ear, so as to extract the metal.

A sort of earth, of a dusky red colour, found chiefly in  
iron mines. Some of this earth contains as much iron as to  
render it worth *smelting*. *Woodward.*

**SMELTER.** *n. f.* [from *smelt*.] One who melts ear.  
The *smelters* come up to the alayers. *Woodward on Fossils.*

To **SMERK.** *v. a.* [*smearan*, Saxon.] To smile wantonly.  
Certain gentlemen of the gown, whose awkward, spruce,  
prim, sneering, and *smirking* countenances have got good pre-  
ferment by force of cringing. *Swift.*

**SMERKY.** *adj.* Nice; smart; jauntty.  
**SMIRK.** *n. f.*

Seest, how bragg yon bullock bears,  
So *smirks*, to smooch his pricked ears;  
His horns been as brags as rainbow bends,  
His dew-lap as liss as liss of Kent. *Spenser.*

**SMELT.** *n. f.* A fish.  
**SMELT.** *n. f.* [Diminutive of *smack*, *smocket*, *smicket*.] The  
under garment of a woman.

To **SMIGHT.** For *smite*.  
As when a griffin, seized of his prey,  
A dragon fierce encount'reth in his flight,  
Through widest air making his idle way,  
That would his rightful ravin rend away:  
With hideous horror both together *smight*,  
And souce so fore that they the heavens affray. *Fa. Queen.*

To **SMILE.** *v. n.* [*smeylen*, Dutch.]

1. To contract the face with pleasure; to express gladness by  
the countenance.

I would, while it was *smiling* in my face,  
Have pluckt my nipple from his boneless gums. *Shakespeare.*

The goddess of the mountain *smiled* upon her votaries, and  
cheer'd them in their passage to her palace. *Tatler.*

'Twas what I said to Crags and Child,  
Who prais'd my modesty, and *smild*. *Pope.*

2. To express slight contempt.  
Our king replied, which some will *smile* at now, but ac-  
cording to the learning of that time. *Camden.*

3. To look gay or joyous.  
Let their heirs enrich their time  
With *smiling* plenty and fair prosperous days. *Shakespeare.*

All things *smild*,  
Birds on the branches warbling. *Milton.*

4. To be favourable; to be propitious.  
Then let me not let pass  
Occasion which now *smiles*. *Milton.*

**SMILE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A slight contraction of the face;  
a look of pleasure, or kindness.

I frown upon him, yet he loves me still.—  
—Oh that your frowns would teach my *smiles* such skill. *Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Feast.*

No man marks the narrow space  
'Twixt a prison and a *smile*. *Watson.*

Sweet intercourse  
Of looks and *smiles*: for *smiles* from reason flow,  
To brute denied, and are of love the food. *Milton.*

**SMILINGLY.** *adv.* [from *smiling*.] With a look of plea-  
sure.

## S M I

His flaw'd heart,  
'Twixt two extremes of passion, joy and grief,  
Burst *smilingly*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Carneades stopping him *smilingly*, told him, we are not so  
forward to lose good company. *Boyle.*

To **SMILT.** *v. n.* [corrupted from *smelt*, or *melt*.]

Having too much water, many corns will *smilt*, or have  
their pulp turned into a substance like thick cream. *Mortimer.*

To **SMIRCH.** *v. a.* [from *murk* or *murky*.] To cloud; to dusk;  
to soil.

I'll put myself in poor and mean attire,  
And with a kind of umber *smirch* my face. *Shakespeare.*

Like the shaven Hercules in the *smirch* worm-eaten va-  
perry. *Shakespeare.*

To **SMIRK.** See **SMERK.**

**SMIT.** The participle passive of *smite*.  
Fir'd with the views this glittering scene displays,  
And *smit* with passion for my country's prais,  
My artless reed attempts this lofty theme,  
Where sacred his rolls her ancient dream. *Tillot.*

To **SMITE.** *v. a.* preterite *smote*; participle pass. *smitten*,  
[*smean*, Saxon; *smitten*, Dutch.]

1. To strike; to reach with a blow.  
So sweet a kiss the golden sun gives not  
To those fresh morning drops upon the rose,  
As thy eye beams, when their fresh rays have *smote*. *Shak.*

The night of dew that on my cheeks down flows. *Shak.*

I have *smitten* mine hand at thy dishonest gain. *Ezek.*

2. To kill; to destroy.  
The servants of David had *smitten* of Benjamin's men, so  
that three hundred and threescore died. *2 Sam. ii. 31.*

God *smote* him for his error, and he died. *2 Sam. vi.*

3. To afflict; to chasten. A scriptural expression.  
Let us not mistake God's goodness, nor imagine, because  
he *smites* us, that we are forsaken by him. *Wake.*

4. To blast.  
5. To affect with any passion.

I wander where the mules haunt,  
Clear spring, or shady grove, or sunny hill,  
*Smit* with the love of sacred song. *Milton.*

See what the charms that *smite* the simple heart,  
Not touch'd by nature, and not reach'd by art. *Pope.*

*Smite* with the love of finer arts we came,  
And met congenial mingling flame with flame. *Pope.*

To **SMITE.** *v. n.* To strike; to collide.  
The heart melteth, and the knees *smite* together. *Nabum.*

**SMITER.** *n. f.* [from *smite*.] He who smites.  
I gave my back to the *smitters*, and my cheeks to them  
that pluck off the hair. *Isa. l. 6.*

**SMITH.** *n. f.* [*smið*, Saxon; *smith*, German; *smith*, Dutch;  
from *smitan*, Saxon, to beat.]

1. One who forges with his hammer; one who works in metals.  
He doth nothing but talk of his horse, and can shoe him.  
I am afraid, my lady, his mother, played false with a *smith*.  
*Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Lawless man, the anvil dares profane,  
And forge that steel by which a man is slain:  
Which earth at first for plough shares did afford;  
Nor yet the *smith* had learn'd to form a sword. *Tate.*

The ordinary qualities observable in iron, or a diamond,  
that make their true complex idea, a *smith* or a jeweler com-  
monly knows better than a philosopher. *Locke.*

2. He that makes or effects any thing.  
The doves repented, though too late,  
Become the *smiths* of their own foolish fate. *Dryden.*

**SMITHCRAFT.** *n. f.* [*smiðcraft*, Sax.] The art of smith.  
Inventors of pastorage, *smithcraft*, and musick. *Raleigh.*

**SMITHERY.** *n. f.* [from *smith*.] The shop of a smith.

**SMITHING.** *n. f.* [from *smith*.] *Smithing* is an art manual, by  
which an irregular lump, or several lumps of iron is wrought  
into an intended shape. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercise.*

**SMITHY.** *n. f.* [*smiðe*, Saxon.] The shop of a smith.  
His blazing looks sent forth a crackling sound,  
And hiss'd, like red hot iron, within the *smithy* down'd. *Dryden.*

**SMITT.** *n. f.* The finest of the clayey ore, made up into balls,  
they use for marking of sheep, and call it *smitt*. *Woodward.*

**SMITTEN.** The participle passive of *smite*. Struck; blasted;  
killed; affected with passion.

And the flax and the barley was *smitten*, but the wheat and  
the rye not. *Exod. ix. 31.*

How agree the kettle and the earthen pot together? for if  
the one be *smitten* against the other, it shall be broken. *Eccles.*

The third part of the sun was *smitten*. *Rev. viii. 12.*  
We did esteem him stricken, *smitten* of God and afflicted. *Isa. liii. 4.*

Tempt not the Lord thy God, he said, and flood:  
But Satan *smitten* with amazement fell. *Milton.*

By the advantages of a good person and a pleasing conver-  
sation, he made such an impression in her heart as could  
not be effaced: and he was himself no less *smitten* with Con-  
stantia. *Addison.*



## S M O

SMOCK. *n. f.* [smoc, Saxon.]

1. The under garment of a woman; a shift. *Ben Jonson.*  
Her body covered with a light taffeta garment; so cut, as  
the wrought smock came through it in many places. *Sidney.*  
How do't thou look now? oh ill-star'd wench!  
Pale as thy *smock*! when we shall meet at court;  
This look of thine will hurt my soul from heav'n. *Shakespeare.*  
Their apparel was linnen breeches, and over that a *smock*  
close girt unto them with a towel. *Saunders.*

2. Though Artemisia talks by fits,  
Of counsels, clafficks, fathers, wits;  
Reads Malbranche, Boyle, and Locke;  
Yet in some things, methinks, she fails,  
'Twere well, if she would pair her nails,  
And wear a cleaner *smock*. *Swift.*

3. *Smock* is used in a ludicrous kind of composition for any thing  
relating to women.  
At *smock* treat n, matron, I believe you;  
And if I were your husband; but when I  
Trust to your cob-web bosoms any other,  
Let me there die a fly, and feast you, spider. *Ben Jonson.*  
Plague on his *smock*-loyalty!  
I hate to see a brave bold fellow fotted,  
Made four and fenseless, turn'd to whey by love. *Dryden.*

SMOCKFACE. *adj.* [smock and face.] Palefaced; maidenly.  
Old chiefs reflecting on their former deeds,  
Disdain to rust with batter'd invalids;  
But active in the foremost ranks appear,  
And leave young *smockfaced* beaux to guard the rear. *Fenton.*

SMOKE. *n. f.* [ys-mag, Welsh; smec, smoe, Saxon; smock,  
Dutch.] The visible effluvia, or foety exhalation from  
any thing burning.

She might utter out some *smoke* of those flames wherewith  
else the was not only burned, but smothered. *Sidney.*  
May you a better feast never behold,  
You knot of mouth-friends: *smoke*, and lukewarm water,  
Is your perfection. *Shakespeare.*

Stand off, and let me take the air,  
Why should the *smoke* pursue the fair?  
He knew 'twas caused by *smoke*, but not by flame. *Cowley.*

All involv'd with fench and *smoke*.  
As *smoke* that rises from the kindling fires,  
Is seen this moment, and the next expires. *Milton.*

*Smoke* passing through flame cannot but grow red hot, and  
red hot *smoke* can appear no other than flame. *Newton.*

TO SMOKE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
1. To emit a dark exhalation by heat.  
When the sun went down, a *smoking* furnace and a burn-  
ing lamp passed between those pieces. *Gen. xv. 17.*

2. Brave Macbeth  
Disdaining fortune, with his brandish'd steel,  
Which *smok'd* with bloody execution,  
Like valour's minion carved out his passage,  
Till he had fac'd the slaves. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Queen Margaret saw  
Thy murd'rous faulchion *smoking* in his blood. *Shakespeare.*  
To him no temple flood nor altar *smok'd*. *Milton.*

Alars for Pallas to Athena *smok'd*.  
To burn; to be kindled. A scriptural term. *Crawville.*

3. To move with such swiftness as to kindle; to move very  
fast so as to raise dust like *smoke*.  
Aventinus drives his chariot round;  
Proud of his steeds he *smokes* along the field;  
His father's hydra fills the ample shield. *Dryden's Æn.*

4. To smelt, or hunt out.  
He hither came to observe and *smoke*  
What courtes other risks took. *Hudibras.*

5. To suffer to be punished.  
Maugre all the world will I keep safe,  
Or fume of you shall *smoke* for it in Rome. *Shakespeare.*

TO SMOKE. *v. a.*  
1. To scent by *smoke*, or dry in *smoke*.  
Frictions of the back-bone with flannel, *smoked* with pen-  
etrating aromatic substances, have proved effectual. *Arbutnot.*

2. To smelt out; to find out.  
He was first *smok'd* by the old lord Lafes; when his dis-  
guise and he is parted, tell me what a sprat you shall find him?  
*Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.*

3. To sneer; to ridicule to the face.  
Tom Tattle passes for an impertinent, and Will Trippet  
begins to be *smoked*, in case I continue this paper. *Addis. Spect.*

4. To sneer; to ridicule to the face.  
Thou, Abelard! the last sad office pay,  
And *smoke* my passage to the realms of day. *Congreve.*

## S M O

TO SMOKE-dry. *v. a.* [smoke and dry.] To dry by *smoke*.

SMOKE-dry the fruit, but not if you plant them. *Mortimer.*  
SMO'KER. *n. f.* [from *smoke*.]  
1. One that dries or perfumes by *smoke*.  
2. One that uses tobacco.

SMO'KELESS. *adj.* [from *smoke*.] Having no *smoke*.  
Tenants with sighs the *smokeless* tow'rs survey,  
And turn th' unwilling steed another way. *Pope.*

SMO'KY. *adj.* [from *smoke*.]  
1. Emitting *smoke*; smoky.  
O he's as tedious  
As a tir'd horse, or as a railing wife,  
Worse than a *smoky* house. *Shakespeare.*

2. Having the appearance or nature of *smoke*.  
Involved all the wood in *smoky* fires. *Dryden.*

3. London appears in a morning drowned in a black cloud,  
and all the day after smothered with *smoky* fogs, the con-  
sequence whereof proves very offensive to the lungs. *Hawley.*

4. If blast septentrional with brushing wings  
Sweep up the *smoky* mists, and vapours damp,  
Then woe to mortals. *Philips.*

5. Noisome with *smoke*.  
Courtefy  
Is sooner found in lowly sheds,  
With *smoky* rafters, than in tapftry halls  
And courts of princes. *Milton.*

6. Morpheus, the humble god, that dwells  
In cottages and *smoky* cells,  
Hates gilded roofs and beds of down;  
And though he fears no prince's frown,  
Flies from the circle of a crown. *Denham.*

SMOOTH. [smoeth, smoe, Saxon; myeth, Welsh.]  
1. Even on the surface; not rough; level; having no asperities.  
Behold Elia my brother is a hairy man, and I am a *smooth*  
man. *Gen. xxvii. 11.*

2. Mistling thee, I walk unseen,  
On the dry *smooth*-haven green,  
To behold the wandering moon,  
Rising near her highest noon.  
The outlines must be *smooth*, imperceptible to the touch, and  
even without eminences or cavities. *Dryden.*

3. Nor box nor limes, without their use,  
*Smooth*-grain'd, and proper for the turner's trade:  
Which curious hands may carve and steel with ease invade. *Dryden.*

4. Evenly spread; glossy.  
He for the promis'd journey bids prepare  
The *smooth*-hair'd horses, and the rapid car. *Pope.*

5. Equal in pace; without starts or obstruction.  
By the hand he took me rais'd,  
And over fields and waters, as in air,  
*Smooth*-sliding without step. *Milton.*

6. The fair-hair'd queen of love  
Descends *smooth*-gliding from the courts above. *Pope.*

7. Flowing; soft; not harsh.  
*Smooth* Adonis from his rock  
Ran purple to the sea. *Milton.*

8. When sage Minerva rose,  
From her sweet lips *smooth* elocution flows.  
So, Dick adepts, tuck back thy hair;  
And I will pour into thy ear  
Remarks, which none did e'er disclose,  
In *smooth*-pac'd verse or hobbling prose. *Prior.*

9. Bland; mild; adulatory.  
The subtle fiend,  
Though inly stung with anger and disdain,  
Dissembled, and this answer *smooth* return'd. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

10. This *smooth* discourse and mild behaviour oft  
Conceal a traitor. *Addison.*

11. He was *smooth*-tongued, gave good words, and seldom lost  
his temper. *Arbutnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*

12. The madding monarchs to compose  
The Pylion prince, the *smooth*-speech'd Nestor, rose. *Tickel.*

TO SMOOTH. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]  
1. To level; to make even on the surface.  
This man's a flatt'rer? if one be,  
So are they all; for every breeze of fortune  
Is *smooth'd* by that below. *Shakespeare.*

2. The carpenter encouraged the goldsmith, and he that *smooth*-  
ed with the hammer him that *smooth* the anvil. *Isa. xlii.*  
Now on the wings of winds our course we keep;  
For God had *smooth'd* the waters of the deep. *Pope's Ode.*

3. To work into a soft uniform mass.  
It brings up again into the mouth that which it had swal-  
lowed, and chewing it, grinds and *smooths* it, and afterwards  
swallows it into another stomach. *Ray on the Creation.*

4. The board on which we sit  
Is not so *smooth* as are thy verses,  
To make easy; to rid from obstructions.  
Thou, Abelard! the last sad office pay,  
And *smooth* my passage to the realms of day. *Pope.*

## S M O

4. To make flowing; to free from harshness.  
In their motions harmony divine  
So *smoothly* her charming tones. *Milton.*

5. All your mule's softer art display,  
Let Carolina *smooth* the tuneful lay;  
Lull with Amelia's liquid name the Nine,  
And sweetly flow through all the royal line. *Pope.*

6. To palliate; to soften.  
Had it been a stranger, not my child,  
To *smooth* his fault, I would have been more mild. *Shakespeare.*

7. To calm; to mollify.  
Now breathe we, lords; good fortune bids us pause,  
And *smooth* the frowns of war with peaceful looks. *Shakespeare.*

8. Each perturbation *smooth'd* with outward calm. *Milton.*  
Smiling the seem'd, and full of pleasing thought,  
From ocean as the first began to rise,  
And *smooth'd* the ruffled seas, and clear'd the skies. *Dryden.*

9. To ease.  
Reftor'd it soon will be; the means prepar'd,  
The difficulty *smooth'd*, the danger shar'd. *Dryden.*

10. To flatter; to soften with blandishments.  
Because I cannot flatter and look fair,  
Smile in men's faces, *smooth*, deceive and cog,  
Duck with French nods, and apish courtesy,  
I must be held a rancorous enemy. *Shakespeare.*

TO SMOOTHEN. *v. a.* [A bad word among mechanicks for  
*smooth*.] To make even and smooth.  
With edged grooving tools they cut down and *smoothen* the  
extuberances left. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

SMOOTHFACED. *adj.* [smooth and face.] Mild looking;  
having a soft air.  
O, shall I say I thank you, gentle wife?  
Not so, my lord; a twelve-month and a day,  
I'll mark no words that *smoothfaced* woeers say. *Shakespeare.*

Let their heirs  
Enrich their time to come with *smoothfaced* peace,  
With smiling plenty, and fair prosp'rous days. *Shak. R. III.*

SMOOTHLY. *adv.* [from *smooth*.]  
1. Not roughly; evenly.  
2. With even glide.  
The music of that murr'ring spring  
Is not so mournful as the strains you sing;  
Nor rivers winding through the vales below  
So sweetly warble, or so *smoothly* flow. *Pope.*

3. Without obstruction; easily; readily.  
Had Joshua been mindful, the fraud of the Gibeonites could  
not so *smoothly* have pass'd unperceived till there was no help. *Hok.*

4. With soft and bland language.  
SMOOTHNESS. *n. f.* [from *smooth*.]  
1. Evenness on the surface; freedom from asperity.  
The purling, which proceeds of inequality, is bred between  
the *smoothness* of the inward surface of the pipe, which is wet,  
and the rest that remaineth dry. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. A countryman feeling his flock by the seaside, it was to de-  
licate a fine day, that the *smoothness* of the water tempted him  
to let up for a merchant. *L'Estrange.*

3. The nymph is all into a laurel gone,  
The *smoothness* of her skin remains alone. *Dryden.*

4. Softness or mildness on the palate.  
Fallacious drink! ye honest men beware,  
Nor trust its *smoothness*; the third circling glass  
Suffices virtue. *Philips.*

5. Sweetness and softness of numbers.  
As French has more fineness and *smoothness* at this time, so  
it had more compass, spirit, and force in Montaigne's age. *Temp.*

6. Virgil, though smooth, where *smoothness* is required, is so  
far from affecting it, that he rather disdains it; frequently  
using synalephas, and concluding his sense in the middle of his  
verse. *Dryden.*

7. Blandness and gentleness of speech.  
She is too subtle for thee; and her *smoothness*,  
Her very silence, and her patience,  
Speak to the people, and they pity her. *Shakespeare.*

8. The pretence of *smooth*.  
Death with a trident *smooths*. *Milton.*

TO SMOOTHEN. *v. a.* [from *smooth*, Saxon.]  
1. To suffocate with *smoke*, or by exclusion of the air.  
She might give passage to her thoughts, and so as it were utter  
out some *smoke* of those flames, wherewith else she was not  
only burned but *smothered*. *Sidney.*

2. We *smother'd*  
The most replenish'd sweet work of nature,  
That from the prime creation e'er the fram'd. *Shakespeare.*

3. We are enow yet living in the field,  
To *smother* up the English in our throngs. *Shakespeare. Hen. V.*

4. She was warn'd with the graceful appearance of the hero:  
the *smothered* those sparkles out of decency, but conversation  
blew them up into a flame. *Dryden's Æn. Dedication.*

5. The helpless traveller, with wild surprise,  
Sees the dry desert all around him rise,  
And *smother'd* in the dusty whirlwind dies. *Addison's Cato.*

## S M U

2. To suppress.  
Lewd and wicked custom, beginning perhaps at the first  
amongst few, afterwards spreading into greater multitudes,  
and so continuing; from time may be of force, even in plain  
things, to *smother* the light of natural understanding. *Hosker.*

SMO'THER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. A state of suppression.  
This unfortunate prince, after a long *smother* of discontent,  
and hatred of many of his nobility and people, breaking forth  
at times into seditions, was at last distressed by them. *Bacon.*

2. A man better relate himself to a statue, than suffer his  
thoughts to pass in *smother*. *Bacon.*

Nothing makes a man suspect much, more than to know lit-  
tle; and therefore men should procure to know more, and not  
to keep their suspicions in *smother*. *Bacon's Essays.*

3. Smoke; thick dust.  
Thus must I from the *smoke* into the *smother*,  
From tyrant duke into a tyrant brother. *Shakespeare.*

4. Where yon disorder'd heap of ruin lies,  
Stones rent from stones, where clouds of dust arise,  
Amid' that *smother* Neptune holds his place. *Dryd. Æn.*

5. The greater part enter only like mutes to fill the stage, and  
spend their taper in *smoke* and *smother*. *Collier on Fame.*

TO SMO'THER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
1. To smother without vent.  
Hay and straw have a very low degree of heat; but yet close  
and *smothering*, and which drieth not. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

2. To be suppressed or kept close.  
The advantage of conversation is such, that, for want of  
company, a man had better talk to a post than let his thoughts  
lie smoking and *smothering*. *Collier of Friendship.*

SMOULDERING. [This word seems a participle; but I know  
SMOULDER. I not whether the verb *smoulder* be in use:  
ymoyan, Saxon; to smother; *smool*, Dutch, hot.] Burning  
and smoking without vent.

None can breathe, nor see, nor hear at will,  
Through *smould'ry* cloud of dusky stinking *smoke*,  
That th' only breath him daunts who hath escap'd the  
stroke. *Fairy Queen.*

In some close pent room it crept along,  
And, *smould'ring* as it went, in silence fed;  
'Till th' infant monster, with devouring strong,  
Walk'd boldly upright with exalted head. *Dryden.*

SMUG. *adj.* [smuck, dres, *smucken*, to dress, Dutch.] Nice;  
spruce; drest with affectation of niceness, but without  
elegance.

There I have a bankrupt for a prodigal, who dares scarce  
shew his head on the Rialto; a beggar, that used to come so  
*smug* upon the mart. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*

He who can make your visage less horrid, and your person  
more *smug*, is worthy some good reception. *Spectator.*

TO SMUGGLE. *v. a.* [smackelen, Dutch.] To import or  
export goods without paying the customs. *Spectator.*

SMUGGLER. *n. f.* [from *smuggle*.] A wretch, who, in defiance  
of justice and the laws, imports or exports goods either con-  
traband or without payment of the customs.

SMUGLY. *adv.* [from *smug*.] Neatly; sprucely.  
Lilies and roses will quickly appear,  
And her face will look wondrous *smugly*. *Gay.*

SMUGNESS. *n. f.* [from *smug*.] Spruceness; neatness.  
SMUT. *n. f.* [smutza, Saxon; smute, Dutch.]

1. A spot made with foot or coal.  
2. Must or blackness gathered on corn; mildew.  
Farmers have suffered by smutty wheat, when such will  
not sell for above five shillings a bushel; whereas that which is  
free from *smut* will sell for ten. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. Obscenity.  
TO SMUT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To stain; to mark with foot or coal.  
He is far from being *smutted* with the soil of atheism. *More.*

2. A fuller had invitation from a collier to live with him: he  
gave him a thousand thanks; but, says he, as fast as I make  
any thing clean, you'll be *smutting* it again. *L'Estrange.*

3. The infide is so *smutted* with dust and *smoke*, that neither the  
marble, silver, nor brass works shew themselves. *Addis. on Italy.*

I am wonderfully pleas'd to see my tenants play their inno-  
cent tricks, and *smutting* one another. *Addison.*

4. To taint with mildew.  
Mildew falleth upon corn, and *smutted* it. *Bacon.*

TO SMUT. *v. n.* To gather must.  
White red-eared wheat is good for clays, and bears a very  
good crop, and seldom *smuts*. *Mortimer.*

TO SMUTCH. *v. a.* [from *smut*.] To black with *smoke*.  
Has't *smutch'd* thy nose?  
They say it's a copy out of mine. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*

5. They have seen but a bright lily grow,  
Before rude hands have touch'd it?  
Ha! you mark'd but the fall o' the snow,  
Before the soil hath *smutch'd* it? *Ben. Johnson's Underwoods.*

SMUTTILY. *adv.* [from *smutty*.]  
1. Blackly; smokily.  
2. Obscenely.

SMUTTINESS.



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SMUTTINESS. *n. f.* [from *smutty*.]

1. Soil from smoke.

My vines and peaches, upon my best south walls, were apt to a foot or *smuttiness* upon their leaves and upon their fruits, which were good for nothing. *Temple.*

2. Obsceneness.

SMUTTY. *adj.* [from *smut*.]

1. Black with smoke or coal.

The *smutty* grain,  
With sudden blaze diffus'd, inflames the air. *Milton.*  
The *smutty* waincoat full of cracks. *Swift.*He was a *smutty* dog yesterday, and cost me near two hours to wash the ink off his face. *Pope.*

2. Tainted with mildew.

*Smutty* corn will sell dearer at one time than the clean at another. *Locke.*

3. Obscene; not modest.

The place is a censure of a profane and *smutty* passage in the Old Batchelor. *Cellier.*SNACK. *n. f.* [from *snatch*.] A share; a part taken by compact.If the master gets the better on't, they come in for their *snack*. *L'Estrange.*For four times talking, if one piece thou takes,  
That must be canted, and the judge go *snack*. *Dryden.*All my demurs but double his attacks;  
At last he whispers, "Do, and we go *snacks*." *Pope.*SNA'KOT. *n. f.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*SNA'FILE. *n. f.* [*snafel*, Dutch, the nose.] A bridle which crosses the nose.The third o' th' world is your's, which with a *snaffle*  
You may pace easy, but not such a wife. *Shakespeare.*Sooth him with praise;  
This, from his weaning, let him well be taught,  
And then betimes in a soft *snaffle* wrought. *Dryden's George.*To SNA'FILE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bridle; to hold in a bridle; to hold; to manage.SNAG. *n. f.* [Of this word I know not the etymology or original.]

1. A jag, or sharp protuberance.

The one her other leg had lame,  
Which with a staff, all full of little *snags*,  
She did disport, and impotence her name. *Fairy Queen.*The coat of arms,  
Now on a naked *snag* in triumph born,  
Was hung on high. *Dryden's Zen.*

2. A tooth left by itself, or standing beyond the rest.

In China none hold women sweet,  
Except their *snags* are black as jet:  
King Chihu put nine queens to death,  
Convict on statute, iv'ry teeth. *Prior.*SNA'GGED. *adj.* [from *snag*.] Full of *snags*; full of sharp protuberances; shooting into sharp points.His stalking steps are day'd  
Upon a *snaggy* oak, which he had torn  
Out of his mother's bowels, and it made  
His mortal mace, wherewith his foemen he dismay'd. *Spenser.*Naked men belabouring one another with *snaggy* sticks, or dully falling together by the ears at fifty-cuffs. *More.*SNAIL. *n. f.* [*snægl*, Saxon; *snigel*, Dutch.]

1. A slimy animal which creeps on plants, some with shells on their backs.

I can tell why a *snail* has a house.—Why?—Why, to put's head in; not to give it away to his daughters, and leave his horns without a case. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*Fearful commenting  
Is leaden servitor to dull delay;  
Delay leads impotent and *snail* pac'd beggary. *Shak. R. III.*The patch is kind enough, but a huge feeder:  
*Snail* flow in profit, but he sleeps by day  
More than the wild cat. *Shakespeare.*Seeing the *snail*, which every where doth roam,  
Carrying his own house still, still is at home,  
Fellow, for he is easy-pac'd, this *snail*  
Be thine own palace, or the world's thy goal. *Dante.*A river *snail*-shell decayed, shewed spar within. *Woodward.*There may be as many ranks of beings in the invisible world superior to us, as we ourselves are superior to all the ranks of being beneath us in this visible world, even though we defend below the *snail* and the oyster. *Watts.*2. A name given to a drone from the slow motion of a *snail*.Why prat't thou to thyself, and answer'st not?  
Dromio, thou drone, thou *snail*, thou slug, thou sot! *Shak.*SNA'IL-CLAY, or *Snail-trefoil*. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*SNAKE. *n. f.* [*snaca*, Saxon; *snake*, Dutch.] A serpent of the oviparous kind, distinguished from a viper. The *snake's* bite is harmless. *Snake* in poetry is a general name for a viper.Glo'ster's shew beguiles him;  
As the *snake*, roll'd in a flow'ry bank,  
With shining checker'd slough, doth sting a child,  
That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Shakespeare's Hen. VI.*

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We have scotch'd the *snake*, not kill'd it:  
She'll close, and be herself; whilst our poor malice  
Remains in danger of her former teeth. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*The parts must have their outlines in waves, resembling the gliding of a *snake* upon the ground: they must be smooth and even. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*Nor chalk, nor crumbling stones, the food of *snakes*  
That work in hollow earth their winding tracks. *Dryden.*SNA'KEROOT. *n. f.* [*snake* and *root*.] A species of birthwort growing in Virginia and Carolina. See RATTLE-SNAKE-ROOT.SNA'KESHEAD Iris. *n. f.* [*hermodactylus*, Latin.] A plant.The characters are: it hath a lily-shaped flower, of one leaf, shaped exactly like an iris; but has a tubercle root, divided into two or three dugs, like oblong bulbs. *Miller.*SNA'KEWEED, or *Bistort*. *n. f.* [*bistorta*, Latin.] A plant.It flowers in May; and, if the season proves moist, will continue to produce new spikes of flowers 'till August: it may be propagated by planting the roots in a moist shady border, and will soon furnish the ground with plants. *Miller.*SNA'KEWOOD. *n. f.* [from *snake* and *wood*.]What we call *snake-wood* is properly the smaller branches of the root of a tall strait tree growing in the island of Timor, and other parts of the East. It has no remarkable smell, but is of an intensely bitter taste. The Indians are of opinion, that it is a certain remedy for the bite of the hooded serpent, and from thence its name of *lignum colubrinum*, or *snake-wood*. *Hill's Mar. Med.*

We very seldom use it.

SNA'KY. *adj.* [from *snake*.]1. Serpentine; belonging to a *snake*; resembling a *snake*.Venomous tongue, tip't with vile adder's sting,  
Of that self kind with which the furies fell.  
Their *snaky* heads do comb. *Spenser.*The true lovers knot had its original from *snaky* *Heracles*, or *Hercules's* knot, resembling the *snaky* complication in the caduceus, or rod of *Hermes*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*So to the coast of Jordan he directs  
His easy steps, girded with *snaky* wiles, *Milton's Par. Reg.*

2. Having serpents.

Look, look unto this *snaky* rod,  
And stop your ears against the charming god. *Ben. Jonson.*In his hand  
He took caduceus, his *snaky* wand. *Hubbard's Tale.*What was that *snaky*-headed gorgon shield  
That wise Minerva wore, unconquer'd virgin,  
Wherewith the freez'd her foes to congeal'd stone? *Milton.*His flying hat was fallen'd on his head;  
Wings on his heels were hung, and in his hand  
He holds the virtue of the *snaky* wand. *Dryden.*To SNA'P. *v. a.* [The same with *snap*.]

1. To break at once; to break short.

If the chain of necessity be no stronger, but that it may be *snapped* to easily in sunder; if his will was no otherwise determined from without himself, but only by the signification of your desire, and my modest intreaty, then we may conclude, human affairs are not always governed by absolute necessity. *Bacon's again'st Hobbs.*Light is broken like a body, as when 'tis *snapped* in pieces by a tougher body. *Digby.*Dauntless as death, away he walks;  
Breaks the doors open, *snaps* the locks;  
Searches the parlour, chamber, study,  
Nor stops 'till he has culprit's body. *Prior.*2. To strike with a knocking noise, *snap*, or sharp *knap*.The bowzy fire  
First shook from out his pipe the seeds of fire,  
Then *snaps* his box. *Daniel.*

3. To bite.

A gentleman passing by a coach, one of the horses *snaps* off the end of his finger. *Wifeman's Surgery.*All mungrel curs bawl, snarl, and *snaps*, where the foe flies before him. *L'Estrange.*A notion generally received, that a lion is dangerous to all women who are not virgins, may have given occasion to a foolish report, that my lion's jaws are so contrived as to *snap* the hands of any of the female sex, who are not thus qualified. *Addison's Spectator.*He *snaps* deceitful air with empty jaws,  
The subtle hare darts swift beneath his paws. *Gay.*

4. To catch suddenly and unexpectedly.

Sir Richard Graham tells the marquis he would *snap* one of the kids, and make some shift to carry him close to their lodgings. *Warton.*Some with a noise and greasy light  
Are *snaps*, as men catch larks at night. *Baile.*You should have thought of this before you was taken;  
For now you are in no danger to be *snapped* again. *L'Estr.*Did I not see you, *snarl*, did I not  
When you lay long to *snare* young Damon's goat? *Dryden.*Belated seem on watch to lie,  
And *snaps* some cully passing by. *Swift.*5. [*Snappen*,

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5. [*Snappen*, Dutch.] To treat with sharp language.Capoch'd your rabbins of the synod,  
And *snaps* d' their canons with a why not. *Hudibras.*A fairly ill-bred lord  
That chides and *snaps* her up at every word. *Granville.*To SNAP. *v. n.*

1. To break short; to fall asunder.

Note the ship's sicknesses, the mast  
Shak'd with an ague, and the hold and waif  
With a salt droply clogg'd; and our tacklings  
*Snapping*, like to too high-stretch'd treble strings. *Dante.*The backbone is divided into so many vertebrae for com-  
modious bending, and not one intire rigid bone, which, being of that length, would have been often in danger of *snapping* in sunder. *Ray on the Creation.*If your steel be too hard, that is, too brittle, if it be a spring, it will not bow; but with the least bending it will *snap* asunder. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*The makers of these needles should give them a due temper; for if they are too soft they will bend, and if they are too brittle they *snap*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. To make an effort to bite with eagerness.

If the young dace be a bait for the old pike, I see no reason but I may *snap* at him. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*We *snaps* at the bait without ever dreaming of the hook that goes along with it. *L'Estrange.*At people's heels with frothy chaps. *Swift.*SNAP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of breaking with a quick motion.

2. A greedy fellow.

He had no sooner said out his say, but up rises a cunning *snaps*, then at the board. *L'Estrange.*

3. A quick eager bite.

With their bills, thwarted crosswise at the end, they would cut an apple in two at one *snaps*. *Carew.*

4. A catch; a theft.

SNA'PDRAGON, or *Calf's snout*. *n. f.* [*antirrhinum*, Latin.]

1. A plant.

2. A kind of play, in which brandy is set on fire, and raisins thrown into it, which those who are unused to the sport are afraid to take out; but which may be safely snatched by a quick motion, and put blazing into the mouth, which being closed, the fire is at once extinguished.

SNAPPER. *n. f.* [from *snaps*.] One who *snaps*.My father named me Autolycus, being letter'd under Mercury; who, as I am, was likewise a *snapper* up of unconfe-did trifles. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*SNA'PISH. *adj.* [from *snaps*.]

1. Eager to bite.

The *snaps* cur, the passenger's annoy,  
Close at my heel with yelping treble flies. *Swift.*They lived in the temple; but were such *snaps* curs, that they frighted away most of the votaries. *Spectator.*

2. Peevish; sharp in reply.

SNA'PISHLY. *adv.* [from *snaps*.] Peevishly; tartly.SNA'PISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *snaps*.] Peevishness; tartness.SNA'PICK. *n. f.* [*snappick*, Swedish.] A soldier's bag.SNARE. *n. f.* [*snara*, Swedish; and *snare*, Danish; *snare*, Dutch.]

1. Any thing set to catch an animal; a gin; a net.

O poor hapless nightingale, thought I,  
How sweet thou sing'st, how near the deadly *snare*. *Milton.*

2. Any thing by which one is intrapped or intangled.

This I speak for your own profit, not that I may cast a *snare* upon you. *1 Cor. vii. 35.*A fool's mouth is his destruction, and his lips are the *snare* of his soul. *Prov. xviii. 7.*Propound to thyself a constant rule of living, which though it may not be fit to observe scrupulously, left it become a *snare* to thy conscience, or endanger thy health, yet let not thy rule be broken. *Taylor's Rule of living vely.*For thee ordain'd a help, became thy *snare*. *Milton.*Beauty, wealth, and wit,  
And proves, to the pow'r of love submit;  
The spreading *snare* for all mankind is laid,  
And lovers all betray, or are betray'd. *Dryden.*To SNARE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To intrap; to intangle.Glo'ster's shew  
Beguiles him, as the mournful crocodile  
With sorrow *snarles* relenting passengers. *Shakespeare's H. VI.*The wicked is *snarled* in the work of his own hands. *Pf. ix.*Warn all creatures from thee  
Henceforth, lest that too heav'ly form, pretended  
To hellish falsehood, *snare* them. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

1. To growl as an angry animal; to gnarl.

What! were you *snarling* all before I came,  
Ready to catch each other by the throat,  
And turn you all your hatred now on me? *Shakespeare's R. III.*

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He is born with teeth!  
And so I was; which plainly signify'd  
That I should *snarl*, and bite, and play the dog. *Shak. H. VI.*The she's even of the savage herd are safe:  
All, when they *snarl* or bite, have no return  
But courtship from the male. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*Now, for the bare pick'd bone of majesty,  
Doth dogged war bristle his angry crest,  
And *snarls* in the gentle eyes of peace. *Shakespeare's K. John.*An angry cur  
*Snarls* while he feeds. *Dryd. and Lee's Oedipus.*

2. To speak roughly; to talk in rude terms.

'Tis malicious and unmanly to *snarl* at the little lapses of a pen, from which Virgil himself stands not exempted. *Dryden.*The honest farmer and his wife,  
Two years declin'd from prime of life,  
Had struggled with the marriage-noose,  
As almost ev'ry couple does:  
Sometimes my plague! sometimes my darling! *Prior.*Killing to-day, to-morrow *snarling*. *Prior.*Where hast thou been *snarling* odious truths, and entertain-  
ing company with discourse of their diseases? *Congreve.*To SNARL. *v. a.* To intangle; to embarrass. I know not that this sense is well authorized.Confused *snarled* consciences render it difficult to pull out thread by thread. *Decay of Piety.*SNA'RLER. *n. f.* [from *snarl*.] One who *snarls*; a growling, surly, quarrelsome, insulting fellow.Should stupid libels grieve your mind,  
You soon a remedy may find;  
Lie down obscure, like other folks,  
Below the lash of *snarlers* jokes. *Swift.*SNA'RY. *adj.* [from *snare*.] Intangling; insidious.Spiders in the vault their *snary* webs have spread. *Dryden.*SNA'Y. *n. f.* The snuff of a candle.It first burned fair, 'till some part of the candle was consumed, and the sawdust gathering about the *snay*; but then it made the *snay* big and long, and burn dulkily, and the candle waited in half the time of the wax pure. *Bacon's Nat. History.*To SNATCH. *v. a.* [*snacken*, Dutch.]

1. To seize any thing hastily.

A virtuous mind should rather wish to depart this world with a kind of treatable dissolution, than to be suddenly cut off in a moment; rather to be taken than *snatched* away from the face of the earth. *Hooker.*Death,  
So *snatch'd*, will not exempt us from the pain. *Milton.*Life's dream hurries all too fast:  
In vain sedate reflections we would make,  
When half our knowledge we must *snatch*, not take. *Pope.*She *snatch'd* a sheet of Thule from her bed:  
Sudden she flies, and whelms it o'er the pyre;  
Down sink the flames. *Pope's Dunciad.*They, falling down the stream,  
Are *snatch'd* immediately by the quick-ey'd trout  
Of darting salmon. *Thomson's Summer.*

2. To transport or carry suddenly.

He had scarce performed any part of the office of a bishop in the dioceses of London, when he was *snatched* from thence, and promoted to Canterbury. *Clarendon.*Oh nature!  
Inrich me with the knowledge of thy works,  
*Snatch* me to heaven. *Thomson's Autumn.*To SNATCH. *v. n.* To bite, or catch eagerly at something.Lords will not let me: if I had a monopoly on't, they would have part on't; nay, the ladies too will be *snatching*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*He shall *snatch* on the right hand, and be hungry. *Is. ix. 20.*Lycus, swifter of his feet,  
Runs, doubles, winds and turns, amidst the war;  
Springs to the walls, and leaves his foes behind,  
And *snatches* at the beam he first can find. *Dryden's En.*SNATCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A hasty catch.

2. A short fit of vigorous action.

After a shower to weeding a *snatch*;  
More easily weed with the root to dispatch. *Tusser.*

3. A small part of any thing; a broken part.

She chaunted *snatches* of old tunes,  
As one incapable of her own distresses. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*In this work attempts will exceed performances, it being composed by *snatches* of time, as medical vacations would permit. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

4. A broken or interrupted action; a short fit.

The *snatches* in his voice,  
And burst of speaking, were as his. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*They move by fits and *snatches*; so that it is not conceivable how they conduce unto a motion, which, by reason of its perpetuity, must be regular and equal. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*We have often little *snatches* of sunshine and fair weather in the most uncomfortable parts of the year. *Spectator.*

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5. A quip; a shuffling answer.  
Come, leave your *snatches*, and yield me a direct answer.  
*Shakel. Measure for Measure.*
- SNA'TCHER. *n. f.* [from *snatch*.] One that snatches, or takes any thing in haste.  
They of those marches  
Shall be a wall sufficient to defend  
Our inland from the pilfering borderers.  
—We do not mean the courting *snatchers* only,  
But fear the main intentment of the Scot. *Shaksp. H. V.*
- SNA'TCHINGLY. *adv.* [from *snatching*.] Hastily; with interruption.
- TO SNEAK. *v. n.* [from *snack*, Saxon; *snige*, Danish.]  
1. To creep sily; to come or go as if afraid to be seen.  
Once the eagle, England, being in prey,  
To her unguarded nest the weazel, Scot,  
Comes *snaking*, and fo fucks her princely eggs. *Shaksp. Lear.*  
*Snack* not away, fir; for the friar and you  
Must have a word anon: lay hold on him. *Shaksp. Lear.*  
Discover'd, and defeated of your prey,  
You kulk'd behind the fence, and *snack'd* away. *Dryden.*  
I ought not to turn my back, and to *snack* off in silence,  
And leave the truth to be baffled, bleeding, and slain. *Watts.*  
He *snack'd* into the grave.  
A monarch's half and half a harlot's slave. *Daniel.*  
Are you all ready? Here's your music here:  
Author, *snack* off; we'll tickle you, my dear. *Moor.*
2. To behave with meanness and servility; to crouch; to truckle.  
I need salute no great man's threshold, *snack* to none of his  
friends to speak a good word for me to my confidence. *South.*  
Nothing can support minds drooping and *snaking*, and inwardly  
reproaching them, from a sense of their own guilt, but to  
see others as bad. *South's Sermons.*  
When int'rest calls off all her *snaking* train,  
When all th' oblig'd desert, and all the vain,  
She waits, or to the scaffold, or the cell,  
When the last ling'ring friend has bid farewell. *Pepe.*  
Tom struts a soldier, open, bold, and brave;  
Will *snacks* a scriv'ner, an exceeding knave. *Pepe.*
- SNEAKER. *n. f.* A large vessel of drink.  
I have just left the right worshipful and his myrmidons about  
a *snacker* of five gallons. *Speclator.*
- SNEAKING. *participial adj.* [from *snack*.]  
1. Servile; mean; low.  
2. Covetous; niggardly; meanly parsimonious.  
SNEAKINGLY. *adv.* [from *snaking*.] Meanly; servilely.  
Do all things like a man, not *snakingly*:  
Think the king sees thee still. *Herbert.*  
While you *snaking*'s submit,  
And beg our pardon at our feet,  
Discourage'd by your guilty fears  
To hope for quarter for your ears. *Hudibras.*
- SNEAKUP. *n. f.* [from *snack*.] A cowardly, creeping, indolent scoundrel. Obsolete.  
The prince is a jack, a *snackup*; and, if he were here, I  
would cudgel him like a dog, if he would say so. *Shak. H. IV.*
- TO SNEAP. *v. a.* [This word seems a corruption of *snip*, or of  
*snapp*, to reprimand. Perhaps *snapp* is in that sense from *snib*,  
*snibbe*, Danish.]  
Men shulde him *snibbe* bitterly. *Chaucer.*
1. To reprimand; to check.  
2. To nip.
- What may  
Breed upon our absence, may there blow  
No *snapping* winds at home. *Shaksp. Lear.*
- SNEAP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A reprimand; a check.  
My lord, I will not undergo this *snapp* without reply: you  
call honourable boldness impudent sauciness: if a man will  
courtly and say nothing, he is virtuous. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
- TO SNEB. *v. a.* [Properly to *snib*. See SNEAP.] To check;  
to chide; to reprimand.  
Which made this foolish briar wax so bold,  
That on a time he cast him to scold,  
And *snibbe* the good oak, for he was old. *Spenser.*
- TO SNEER. *v. n.* [This word is apparently of the same family  
with *snare* and *snort*.]  
1. To show contempt by looks: *nosq. suspendere admodum.*  
2. To insultate contempt by covert expressions.  
The wolf was by, and the fox in a *snaring* way advised him  
not to irritate a prince against his subjects. *L'Estrange.*  
I could be content to be a little *snared* at in a line, for the  
sake of the pleasure I should have in reading the rest. *Pepe.*  
If there has been any thing expressed with too much feve-  
rity, it will fall upon those *snaring* or daring writers of the  
age against religion, who have left reason and decency. *Watts.*
3. To utter with grimace.  
I have not been *snaring* fulsome lies, and nauseous flattery,  
at a little tawdry whore. *Congreve.*
4. To show awkward mirth.  
I had no power over one muscle in their faces, though they  
*snared* at every word spoken by each other. *Taylor.*

## SNI

- SNEER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. A look of contemptuous ridicule.  
Did not the *snier* of more impartial men  
At sense and virtue, balance all again. *Pepe.*
2. An expression of ludicrous scorn.  
Socrates or Cæsar might have a fool's coat clapt upon them,  
and in this disguise neither the wisdom of the one nor the  
majesty of the other could secure them from a *snier*. *Watts.*
- TO SNEEZE. *v. n.* [from *sniezen*, Saxon; *niesen*, Dutch.] To emit  
wind audibly by the nose.  
If one be about to *sneeze*, rubbing the eyes 'till tears run  
will prevent it; for that the humour descending to the nostrils  
is diverted to the eyes. *Bacon.*  
If the pain be more intense and deeper within amongst  
the membranes, there will be an itching in the palate and nos-  
trils, with frequent *sneezing*. *Wise man's Surgery.*  
To thee Cupid *sneez'd* aloud;  
And every lucky omen sent before,  
To meet thee landing on the Spartan shore. *Dryden.*  
If any thing oppres the head, it hath a power to free itself  
by *sneezing*. *Ray on the Creation.*  
Violent *sneezing* produceth convulsions in all the muscles of  
respiration: so great an alteration can be produced only by  
the tickling of a feather; and if the action of *sneezing* should  
be continued by some very acrid substance, it will produce head-  
ach, universal convulsions, fever, and death. *Arbuthnot.*  
An officer put the sharp end of his half-pike a good way up  
into my nostril, which tickled my nose like a straw, and made  
me *sneeze* violently. *Gulliver's Travels.*
- SNEEZE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Emission of wind audibly by  
the nose.  
I heard the rack  
As earth and sky would mingle; but  
These flaws, though mortals fear them  
As dangerous to the pillar'd frame of heav'n,  
Are to the main as wholesome as a *sneeze*  
To man's less universe, and soon are gone. *Milt. Par. Reg.*  
We read in Godignus, that upon a *sneeze* of the emperor of  
Monomotapa, there past acclamations successively through the  
city. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- SNEEZEWORD. *n. f.* [from *sniezen*, Latin.] A plant.  
It hath radiated flowers, whose disk consists of many florets;  
but the borders are composed of half florets: the embryos  
are lodged in the flowercup, which is scaly, each of which  
becomes one slender seed. *Miller.*
- SNET. *n. f.* [Among hunters.] The fat of a deer. *Ditt.*
- SNEW. The old pretense of *To snow*. *Ditt.*
- TO SNIB. *v. a.* [from *snibbe*, Danish. See SNEAP.] To check; to  
nip; to reprimand.  
Asked for their pass by every quib,  
That list at will them to revile or *snib*. *Hudibras's Tell.*
- SNICK and SNEE. *n. f.* A combat with knives.  
Among the Dunkirkers, where *snick* and *snee* was in fashion,  
a boatswain with some of our men drinking together, became  
quarrelsome: one of our men beat him down; then kneeling  
upon his breast, he drew out a knife, sticking in his flesh, and  
cut him from the ear towards the mouth. *Wise man's Surgery.*
- TO SNICKER, or SNIGGER. *v. n.* To laugh sily, wantonly, or  
contemptuously; to laugh in one's sleeve. *Ditt.*
- TO SNIFF. *v. n.* [from *sniffen*, Swedish.] To draw breath audibly up  
the nose.  
So then you look'd scornful, and *sniff'd* at the dean,  
As, who should say, now am I skinny and lean? *Swift.*
- TO SNIFFLE. *v. n.*  
*Sniffing* is thus performed: in a warm day, when the wa-  
ter is lowest, take a strong small hook, tied to a string about a  
yard long; and then into one of the holes, where an eel may  
hide herself, with the help of a short stick put in your bait  
hide herself, and as far as you may conveniently: if within the  
sight of it, the eel will bite instantly, and as certainly gorge  
it: pull him out by degrees. *Watts's Angler.*
- TO SNIP. *v. a.* [from *snippen*, Dutch.] To cut at once with  
scissors.  
The sinus should be laid open, which was *snit* up about  
two inches with a pair of probe-scissors, and the incised lips  
dressed. *Wise man's Surgery.*  
When tradesmen brought extravagant bills, fir Roger used  
to bargain to cut off a quarter of a yard: he wore a pair of  
scissors for this purpose, and would *snip* it off nicely. *Arbuthnot.*  
Putting one blade of the scissors up the gut, and the other up  
the wound, *snip* the whole length of the fistula. *Sharp.*
- SNIP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. A single cut with scissors.  
What! this a sleeve?  
Here's *snip* and nip, and cut, and slish and slash, *Shaksp. Lear.*  
Like to a censor in a barber's shop.  
The ulcer would not cure farther than it was laid open;  
therefore with one *snip* more I laid it open to the very end. *Watts.*
2. A final threat.  
Those we keep within compass by small *snips* of emplat,  
hoping to defend the parts about; but, in spite of all, they  
will spread farther. *Wise man's Surgery.*

## SNO

3. A snare; a snack. A low word.  
He found his friend upon the mending hand, which he was  
glad to hear, because of the *snip* that he himself expected upon  
the dividend. *L'Estrange.*
- SNIP. *n. f.* [from *snippe*, German; *snize*, Saxon; *snit*, Dutch.]  
1. A small fen fowl with a long bill.  
The external evident causes of the atra bilis are a high fer-  
menting diet; as old cheese, birds feeding in fens, as geese,  
ducks, woodcocks, *snipes*, and swans. *Floyer.*
2. A fool; a blockhead.  
Thus do I ever make my fool my purse;  
For I mine own gain'd knowledge should profane,  
If I should time expend with such a *snipe*, *Shaksp. Othello.*  
But for my sport and profit.
- SNIPPER. *n. f.* [from *snip*.] One that snips.
- SNIPPET. *n. f.* [from *snip*.] A small part; a share.  
Witches simpling, and on gibbets  
Cutting from malefactors *snippets*; *Hudibras.*  
Or from the pillory tips of ears.
- SNIPSNAP. *n. f.* [A cant word formed by reduplication of *snap*.]  
Tart dialogue.  
Dennis and dissonance, and captious art,  
And *snipsnap* short, and interruption smart. *Pope's Dunciad.*
- SNITE. *n. f.* [from *snite*, Saxon.] A snipe. This is perhaps the  
true name; but *snipe* prevails.  
Of tame birds Cornwall hath doves, geese, and ducks: of  
wild, quail, rails, *snites*, and wood-dove. *Carew.*
- TO SNITE. *v. a.* [from *snite*, Saxon.] To blow the nose.  
Nor would any one be able to *snite* his nose, or to *sneeze*;  
in both which the passage of the breath through the mouth,  
being intercepted by the tongue, is forced to go through the  
nose. *Grew's Cosmol.*
- SNIVEL. *n. f.* [from *snivel*, German.] Snout; the running  
of the nose.  
TO SNIVEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
1. To run at the nose.  
2. To cry as children.  
Funeral tears are hired out as mourning cloaks; and whe-  
ther we go to our graves *snivelling* or *sniffling*, 'tis all mere  
form. *L'Estrange.*  
Away goes he *snivelling* and yelping, that he had dropt his  
ax into the water. *L'Estrange.*
- SNIVELLER. *n. f.* [from *snivel*.] A weeper; a weak lamentor.  
He'd more lament when I was dead,  
Than all the *snivellers* round my bed. *Swift.*
- TO SNORE. *v. n.* [from *snorcken*, Dutch.] To breathe hard through  
the nose, as men in sleep.  
I did unreverently blame the gods,  
Who wake for thee, though thou *snore* for thyself. *B. Johnf.*  
Whole railing heroes, and whose wounded gods,  
Makes some suspect he *snores* as well as nods. *Rowe's Roman.*  
He may lie quietly in his shades, and *snore* on to doomday  
for me; unless I see farther reason of disturbing his repose. *Stillingfleet.*
- Is not yonder Proteus' cave?  
It is; and in it lies the god asleep;  
And *snoring* by  
We may decry  
The monsters of the deep. *Dryden's Albion.*
- 'Twas Acme's and Septimius' life;  
The lady sigh'd, the lover *snored*. *Prior.*
- The giant, gorg'd with flesh, and wine, and blood,  
Lay stretch'd at length, and *snoring* in his den,  
Belching raw goblets from his maw, o'ercharg'd  
With purple wine and cruddl'd gore confus'd. *Addison.*
- SNORE. *n. f.* [from *snor*, Saxon; from the verb.] Audible respira-  
tion of sleepers through the nose.  
The surfeited grooms  
Do mock their charge with *snores*: I've drugg'd their nostrils.  
*Shaksp. Macbeth.*
- TO SNORT. *v. n.* [from *snorcken*, Dutch.] To blow through the  
nose as a high mettled horse.  
The *snorting* of his horses was heard. *Jer. viii. 16.*  
The fiery war-horse paws the ground,  
And *snorts* and trembles at the trumpet's found. *Addison.*  
From their full racks the gen'rous steeds retire,  
Drooping ambrosial foams and *snorting* fire. *Addison's Ovid.*  
He with wide nostrils, *snorting*, flims the wave. *Thomson.*
- SNOUT. *n. f.* [from *snout*, Saxon; *snut*, Dutch.] The mucus of  
the nose.  
Thus, when a greedy flover once has thrown  
His *snout* into the muck, 'tis all his own. *Swift.*
- SNOUTTY. *adj.* [from *snout*.] Full of snout.  
This figure South my husband took in a dirty *snouty*-nosed  
boy. *Arbuthnot.*
- SNOUT. *n. f.* [from *snout*, Dutch.]  
1. The nose of a beast.  
His nose in the air, his *snout* in the skies.  
In shape a beagle's whelp throughout,  
With broader forehead, and a sharper *snout*. *Dryden.*

## SNU

2. The nose of a man, in contempt.  
Her subtle *snout*  
Did quickly wind his meaning out. *Hudibras.*  
But when the date of Nock was out,  
Off dropt the sympathetick *snout*. *Hudibras.*  
What Ethiop lips he has,  
How foul a *snout*, and what a hanging face! *Dryd. Juven.*  
Charm'd with his eyes, and chin, and *snout*,  
Her pocket-glass drew sily out;  
And grew enamour'd with her phiz,  
As just the counterpart of his. *Swift.*
3. The nosel or end of any hollow pipe.  
SNOUTED. *adj.* [from *snout*.] Having a snout.  
*Snouted* and tailed like a boar, and footed like a goat. *Grew.*
- SNOW. *n. f.* [from *snop*, Saxon; *snie*, Dutch.] The small par-  
ticles of water frozen before they unite into drops. *Locke.*  
Benaiah flew a lion in a pit, in time of *snow*. *2 Sa. xxiii.*  
Drought and heat consume *snow* waters. *Job xxiv. 19.*  
He gives the Winter's *snow* her airy birth,  
And bids her virgin fleeces clothe the earth. *Sandys.*
- TO SNOW. *v. n.* [from *snapan*, Saxon; *snuewen*, Dutch.] To have  
snow fall.  
TO SNOW. *v. a.* To scatter like snow.  
If thou be'st born to see strange lights,  
Ride ten thousand days and nights,  
'Till age *snows* white hairs on thee. *Donne.*
- SNOWBALL. *n. f.* [from *snow* and *ball*.] A round lump of con-  
gelated snow.  
They passed to the east-riding of Yorkshire, their company  
daily increasing, like a *snowball* in rolling. *Hayward.*  
His bulky folly gathers as it goes, *Dryden.*  
And, rolling o'er you, like a *snowball* grows.  
A *snowball* having the power to produce in us the ideas of  
white, cold, and round, the powers, as they are in the *snow-  
ball*, I call qualities; and as they are sensations in our under-  
standings, ideas. *Locke.*
- SNOWBROTH. *n. f.* [from *snow* and *broth*.] Very cold liquor.  
Angelo, a man whose blood  
Is very *snowbroth*, one who never feels  
The wanton flings and motions of the sense. *Shaksp. Lear.*
- SNOWDROP. *n. f.* [from *snor* and *drop*, Latin.] An early flower.  
The flower is, for the most part, composed of six leaves,  
in form of a lily, which are sometimes equal, and sometimes  
unequal and pendulous: the empalement becomes a roundish  
fruit, which is divided into three cells, and full of roundish  
seeds: to which may be added, it hath a bulbous root. *Miller.*  
When we tried the experiment with the leaves of those  
purely white flowers that appear about the end of Winter,  
called *snowdrops*, the event was not much unlike that newly  
mentioned. *Boyle on Colours.*
- The little shape, by magick pow'r,  
Grew less and less, contracted to a flow'r;  
A flow'r, that first in this sweet garden smil'd,  
To virgins sacred, and the *snowdrop* styl'd. *Tickell.*
- SNOW-WHITE. *adj.* [from *snow* and *white*.] White as snow.  
A *snow-white* bull shall on your throne be slain;  
His offer'd entrails cast into the main. *Dryden's Æn.*
- SKOWY. *adj.* [from *snow*.]  
1. White like snow.  
So shews a *snowy* dove trooping with crows,  
As yonder lady o'er her fellows shews. *Shaksp. Lear.*  
Now I see thy jolly train:  
*Snowy* headed Winter leads,  
Spring and Summer next succeeds;  
Yellow Autumn brings the rear;  
Thou art father of the year.  
The blushing ruby on her *snowy* breast,  
Render'd its parting whiteness more conceit. *Prior.*
2. Abounding with snow.  
These first in Crete  
And Ida known; thence on the *snowy* top  
Of cold Olympus rul'd the middle air. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
As when the Tartar from his Russian foe,  
By Afracan, over the *snowy* plains,  
Retires. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
- SNUB. *n. f.* [from *snubbe*, Dutch, a nose, or *knobel*, a joint of  
the finger.] A jag; a snag; a knot in wood.  
Lifting up his dreadful club on high,  
All arm'd with ragged *snubs* and knotty grain,  
Him thought at first encounter to have slain. *Fairy Queen.*
- TO SNUB. *v. a.* [Rather to *snib*. See SNEAP, SNEB, SNIB.]  
1. To check; to reprimand.  
2. To nip.  
Near the seashores the heads and boughs of trees run out  
far to landward; but toward the sea are so *snubbed* by the  
winds, as if their boughs had been pared or thaven off. *Rey.*
- TO SNUB. *v. n.* [from *snuffen*, Dutch.] To sob with convulsion.  
TO SNUDGE. *v. n.* [from *snuger*, Danish.] To lie idle, close, or  
snug.



## SNU

Now he will fight it out, and to the wars;  
Now eat his bread in peace,  
And *snuff* in quiet; now he scorns increase;  
Now all day spares. *Herbert.*

*SNUFF. n. f. [snuf; Dutch, snot.]*

1. Snot. In this sense it is not used.

2. The useless excrement of a candle: whence *maucher la chandelle*.

My great affliction,  
If I could bear longer, and not fall  
To quarrel with your opposites wills,  
My *snuff* and loathed part of nature should  
Burn itself out. *Shakspeare, King Lear.*

But dearest heart, and dearer image, stay!  
Alas! true joys at best are dreams enough:  
Though you stay here, you pass too fast away;  
For even at first life's taper is a *snuff*. *Dome.*

The *snuff*-dishes shall be of pure gold. *Es. xxv. 38.*

If the liquor be of a close and glutinous consistency, it may  
burn without any *snuff*, as we see in camphire, and some other  
bituminous substances; and most of the ancient lamps were of  
this kind, because none have been found with such wicks. *Will.*

3. A candle almost burnt out.

Lamentable!

To hide me from the radiant sun, and solace  
I'd' dungeon by a *snuff*. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

4. The fired wick of a candle remaining after the flame.  
A torch, *snuff* and all, goes out in a moment, when dipped  
into the vapour. *Addison on Italy.*

5. Repentment expressed by snuffing; perverse repentment.  
What hath been seen  
Either in *snuffs* or packings of the duke's,  
Or the hard rein which both of them have borne  
Against the old kind king. *Shakspeare, King Lear.*

Jupiter took *snuff* at the contempt, and punished him: he  
sent him home again. *L'Estrange.*

6. Powdered tobacco taken by the nose.  
Just where the breath of life his nostrils drew,  
A charge of *snuff* the wily virgin threw;  
The gnomes direct to every atom just  
The pungent grains of titillating dust. *Pope.*

7. To *snuff*. *v. a. [snuffen, Dutch.]*

1. To draw in with the breath.  
A heifer will put up her nose, and *snuff* in the air against  
rain. *Bacon.*

With delight he *snuff'd* the smell  
Of mortal change on earth. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

He *snuffs* the wind, his heels the sand excite;  
But when he stands collected in his might,  
He roars and promises a more successful fight. *Dryden.*

The youth,  
Who holds the nearest station to the light,  
Already seems to *snuff* the vital air,  
And leaps full forward on a shining spear. *Dryden's Æn.*

My troops are mounted; their Numidian steeds  
*Snuff* up the wind, and long to scour the desert. *Addison.*

My nag's greatest fault was *snuffing* up the air about Brack-  
denstown, whereby he became such a lover of liberty, that I  
could scarce hold him in. *Swift.*

2. To scent.  
The cow looks up, and from afar can find  
The change of heav'n, and *snuffs* it in the wind. *Dryden.*

For thee the bulls rebellow through the groves,  
And tempt the stream, and *snuff* their absent loves. *Dryden.*

O'er all the blood-hound boasts superior skill,  
To scent, to view, to turn, and boldly kill!  
His fellows vain alarms reject with scorn,  
True to the master's voice, and learned horn:  
His nostrils oft, if ancient fame sing true,  
Trace the fly felon through the tainted dew:  
Once *snuff'd*, he follows with unalter'd aim,  
Nor odours lure him from the chosen game;  
Deep-mouth'd he thunders, and inflam'd he views,  
Springs on relentless, and to death pursues. *Tickell.*

3. To crop the candle.  
The late queen's gentlewoman!  
To be her mistress' mistress!  
This candle burns not clear: 'tis I must *snuff* it.  
And out it goes. *Shakspeare, Henry VIII.*

Against a communion-day our lamps should be better  
dressed, and our lights *snuffed*, and our religion more active.  
*Taylor's worthy Communicant.*

You have got  
An office for your talents fit,  
To *snuff* the lights, and stir the fire,  
And get a dinner for your hire. *Swift.*

4. To *snuff*. *v. n.*

1. To snuff; to draw breath by the nose.  
The fury fires the pack, they *snuff*, they vent,  
And feed their hungry nostrils with the scent. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. To snuff; to draw breath by the nose.

3. To snuff; to draw breath by the nose.

4. To snuff; to draw breath by the nose.

5. To snuff; to draw breath by the nose.

6. To snuff; to draw breath by the nose.

7. To snuff; to draw breath by the nose.

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9. To snuff; to draw breath by the nose.

10. To snuff; to draw breath by the nose.

11. To snuff; to draw breath by the nose.

12. To snuff; to draw breath by the nose.

13. To snuff; to draw breath by the nose.

14. To snuff; to draw breath by the nose.

15. To snuff; to draw breath by the nose.

16. To snuff; to draw breath by the nose.

17. To snuff; to draw breath by the nose.

18. To snuff; to draw breath by the nose.

19. To snuff; to draw breath by the nose.

20. To snuff; to draw breath by the nose.

## SO

Says Hampus, sir, my master bad me pray  
Your company to dine with him to-day:  
He *snuffs*, then follows, up the stairs he goes;  
Never pulls off his hat, nor cleans his shoes. *King.*

2. To snuff in contempt.

Ye said, what a weariness it is, and ye have *snuff'd* at it.

*SNUFFBOX. n. f. [snuff and box.]* The box in which snuff is  
carried.

If a gentleman leaves a *snuffbox* on the table, and goeth  
away, lock it up as part of your vails. *Swift.*

Sir Plume, of amber *snuffboxes* justly vain,  
And the nice conduct of a clouded cane. *Pope.*

*SNUFFERS. n. f. [from snuff.]* The instrument with which  
the candle is clipped.

When you have snuffed the candle, leave the *snuffers* open.

*SNUFFLE. v. n. [snufflen, Dutch.]* To speak through  
the nose; to breathe hard through the nose.

A water-spaniel came down the river, shewing that he  
hunted for a duck; and with a *snuffling* grace, disdainful that  
his smelling force could not as well prevail through the water  
as through the air, waited with his eye to see whether he could  
cspy the duck's getting up again. *Sidney.*

Bagpipes of the loudest drones,  
With *snuffling* broken-winded tones,  
Whose blasts of air in pockets shut,  
Sound filthier than from the gut. *Hudibras.*

It came to the ape to deliver his opinion, who snuck and  
*snuffled*, and considered on't. *L'Estrange.*

One clad in purple,  
Eats and recites some lamentable rhyme;  
Some senseless Phillis in a broken note,  
*Snuffing* at nose, and croaking in his throat. *Dryden.*

3. To *snug*. *v. n. [snuger, Dutch.]* To lie close; to snuggle.

There *snuggling* well, he well appear'd content,  
So to have done amis, so to be shent. *Sidney.*

As the loving couple lay *snuggling* together, Venus, to try if  
the cat had changed her manners with her shape, turned a  
mouse loose into the chamber. *L'Estrange.*

*SNUG. adj. [from the verb.]*

1. Close; free from any inconvenience.  
They spy'd a country farm,  
Where all was *snug*, and clean, and warm;  
For woods before, and hills behind,  
Secur'd it both from rain and wind. *Prior.*

2. Close; out of notice.  
At Will's  
Lie *snug*, and hear what critics say. *Swift.*

3. Silly or insidiously close.  
Did I not see you, rascal, did I not!  
When you lay *snug* to snay young Damon's goat? *Dryden.*

4. To *snug*. *v. n. [from snug.]* To lie close; to lie warm.

So *snug*, [i. e. Saxons, *snug*, Dutch; *snug*, German.]

1. In like manner. It answers to *as* either preceding or follow-  
ing. Noting comparison.

As whom the fables feign of monstrous size,  
Titanian or earthborn that war'd on Jove,  
So stretch'd out huge in length the arch fiend lay. *Milton.*

Thick as autumnal leaves that strew the brooks  
In Valombrosa, where th' Etrurian shades  
High over-arch'd embow'r, so thick bestrew'd  
Abject and lost lay these. *Milton.*

Tir'd at first sight with what the muse imparts,  
In fearless youth we tempt the heights of arts;  
So pleas'd at first the tow'ring Alps we try,  
Mount o'er the vales, and seem to tread the sky. *Pope.*

As into air the purer spirits flow,  
And separate from their kindred dregs below,  
So flew her soul to its congenial place. *Pope.*

2. To such a degree.

Why is his chariot so long in coming?  
Can nothing great, and at the height,  
Remain so long, but its own weight,  
Will ruin it? Or is't blind chance  
That still desires new flats? *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

Amoret, my lovely foe,  
Tell me where thy strength does lie;  
Where the pow'r that charms us lies,  
In thy soul, or in thy eye? *Waller.*

I viewed in my mind, so far as I was able, the beginning  
and progress of a rising world. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Since then our Arcite is with honour dead,  
Why should we mourn that he so soon is freed. *Dryden.*

Upon our first going into a company of strangers, our be-  
nevolence or aversion rises towards several particular persons,  
before we have heard them speak, or so much as know who  
they are. *Addison's Spectator.*

We think our fathers fools, so wife we're grown;  
Our wiser sons, no doubt, will think us so. *Pope.*

3. In

4. In

5. In

6. In

7. In

8. In

9. In

10. In

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12. In

13. In

14. In

15. In

16. In

17. In

18. In

## SO

3. In such a manner.  
4. It is regularly answered by *as* or *that*, but they are sometimes  
omitted.

So crown'd the mighty combatants, that hell  
Grew darker at their frown. *Milton.*

There's no such thing, as that we beauty call,  
It is meer cozenage all;  
For though fame long ago  
Lik'd certain colours mingl'd *so* and *so*. *Suckling.*

That doth not tie me now from chuing new. *Suckling.*

There is something equivalent in France and Scotland; *so*  
as 'tis a very hard caution upon our foil to affirm that *so* ex-  
cellent a fruit will not grow here. *Temple.*

We may be certain that man is not a creature that hath  
wings; because this only concerns the manner of his existence;  
and we seeing what he is, may certainly know that he is not  
*so* or *so*. *Locke.*

I shall minutely tell him the steps by which I was brought  
into this way, that he may judge whether I proceeded ratio-  
nally, if *so* be any thing in my example is worth his notice. *Locke.*

This gentleman is a person of good sense, and knows that  
he is very much in Sir Roger's esteem, *so* that he lives in the  
family rather as a relation than dependant. *Addison.*

5. In the same manner.

Of such examples add me to the roll;  
Me easily indeed mine may neglect,  
But God's propos'd deliverance not *so*. *Milton.*

To keep up the tutor's authority, use him with great respect  
yourself, and cause all your family to do *so* too. *Locke.*

According to the multifariousness of this immutability, *so*  
are the possibilities of being. *Norris.*

6. Thus; in this manner.

Not far from thence the mournful fields appear,  
So call'd from lovers that inhabit there. *Dryden.*

Does this deserve to be rewarded *so*?

Did you come here a stranger or a foe? *Dryden.*

It concerns every man, with the greatest seriousness, to  
enquire into those matters whether they be *so* or not. *Tillotson.*

No nation ever complained they had too broad, too deep,  
or too many rivers; they understand better than *so*, how to  
value those inestimable gifts of nature. *Bentley.*

So when the first bold vessel dar'd the seas,  
High on the stern the Thracian rais'd his train. *Pope.*

Whether this be from an habitual motion of the animal spi-  
rits, or from the alteration of the constitution, by some more  
unaccountable way, this is certain that *so* it is. *Locke.*

7. Therefore; for this reason; in consequence of this.

The gods, though loth, yet was constrain'd to obey;  
Below the earth, might suffer'd to be to say:  
So back again him brought to living light. *Fairy Queen.*

If he set insidiously and slyly to perform the com-  
mands of Christ, he can have no ground of doubting but it  
shall prove successful to him, and *so* all that he hath to do is to  
endeavour by prayer and use of the means, to qualify him-  
self for this blessed condition. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Some are fall'n, to disobedience fall'n;  
And *so* from heav'n to deepest hell. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

God makes him in his own image an intellectual creature,  
and *so* capable of dominion. *Locke.*

8. On these terms; noting a conditional petition: answered by  
*as*.

O goddess! tell what I would say,  
Thou know'st it, and I feel too much to pray,  
So grant my suit, *as* I enforce my might,  
In love to be thy champion. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

Here then exchange we mutually forgiveness:  
So may the guilt of all my broken vows,  
My perjuries to thee be all forgotten;  
As here I part without an angry thought. *Rowe.*

So may kind rains their vital moist'ne yield,  
And swell the future harvest of thy field. *Pope.*

9. Provided that; on condition that; *modo*.

Be not sad:  
Evil into the mind of God or man  
May come and go, *so* unprov'd, and leave  
No spot or blame behind. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

So the doctrine be but wholesome and edifying, though there  
be a want of exactness in the manner of speaking or  
reasoning, it may be overlooked. *Atterbury.*

Too much of love thy hapless friend has prov'd,  
May the remaining few know only friendship:  
So thou, my dearest, truest, best Alicia,  
Vouchsafe to lodge me in thy gentle heart. *Rowe.*

A partner there; I will give up mankind.

10. In like manner; noting concession of one proposition and  
assumption of another, answering to *as*.

As a war should be undertaken upon a just motive, *so* a  
prince ought to consider the condition he is in when he enters  
on it. *Swift.*

11. In

12. In

13. In

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23. In

## SOA

11. It sometimes answers to the word or sentence going before,  
and returns the sense.

Who thinks his wife is virtuous, though not *so*. *Denham.*

Is pleas'd and patient till the truth he know. *Denham.*

Angling is something like poetry, men are to be born *so*. *Walton's Angler.*

One may as well say, that the conflagration shall be only  
national, as to say that the deluge was *so*. *Burnet.*

However soft within themselves they are,  
To you they will be valiant by despair;  
For having once been guilty, well they know *so*. *Dryden.*

To a revengful prince they still are *so*. *Dryden.*

He was great ere fortune made him *so*. *Dryden.*

I laugh at every one, said an old cynick, who laughs at  
me. Do you *so*? replied the philosopher; then you live the  
merriest life of any man in Athens. *Addison.*

They are beautiful in themselves, and much more *so* in that  
noble language peculiar to that great poet. *Addison.*

Common-place books have been long used by industrious  
young divines, and still continue *so*. *Swift.*

As to his ugly ludicrous expressions, my opinion is, that  
they are not *so*. *Pope.*

The blest to-day is as completely *so*,  
As who began a thousand years ago. *Pope.*

12. Thus it is; this is the state.

How sorrow shakes him!  
So, now the tempest tears him up by th' roots,  
And on the ground extends the noble ruin. *Dryden.*

13. At this point; at this time.

When  
With wild wood-leaves and weeds I ha' strew'd his grave,  
And on it laid a century of prayers,  
Such as I can, twice o'er, I'll weep and sigh;  
And, leaving *so* his service, follow you. *Shakspeare.*

14. It notes a kind of abrupt beginning. Well.

O, *so*, and had you a council  
Of ladies too? who was your speaker, *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

Madam?

15. It sometimes is little more than an expletive, though it im-  
plies some latent or furd comparison.

An affronting is not quite *so* proper, where relaxing the  
urinary passages is necessary. *Arbutnot.*

16. A word of assumption; thus be it.

There is Percy; if your father will do me any honour, *so*;  
if not, let him kill the next Percy himself. *Shakspeare.*

I will never bear a base mind: if it be my destiny, *so*; if  
it be not, *so*. No man is too good to serve his prince. *Shak.*

17. A form of petition.

Ready are th' appellant and defendant,  
The armourer and his man, to enter the lists,  
So please your highness to behold the fight. *Shakspeare.*

18. So much as. However much. This is, I think, an irregular  
expression.

So much as you admire the beauty of his verse, his prose  
is full as good. *Pope.*

19. So *so*. An exclamation after some thing done or known.

I would not have thee linger in thy pain:  
So *so*. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

So *so*; it works: now mistress, fit you fast. *Dryden.*

20. So *so*. [i. e. *so*, Italian.] Indifferently; not much amils nor  
well.

He's not very tall; yet for his years he's tall;  
His leg is but *so so*: and yet 'tis well. *Shakspeare.*

Deliver us from the nauseous repetition of *As* and *So*, which  
some *so so* writers, I may call them *so*, are



## SOB

To SOAK. *v. a.*

1. To macerate in any moisture; to steep; to keep wet till moisture is imbibed; to drench.

Many of our princes  
Lie drown'd and *soak'd* in mercenary blood;  
So do our vulgar drench their peasant limbs  
In blood of princes. *Shakespeare's Hen. V.*  
There deep Galeus *soaks* the yellow sands. *Dryden.*  
Thou whole life's a dream of lazy pleasure:  
'Tis all thy bus'ness, bus'ness how to thum  
To bask thy naked body in the sun;  
Supplying thy stiffen'd joints with fragrant oil;  
Then in thy spacious garden walk a while,  
To suck the moisture up and *soak* it in. *Dryden.*  
Wormwood, put into the brine you *soak* your corn in,  
prevents the birds eating it. *Mortimer.*

2. To drain; to exhaust. This seems to be a cant term.  
Plants that draw much nourishment from the earth, and *soak*  
and exhaust it, hurt all things that grow by them. *Bacon.*  
A greater sparer than a faver; for though he had such  
means to accumulate, yet his forts, and his garisons, and his  
seatings, wherein he was only sumptuous, could not but *soak*  
his exchequer. *Watson.*

SOAP. *n. f.* [*sapo*, Saxon; *sapo*, Latin.] A substance used  
in washing, made of a lixivium of vegetable alkaline ashes  
and any unctuous substance.  
*Soap* is a mixture of a fixed alkaline salt and oil; its vir-  
tues are cleaning, penetrating, attenuating, and resolving;  
and any mixture of any oily substance with salt may be called  
a *soap*. *Arbutus on Aliments.*  
He is like a refiner's fire, and like fullers *soap*. *Malachi.*  
A bubble blown with water, first made tenacious by dis-  
solving a little *soap* in it, after a while will appear tinged  
with a great variety of colours. *Newton's Opticks.*  
*Soap-earth* is found in great quantity on the land near the  
banks of the river Hermus, seven miles from Smyrna. *Woodw.*  
*Soap-ashes* are much commended, after the *soap-boilers* have  
done with them, for cold or four lands. *Mortimer.*  
As rain-water diminishes their salt, so the moistening of  
them with chamber-tee or *soap-suds* adds thereto. *Mortimer.*

SOAPBOILER. *n. f.* [*soap* and *boil*.] One whose trade is to  
make *soap*.  
A *soapboiler* condoles with me on the duties on cattle-*soap*.  
*Addison's Spectator.*

SOAPWORT. *n. f.* Is a species of campion. *Milton.*  
To SOAR. *v. n.* [*sorare*, Italian.]

1. To fly aloft; to tower; to mount; properly to fly without  
any visible action of the wings.  
Feather'd foon and fledg'd,  
They sum'd their pens, and soaring th' air sublime,  
With clang despis'd the ground. *Milton.*

2. To mount intellectually; to tower with the mind.  
'Tis but a base ignoble mind  
That mounts no higher than a bird can *soar*. *Shakespeare.*  
How high a pitch his resolution *soars*. *Shakespeare.*  
Valour *soars* above.

What the world calls misfortune and afflictions. *Addison.*  
3. To rise high.  
Who aspires must down as low  
As high he *soar'd*. *Milton.*

Flames rise and sink by fits; at last they *soar*.  
In one bright blaze, and then descend no more. *Dryden.*  
When swallows fleet *soar* high, and sport in air,  
He told us that the welkin would be clear. *Gay.*

SOAR. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Towering flight.  
Within *soar*  
Of tow ring eagles, to all the fowls he seems  
A phoenix. *Milton.*

To SOB. *v. n.* [*scob*, *scab*, complaining, Saxon. Perhaps it is  
a mere *onomatopoeia* c'pied from the sound.] To heave au-  
dibly with convulsive sorrow; to sigh with convulsion.  
When thy warlike father, like a child,  
Told the sad story of my father's death,  
He twenty times made pause to *sob* and weep. *Shakespeare.*  
As if her life and death lay on his saying,  
Some tears she shed, with fits and *sobbing* mixt;  
As if her hopes were dead through his delaying. *Fairfax.*  
She sigh'd, she *sob'd*, and furious with despair,  
She rent her garments, and the tore her hair. *Dryden.*  
When children have not the power to obtain their desire,  
they will, by their clamour and *sobbing*, maintain their title  
to it. *Lodge on Education.*

He *sobbing* fees  
The glades, mid-opening to the golden day. *Thomson.*  
SOB. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A convulsive sigh; a convulsive act  
of respiration obstructed by sorrow.  
Break heart, or choke with *sobs* my hated breath;  
Do thy own work, admit no foreign death. *Dryden.*  
There oft are heard the notes of infant woe,  
The short thick *sob*, loud fierce, and shriller squall. *Swift.*

SOBER. *adj.* [*sobrius*, Latin; *sobre*, French.]  
1. Temperate, particularly in liquors; not drunken.  
Live a *sober*, righteous, and godly life. *Common Prayer.*  
The vines give wine to the drunkard as well as to the *sober*  
man. *Taylor's Works.*  
No *sober* temperate person, whatsoever other sins he may  
be guilty of, can look with complacency upon the drunken-  
ness and foolishness of his neighbour. *South's Sermons.*

2. Not overpowered by drink.  
A law there is among the Grecians, whereof Pittacus is au-  
thor; that he which being overcome with drink did then strike  
any man, should suffer punishment double, as much as if he  
had done the same being *sober*. *Flores.*

3. Not mad; right in the understanding.  
Another, who had a great genius for tragedy, follow-  
ing the fury of his natural temper, made every man and wo-  
man in his plays stark raging mad; there was not a *sober* per-  
son to be had; all was tempestuous and blustering. *Dryden.*  
No *sober* man would put himself into danger, for the ap-  
plause of elapsing without breaking his neck. *Dryden.*

4. Regular; calm; free from inordinate passion.  
This same young *sober*-blooded boy a man cannot make  
him laugh.  
Cicero travelled all over Peru, and is a grave and *sober* writ-  
ter. *Abbot's Description of the World.*  
Young men likewise exhort to be *sober* minded. *Tit. ii. 6.*  
The governor of Scotland being of great courage, and  
*sober* judgment, amply performed his duty both before the battle  
and in the field. *Hayward.*  
These confusions disposed men of any *sober* understanding  
to wish for peace. *Clarendon.*  
Among them some *sober* men confessed, that as his majes-  
ty's affairs then stood, he could not grant it. *Clarendon.*  
To these, that *sober* race of men, whose lives  
Religious, till'd them the sons of God,  
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame  
Ignobly to the trains and to the smiles  
Of these fair atheists. *Milton.*

5. Serious; solemn; grave.  
Petruccio shall  
Offer me, disguis'd in *sober* robes,  
To old Baptista as a schoolmaster. *Shakespeare.*  
Come, civil night,  
Thou *sober*-suited matron, all in black. *Shakespeare.*  
Twilight grey  
Had in her *sober* liv'ry all things clad. *Milton.*  
What parts gay France from *sober* Spain,  
A little rising rocky chain:  
Of men born south or north th' hill,  
Those seldom move; these ne'er stand still. *Prior.*  
Swift and he despis'd the face of fate,  
The *sober* follies of the wife and great. *Pope.*  
See her *sober* over a famper, or gay over a jointed baby. *Pope.*

To SOBER. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make *sober*.  
A little learning is a dangerous thing;  
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring;  
There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,  
And drinking largely *sobers* us again. *Pope.*

SOBERLY. *adv.* [from *sober*.]  
1. Without intemperance.  
2. Without madness.  
3. Temperately; moderately.  
Let any prince think *soberly* of his forces, except his mil-  
itia of natives be valiant soldiers. *Bacon.*

4. Coolly; calmly.  
Whenever children are chastised, let it be done without pas-  
sion, and *soberly* laying on the blows slowly. *Locke.*  
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Keep my body in temperance, *soberness*, and chastity. *Common Prayer.*  
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A person noted for his *soberness* and skill in spagyric prepa-  
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2. Present freedom from the power of strong liquor.  
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In setting down the form of common prayer, there was no  
need that the book should mention either the learning of a fit,  
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## SOB

A wond'rous bag with both her hands she binds;  
There she collects the force of female lungs,  
Sighs, *sobs*, and passions, and the war of tongues. *Pope.*  
To SOB. *v. a.* To *sob*. A cant word.  
The tree being *sobbed* and wet, swells. *Mortimer.*

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or the unfitness of an ignorant minister, more than that he  
which

which describeth the manner how to pitch a field, should  
speak of moderation and *sobriety* in diet. *Haker.*  
Freedom from inordinate passion.  
The libertine could not prevail on men of virtue and *so-*  
*berity* to give up their religion. *Rogers.*

5. Calmness; coolness.  
We will enquire with all *sobriety* and severity, whether  
there be in the footsteps of nature, any such transmission of  
immaterial virtues and what the force of imagination is.  
*Bacon's Natural History.*  
*Sobriety* in our riper years is the effect of a well concocted  
warmth; but where the principles are only phlegm, what can  
be expected but an insipid manhood, and stupid old infancy?  
*Dryden.*

If sometimes Ovid appears too gay, there is a secret grace-  
fulness of youth which accompanies his writings, though the  
staidness and *sobriety* of age be wanting. *Dryden.*

6. Seriousness; gravity.  
Mirth makes them not mad;  
Nor *sobriety* sad. *Denham.*  
SOCCAGE. *n. f.* [*soc*, French, a ploughshare; *soccagium*, barbarous  
Latin.] In law, is a tenure of lands for certain inferior  
or husbandly services to be performed to the lord of the fee.  
All services due for land being knight's service, or *soccage*;  
so that whatever is not knight's service, is *soccage*. This *soc-*  
*cage* is of three kinds; a *soccage* of free tenure, where a man  
holdeth by free service of twelve pence a-year for all manner  
of services. *Soccage* of ancient tenure is of land of ancient  
demesne, where no writ original shall be sued, but the writ  
*secundum consuetudinem manerii*. *Soccage* of base tenure is where  
those that hold it may have none other writ but the *monstraverunt*;  
and such socmen hold not by certain service. *Cowell.*  
The lands are not holden at all of her majesty, or not  
holden in chief, but by a mean tenure in *soccage*, or by knight's  
service. *Bacon.*

SOCIABLE. *adj.* [*sociable*, French; *sociabilis*, Latin.]  
1. Fit to be conjoined.  
Another law toucheth them as they are *sociable* parts united  
into one body; a law which bindeth them each to serve unto  
other's good, and all to prefer the good of the whole before  
whatsoever their own particular. *Haker.*

2. Ready to unite in a general interest.  
To make man mild, and *sociable* to man;  
To cultivate the wild licentious savage  
With wisdom, discipline. *Addison's Cat.*

3. Friendly; familiar; conversible.  
Them thus employ'd, beheld  
With pity heav'n's high King, and to him call'd  
Raphael, the *sociable* spirit, that design'd  
To travel with Tobias. *Milton.*

4. Inclined to company.  
In children much solitude and silence I like not, nor any  
thing born before his time, as this must needs be in that *so-*  
*ciable* and exposed age. *Wotton.*

SOCIABLENESS. [from *sociable*.]  
1. Inclination to company and converse.  
Such as would call her friendship love, and feign  
To *sociableness* a name profane.  
The two main properties of man are contemplation and  
*sociableness*, or love of converse. *Mare.*

2. Freedom of conversation; good fellowship.  
He always used courtesy and modesty, disliked of none;  
sometimes *sociableness* and fellowship well lik'd by many. *Haywo.*  
SOCIABLY. *adv.* [from *sociable*.] Conversibly; as a com-  
panion.

Yet not terrible,  
That I should fear; nor *sociably* mild,  
As Raphael, that I should much confide;  
But solemn and sublime. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

SOCIAL. *adj.* [*socialis*, Latin.]  
1. Relating to a general or public interest; relating to society.  
To love our neighbour as ourselves is such a fundamental  
truth for regulating human society, that by that alone one  
might determine all the cases in *social* morality. *Locke.*

2. Easy to mix in friendly gaiety; companionable.  
Withers adieu! yet not with thee remove  
Thy martial spirit or thy *social* love. *Pope.*

3. Consisting in union or converse with another.  
Thou in thy secrecy although alone,  
Best with thy self company'd, seek'st not  
*social* communication. *Milton.*

SOCIABILITY. [from *social*.] The quality of being *social*.  
SOCIETY. *n. f.* [*societas*, French; *societas*, Latin.]  
1. Union of many in one general interest.  
2. Numbers united in one interest; community.  
As the practice of piety and virtue is agreeable to our rea-  
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3. Company; converse.  
To make *society*  
The sweeter welcome, we will keep ourself  
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## SOC

which describeth the manner how to pitch a field, should  
speak of moderation and *sobriety* in diet. *Haker.*  
Freedom from inordinate passion.  
The libertine could not prevail on men of virtue and *so-*  
*berity* to give up their religion. *Rogers.*

5. Calmness; coolness.  
We will enquire with all *sobriety* and severity, whether  
there be in the footsteps of nature, any such transmission of  
immaterial virtues and what the force of imagination is.  
*Bacon's Natural History.*  
*Sobriety* in our riper years is the effect of a well concocted  
warmth; but where the principles are only phlegm, what can  
be expected but an insipid manhood, and stupid old infancy?  
*Dryden.*

If sometimes Ovid appears too gay, there is a secret grace-  
fulness of youth which accompanies his writings, though the  
staidness and *sobriety* of age be wanting. *Dryden.*

6. Seriousness; gravity.  
Mirth makes them not mad;  
Nor *sobriety* sad. *Denham.*  
SOCCAGE. *n. f.* [*soc*, French, a ploughshare; *soccagium*, barbarous  
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The lands are not holden at all of her majesty, or not  
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SOCIABLE. *adj.* [*sociable*, French; *sociabilis*, Latin.]  
1. Fit to be conjoined.  
Another law toucheth them as they are *sociable* parts united  
into one body; a law which bindeth them each to serve unto  
other's good, and all to prefer the good of the whole before  
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2. Ready to unite in a general interest.  
To make man mild, and *sociable* to man;  
To cultivate the wild licentious savage  
With wisdom, discipline. *Addison's Cat.*

3. Friendly; familiar; conversible.  
Them thus employ'd, beheld  
With pity heav'n's high King, and to him call'd  
Raphael, the *sociable* spirit, that design'd  
To travel with Tobias. *Milton.*

4. Inclined to company.  
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SOCIABLY. *adv.* [from *sociable*.] Conversibly; as a com-  
panion.

Yet not terrible,  
That I should fear; nor *sociably* mild,  
As Raphael, that I should much confide;  
But solemn and sublime. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

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## SOD



## SOF

A new confraternity was instituted in Spain, of the slaves of the blessed virgin, and this *sofality* established with large indulgencies.

*So'DDEN*. [The participle passive of *sof*.] Boiled; seethed.

Can *sadden* water, their barley broth? *Shakespeare*.  
*Sadden* business! there's a few'd phrase indeed. *Shakespeare*.  
 Thou *sadden*-witted lord; thou hast no more brain than I have in my elbows. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida*.  
 Try it with milk *sadden*, and with cream. *Bacon*.  
 Mix it with *sadden* wines and raisins. *Dryden*.  
 To *SO'DER*. *v. a.* [*soder*, French; *soderen*, Dutch. It is generally written *soder*, from *sodare*, Italian; *solidare*, Latin.] To cement with some metallic matter.  
 He that smootheneth with the hammer, encourageth him that smote the anvil, saying, it is ready for *sodering*. *Isa. xli.*  
*SO'DER*. *n. f.* Metallic cement.  
 Still the difficulty returns, how these hooks were made: what is it that fastens this *soder*, and links these first principles of bodies into a chain? *Calton on Trade*.  
*SOE*. *n. f.* [*sae*, Scottish.] A large wooden vessel with hoops, for holding water; a cowl.  
 A pump grown dry will yield no water; but pouring a little into it first, for one *sofen* full you may fetch up as many *sofen*-fills. *More*.  
*SOE'VER*. *adv.* [*se* and *ever*.] A word properly joined with a pronoun or adverb, as *whoever*; *whatsoever*; *howsoever*.  
 What great thing *soever* a man proposeth to do in his life, he should think of achieving it by *so*. *Temple*.  
 What love *soever* by an heir is shown,  
 Or you could ne'er suspect my loyal love. *Dryden*.  
*SO'FA*. *n. f.* [I believe an eastern word.] A splendid seat covered with carpets.  
 The king leaped off from the *sofa* on which he sat, and cried out, 'tis my Abdallah! *Guardian*.  
*SOFT*. *adj.* [*soft*, Saxon; *soft*, Dutch.]  
 1. Not hard.  
 Hard and *soft* are names we give things, only in relation to the constitutions of our own bodies; that being called hard, which will put us to pain sooner than change figure, by the pressure of any part of our bodies; and that *soft*, which changes the situation of its parts upon an easy touch. *Locke*.  
 Some bodies are hard, and some *soft*: the hardness is caused by the jejuneness of the spirits, which if a greater degree, make them not only hard, but fragile. *Bacon*.  
 Hot and cold were in one body fixt,  
 And *soft* with hard, and light with heavy mixt. *Dryden*.  
 2. Not rugged; not rough.  
 What went ye out for to see? a man clothed in *soft* raiment? behold, they that wear *soft* raiment are in kings houses. *Matth.*  
 3. Ductile; not unchangeable of form.  
 Spirits can either *soft* assume; so *soft*  
 And uncompounded is their essence pure. *Milton*.  
 A few divines of *soft* and servile tempers as disposed them to *so* sudden acting and compliance. *K. Charles*.  
 One king is too *soft* and easy; another too fiery. *L'Estrange*.  
 5. Tender; timorous.  
 What he hath done famously, he did it to that end; tho' *soft* confounded men can be content to say, it was for his country. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.  
 However *soft* within themselves they are,  
 To you they will be valiant by despair. *Dryden*.  
 Curst be the verse, how well so'er it flow,  
 That tends to make one worthy man my foe;  
 Give virtue scandal, innocence a fear,  
 Or from the *soft* ey'd virgin steal a tear. *Pope*.  
 6. Mild; gentle; kind; not severe.  
 Would my heart were flint like Edward's;  
 Or Edward's *soft* and pitiful like mine. *Shakespeare*.  
 Our torments may become as *soft* as now severe. *Milton*.  
 Yet *soft* his nature, though severe his lay,  
 His anger moral, and his wisdom gay. *Pope*.  
 7. Meek; civil; complaisant.  
 Thou art their soldier, and being bred in broils,  
 Hast not the *soft* way, which thou do'st confess  
 Were fit for thee to use, as they to claim  
 In asking their good loves. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.  
 8. Placid; still; easy.  
 On her *soft* axle while the paces even,  
 She bears the *soft* with the smooth air along. *Milton*.  
 There *soft*-extended, to the murmuring sound  
 Of the high porch, Ulysses sleeps profound. *Pope*.  
 9. Effeminate; viciously nice.  
 This sense is also mistress of an art  
 Which to *soft* people sweet perfumes doth sell;  
 Though this dear art doth little good impart,  
 Since they smell best, that do of nothing smell. *Davies*.  
 An idle and *soft* course of life is the source of criminal pleasures. *Notes on the Odyssey*.

## SOF

10. Delicacy; elegantly tender.  
 Her form more *soft* and feminine.  
 Less winning *soft*, less amiably mild. *Milton*.  
 11. Weak; simple.  
 The deceiver soon found this *soft* place of Adam's, and innocence itself did not secure him. *Milton*.  
 12. Gentle; not loud; not rough.  
 Her voice was ever *soft*,  
 Gentle and low, an excellent thing in women. *Shakespeare*.  
 The Dorian mood of flutes and *soft* recorders. *Milton*.  
 When some great and gracious monarch dies,  
*Soft* whippers first, and mournful murmurs rise  
 Among the sad attendants; then the sound  
 Soon gathers voice.  
*Soft* whispering thus to Nestor's son,  
 His head reclu'd, young Ithacus begun. *Pope*.  
 13. Smooth; flowing.  
 The solemn nightingale tun'd her *soft* lays.  
*Soft* were my numbers, who could take offence,  
 When smooth description held the place of sense. *Pope*.  
 Hark, the numbers *soft* and clear  
 Gently steal upon the ear. *Pope*.  
 14. Not forcible; not violent.  
 Sleep falls with *soft* slumbrous weight. *Milton*.  
*SOFT*. *interj.* Hold; stop; not to fast.  
 But *soft*, I pray you; did King Richard then  
 Proclaim my brother. *Shakespeare's Hen. IV.*  
 Oh, come in *softly*!  
*Soft*, by and by, let me the curtains draw. *Shakespeare*.  
 But *soft*, my mule, the world is wide,  
 And all at once was not deserv'd. *Suckling*.  
 To *SOFTEN*. *v. a.* [*from soft*.]  
 1. To make *soft*; to make less hard.  
 Bodies, into which the water will enter, long seething will rather *soften* than indurate. *Bacon's Natural History*.  
 Their arrows point they *soften* in the flame,  
 And founding hammers break its barbed frame. *Cop*.  
 2. To intenerate; to make less fierce or obdurate; to mollify.  
 I will *soften* stony hearts.  
 Our friends feel not our faults, or conceal them, or *soften*  
 them by their representation. *Adams*.  
 I would correct the harsh expressions of one party by *softening* and reconciling methods. *Watts*.  
 3. To make easy; to compose; to make placid; to mitigate; to palliate; to alleviate.  
 Call round her tomb each object of desire,  
 Bid her be all that cheers or *softens* life,  
 The tender sister, daughter, friend, and wife. *Pope*.  
 Mufick the fiercest griefs can charm;  
 Mufick can *soften* pain to ease,  
 And make despair and madness please. *Pope*.  
 4. To make less harsh.  
 He bore his great commission in his look,  
 But sweetly temper'd awe, and *soften'd* all he spoke. *Dryden*.  
 To *SOFTEN*. *v. n.*  
 1. To grow less hard.  
 Many bodies, that will hardly melt, will *soften*; as iron in the forge. *Bacon's Natural History*.  
 2. To grow less obdurate, cruel, or obstinate.  
 He may *soften* at the sight of the child;  
 The silence often of pure innocence  
 Persuades, when speaking fails. *Shakespeare*.  
*SOFTLY*. *adv.* [*from soft*.]  
 1. Without hardness.  
 2. Not violently; not forcibly.  
 Solid bodies, if very *softly* percussed, give no sound; as when a man treadeth very *softly* upon boards. *Bacon*.  
 3. Not loudly.  
 Ahab rent his cloaths, and went *softly*. *1 Kings. xxi. 27.*  
 In this dark silence *softly* leave the town,  
 And to the general's tent direct your steps. *Dryden*.  
 4. Gently; placidly.  
 Death will dismiss me,  
 And lay me *softly* in my native dust.  
 To pay the forfeit of ill-manag'd trust.  
 She with a wreath of myrtle crowns the head,  
 And *softly* lays him on a flow'ry bed. *Dryden's Ænecid.*  
 5. Mildly; tenderly.  
 The king must die;  
 Though pity *softly* plead within my soul,  
 Yet he must die, that I may make you great. *Dryden*.  
*SOFTNER*. *n. f.* [*from soft*.]  
 1. That which makes *soft*.  
 2. One who palliates.  
 Those *softners*, and expedient-mongers, shake their heads  
 so strongly, that we can hear their pockets jingle. *Swift*.  
*SOFTNESS*. *n. f.* [*from soft*.]  
 1. The quality of being *soft*.  
 2. Quality contrary to hardness.  
*Softness* cometh by the greater quantity of spirits, which  
 ever induce yielding and cession; and by the more equal spread-

## SOI

ing of the tangible parts, which thereby are more sliding and following; as in gold. *Bacon's Natural History*.  
 3. Mildness; kindness.  
 A wife man, when there is a necessity of expressing any evil actions, should do it by a word that has a secondary idea of kindness or *softness*; or a word that carries in it rebuke and severity. *Watts's Logic*.  
 4. Civility; gentleness.  
 Improve these virtues, with a *softness* of manners, and a sweetness of conversation. *Dryden*.  
 5. Effeminacy; vicious delicacy.  
 So long as idleness is quite shut out from our lives, all the sins of wantonness, *softness*, and effeminacy are prevented; and there is but little room for temptation. *Taylor*.  
 He was not deluged with the *softness* of the court. *Clarend.*  
 6. Timorousness; pusillanimity.  
 This virtue could not proceed out of fear or *softness*; for he was valiant and active. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
 Saving a man's self, or suffering, if with reason, is virtue: if without it, is *softness*, or obliquity. *Grew*.  
 7. Quality contrary to hardness.  
*Softness* of sounds is distinct from the exility of sounds. *Bacon*.  
 8. Facility; gentleness; candour; easiness to be affected.  
 Such was the ancient simplicity and *softness* of spirit, which sometimes prevailed in the world, that they whose words were even as oracles amongst men, seem'd evermore loth to give sentence against any thing publicly received in the church of God. *Hooker*.  
 9. Mildness; meekness.  
 For contemplation he and valour form'd,  
 For *softness* he and sweet attractive grace. *Milton*.  
 Her fubborn look  
 This *softness* from thy finger took.  
*SOHO*. *interj.* A form of calling from a distant place.  
 To *SOIL*. *v. a.* [*soil*, Saxon; *soelen*, old German; *soiller*, French.]  
 1. To foul; to dirt; to pollute; to stain; to fully.  
 A filly man in simple weeds forlorn,  
 And *soiled* with dust of the long dried way. *Fairy Queen*.  
 Although some heretics have abus'd this text, yet the fun is not *soiled* in passage. *Bacon's Holy War*.  
 If I *soil*  
 Myself with sin, I then but vainly toil. *Sandys*.  
 I would not *soil* these pure ambrosial weeds,  
 With the rank vapours of this in-worm mould. *Milton*.  
 Bad fruit of knowledge, if this be to know,  
 Which leaves us naked thus, of honour void,  
 Of innocence, of faith, of purity,  
 Our wonted ornaments now *soil'd* and stain'd. *Milton*.  
 One who cou'd n't for a taste o' th' flesh come in,  
 Licks the *soil'd* earth.  
 While reeking with a mangled Omph's blood.  
 If the eye-glass be tinted faintly with the smoke of a lamp or torch, to obscure the light of the star, the fainter light in the circumference of the star ceases to be visible, and the star, if the glass be sufficiently *soiled* with smoke, appears something more like a mathematical point. *Newton*.  
 An absent hero's bed they fought to *soil*.  
 An absent hero's wealth they made their spoil. *Pope*.  
 2. To dung; to manure.  
 Men now present, just as they *soil* their ground, not that they love the dirt, but that they expect a crop. *South*.  
*SOIL*. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]  
 1. Dirt; spot; pollution; foulness.  
 By indirect ways  
 I met this crown; and I myself know well  
 How troublesome it fate upon my head:  
 To thee it shall descend with better quiet;  
 For all the *soil* of the achievement goes  
 With me into the earth. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
 That would be a great *soil* in the new glofs of your marriage. *Shakespeare*.  
 Vex'd I am with passions,  
 Which give some *soil* perhaps to my behaviour. *Shakespeare*.  
 I would have the *soil* of her fair rape  
 Wip'd off. *Shakespeare*.  
 A lady's honour must be touch'd,  
 Which, nice as ermines, will not bear a *soil*. *Dryden*.  
 2. [*So*, French; *solem*, Latin.] Ground; earth, considered with relation to its vegetative qualities.  
 Judgment may be made of waters by the *soil* whereupon they run. *Bacon's Natural History*.  
 Her spots thou see'st  
 As clouds, and clouds may rain, and rain produce  
 Fruits in her *soften'd* *soil*. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.  
 The first cause of a kingdom's thriving is the fruitfulness of the *soil*, to produce the necessities and conveniences of life; not only for the inhabitants, but for exportation. *Swift*.  
 3. Land; country.  
 Dorset, that with a fearful *soil*  
 Leads discontented steps in foreign *soil*,

## SOL

This fair alliance shall call home  
 To high promotions. *Shakespeare*.  
 O unexpected stroke, worse than of death!  
 Must I thus leave thee, paradise! thus leave  
 Thee, native *soil*! these happy walks and shades;  
 Fit haunts of gods. *Milton*.  
 4. Dung; compost.  
 The haven has been stopp'd up by the great heaps of dirt that the sea has thrown into it; for all the *soil* on that side of Ravenna has been left there insensibly by the sea. *Addis.*  
 Improve land by manure, dung, and other sort of *soils*. *Martinet's Husbandry*.  
*SO'LINES*. *n. f.* [*from soil*.] Stain; foulness.  
 Make proof of the incorporation of silver and tin, whether it yield no *soiliness* more than silver. *Bacon*.  
*SO'LURE*. *n. f.* [*from soil*.] Stain; pollution.  
 He merits well to have her,  
 Not making any scruple of her *soilure*. *Shakespeare*.  
 To *SO'JOURN*. *v. n.* [*sojourn*, French; *segiornare*, Italian.] To dwell any where for a time; to live as not at home; to inhabit as not in a settled habitation. Almost out of use.  
 If, till the expiration of your month,  
 You will return and *sojourn* with my sister, *Shakespeare*.  
 Dismissing half your train, come then to me.  
 Th' advantage of his absence took the king,  
 And in the mean time *sojourn'd* at my father's. *Shakespeare*.  
 How comes it he is to *sojourn* with you? how creeps acquaintance? *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*.  
 Here dwells he; though he *sojourn* every where.  
 In progress, yet his standing house is here. *Donne*.  
 The *sojourn* of Israel, who dwelt in Egypt, was four hundred and thirty years. *Ezra. xii. 40.*  
 The soldiers first assembled at Newcastle, and there *sojourn'd* three days. *Hayward*.  
 To *sojourn* in that land  
 He comes invited. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.  
 He who *sojourns* in a foreign country, refers what he sees abroad to the state of things at home. *Atterbury*.  
*SO'JOURN*. *n. f.* [*sojour*, French, from the verb.] A temporary residence; a casual and no settled habitation. This word was anciently accented on the last syllable: *Milton* accents it indifferently.  
 The princes, France and Burgundy,  
 Long in our court have made their am'rous *sojourn*. *Shakespeare*.  
 There I revisit now,  
 Escap'd the Stygian pool, though long detain'd  
 In that obscure *sojourn*. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.  
 Scarce view'd the Galilean towns,  
 And once a year Jerusalem, few days  
 Short *sojourn*. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd*.  
*SO'JOURNER*. *n. f.* [*from sojourn*.] A temporary dweller.  
 We are strangers and *sojourners*, as were all our fathers: our days on earth are as a shadow. *1 Chron. xxix. 16.*  
 Waves o' earth  
 Buries, and his Memphian chivalry,  
 While with perfidious hatred they purst'd  
 The *sojourners* of Gothen. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.  
 Not for a night, or quick revolving year,  
 Welcome an owner, not a *sojourner*. *Dryden*.  
 To *SO'LACE*. *v. a.* [*solacium*, old French; *solazzare*, Italian; *solatium*, Latin.] To comfort; to cheer; to amuse.  
 We will with some strange pastime *solace* them. *Shakespeare*.  
 The birds with song  
 Solac'd the woods. *Milton*.  
 To *SOLACE*. *v. n.* To take comfort; to be recreated. The neutral sense is obsolete.  
 Give me leave to go;  
 Sorrow would *solace*, and my age would ease. *Shak. H. VI.*  
 One poor and loving child,  
 But one thing to rejoice and *solace* in,  
 And cruel death hath catch'd it from my sight. *Shakespeare*.  
 Were they to be rul'd, and not to rule,  
 This sickly land might *solace* as before. *Shakespeare. R. III.*  
*SO'LACE*. *n. f.* [*solatium*, Latin.] Comfort; pleasure; alleviation; that which gives comfort or pleasure; recreation; amusement.  
 If we have that which is meet and right, although they be glad, we are not to envy them this their *solace*; we do not think it a duty of ours to be in every such thing their tormentors. *Hooker*.  
 Therein sat a lady fresh and fair,  
 Making sweet *solace* to herself alone;  
 Sometimes the fang as loud as lark in air,  
 Sometimes the laugh'd, that nigh her breath was gone. *F. 2.*  
 Great joy he promis'd to his thoughts, and new  
*Solace* in her return. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.  
 If I would delight my private hours  
 With mufick or with poem, where to soon  
 As in our native language can I find  
 That *solace*? *Milton's Paradise Regain'd*.



## SOL

Though fight be lost,  
Life yet hath many *soles*, enjoy'd  
Where other senses want not their delights,  
At home in leisure and domestick ease,  
Exempt from many a care and chance, to which  
Eye-sight exposes daily men abroad. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
Through waters, and through flames I'll go,  
Suff'ring and *solace* of thy woe. *Prior.*

*SOLANDER*. *n. f.* [*soulandres*, Fr.] A disease in horses. *Diët.*  
*SOLAR*. *adj.* [*solaire*, French; *solaris*, Latin.]  
*SOLARY*. *adj.* [*solaire*, French; *solaris*, Latin.]

1. Being of the sun.  
The corpuscles that make up the beams of light be *solar*  
effluvioms, or minute particles of some ethereal substance,  
thrilling on one another from the lucid body. *Boyle.*  
Instead of golden fruits,  
By genial show'rs and *solar* heat supply'd,  
Unfufferable Winter hath defac'd  
Earth's blooming charms, and made a barren waste. *Blackm.*
2. Belonging to the sun.  
They denominate some herbs *solar*, and some lunar. *Bacon.*  
Scripture hath been punctual in other records, concerning  
*solar* miracles. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
3. Born under or in the predominant influence of the sun.  
The cock was pleas'd to hear him speak so fair,  
And proud beside, as *solar* people are. *Dryden.*
4. Measured by the sun.  
The rule to find the moon's age, on any day of any *solar*  
month, cannot shew precisely an exact account of the moon,  
because of the inequality of the motions of the sun and moon,  
and the number of days of the *solar* months. *Holder on Time.*

*SOLD*. *n. f.* [*souldes*, old French. *Treux.*] Military pay;  
warlike entertainment.  
But were your will her *sold* to entertain,  
And number'd be amongst knights of maidenhead,  
Great guerdon, well I wot, should you remain,  
And in her favour high be reckoned. *Fairy Queen.*

*SOLDAN*. *n. f.* [*sultan*,] The emperor of the Turks.  
They at the *soldan's* chair def'd the best. *Milton.*  
*SOLDANEL*. *n. f.* [*soldanelis*, Latin.] A plant.  
It grows on the Alps, and several other mountainous places  
of Italy, Germany, and Hungary. They are plants of humble  
growth, seldom rising above six or eight inches high: their  
round leaves grow close to the ground, from between which  
the flower-stems arise, each of which have four or five flowers,  
of a fine blue colour, or of a snow-white, which hang down,  
and are shaped like bells. *Miller.*

*TO SOLDER*. *v. a.* [*solder*, Fr. *soldare*, Ital. *solidare*, Latin.]  
See *SOLDER*.  
1. To unite or fasten with any kind of metallick cement.  
A concave sphere of gold, filled with water, and *soldered* up,  
has, upon pressing the sphere with great force, let the water  
squeeze through it, and stand all over its outside in multitudes  
of small drops like dew, without bursting or cracking the body  
of the gold. *Newton's Opt.*

2. To mend; to unite any thing broken.  
It becometh them not thus to *solder* up a broken cause, wnece-  
of their first and last discourses will fall asunder. *Hooker.*  
Wars twixt you twain would be  
Should *solder* up the rift. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
Thou visible god,  
That *sold'st* clove impossibilities,  
And mak'st them kins! *Shaksp. Timon.*  
Learn'd he was in med'nal lore;  
For by his side a pouch he wore,  
Replete with strange hermetick powder,  
That wounds nine miles point-blank would *solder*. *Hudibras.*  
The naked cynick's jar ne'er flames; if broken,  
'Tis quickly *solder'd*, or a new bespoken. *Dryd. jun. Juv.*  
At the Restoration the presbyterians, and other sects, did all  
unite and *solder* up their several schemes, to join against the  
church. *Swift.*

*SOLDER*. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Metallick cement.  
Goldsmiths say, the coarsest stuff  
Will serve for *solder* well enough. *Swift.*  
*SOLDERER*. *n. f.* [from *solder*.] One that *solders* or mends.  
*SOLDIER*. *n. f.* [*soldat*, Fr. from *solidarius*, low Latin, of *solidus*,  
a piece of money, the pay of a soldier; *soldus*, French.]  
1. A fighting man; a warrior. Originally one who served for pay.  
Your sister is the better *soldier*. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
Good Edward,  
An older and a better *soldier* none. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
A *soldier*,  
Full of strange oaths, and hearded like a pard,  
Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel,  
Seeking the bubble reputation  
Ev'n in the cannon's mouth. *Shaksp. Henry V.*  
This attempt  
I'm *soldier* to, and will abide it with  
A prince's courage. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

I have not yet forgot I am a king:  
If I have wrong'd thee, charge me face to face;  
I have not yet forgot I am a *soldier*. *Dryd. Don Sebastian.*  
2. It is generally used of the common men, as distinct from the  
commanders.  
It were meet that any one, before he came to be a captain,  
should have been a *soldier*. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
*SOLDIERLIKE*. *adj.* [*soldier* and *like*.] Martial; warlike;  
*SOLDIERLY*. *adj.* military; becoming a soldier.  
Although at the first they had fought with beastly fury rather  
than any *soldierly* discipline, practice had now made them com-  
parable to the best. *Sidney.*  
I will maintain the word with my sword to be a *soldierlike*  
word, and a word of good command. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*  
They according to a *soldierly* custom, in cases of extremity,  
by interchange of a kiss by every of them upon the sword of  
others, sealed a resolution to maintain the place. *Hayward.*  
Enemies as well as friends confessed, that it was as *soldierly*  
an action as had been performed on either side. *Carroll n.*  
*SOLDIERSHIP*. *n. f.* [from *soldier*.] Military character; mar-  
tial qualities; behaviour becoming a soldier.  
Thy father and myself in friendship  
Fist tried our *soldiership*: he did look far  
Into the service of the time, and was  
Disciple of the bravest. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*  
By sea you throw away  
The absolute *soldiership* you have by land,  
Disfract your army, which doth most consist  
Of war-mark'd footmen. *Shaksp. Henry V.*

*SOLDIERY*. *n. f.* [from *soldier*.]  
1. Body of military men; soldiers collectively.  
The Memphian *soldiery*,  
That swell'd the Erythrean wave, when wall'd,  
The unfrozen waters marvelously flood. *Philips.*  
I charge not the *soldiery* with ignorance and contempt of  
learning, without allowing exceptions. *Swift.*  
2. Soldiership; martial skill.  
Offering him, if he would exercise his courage in *soldiery*,  
he would commit some charge unto him under his lieutenant  
Philanax. *Sidney.*

*SOLE*. *n. f.* [*solum*, Latin.]  
1. The bottom of the foot.  
I will only be bold with Benedick for his company; for  
from the crown of his head to the *sole* of his foot he is all  
mirth. *Shaksp. Much Ado about Nothing.*  
Tickling is most in the *soles* of the feet: the cause is the  
rareness of being touched there. *Bacon's Nat. History.*  
The *soles* of the feet have great affinity with the head and  
the mouth of the stomach; as going wet-shod, to those that  
use it not, affecteth both. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Such resting found the *sole* of unblest feet. *Milton.*  
In the make of the camel's foot, the *sole* is flat and broad,  
being very fleshy, and covered only with a thick, soft, and  
somewhat callous skin; but very fit to travel in sandy places.  
*Ray on the Creation.*

2. The foot.  
To redeem thy woful parent's head  
From tyrant's rage and ever-dying dread,  
Hast wander'd through the world now long a day,  
Yet ceasest not thy weary *soles* to lead. *Fairy Queen.*  
3. The bottom of the shoe.  
Nay, gentle Romeo, we must have you dance.  
—Not I, believe me: you have dancing shoes,  
With nimble *soles*. *Shaksp. Romeo and Juliet.*  
A trade that, I hope, I may use with a safe conscience;  
which is, indeed, sir, a mender of bad *soles*.  
On fortune's cap we are not the very button—Nor the *sole*  
of her shoe. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
The caliga was a military shoe, with a very thick *sole*, tied  
above the instep with leather thongs. *Arbuthnot on Gains.*  
4. The part of any thing that touches the ground.  
The strike-block is a plane shorter than the jointer, having  
its *sole* made exactly flat and straight, and is used for the shoot-  
ing of a short joint. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*  
Elm is proper for mills, *soles* of wheels, and pipes. *Mortim.*

5. A kind of sea-fish.  
Of flat fish, rays, thornbacks, *soles*, and flounders. *Carver.*  
*TO SOLE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish with *soles*: as,  
to *sole* a pair of shoes.  
His feet were *soled* with a treble tuft of a clove short tawney  
down. *Grew's Medica.*

## SOL

A rattling tempest through the branches went,  
That stripp'd them bare, and one *sole* way they rent. *Dryd.*  
Let sea and air, and earth and heav'n be made:  
And it was so; and when he shall ordain  
In other sort, has but to speak again,  
And they shall be no more. *Prior.*

2. [In law.] Not married.  
Some others are such as a man cannot make his wife,  
though he himself be *sole* and unmarried. *Ayliffe.*  
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There is scarce a *solicism* in writing which the best author is  
not guilty of, if we be at liberty to read him in the words of  
some manuscript. *Addison.*

*SOLELY*. *adv.* [from *sole*.] Singly; only.  
You knew my father well, and in him me,  
Left *solely* heir to all his lands. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*  
This night's great business  
Shall to all our nights and days to come  
Give *solely* sovereign sway and mastery. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*  
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His holy rites and *solemn* feasts profan'd. *Milton.*

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These grateful honours to the god of day. *Pope.*

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Awful ceremony or procession.  
The lady Constance,  
Some speedy messenger bid repair  
To our *solemnity*. *Shaksp. King John.*  
The moon, like to a silver bow,  
New bent in heaven, shall behold the night  
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churches, at arraignments, plays, and *solemnities*. *Bacon.*  
What funeral pomp shall floating Tiber see,  
When rising from his bed he views the sad *solemnity*? *Dryd.*  
Though the forms and *solemnities* of the last judgment may  
bear some resemblance to those we are acquainted with here,  
yet the rule of proceeding shall be very different. *Atterbury.*

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caused each thing to be prepared for his triumph of tyranny. *Sid.*  
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The stateliness and gravity of the Spaniards shews itself in  
the *solemnity* of their language. *Addison's Spectator.*  
5. Awful grandeur; grave stateliness; sober dignity.  
A diligent decency was in Polycletus, above others; to whom  
though the highest praise be attributed by the most, yet some  
think he wanted *solemnity*. *Wotton's Architecture.*

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And go along with us. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*  
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blood of his enemies. *Sidney.*  
Baptism to be administered in one place, and marriage *solemn-*  
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attorneys in other courts.  
For the king's attorney and *solicitor* general, their continual  
use for the king's service requires men every way fit. *Bacon.*

*SOLICITOUS*.  
Then 'gan they sprinkle all the parts with wine,  
And made great feast to *solemnize* that day. *Fairy Queen.*  
The multitude of the celestial host were heard to *solemnize*  
his miraculous birth. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*  
Their choice nobility and flower  
Met from all parts to *solemnize* this feast. *Milton's Agonist.*

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What commandment the Jews had to celebrate their feast  
of dedication is never spoken of in the law, yet *solemnized*  
even by our Saviour himself. *Hooker.*  
*SOLENNLY*. *adv.* [from *solemn*.]  
1. With annual religious ceremonies.  
2. With formal gravity and stateliness.  
There are, in points of wisdom and sufficiency, that do  
nothing or little very *solemnly*. *Bacon's Essays.*  
3. With formal state.  
Let him land,  
And *solemnly* see him set on to London. *Shaksp. H. V.*

4. With affected gravity.  
The ministers of state, who gave us law,  
In corners, with selected friends, withdraw;  
There in deaf murmurs *solemnly* are wise,  
Whispering like winds, ere hurricanes arise. *Dryden.*  
5. With religious seriousness.  
To demonstrate how much men are blinded by their own  
partiality, I do *solemnly* assure the reader, that he is the only  
person from whom I ever heard that objection. *Swift.*  
*TO SOLICIT*. *v. a.* [*solicito*, Latin.]  
1. To importune; to intreat.  
If you bethink yourself of any crime,  
Unreconcil'd as yet to heav'n and grace,  
Solicit for it straight. *Shaksp. Othello.*  
We heartily *solicit*  
Your gracious self to take on you the charge  
And kingly government of this your land. *Shak. R. III.*  
How he *solicits* heav'n  
Himself best knows; but strangely visited people,  
The mere despair of surgery, he cures. *Shaksp. Henry V.*  
This in obedience hath my daughter shewn me,  
And, more above, hath his *solicitations*,  
As they fell out by time, by means and place,  
All given to mine ear. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
Did I request thee, Maker! from my clay,  
To mold me man? Did I *solicit* thee  
From darkness to promote me? *Milt. Par. Lost, b. x.*  
The guardian of my faith so false did prove,  
As to *solicit* me with lawless love. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

2. To call to action; to summon; to awake; to excite.  
This supernatural *soliciting*  
Cannot be ill, cannot be good. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
*Solicit* Henry with her wondrous praise;  
Bethink thee on her virtues that surmount  
Her nat'ral graces, that extinguish art. *Shaksp. H. VI.*  
That fruit *solicited* her longing eye. *Milton.*  
Sounds and some tangible qualities *solicit* their proper senses,  
and force an entrance to the mind. *Locke.*  
He is *solicited* by popular custom to indulge himself in for-  
bidden liberties. *Rogers's Sermons.*

3. To implore; to ask.  
With that the wept again, 'till he again *soliciting* the conclu-  
sion of her story, then must you, said she, know the story of  
Amphialus. *Sidney.*  
4. To attempt; to try to obtain.  
I view my crime, but kindle at the view,  
Repent old pleasures, and *solicit* new. *Pope.*  
5. To disturb; to disquiet. A Latinism.  
*Solicit* not thy thoughts with matters hid;  
I find your love, and would reward it too;  
But anxious fears *solicit* my weak breast. *Dryd. Span. Fryar.*

*SOLICITATION*. *n. f.* [from *solicit*.]  
1. Importunity; act of importuning.  
I can produce a man  
Of female seed, far abler to resist  
All his *solicitations*, and at length  
All his vast force, and drive him back to hell. *Parad. Reg.*  
2. Invitation; excitement.  
Children are surrounded with new things, which, by a con-  
stant *solicitation* of their senses, draw the mind constantly to  
them. *Locke.*  
*SOLICITOR*. *n. f.* [from *solicit*.]  
1. One who petitions for another.  
Be merry, Calfio;  
For thy *solicitor* shall rather die,  
Than give thy cause away. *Shaksp. Othello.*  
Honest minds will consider poverty as a recommendation in  
the person who applies himself to them, and make the justice  
of his cause the most powerful *solicitor* in his behalf. *Addison.*  
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In corners, with selected friends, withdraw;  
There in deaf murmurs *solemnly* are wise,  
Whispering like winds, ere hurricanes arise. *Dryden.*  
5. With religious seriousness.  
To demonstrate how much men are blinded by their own  
partiality, I do *solemnly* assure the reader, that he is the only  
person from whom I ever heard that objection. *Swift.*  
*TO SOLICIT*. *v. a.* [*solicito*, Latin.]  
1. To importune; to intreat.  
If you bethink yourself of any crime,  
Unreconcil'd as yet to heav'n and grace,  
Solicit for it straight. *Shaksp. Othello.*  
We heartily *solicit*  
Your gracious self to take on you the charge  
And kingly government of this your land. *Shak. R. III.*  
How he *solicits* heav'n  
Himself best knows; but strangely visited people,  
The mere despair of surgery, he cures. *Shaksp. Henry V.*  
This in obedience hath my daughter shewn me,  
And, more above, hath his *solicitations*,  
As they fell out by time, by means and place,  
All given to mine ear. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
Did I request thee, Maker! from my clay,  
To mold me man? Did I *solicit* thee  
From darkness to promote me? *Milt. Par. Lost, b. x.*  
The guardian of my faith so false did prove,  
As to *solicit* me with lawless love. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

2. To call to action; to summon; to awake; to excite.  
This supernatural *soliciting*  
Cannot be ill, cannot be good. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
*Solicit* Henry with her wondrous praise;  
Bethink thee on her virtues that surmount  
Her nat'ral graces, that extinguish art. *Shaksp. H. VI.*  
That fruit *solicited* her longing eye. *Milton.*  
Sounds and some tangible qualities *solicit* their proper senses,  
and force an entrance to the mind. *Locke.*  
He is *solicited* by popular custom to indulge himself in for-  
bidden liberties. *Rogers's Sermons.*

3. To implore; to ask.  
With that the wept again, 'till he again *soliciting* the conclu-  
sion of her story, then must you, said she, know the story of  
Amphialus. *Sidney.*  
4. To attempt; to try to obtain.  
I view my crime, but kindle at the view,  
Repent old pleasures, and *solicit* new. *Pope.*  
5. To disturb; to disquiet. A Latinism.  
*Solicit* not thy thoughts with matters hid;  
I find your love, and would reward it too;  
But anxious fears *solicit* my weak breast. *Dryd. Span. Fryar.*

*SOLICITATION*. *n. f.* [from *solicit*.]  
1. Importunity; act of importuning.  
I can produce a man  
Of female seed, far abler to resist  
All his *solicitations*, and at length  
All his vast force, and drive him back to hell. *Parad. Reg.*  
2. Invitation; excitement.  
Children are surrounded with new things, which, by a con-  
stant *solicitation* of their senses, draw the mind constantly to  
them. *Locke.*  
*SOLICITOR*. *n. f.* [from *solicit*.]  
1. One who petitions for another.  
Be merry, Calfio;  
For thy *solicitor* shall rather die,  
Than give thy cause away. *Shaksp. Othello.*  
Honest minds will consider poverty as a recommendation in  
the person who applies himself to them, and make the justice  
of his cause the most powerful *solicitor* in his behalf. *Addison.*  
2. One who does in Chancery the business which is done by  
attorneys in other courts.  
For the king's attorney and *solicitor* general, their continual  
use for the king's service requires men every way fit. *Bacon.*



## SOL

**SOLICITOUS.** *adj.* [*solicitus*, Latin.] Anxious; careful; concerned. It has commonly *about* before that which causes anxiety; sometimes *for* or *of*. *For* is proper before something to be obtained.

Our hearts are pure, when we are not *solicitous* of the opinion and censures of men, but only that we do our duty. *Taylor.*  
Enjoy the present, whatsoever it be, and be not *solicitous* for the future. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

The colonel had been intent upon other things, and not enough *solicitous* to finish the fortifications. *Clarendon.*

In providing money for disbarring the armies, upon which they were marvelously *solicitous*, there arose a question. *Clarendon.*

They who were in truth zealous for the preservation of the laws, were *solicitous* to preserve the king's honour from any indignity, and his regal power from violation. *Clarendon.*

Laud attended on his majesty, which he would have been excused from, if that design had not been in view, to accomplish which he was *solicitous* for his advice. *Clarendon.*

There kept their watch the legions, while the grand

In council sat, *solicitous* what chance

Might intercept their emperor's sent. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Without sign of boast, or sign of joy,

*Solicitus* and blank, he thus began. *Milton's Parad. Reg.*

No man is *solicitous* about the event of that which he has in his power to dispose of. *South's Sermons.*

You have not only been careful of my fortune, the effect of your nobleness, but you have been *solicitous* of my reputation, which is that of your kindness. *Dryden.*

The tender dame, *solicitous* to know

Whether her child should reach old age or no,

Consults the sage Tiresias. *Addison.*

**SOLICITOUSLY.** *adv.* [*solicitous*.] Anxiously; carefully.

The medical art being conversant about the health and life of man, doctrinal errors in it are to be *solicitously* avoided. *Boyle.*

He would surely have as *solicitously* promoted their learnings, as ever he obstructed it. *Ducy of Petty.*

**SOLITUDE.** *n. f.* [*solitudo*, Latin.] Anxiety; carefulness.

In this, by comparison, we behold the many cares and great labours of worldly men, their *solitude* and outward shews, and publick ostentation, their pride, and vanities. *Raleigh.*

If they would but provide for eternity with the same *solitude*, and real care, as they do for this life, they could not fail of heaven. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

They are to be known by a wonderful *solitude* for the reputation of their friends. *Tatler.*

**SOLITRESS.** *n. f.* [*Feminine of solicitor*.] A woman who petitions for another.

I had the most earnest *solicitrress*, as well as the fairest; and nothing could be refused to my lady Hyde. *Dryden.*

**SOLID.** *adj.* [*solidus*, Latin; *solide*, French.]

1. Not liquid; not fluid.

Land that ever burn'd

With *solid*, as the lake with liquid fire. *Milton.*

2. Not hollow; full of matter; compact; dense.

I hear his thund'ring voice refund,

And trampling feet that shake the *solid* ground. *Dryden.*

3. Having all the geometrical dimensions.

In a *solid* foot are 1728 *solid* inches, weighing 76 pound of rain water. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

4. Strong; firm.

The duke's new palace is a noble pile built after this manner, which makes it look very *solid* and majestick. *Addison.*

5. Sound; not weakly.

If persons devote themselves to science, they should be well assured of a *solid* and strong constitution of body, to bear the fatigue. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

6. Real; not empty; true; not fallacious.

This might satisfy sober and wise men, not with soft and specious words, but with pregnant and *solid* reasons. *K. Charles.*

The earth may of *solid* good contain

More plenty than the sun. *Milton.*

7. Not light; not superficial; grave; profound.

These, wanting wit, affect gravity, and go by the name of *solid* men; and a *solid* man is, in plain English, a *solid* solemn fool. *Dryden.*

**SOLID.** *n. f.* [*In physics*.] The part containing the fluids.

The first and most simple *solids* of our body are perhaps merely terrestrial, and incapable of any change or disease. *Arb.*

**SOLIDITY.** *n. f.* [*Soliditas*, Fr. *soliditas*, Lat. from *solidus*.]

1. Fulness of matter; not hollowness; density.

2. Firmness; hardness; compactness; density.

That which hinders the approach of two bodies, when they are moving one towards another, I call *solidity*. *Locke.*

The stone itself, whether naked or invell'd with earth, is not by its *solidity* secured, but washed down. *Woodward.*

3. Truth; not fallaciousness; intellectual strength; certainty.

The most known rules are placed in so beautiful a light, that they have all the graces of novelty; and make the reader, who was before acquainted with them, still more convinced of their truth and *solidity*. *Addison's Spectator.*

## SOL

His fellow-peers have attended to his eloquence, and have been convinced by the *solidity* of his reasoning. *Prior.*

**SOLIDLY.** *adv.* [*from solid*.]

1. Firmly; densely; compactly.

2. Truly; on good grounds.

A complete brave man ought to know *solidly* the main end he is in the world for. *Digby.*

I look upon this as a sufficient ground for any rational man to take up his religion upon, and which I defy the subtlety atheist in the world *solidly* to answer; namely, that it is good to be sure. *South.*

**SOLIDNESS.** *n. f.* [*from solid*.] Solidity; firmness; density.

It beareth misfortune: the cause may be the closeness and *solidness* of the wood and pith of the oak. *Bacon.*

It is built with that unusual *solidness*, that it seems he intended to make a sacrifice to perpetuity, and to contend with the iron teeth of time. *Howell's Vocal Trough.*

**SOLIDUNGULOUS.** *adj.* [*solidus* and *ungula*, Latin.] Whole-hoofed.

It is set down by Aristotle and Pliny, that an horse and all *solidungulous* or whole-hoofed animals have no gall, which we find repugnant unto reason. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**SOLIFIDIAN.** *n. f.* [*solus* and *fides*, Latin.] One who supposes only faith, not works, necessary to justification.

It may be justly feared, that the title of fundamentals, being ordinarily confined to the doctrines of faith, hath occasioned that great scandal in the church of God, at which so many myriads of *solifidians* have stumbled, and fallen irreversibly, by conceiving heaven a reward of true opinions. *Hammond.*

**SOLILOQUY.** *n. f.* [*soliloquy*, Fr. *solus* and *loqueri*, Lat.] A discourse made by one in solitude to himself.

The whole poem is a *soliloquy*: Solomon is the person that speaks: he is at once the hero and the author; but he tells us very often what others say to him. *Prior.*

He finds no respite from his anxious grief,

Then seeks from his *soliloquy* relief. *Garth's Dispensary.*

If I should own myself in love, you know lovers are always allowed the comfort of *soliloquy*. *Spectator.*

**SOLIPED.** *n. f.* [*solus* and *pes*, Lat.] An animal whose feet are not cloven.

*Solipeds*, or firm footed animals, as horses, asses, and mules, are in mighty number. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**SOLITAIRE.** *n. f.* [*solitaire*, French.]

1. A recluse; a hermit.

Often have I been going to take possession of tranquillity, when your conversation has spoiled me for a *solitaire*. *Pope.*

2. An ornament for the neck.

**SOLITARILY.** *adv.* [*from solitary*.] In solitude; with loneliness; without company.

How should that submit *solitarily* by itself, which hath no substance, but individually the very same whereby others subsist with it. *Feiler.*

Feed thy people with thy rod, the flock of thine heritage, which dwell *solitarily* in the wood. *Mil. vii. 14.*

**SOLITARINESS.** *n. f.* [*from solitary*.] Solitude; forbearance of company; habitual retirement.

There is no cause to blame the prince for sometimes hearing them: the blame-worthiness is, that to hear them he rather goes to *solitariness* than makes them come to company. *Sidney.*

You subject yourself to *solitariness*, the fly enemy that doth most separate a man from well doing. *Sidney.*

At home in whollome *solitariness*,

My piteous soul began the wretchedness

Of suitors at the court to mourn. *Dennis.*

**SOLITARY.** *adj.* [*solitaire*, French; *solitarius*, Latin.]

1. Living alone; not having company.

Those rare and *solitary*, these in flocks.

Satan explores his *solitary* flight. *Milton.*

Him fair Lavinia

Shall breed in groves to lead a *solitary* life. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Retired; remote from company.

In respect that it is *solitary*, I like it very well; but in respect that it is private, it is a very vile life. *Shakespeare.*

3. Gloomy; dismal.

Let that night be *solitary*, let no joyful voice come therein. *Job.*

4. Single.

Nor did a *solitary* vengeance serve: the cutting off one head is not enough; the eldest son must be involved. *K. Charles.*

Relations alternately relieve each other, their mutual concurrences supporting their *solitary* instabilities. *Bacon.*

**SOLITARY.** *n. f.* [*from the adjective*.] One that lives alone; an hermit.

You describe so well your heremittical state of life, that none of the ancient anchorites could go beyond you for a cave, with a spring, or any of the accommodations that best a *solitary*. *Pope's Letter.*

**SOLITUDE.** *n. f.* [*solitudo*, French; *solitudo*, Latin.]

1. Lonely life; state of being alone.

It had been hard to have put more truth and untruth together, in few words, than in that speech; whoever is delighted with *solitude*, is either a wild beast or a god. *Bacon.*

But never find self-satisfying *solitude*. *Milton's A. unjust.*

3

## SOL

What call'st thou *solitude*? Is not the earth

With various living creatures, and the air,

Replenish'd, and all these at thy command

To come, and play before thee? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Such only can enjoy the country who are capable of thinking when they are there: then they are prepared for *solitudes*, and in that *solitude* is prepared for them. *Dryden.*

2. A lonely place; a desert.

**SOLLAR.** *n. f.* [*solarium*, low Latin.] A garret.

Some skilfuly drieth their hops on a kel,

And some on a *sollar*, oft turning them wel. *Tusser.*

**SOLLO.** *n. f.* [*Italian*.] A tune played by a single instrument.

**SOLLOMON'S LEAF.** *n. f.* A plant.

**SOLLOMON'S SEAL.** *n. f.* [*polyonatum*, Lat.] A plant.

**SOLSTICE.** *n. f.* [*solstice*, French; *solstitium*, Latin.]

1. The point beyond which the sun does not go; the tropical point; the point at which the day is longest in Summer, or shortest in Winter.

2. It is taken of itself commonly for the Summer solstice.

The sun, ascending unto the northern signs, tegeteth first a temperate heat in the air, which by his approach unto the *solstice* he intendeth, and by continuation increaseth the same even upon declination. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Let the plowmen's prayer

Be for moist *solstices*, and Winters fair. *Moy's Virgil.*

**SOLSTITIAL.** *adj.* [*solstitial*, French; from *solstice*.]

1. Belonging to the solstice.

Observing the dog-days ten days before and after the equinoctial and *solstitial* points, by this observation alone, are exempted a hundred days. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. Happening at the solstice.

From the North to call

Decrepid Winter; from the South to bring

*solstitial* Summer's heat. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The fields labour'd with thirst; Aquarius had not shed

His wonted flowers, and Sirius parch'd with heat

*solstitial* the green herbs. *Philips.*

**SOLUBLE.** *adj.* [*from solvo*.] Possible to be cleared by reason or inquiry.

Intellective memory I call an act of the intellective faculty, because it is wrought by it, though I do not inquire how or where, because it is not *soluble*. *Hale's Origin of Manind.*

**SOLUBLE.** *adj.* [*solubilis*, Latin.] Capable of dissolution or separation of parts.

Sugar is a *soluble* element, being *soluble* in water and fusible in fire. *Arbutnot.*

**SOLUBILITY.** *n. f.* [*from soluble*.] Susceptiveness of separation of parts.

This cannot account for the indissoluble coherence of some bodies, and the fragility and *solubility* of others. *Glauc. Scrf.*

To SOLVE. *v. a.* [*solvo*, Latin.] To clear; to explain; to untie an intellectual knot.

He would *solve* high dispute

With conjugal caresses. *Milton.*

Do thou, my soul, the destin'd period wait,

When God shall *solve* the dark decrees of fate;

His now unequal dispensations clear,

And make all wise and beautiful appear. *Tickell.*

It is mere trifling to raise objections, merely for the sake of answering and *solving* them. *Watts.*

**SOLVENCY.** *n. f.* [*from solvens*.] Ability to pay.

**SOLVENT.** *adj.* [*solvens*, Latin.]

1. Having the power to cause dissolution.

When dissolved in water, it is not by the eye distinguishable from the *solvent* body, and appears as fluid. *Boyle.*

2. Able to pay debts contracted.

**SOLUND-GOOSE.** *n. f.* A fowl.

A *solund-goose* is in bigness and feather very like a tame goose, but his bill longer, and somewhat pointed; his wings also much longer, being two yards over. *Grew.*

A Scot, when from the gallow-tree let loose,

Drops into Styx, and turns a *solund-goose*. *Cleveland.*

**SOLUTIO.** *n. f.* [*Solutio*, French; *solutio*, Latin.]

1. Dissolution; breach; disjunction; separation.

In all bodies there is an appetite of union, and evitiation of *solutio* of continuity.

2. Matter dissolved; that which contains anything dissolved.

Aræteus, to procure sleep, recommends a *solutio* of opium in water to foment the forehead.

When salt of Tartar *per deliquium*, poured into the *solutio* of any metal, precipitates the metal, and makes it fall down to the bottom of the liquor in the form of mud, does not this argue that the acid particles are attracted more strongly by the salt of tartar than by the metal, and by the stronger attraction go from the metal to the salt of tartar? *Newton's Opt.*

3. Resolution of a doubt; removal of an intellectual difficulty.

Something yet of doubt remains,

Which only thy *solutio* can relieve. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

They give the reins to wand'ring thoughts,

'Till by their own perplexities involv'd

They ravel more, still less resolv'd,

But never find self-satisfying *solutio*. *Milton's A. unjust.*

## SOM

With hope and fear

The woman did the new *solution* hear;

The man diffides in his own augury, *Dryden.*

And doubts.

This will instruct you to give a plainer *solution* of any difficulties that may attend the theme, and refute objections. *Watts.*

**SOLUTIVE.** *adj.* [*from solvo*, Latin.] Laxative; causing relaxation.

Though it would not be so absterfve, opening, and *solutive* as meat, yet it will be more lenitive in sharp diseases. *Bacon.*

**SOMATOLOGY.** *n. f.* [*σώμα* and *λόγος*.] The doctrine of bodies.

**SOME.** A termination of many adjectives, which denote quality or property of any thing. It is generally joined with a substantive: as *game/some*. [*saam*, Dutch.]

**SOME.** *adj.* [*from, rum*, Saxon; *sums*, Gothick; *sum*, Germ. *sem*, Danish; *som*, *semme*, Dutch.]

1. More or less, noting an indeterminate quantity.

We landed *some* hundred men, where we found *some* fresh water. *Raleigh.*

2. More or fewer, noting an indeterminate number.

Let me leave *some* of the folk that are with me. *Gen. xxxiii.*

First go with me *some* few of you, and see the place, and how it may be made convenient for you; and then find for your sick. *Bacon.*

3. Certain persons. *Some* is often used absolutely for some people; part.

*Some* to the shores do fly,

*Some* to the woods, or whither fear advis'd;

But running from, all to destruction hie.

Not in the neighbouring moon as *some* have dream'd. *Milt.*

Your edicts *some* reclaim from fins,

But most your life and blest example wins. *Dryden.*

4. *Some*



## SOM

SOMETHING. *n. f.* [rum'sing, Saxon.]

1. Not nothing, though it appears not what; a thing or matter indeterminate.

When fierce Bavar  
Did from afar the British chief behold,  
Betwixt despair and rage, and hope and pain,  
Something within his warring bosom roll'd.  
The force of the air upon the pulmonary artery is but  
small, in respect of that of the heart; but it is still some-  
thing.

You'll say the whole world has something to do, something to  
talk of, something to wish for, and something to be employed  
about; but pray put all these somethings together, and what is  
the sum total but just nothing.

Here she beholds the chaos dark and deep,  
Where nameless somethings in their causes sleep.

2. More or less.

Something yet of doubt remains.  
Years following years steal something ev'ry day,  
At least they steal us from ourselves away.

3. Part.

Something of it arises from our infant state.  
Distance not great.

4. Distance not great.

I will acquaint you with the perfect spy o' th' time; for't  
must be done to-night, and something from the palace.

- SOMETHING. *adv.* In some degree.

The pain went away upon it; but he was something dis-  
couraged by a new pain falling some days after upon his elbow  
on the other side.

- SOMETIME. *adv.* [some and time.] Once; formerly.

What art thou that usurp'st this time of night,  
Together with that fair and warlike form,  
In which the majesty of buried Denmark  
Did sometime march?

- SOMETIMES. *adv.* [some and times.]

Good sometime queen, prepare thee hence for France. Sh.  
1. Not never; now and then; at one time or other.

I will render me more equal, sometime superior. Milton.  
It is good that we sometimes be contradicted, and that we  
always bear it well; for perfect peace cannot be had in this  
world.

2. At one time, opposed to sometimes, or to another time.

The body passive is better wrought upon at sometimes than  
at others.

- SOMETIMES. *adv.* In some degree.

Sometimes the one, and sometimes the other, may be glanced  
upon in these scripture descriptions.

3. Part greater or less.

Concerning every of these, somewhat Christ hath com-  
manded, which must be kept 'till the world's end: on the con-  
trary side, in every of them somewhat there may be added, as  
the church judges it expedient.

4. Part greater or less.

Some what of his good sense will suffer in this transfusion,  
and much of the beauty of his thoughts will be lost.

- SOMETHING. *adv.* In some degree.

Holding of the breath doth help somewhat to cease the hic-  
cough.

- SOMETHING. *adv.* In some degree.

He is somewhat arrogant at his first entrance, and is too in-  
quisitive through the whole; yet these imperfections hinder  
not our compassion.

- SOMETHING. *adv.* In some degree.

They are return'd, and somewhere live obscurely. Denham.  
Compressing two primas hard together, that their sides,  
which by chance were a very little convex, might somewhere  
touch one another, I found the place in which they touched to  
become absolutely transparent, as if they had there been one  
continued piece of glass.

- SOMETHING. *adv.* In some degree.

Does something still, and somewhere yet remain,  
Reward or punishment?

- SOMETHING. *adv.* In some degree.

Though under colour of the shepherds some while,  
There crept in wolves full of fraud and guile,  
That often devoured their own sheep,  
And often the shepherd that did 'em keep.

## SON

SOMNIFEROUS. *adj.* [somnifere, Fr. *sonnifer*, Latin.] Causing  
sleep; procuring sleep; soporiferous; dormitive.

I wish for some *sonniferous* potion, that might force me to  
sleep away the intermitted time, as it does with men in for-  
row.

SOMNIFICK. *adj.* [somnus and facio, Latin.] Causing sleep.

SOMNOLENCY. *n. f.* [somnolentia, Latin.] Sleepiness; incli-  
nation to sleep.

SON. *n. f.* [sunus, Gothick; suna, Saxon; *son*, German;  
*son*, Swedish; *sons*, Dutch; *syn*, Slavonian.]

1. A male born of one or begotten by one; correlative to father  
or mother.

She had a *son* for her cradle, ere she had a husband for her  
bed.

Cast out this bondswoman and her *son*.  
He compares the affection of the Divine Being to the indul-  
gence of a wife father, who would have his *sons* exercised with  
labour and pain, that they may gather strength.

2. Descendant however distant: as, the *sons* of Adam.

I am the *son* of the wife, the *son* of ancient kings.

3. Compellation of an old to a young man, or of a confessor to  
his penitent.

Be plain, good *son*, and homely in thy drift;  
Riddling confession finds but riddling thrift.

4. Native of a country.

Britain then  
Sees arts her savage *sons* controul.

5. The second person of the Trinity.

If thou be the *son* of God, come down.

6. Product of any thing.

Our imperfections prompt our corruption, and loudly tell  
us we are *sons* of earth.

Earth's tall *sons*, the cedar, oak, and pine,  
Their parents undecaying strength declare.

7. In scripture, *sons* of pride, and *sons* of light, denoting some  
quality.

This new favorite  
Of heav'n, this man of clay, *son* of despite.

SON-IN-LAW. *n. f.* One married to one's daughter.

If virtue no benighted beauty lack,  
Your *son-in-law* is far more fair than black.

A foreign *son-in-law* shall come from far,  
Whose race shall bear aloft the Latian name.

SONSHIP. *n. f.* [from *son*.] Filiation; the character of a son.

The apostle to the Hebrews makes afflictions not only in-  
cident but necessary to Christianity, the badge and cognizance  
of *sonship*.

SONATA. *n. f.* [Italian.] A tune.

He whistled a Scotch tune, and an Italian *sonata*.

Could Pedro, think you, make no trial  
Of a *sonata* on his viol,

Unless he had the total gut.

SONG. *n. f.* [from *ge-zungen*, Saxon.]

1. Any thing modulated in the utterance.

Noise other than the sound of dance and song.

He first thinks that the *song* or dance.

2. A poem to be modulated by the voice; a ballad.

Pardon, goddess of the night,  
Those that flew thy virgin knight;  
For the which, with *songs* of woe,  
Round about his tomb they go!

3. A poem; lay; strain.

The bard that first adorn'd our native tongue,  
Tun'd to his British lyre this ancient *song*.

4. Poetry; poesy.

This subject for heroic *song* pleas'd me.

Names memorable long.

5. Notes of birds.

The lark, the messenger of day,  
Saluted in her *song* the morning grey.

6. An old song. A trifle.

I do not intend to be thus put off with an old *song*.  
A hopeful youth, newly advanced to great honour, was  
forced by a cobbler to resign all for an old *song*.

SONGISH. *adj.* [from *song*.] Containing songs; consisting of  
songs. A low word.

The *songish* part must abound in the softness and variety of  
numbers, its intention being to please the hearing.

SONSTER. *n. f.* [from *song*.] A finger. Used of human  
fingers, it is a word of slight contempt.

The pretty *sonsters* of the Spring with their various notes  
did seem to welcome him as he passed.

Some *sonsters* can no more sing in any chamber but their  
own, than some clerks read in any book but their own.

Either *sonster* holding out their throats,  
And folding up their wings, renew'd their notes.

SOO

SO'NGSTRESS. *n. f.* [from *song*.] A female finger.

Through the soft silence of the listening night,  
The sober-suit'd *songstress* trills her lay.

SONNET. *n. f.* [sonnet, French; *sonnetto*, Italian.]

1. A short poem consisting of fourteen lines, of which the  
rhymes are adjusted by a particular rule. It is not very sui-  
table to the English language, and has not been used by any  
man of eminence since Milton.

A book was writ of late call'd Tetrachordon,  
And woven close; both matter, form, and file;  
The subject new: it walk'd the town a-while,  
Numb'ring good intellects, now seldom por'd on:

Cries the itall-reader, Bless us, what a word on  
A title-page is this! and some in file  
Stand spelling false, while one might walk to Mile-  
End-green. Why is it harder, fir, than Gordon,  
Colkitto, or Macdonnell, or Galasp?

Those rugged names to our like mouths grow sleek,  
That would have made Quintilian stare and gasp:  
Thy age like ours, foul of fir John Cheek,  
Hated not learning worse than toad or asp,

When thou taught'st Cambridge and king Edward  
Greek.

2. A small poem.

Let us into the city presently,  
To sort some gentlemen well skill'd in musick;  
I have a *sonnet* that will serve the turn.

SONNETTE'ER. *n. f.* [sonnetier, French; from *sonnet*.] A small  
poet, in contempt.

Assist me, I me extemporal god of rhyme; for I am sure I  
shall turn *sonnetter*.

He first thinks fit no *sonnetter* advance.

His censure farther than the song or dance.

There are as many kinds of gardening as of poetry: your  
makers of parterres and flower-gardens are epigrammatists and  
*sonnetters* in this art.

What wouldst thou this madrigal would be,  
In some star'd hackney *sonnetter* or me?

But let a lord once own the happy lines,  
How the wit brightens! how the style refines!

SONIFEROUS. *adj.* [sonus and fero, Latin.] Giving or bring-  
ing sound.

This will appear, let the subject matter of sounds be what  
it will; either the atmosphere, or the ethereal part thereof, or  
*soniferous* particles of bodies.

SONORIFIC. *adj.* [sonorus and facio, Lat.] Producing sound.

If he should ask me why a clock strikes, and points to the  
hour; and I should say, it is by an indicating form and *sonor-  
ific* quality, this would be unsatisfactory.

SONOROUS. *adj.* [sonorus, French; *sonorus*, Latin.]

1. Loud sounding; giving loud or shrill sound. Bodies are dis-  
tinguished as *sonorous* or *insonorous*.

All the while  
Sonorous metal blowing martial sounds;

At which the universal host up-  
lent  
A shout that tore hell's concave.

2. High sounding; magnificent of sound.

The Italian opera, amidst all the meanness and familiarity  
of the thoughts, has something beautiful and *sonorous* in the  
expression.

SONOROUSLY. *adv.* [from *sonorous*.] With high sound; with  
magnificence of sound.

SONOROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *sonorous*.]

1. The quality of giving sound.

Enquiring of a maker of viols and lutes of what age he  
thought lutes ought to be, to attain their full and best reason-  
ing for *sonorousness*, he replied, that in some twenty years  
would be requisite, and in others forty.

2. Magnificence of sound.

SOON. *adv.* [sunus, Gothick; suna, Saxon; *soon*, Dutch.]

1. Before long time be past; shortly after any time assigned or  
supposed.

Nor did they not perceive their evil plight,  
Yet to their gen'ral's voice they *soon* obey'd.

You must obey me, *soon* or late;

Why should you vainly struggle with your fate?

2. Early; before any time supposed: opposed to late.

O boy! thy father gave thee life too late.

And hath bereft thee of thy life too late.

Do this, that I may be reformed to you the *sonner*.

How is it that you are come to *soon*-to-day?

The earlier flayeth for the later, and not that the later  
cometh *sonner*.

3. Readily; willingly.

I would as *soon* see a river winding through woods and mea-  
dows, as when it is toiled up in so many whimsical figures at  
Versailles.

4. It has in *Sidney* the signification of an adjective, whether  
licentious or according to the custom of his time.

He hath preferred Argalus alive, under pretence of having  
him publicly executed after these wars, of which they hope  
for a *soon* and prosperous issue.

SOO

5. SOON. *adv.* Immediately; at the very time.

As *soon* as he came nigh unto the camp, he saw the calf and  
the dance.

Nor was his virtue poison'd, *soon* as born,  
With the too early thoughts of being king.

SOONLY. *adv.* [from *soon*.] Quickly; speedily. This word I  
remember in no other place; but if *soon* be, as it seems once  
to have been, an adjective, *soonly* is proper.

A maion meets with a stone that wants no cutting, and,  
*soonly* approving of it, places it in his work.

SOOPBERRY. *n. f.* [*spindus*, Latin.] A plant.

It hath a flower, which for the most part is compos'd of  
four leaves, expanding in form of a rose; from whole four-  
leaved empalement arises the pointal, which afterward becomes  
a spherical fruit, inclosing a nut of the same form.

SOOT. *n. f.* [soot, Saxon; *soot*, Ilhandick; *soet*, Dutch.] Con-  
densed or embodied smoke.

Soot, though thin spread in a field, is a very good com-  
post.

If the fire be not kept within the tunnel of the chimney,  
and some appointed to sweep down the soot, the house will be in  
danger of burning.

Of they assay'd,  
Hunger and thirst constraining; drugg'd as oft  
With hatefullest distill'd, with'd their jaws,  
With *soot* and cinders fill'd.

Our household gods, that droop upon our hearths,  
Each from his venerable face shall brush  
The Macedonian soot, and shine again.

SOOTED. *adj.* [from *soot*.] Smeared, manured, or covered with  
soot.

The land was sooted before.

SOOTERKIN. *n. f.* A kind of false birth fabled to be produced  
by the Dutch women from sitting over their stoves.

When Jove was, from his teeming head,  
Of wit's fair goddess brought to-bed,  
There follow'd at his lying-in,  
For after-birth, a sooterkinn.

SOOTH. *n. f.* [sooth, Saxon.] Truth; reality. Obsolete.

Sir, understand you this of me in sooth,  
Th' youngest daughter, whom you hearken for,  
Her father keeps from all access of suitors,  
Until the eldest sister first be wed.

That e'er this tongue of mine,  
That laid the sentence of dread banishment  
On yond proud man, should take it off again  
With words of sooth.

He looks like sooth: he says he loves my daughter;  
I think so too; for never gaz'd the moon  
Upon the water, as he'll stand and read  
My daughter's eyes.

If I have any skill in soothsaying, as in sooth I have none,  
it doth prognosticate that I shall change caps.

The very sooth of it is, that an ill habit has the force of an  
ill fate.

I did not mean to chide you;  
For, sooth to say, I hold it noble in you  
To cherish the distress'd.

SOOTH. *adj.* [sooth, Saxon.] Pleasing; delightful.

Some other means I have,  
Which once of Melibæus old I learn'd,  
The soothest shepherd that e'er pip'd on plains.

To SOOTH. *v. a.* [gepoethan, Saxon.]

1. To flatter; to please with blandishments.

In soothings them, we nourish 'gainst our senate  
The cockle of rebellion, insurrection, sedition.

Can I sooth tyranny?

Seem pleas'd to see my royal master murder'd,  
His crown usurp'd, a distaff in the throne?

By his fair daughter is the chief confin'd,  
Who sooths to dear delight his anxious mind;  
Successful all her soft caresses prove,  
To banish from his breast his country's love.

2. To calm; to soften; to mollify.

The beldame  
Sooths her with blandishments, and frights with threats.

3. To gratify; to please.

This calm'd his cares; sooth'd with his future fame,  
And pleas'd to hear his propagated name.

SOOTHER. *n. f.* [from *sooth*.] A flatterer; one who gains by  
blandishments.

I cannot flatter: I defy  
The tongues of soothers.

To SOOTHER. *v. n.* [sooth and say.] To predict; to foretell.

A damsel, possessed with a spirit of divination, met us,  
which brought her matters much gain by soothsaying.

SOOTHSAVER. *n. f.*

SONGSTRESS.



## SOP

SOOTHSAY'ER. *n. f.* [from *soothsay*.] A foreteller; a predictor; a prognosticator.

Seance was Musidorus made partaker of this oft blinding light, when there were found numbers of *soothsayers* who affirmed strange and incredible things should be performed by that child. *Sidney.*

A *soothsayer* bids you beware the ideo of March. *Shakep.*  
He was animated to expect the papacy by the prediction of a *soothsayer*, that one should succeed pope Leo, whose name should be Adrian, an aged man of mean birth, and of great learning and wisdom. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

SOOTINESS. *n. f.* [from *sooty*.] The quality of being sooty; fuliginousness.

SOOTY. *adj.* [from *soot*.]

1. Breeding foot.

Metals to gold. *Milton.*

2. Confisting of foot; fuliginous.

There may be some chymical way so to defecate this oil, that it shall not spend into a *sooty* matter. *Wilkins.*

3. Black; dark; dusky.

All the grisly legions that troop  
Under the *sooty* flag of Acheron;  
Harpies and hydras and all monstrous forms. *Milton.*

Swift on his *sooty* pinions flits the gnome,  
And in a vapour reach'd the gloomy dome. *Pope.*

SOP. *n. f.* [prop. Saxon; *sopa*, Spanish; *soppe*, Dutch.]

1. Any thing steeped in liquor to be eaten.

The bounded waters  
Would lift their bosoms higher than the shores,  
And make a *sop* of all this solid globe. *Shakepeare.*  
Draw, you rogue; for though it be night, yet the moon shines: I'll make a *sop* o' th' moonshine of you. *Shakepeare.*  
*Sops* in wines, quantity for quantity, inebriate more than wine of itself. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The prudent Sibyl had before prepar'd  
A *sop*, in honey steep'd, to charm the guard.  
Which mix'd with powerful drugs, the cast before  
His greedy grinning jaws, just op'd to roar. *Dryden.*

Ill nature is not to be cured with a *sop*; but quarrelsome men, as well as quarrelsome curs, are worse for fair usage. *L'Estrange.*

2. Any thing given to pacify, from the *sop* given to Cerberus.

To Cerberus they give a *sop*, *Swift.*

His tripping barking mouth to stop.

To SOP. *v. a.* To steep in liquor.

SOP. *n. f.* [See SOAP.]

SOPH. *n. f.* [from *sophista*, Latin.] A young man who has been two years at the university.

Three Cambridge *sophis*, and three pert templars came,  
The fame their talents, and their tastes the fame;  
Each prompt to query, answer and debate,  
And limit with love of poetry and prate. *Pope's Dunciad.*

SOPH. *n. f.* [Persian.] The emperor of Persia.

By this scimitar

That slew the *sophi* and a Persian prince. *Shakepeare.*  
A fig for the sultan and *sophi*. *Congreve.*

SOPHISM. *n. f.* [from *sophisma*, Latin.] A fallacious argument; an ungrounded subtlety; a fallacy.

When a false argument puts on the appearance of a true one, then it is properly called a *sophism* or fallacy. *Watts.*

SOPHIST. *n. f.* [from *sophista*, Latin.] A professor of philosophy. The court of Cretus is said to have been much reformed by the *sophists* of Greece in the happy beginning of his reign. *Tem.*

SOPHIST. *n. f.* [from *sophista*, Latin.]

1. A disputant fallaciously subtle; an artful but insidious logician.

A subtle traitor needs no *sophist*. *Shakepeare's Hen. VI.*  
If a heathen philosopher bring arguments from reason, which none of our atheistical *sophists* can confute, for the immortality of the soul, I hope they will so weigh the consequences, as neither to talk, nor live, as if there was no such thing. *Denham.*

Not all the subtle objections of *sophists* and rabbies, against the gospel, so much prejudiced the reception of it, as the reproach of those crimes with which they aspersed the assemblies of christians. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. A professor of philosophy; a sophist. This sense is antiquated.

Aldidimus the *sophist* had many arguments to prove, that voluntary and extemporal far excell'd premeditated speech. *Hooker.*

SOPHISTICAL. *adj.* [from *sophisticus*, Fr. from *sophista*.] Fallaciously subtle; logically deceitful.

Neither know I whether I should prefer for madness, and *sophistical* cozenage, that the same body of Christ should be in a thousand places at once of this fabulous world. *Hall.*  
When the state of the controversy is well understood, the difficulty will not be great in giving answers to all his *sophistical* cavils. *Stillingfleet.*

That may seem a demonstration for the present, which to posterity will appear a more *sophistical* knot. *Mare.*

## SOR

SOPHISTICALLY. *adv.* [from *sophistical*.] With fallacious subtlety.

Bolingbroke argues most *sophistically*. *Swift.*  
To S. PHISTICATE. *v. a.* [from *sophistiquer*, Fr. from *sophiste*.] To adulterate; to corrupt with something spurious.

If the passions of the mind be strong, they easily *sophistificate* the understanding, they make it apt to believe upon every slender warrant, and to imagine infallible truth, where scarce any probable thew appeareth. *Hooker.*

Here's three of us are *sophistificated*. *Shakepeare.*  
Divers experiments succeeded not, because they were at one time tried with genuine materials, and at another time with *sophistificated* ones. *Boyle.*

The only persons amongst the heathens, who *sophistificated* nature and philosophy, were the Stoicks; who affirmed a fatal, unchangeable concatenation of causes, reaching even to the elicit acts of man's will. *Saunders's Sermons.*

Yet the rich culleys may their boasting t, are;

They purchase but *sophistificated* ware:

'Tis prodigality that buys deceit,

Where both the giver and the taker cheat. *Dryden.*

The eye hath its coats and humours transparent and colourless, left it should tinge and *sophistificate* the light that it lets in by a natural jaundice. *Boyle.*

SOPHISTICATE. *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Adulterate; not genuine.

Since then a great part of our scientific treasure is most likely to be adulterate, though all bears the image and superscription of truth; the only way to know what is *sophistificate* and what is not so, is to bring all to the examen of the touchstone. *Glaucon.*

So truth, when only one supply'd the state,

Grew scarce and dear, and yet *sophistificate*. *Dryden.*

SOPHISTICATOR. *n. f.* [from *sophisticator*, Fr. from *sophistificate*.]

Adulteration; not genuineness.  
*Sophistication* is the act of counterfeiting or adulterating any thing with what is not so good, for the sake of unlawful gain. *Quincy.*

The drugs and simples sold in shops, generally are adulterated by the fraudulent avarice of the sellers, especially if the preciousness may make their *sophistication* very beneficial. *Boyle.*

Befides easy submission to *sophistications* of sense, we have inability to prevent the miscarriages of our junior reasoners *Uran.*

SOPHISTICATOR. *n. f.* [from *sophistificate*.] Adulterator; one that makes things not genuine.

SOPHISTRY. *n. f.* [from *sophist*.] Fallacious ratiocination.

His *sophistry* prevailed; his father believed. *Sidney.*

These men have obscured and confounded the natures of things, by their false principles and wretched *sophistry*; tho' an act be never so sinful, they will flip it of its guilt. *South.*

To SOPORATE. *v. n.* [from *soporare*, Latin.] To lay asleep.

SOPORIFEROUS. *adj.* [from *sopor* and *fero*.] Productive of sleep; causing sleep; narcotick; opiate; dormitive; somniferous; anodyne; sleepy.

The particular ingredients of those magical ointments are opiate and *soporiferous*; for anointing of the forehead, neck, feet, and back-bone, procures deep sleeps. *Bacon.*

While the whole operation was performing, I lay in a profound sleep, by the force of that *soporiferous* medicine infused into my liquor. *Gulliver's Travels.*

SOPORIFEROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *soporiferous*.] The quality of causing sleep.

SOPORIFICK. *adj.* [from *sopor* and *ficio*.] Causing sleep; opiate; narcotick.

The colour and taste of opium are, as well as its *soporifick* or anodyne virtues, mere powers depending on its primary qualities. *Locke.*

SOPPER. *n. f.* [from *sop*.] One that sleeps any thing in liquor.

SORBILE. *adj.* [from *sorbus*, Latin.] That may be drunk or sipped.

SORBITION. *n. f.* [from *sorbitio*, Latin.] The act of drinking or sipping.

SORBS. *n. f.* [from *sorbus*, Lat.] The berries of the forb or service-tree.

SORCERER. *n. f.* [from *sorcerer*, French; *sorciararius*, low Latin.] A conjurer; an enchanter; a magician.

They say this town is full of cozenage,

As nimble jugglers that deceive the eye,

Drug-working *sorcerers* that change the mind,

Soul-killing witches that deform the body, *Shakepeare.*

And many such like libertines of sin.

The weakness of the power of witches upon kings and magistrates may be ascribed to the weakness of imagination; for it is hard for a witch or a *sorcerer* to put on a belief that they can hurt such. *Bacon's Natural History.*

He saw a fable *sorcerer* arise,

All sudden gorgon's hiss and dragon's glare, *Pope.*

And ten horn'd fiends.

The Egyptian *sorcerers* contended with Moses; but the wonders which Moses wrought did so far transcend the power of magicians, as made them confess it was the finger of God. *Watts's Logic.*

SORCERESS. *n. f.* [Female of *sorcerer*.] A female magician; an enchantress.

Bring forth that *sorceress* condemn'd to burn. *Shakepeare.*

Divers witches and *sorceresses* have sed upon man's flesh, to aid their imagination with high and foul vapours. *Bacon.*

The snaky *sorceress* that sat

Just by hell-gate, and kept the fatal key,

Ris'n, and with hideous outcry roth'd between. *Milton.*

How cunningly the *sorceress* displays

Her own transgressions, to upbraid me, mine. *Milton.*

SORCERY. *n. f.* Magic; enchantment; conjuration; witchcraft; charms.

This witch Sycorax

For mischief's manifold, and *sorceries* terrible,

Was banish'd. *Shakepeare.*

Advers wisdom I have learn'd

To fence my ear against thy *sorceries*. *Milton.*

Achaon has long tracks of rich soil; but had the misfortune in his youth to fall under the power of *sorcery*. *Tatler.*

SOARD. *n. f.* [from *suard*.] Turf; grassy ground.

This is the prettiest low-born lais that ever ran on the green *ford*. *Milton.*

An altar of grassy *ford*.

SORDID. *n. f.* [Latin.] Foulness; dregs.

The sea washes off the *sordid* and *sordes*, wherein mineral mofes were involved and concealed, and thereby renders them more conspicuous. *Woodward.*

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## SOR

SOROICIDE. *n. f.* [*forer* and *cado*.] The murder of a sister.  
 SO'RAGE. *n. f.* The blades of green wheat or barley. *DiA.*  
 SO'RANCE. *n. f.* [In fariery.] Any disease or sore in horses. *DiA.*

SO'RREL. *n. f.* [*ruje*, Saxon; *foré*, French.] This plant agrees with the dock in all its characters, and only differs in having an acid taste. *Miller.*

Of all roots of herbs the root of *forrel* goeth the farthest into the earth. It is a cold and acid herb that loveth the earth, and is not much drawn by the sun. *Bacon.*

Acid austere vegetables contract and strengthen the fibres, as all kinds of *forrel*, the virtues of which lie in acid astringent salt, a sovereign antidote against the putrescent bilious alkali. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

SO'RILY. *adv.* [from *forry*.] Meanly; poorly; despicably; wretchedly; pitifully.

Thy pipe, O Pan, shall help though I sing *forrily*. *Sidney.*  
 SO'RINESS. *n. f.* [from *forry*.] Meanness; wretchedness; pitableness; despicableness.

SO'RROW. *n. f.* [*foré*, Danish.] Grief; pain for something past; sadness; mourning. Sorrow is not commonly understood as the effect of present evil, but of lost good.

*Sorrow* is uneasiness in the mind, upon the thought of a good lost, which might have been enjoyed longer; or the sense of a present evil. *Locke.*

*Sorrow* on thee, and all the pack of you;  
 That triumph thus upon my misery! *Shakespeare.*  
 A world of woe and *forrow*. *Milton.*

Some other hour I will to tears allow;  
 But having you, can show no *forrow* now. *Dryden.*

To SORROW. *v. n.* [*saurgan*, Gothic; *forrgan*, Sax.] To grieve; to be sad; to be dejected.

The miserable change, now at my end,  
 Lament, nor *forrow* at. *Shakespeare.*  
 Where-ever sorrow is relief would be,  
 If you do *forrow* at my grief in love,

By giving love, your sorrow and my grief  
 Were both extermin'd. *Shakespeare.*  
 Now I rejoice, not that ye were made *forry*, but that ye *forrowed* to repentance. *2 Cor. vii. 9.*

I neither fear to die nor desire to live; and having mattered all grief in myself, I desire no man to *forrow* for me. *Hayward.*  
 Send them forth, though *forrowing*, yet in peace. *Milton.*

Sad the prince explores  
 The neighbouring main, and *forrowing* treads the shores. *Pope.*  
 SORROWED. *adj.* [from *forrow*.] Accompanied with sorrow. *Out of use.*

Now the publick body, which doth seldom  
 Play the recanter, feeling in itself  
 A lack of Timon's aid, hath sense withal  
 Of its own fall, refraining aid to Timon;  
 And sends forth us to make their *forrowed* tender. *Shakespeare.*

SORROWFUL. *adj.* [*forrow* and *full*.]  
 1. Sad for something past; mournful; grieving.  
 Blessed are they which have been *forrowful* for all thy scourges; for they shall rejoice for thee, when they have seen all thy glory. *Tob. xiii. 14.*

2. Deeply serious. Not in use.  
 Hannah said, no, my lord, I am a woman of a *forrowful* spirit: I have poured out my soul before the Lord. *1 Sam. i.*

3. Expressing grief; accompanied with grief.  
 The things that my soul refused to touch are as my *forrowful* meat. *Job. vi. 7.*

SORRY. *adj.* [*forry*, Saxon.]  
 1. Grieved for something past. It is generally used of slight or casual miscarriages or vexations, but sometimes of greater things. It does not imply any long continuance of grief.

O, forget  
 What we are *forry* for ourselves in thee. *Timon of Athens.*  
 The king was *forry*; nevertheless for the oath's sake he commanded the Baptist's head to be given her. *Matth. xiv. 9.*

I'm *forry* for thee, friend; 'tis the duke's pleasure. *Shak.*  
 We are *forry* for the satire interperfed in some of these pieces, upon a few people, from whom the highest provocations have been received. *Swift.*

2. [From *saur*, filth, Icelandic.] Vile; worthless; vexatious.  
 A fat and *forry* rheum offends me: *Shakespeare's Othello.*

How now, why do you keep alone?  
 Of *forry* fancies your companions making,  
 Using those thoughts, which should, indeed, have died  
 With them they think on. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

If the union of the parts consist only in rest, it would seem that a bag of dust would be of as firm a consistence as that of marble; and Bajazet's cage had been but a *forry* prison. *Glanville.*

Coarse complexions,  
 And cheeks of *forry* grain will serve to ply  
 'I he fampler, and to teize the housewife's wool. *Milton.*

How vain were all the ensigns of his power, that could not support him against one slighting look of a *forry* slave! *L'Estr.*

If this innocent had any relation to his Thebais, the poet

## SOR

might have found some *forry* excuse for detaining the reader. *Dryden.*

If such a slight and *forry* business as that could produce one organical body, one might reasonably expect, that now and then a dead lump of dough might be leavened into an animal. *Bentley's Sermons.*

SORT. *n. f.* [*sorte*, French.]  
 1. A kind; a species.  
 Disfigur'd more than spirit of happy *sort*. *Milton.*

A substantial and unaffected piety, not only gives a man a credit among the sober and virtuous, but even among the vicious *sort* of men. *Tilghson.*

These three *sorts* of poems should differ in their numbers, designs, and every thought. *Walsh.*  
 Endeavouring to make the signification of specific names clear, they make their specific ideas of the *sorts* of substances of a few of those simple ideas found in them. *Locke.*

2. A manner; a form of being or acting.  
 Flowers in such *sort* worn, can neither be smelt nor seen well by those that wear them. *Hooker.*

That I may laugh at her in equal *sort*  
 As she doth laugh at me, and makes my pain her *sort*. *Spenser's Sonnet.*

Rheum and Shimshai wrote after this *sort*. *Exra vi. 8.*  
 To Adam in what *sort* shall I appear? *Milton.*

3. A degree of any quality.  
 I have written the more boldly unto you, in some *sort*, as putting you in mind. *Rom. xv. 15.*  
 I shall not be wholly without praise, if in some *sort* I have copied his stile. *Dryden.*

4. A class, or order of persons.  
 The one being a thing that belongeth generally unto all, the other, such as none but the wiser and more judicious *sort* can perform. *Hooker.*

I have bought  
 Golden opinions from all *sorts* of people. *Shakespeare.*  
 Hospitality to the better *sort*, and charity to the poor, two virtues that are never exercised so well as when they accompany each other. *Athenian's Sermons.*

5. A company; a knot of people.  
 Mine eyes are full of tears: I cannot see;  
 And yet salt water blinds them not so much,  
 But they can see a *sort* of traitors here. *Shakespeare.*

6. Rank; condition above the vulgar.  
 Is signior Montano returned from the wars?—I know none of that name; lady; there was none such in the army of any *sort*. *Shakespeare's Much. adv. about Nothing.*

7. [*Sort*, Fr. *sorte*, Latin.] A lot. Out of use.  
 Make a lottry,  
 And by decree, let blockish Ajax  
 Draw the *sort* to fight with Hector. *Shakespeare.*

8. A pair; a set.  
 The first *sort* by their own suggestion fell. *Milton.*

To SORT. *v. a.* [*Sortiri*, Lat. *assortire*, Italian.]  
 1. To separate into distinct and proper classes.  
 These they *sorted* into their several times and places; some to begin the service of God with, and some to end; some to be interlac'd between the divine readings of the law and prophets. *Hooker.*

I come to thee for charitable licence,  
 To *sort* our nobles from our common men. *Shakespeare.*  
 A piece of cloth made of white and black threads though the whole appear neither white nor black, but grey; yet each remains what it was before, if the threads were pulled asunder, and *sorted* each colour by itself. *Boyle.*

Shell-fish have been, by some of the ancients, compared and *sorted* with the insects. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 With this desire, the hath a native might  
 To find out every truth, if she had time;  
 Th' innumerable effects to *sort* aright,  
 And by degrees from cause to cause to climb. *Davies.*

The number of simple ideas, that make the nominal essence of the lowest species, or first *sorting* of individuals, depends on the mind of man. *Locke.*

The rays which differ in refrangibility may be parted and *sorted* from one another, and that either by refraction, or by reflexion. *Newton's Opticks.*

But grant that actions best discover man,  
 Take the most strong and *sort* them as you can;  
 The few that glare, each character must mark:  
 You balance not the many in the dark. *Pope.*

2. To reduce to order from a state of confusion.  
 Let me not be light;  
 For a light wife doth make a heavy husband;  
 And never be Bassanio so from me;  
 But God *sort* all! *Shakespeare's Merch. of Venice.*

3. To conjoin; to put together in distribution.  
 For, when the *sorts* things present with things past,  
 And thereby things to come doth oft foresee;  
 When the doth doubt at first, and chafe at first,  
 These acts her own, without her body be. *Davies.*

4. To

## SOT

4. To cull; to chuse; to select.  
 Send his mother to his father's house,  
 That he may *sot* her out a worthy spouse. *Chapman.*

To SOT. *v. n.*  
 1. To be joined with others of the same species.  
 Nor do metals only *sot* and herd with metals in the earth, and minerals with minerals; but both in common together. *Woodward.*

2. To comfort; to join.  
 The illiberality of parents towards their children, makes them base and *sot* with any company. *Bacon.*

3. To suit; to fit.  
 A man cannot speak to a son but as a father; whereas a friend may speak as the case requires, and not as it *sot* with the person. *Bacon.*  
 They are happy whose natures *sot* with their vocations. *Bacon.*

Among unequals, what society  
 Can *sot*, what harmony, or true delight?  
 Which must be mutual, in proportion due,  
 Giv'n, and receiv'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The Creator calling forth by name  
 His mighty angels, gave them several charge,  
 As *sot* best with present things. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
 For diff'rent files with diff'rent subjects *sot*,  
 As several garbs with country, town, and court. *Pope.*

4. To terminate; to issue.  
 It *sot* not to any fight of importance, but to a retreat. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

5. To have success.  
 The slips of their vines have been brought into Spain, but they have not *sot* to the same purpose as in their native country. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

It was tried in a blown bladder, whereunto flesh and a flower were put, and it *sot* not; for dry bladders will not blow, and new bladders further putrefaction. *Bacon.*

6. To fall out. [from *sot*, a lot, or *sortir*, to issue, French.]  
 And so far am I glad it did *sot*. *Shakespeare.*  
 As this jangling I esteem a *sot*. *Shakespeare.*  
 Princes cannot gather this fruit, except they raise some persons to be companions; which many times *sot* to inconvenience. *Bacon.*

SORTAL. *adj.* A word formed by *Locke*, but not yet received.  
 As things are ranked under names, into sorts or species only as they agree to certain abstract ideas, the essence of each sort comes to be nothing but that idea which the *sortal*, if I may so call it from *sot*, as I do general from *genus*, name stands for. *Locke.*

SORTLESS. *n. f.* [from *sot*.] Suitableness; agreement.  
 I have received  
 New dated letters from Northumberland,  
 Their cold intent, thus:  
 Here doth he with his person, with such power  
 As might hold *sortance* with his quality,  
 The which he could not levy. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

SORTILEGE. *n. f.* [*Sortilège*, Fr. *fortilegium*, Latin.] The act or practice of drawing lots.  
 SORTMENT. *n. f.* [from *sot*.]  
 1. The act of sorting; distribution.  
 2. A parcel sorted or distributed.

To So. *v. n.* [A cant word.] To sit lazily on a chair; to fall at once into a chair.  
 The winter sky began to frown,  
 Poor Stella must pack off to town;  
 From wholesome exercise and air,  
 To *sot* in an easy chair. *Swift.*

SOT. *n. f.* [*sot*, Saxon; *sot*, French; *sot*, Dutch.]  
 1. A blockhead; a dull ignorant stupid fellow; a dolt.  
 Of Gloster's treachery,  
 And of the loyal service of his son,  
 When I inform'd him, then he call'd me *sot*;  
 And told me I had turn'd the wrong side out. *Shakespeare.*

This by his tongue being made his mistress' picture,  
 And then a mind put in't, either our brags  
 Were crack'd of kitchen trulls, or his description  
 Prov'd us unspeaking *sots*. *Shakespeare.*  
 Tell him that no history or antiquity can match his conduct; and presently the *sot*, because he knows neither history nor antiquity, shall begin to measure himself by himself, which is the only sure way for him not to fall short. *South's Sermons.*

2. A wretch stupified by drinking.  
 Every sign  
 That calls the staring *sots* to nasty wine. *Rescramm.*  
 A furly ill-bred lord,  
 That chides and snaps her up at every word:  
 A brutal *sot*; who while he holds his head,  
 With drunken filth bedaubed the nuptial bed.  
 With drunken filth bedaubed the nuptial bed. *Granville.*

To SOT. *v. a.* To stupefy; to besot.  
 Fox on his loyalty!  
 I hate to see a brave bold fellow *sotted*,  
 Made four and senseless, turn'd to whey by love;  
 A drizzling hero, fit for a romance. *Dryden's Span. Friar.*

## SOV

The potion  
 Turns his brain and stupifies his mind;  
 The *sotted* moon-calf gapes. *Dryden.*

To SOT. *v. n.* To tipple to stupidity.  
 SOTTISH. *adj.* [from *sot*.]  
 1. Dull; stupid; senseless; infatuate; doltish.

All's but naught:  
 Patience is *sottish*, and impatience does  
 Become a dog that's mad. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
 Upon the report of his approach, more than half fell away and dispersed; the residue, being more desperate or more *sottish*, did abide in the field, of whom many were slain. *Hayward.*

He gain'd a king  
 Ahaz his *sottish* conqueror. *Milton.*  
 'Tis *sottish* to offer at things that cannot be brought about. *L'Estrange.*

How ignorant are *sottish* pretenders to astrology. *Swift.*  
 2. Dull with intemperance.

SOTTISHLY. *adv.* [from *sottish*.] Stupidly; dully; senselessly.  
 Northumberland *sottishly* mad with over great fortune, procured the King by his letters patent under the great seal, to appoint the lady Jane to succeed him in the inheritance of the crown. *Hayward.*

Atheism is impudent in pretending to philosophy, and superstition *sottishly* ignorant in fancying that the knowledge of nature tends to irreligion. *Glanville.*

So *sottishly* to lose the purest pleasures and comforts of this world, and forego the expectation of immortality in another; and so desperately to run the risk of dwelling with everlasting burnings, plainly discovers itself to be the most pernicious folly and deplorable madness in the world. *Bentley.*

SOTTISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *sottish*.] Dullness; stupidity; insensibility.

Few consider what a degree of *sottishness* and confirmed ignorance men may find themselves into. *South's Sermons.*  
 No sober temperate person can look with any complacency upon the drunkenness and *sottishness* of his neighbour. *South.*

The first part of the text, the folly and *sottishness* of Atheism, will come home to their case; since they make such a noisy pretence to wit and sagacity. *Bentley's Sermons.*

SOVEREIGN. *adj.* [*souverain*, French; *sovrano*, Spanish.]  
 1. Supreme in power; having no superior.  
 As teaching bringeth us to know that God is our supreme truth; so prayer teacheth that we acknowledge him our sovereign good. *Hooker.*

You, my sovereign lady,  
 Causeless have laid disgraces on my head. *Shakespeare. Hen. IV.*  
 None of us who now thy grace implore,  
 But held the rank of sovereign queen before,  
 Till giddy chance, whose malice never bears  
 That mortal bliss should last for length of years,  
 Cast us headlong from our high estate. *Dryden.*

Whether Elau, then, were a vassal to Jacob, and Jacob his sovereign prince by birth right, I leave the reader to judge. *Locke.*

2. Supremely efficacious.  
 A memorial of their fidelity and zeal, a sovereign preservative of God's people from the venomous infection of heresy. *Hooker.*

The most sovereign prescription in Galen is but empirick; and to this preservative of no better report than a horse drench. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Love-wounded Protheus,  
 My bosom, as a bed,  
 Shall lodge thee, till thy wound be thoroughly heal'd,  
 And thus I search it with a sovereign kiss. *Shakespeare.*

A water we call water of paradise, by that we do to it, is made very sovereign for health. *Bacon.*

Like the scum starv'd men did draw  
 From parboil'd shoes and boots, and all the rest  
 Which were with any sovereign fatness blest. *Donne.*  
 Be cool, my friend, and hear my mule dispense  
 Some sovereign comforts drawn from common sense. *Dryden.*

SOVEREIGN. *n. f.* Supreme lord.  
 O, let my sovereign turn away his face,  
 And bid his ears a little while be deaf. *Shakespeare.*

By my sovereign, and his fate, I swear,  
 Renown'd for faith in peace, for force in war,  
 Ours our alliance other lands desire'd. *Dryden.*

SOVEREIGNLY. *adv.* [from *sovereign*.] Supremely; in the highest degree.  
 He was sovereignly lovely in himself. *Boyle.*

SOVEREIGNTY. *n. f.* [*souveraineté*, French.] Supremacy; highest place; supreme power; highest degree of excellence.  
 Give me pardon,  
 That I, your vassal, have employed and paid  
 Your unknown sovereignty. *Shakespeare.*

Happy were England, would this virtuous prince  
 Take on his grace the sovereignty thereof. *Shakespeare.*  
 To give laws unto a people, to institute magistrates and officers over them; to punish and pardon malefactors; to have the



- the sole authority of making war and peace, are the true marks of *sovereignty*.  
 A mighty hunter thence he shall be still'd  
 Before the Lord; as in despite of heav'n.  
 Or from heav'n, claiming second *sovereignty*.  
 Nothing does so gratify a haughty humour, as this piece  
 of usurped *sovereignty* over our brethren. *Govern. of the Tongue.*  
 Jove's own tree.  
 That holds the woods in awful *sovereignty*,  
 Requires a depth of lodging in the ground;  
 High as his t'pmost boughs to heav'n ascend,  
 So low his roots to hell's dominion tend.  
 I well foresee, when'er thy suit I grant,  
 That I my much lov'd *sovereignty* shall want,  
 And her new beauty may thy heart invade.  
 Let us above all things possess our souls with awful appre-  
 hensions of the majesty and *sovereignty* of God.  
 Alexander's Grecian colonies in the Indies were almost ex-  
 terminated by Sandrocottus; Seleucus recovered the *sovereignty*  
 in some degree, but was forced to abandon to him the coun-  
 try along the Indus.  
 SOUL. *n. f.* [from *soul*, French.] A subterraneous drain.  
 Yet could not such mines, without great pains, and charges,  
 if at all, be wrought, the dells would be so flown with wa-  
 ters, it being impossible to make any adds or *souls* to drain  
 them, that no gins or machines could suffice to lay and keep  
 them dry.  
 Another of like sort, was found in sinking a *souls*-pit at  
 Haigh in Lancashire.  
 SOUL. *n. f.* The preterite and participle pass. of *soul*.  
 I am *souled* of them that asked not for me: I am found of  
 them that *souled* me not.  
 The works of the Lord are great, *souled* out of all them  
 that have pleasure therein.  
 SOUL. *n. f.* [Japh. Sax. *soul*, Dan. *soul*, Islandick; *soul*, Dutch.]  
 1. The immaterial and immortal spirit of man.  
 When death was overcome, he opened heaven as well to  
 the believing Gentiles as Jews: heaven till then was no recep-  
 tacle to the *souls* of either.  
 Fie, fie, unrepentant tongue! to call her bad,  
 Whose *sovereignty* to oft thou hast prefer'd  
 With twenty thousand *souls*-confirming oaths.  
 Perhaps, for want of food, the *soul* may pine;  
 But that were strange, since all things bad and good;  
 Since God himself is her eternal food.  
 He remembered them of the promises, seals and oaths, which  
 by public authority had passed for concluding this marriage;  
 that these being religious bonds betwixt God and their *souls*,  
 could not by any polittick act of state be dissolved.  
 Eloquence the *soul*, long charms the sense.  
 2. Vital principle.  
 They say this town is full of cozenage,  
 Drug-working forerers that change the mind;  
 Soul-killing witches that deform the body;  
 And many such like libertines of sin.  
 Thou almost mak'st me waver in my faith,  
 To hold opinion with Pythagoras,  
 That *souls* of animals infuse themselves  
 Into the trunks of men.  
 Thou fun, of this great world both eye and *soul*,  
 Join voices all ye living *souls*! ye birds,  
 That singing up to heav'n-gate ascend,  
 Bear on your wings, and in your notes his praise.  
 In common discourse and writing, we leave out the words  
 vegetative, sensitive, and rational; and make the word *soul*  
 serve for all these principles.  
 3. Spirit; essence; quintessence; principal part.  
 He has the very *soul* of bounty,  
 Charity the *soul* of all the rest.  
 4. Interior power.  
 There is some *soul* of goodness in things evil,  
 Would men observingly distil it out.  
 5. A familiar appellation expressing the qualities of the mind.  
 Three wenches where I stood, cry'd:  
 "Alas, good *soul*!"  
 'This is a poor mad *soul*; and she says up and down the  
 town, that her eldest son is like you.  
 The poor *soul* fat singing by a lycamore tree,  
 Sing all a green willow:  
 Her hand on her bosom, her head on her knee.  
 Unenlarged *souls* are disgorged with the wonders of the mi-  
 croscope, discovering animals which equal not a peppercorn.  
 6. Human being.  
 The moral is the case of every *soul* of us,  
 Keep the poor *soul* no longer in suspense.  
 Your change is such as does not need defence.  
 It is a republick; there are in it a hundred bourgeois, and  
 about a thousand *souls*.  
 My state of health none care to learn;  
 My life is here no *soul*'s concern.

7. Active power.  
 Earth, air and seas, through empty space would rowl,  
 And heav'n would fly before the driving *soul*.  
 8. Spirit; fire; grandeur of mind.  
 Intelligent being in general.  
 Every *soul* in heav'n shall bend the knee.  
 SOUL. *n. f.* [from *soul*, French.] Furnished with mind.  
 Gripping, and full tenacious of thy hold,  
 Would'st thou the Grecian chiefs, though largely *souled*,  
 Should give the prizes they had gain'd before.  
 SOULLESS. *adj.* [from *soul*, French.] Means; low; spiritless.  
 Slave, *soulless* villain, dog, O rarely bale!  
 SOULSHOT. *n. f.* [from *soul* and *shot*.] Something paid for a soul's re-  
 quiem among the Romanists.  
 In the Saxon times there was a funeral duty to be paid,  
 called *pecunia sepulchralis* & *symbolum anime*, and a Saxon *soul*-  
 shot.  
 SOUND. *adj.* [Jumb, Saxon.]  
 1. Healthy; hearty; not morbid; not diseased; not hurt.  
 I am fall'n out with my more headier wills  
 To take the indispo'd and sickly fit  
 For the *sound* man.  
 He hath a heart as *sound* as a bell, and his tongue is the  
 clapper; for what his heart thinks, his tongue speaks.  
 He hath received him safe and *sound*.  
 We can preserve  
 Unhurt our minds, and understanding *sound*.  
 The king visits all around,  
 Comforts the sick, congratulates the *sound*;  
 Honours the princely chiefs.  
 But Cypres, and the rest of *sounder* mind,  
 The fatal present to the flames design'd,  
 Or to the deep.  
 When a word, which originally signifies any particular ob-  
 ject, is attributed to several other objects, on account of some  
 evident reference or relation to the original idea, this is pe-  
 culiarly called an analogical word; so a *sound* or healthy pulse,  
 a *sound* digestion, *sound* sleep, are all so called, with reference  
 to a *sound* and healthy constitution; but if you speak of *sound*  
 doctrine, or *sound* speech, this is by way of resemblance to  
 health, and the words are metaphorical.  
 2. Right; not erroneous.  
 Whom although to know be life, and joy to make mention  
 of his name; yet our *sounded* knowledge is to know that we  
 know him not as indeed he is, neither can know him; and  
 our false eloquence concerning him is silence.  
 Let my heart be *sound* in thy statutes, that I be not ashamed.  
 The rules are *sound* and useful, and may serve your devo-  
 tion.  
 3. Stout; strong; lusty.  
 The men are very strong and able of body; and therefore  
 either give *sound* strokes with their clubs, wherewith they  
 fight, or else shoot strong shots with their bows.  
 4. Valid; not failing.  
 They reserved their titles, tenures, and dignities whole  
 and *sound* to themselves.  
 5. Fast; hearty. It is applied to sleep.  
 New wak'd from *sounded* sleep,  
 Soft on the flow'ry herb I found me laid.  
 In balmy sweet.  
 SOUND. *adv.* Soundly; heartily; completely fast.  
 The messenger approaching to him spake,  
 But his waste words return'd to him in vain;  
 So *sound* he slept that nought might him awake.  
 SOUND. *n. f.* [from *sound*, French.] A shallow sea, such as may be  
 sounded.  
 The *sound* of Denmark, where ships pay toll.  
 Behold I come, sent from the Stygian *sounds*,  
 As a dire vapour that had cleft the ground,  
 T'ingender with the night, and blast the day.  
 Him young Thooa bore, the bright increase  
 Of Phorcys, dreading in the *sounds* and seas.  
 SOUND. *n. f.* [from *sound*, Fr.] A probe, an instrument used by chi-  
 rurgeons to feel what is out of reach of the fingers.  
 The patient being laid on a table, pass the *sound* till it meet  
 with some resistance.  
 To SOUND. *v. a.*  
 1. To search with a plummet; to try depth.  
 In this secret there is a gulf, which while we live we shall  
 never *sound*.  
 You are, Hastings, much too shallow.  
 To *sound* the bottom of the after-times.  
 2. To try; to examine.  
 Has he never before *sounded* you in this business?  
 Invites these lords, and those he meant to *sound*.  
 I was in jest,  
 And by that offer meant to *sound* your breast.  
 I've *sounded* my Numidians, man by man.  
 And find 'em ripe for a revolt.

- To SOUND. *v. n.* To try with the sounding line.  
 The shipmen deemed that they drew near to some coun-  
 try and *sounded* it near twenty fathoms.  
 Beyond this we have no more a positive distinct notion of  
 infinite space than a mariner has of the depth of the sea, where  
 having let down a large portion of his *sounding*-line, he reaches  
 no bottom.  
 SOUL. *n. f.* The cuttle-fish.  
 SOUL. *n. f.* [from *soul*, French; *soul*, Latin.]  
 1. Any thing audible; a noise; that which is perceived by the ear.  
 Heaps of huge words uphoarded hideously  
 With horrid *sounds*, though having little sense,  
 And thereby wanting due intelligence,  
 Have marred the face of goodly poetry,  
 And made a monster of their fantasy.  
 Come, sisters, cheer we up his sprights,  
 And then the best of our delights;  
 I'll charm the air to give a *sound*,  
 While you perform your antick round.  
 Dash a stone against a stone in the bottom of the water,  
 and it maketh a *sound*; so a long pole struck upon gravel in  
 the bottom of the water, maketh a *sound*.  
 The wasteful *sound* of trumpets loud.  
 Whence'er he spoke his voice was heard around,  
 Loud as a trumpet with a silver *sound*.  
 That which is conveyed into the brain by the ear is called  
*sound*; though, 'till it affect the perceptive part, it be nothing  
 but motion.  
 2. Mere empty noise opposed to meaning.  
 He contented himself with doubtful and general terms,  
 which might make no ill *sound* in mens ears.  
 Let us consider this proposition as to its meaning; for it is  
 the sense and not *sound* that must be the principle.  
 To SOUND. *v. n.*  
 1. To make a noise; to emit a noise.  
 From you *sounded* out the word of the Lord.  
 trumpet once more to *sound* at general doom.  
 That with one blast through the whole house does bound,  
 And first taught speaking trumpets how to *sound*.  
 Thither the silver *sounding* lyres  
 Shall call the smiling loves and young desires.  
 2. To exhibit by likeness of *sound*.  
 Why do you start, and seem to fear  
 Things that do *sound* so fair?  
 They being told there was small hope of ease  
 To be expected to their evils from hence,  
 Were willing at the first to give an ear  
 To anything that *sounded* liberty.  
 This relation *sounds* rather like a chymical dream than a  
 philosophical truth.  
 To SOUND. *v. a.*  
 1. To cause to make a noise; to play on.  
 And many nymphs about them flocking round,  
 And many tritons, which their horns did *sound*.  
 Michael bid *sound*  
 Th'archangel trumpet.  
 Mithras lay; none so renown'd  
 The warrior trumpet in the field to *sound*;  
 With breathing brass to kindle fierce alarms,  
 And rouse to dare their fate in honourable arms.  
 2. To betoken or direct by a *sound*.  
 Once Jove from Ida did both hosts survey,  
 And when he pleas'd to thunder, part the fray;  
 Here heav'n in vain that kind retreat should *sound*,  
 The louder cannon had the thunder drown'd.  
 3. To celebrate by *sound*.  
 Sun, *sound* his praise.  
 SOUNDBOARD. *n. f.* [from *sound* and *board*.] Board which propa-  
 gates the *sound* in organs.  
 Try it without any *soundboard* along, only harpwise at one  
 end of the string.  
 As in an organ, from one blast of wind,  
 To many a row of pipes the *soundboard* breathes.  
 SOUNDRING. *adj.* [from *sound*.] Sonorous; having a magni-  
 ficent *sound*.  
 Obsolete words may then be revived, when more *sounding*  
 or more significant than those in practice.  
 SOUNDLY. *adv.* [from *sound*.]  
 1. Healthily; heartily.  
 2. Lustily; stoutly; strongly.  
 When Duncan is asleep,  
 Whereto the rather shall this hard day's journey  
 Soundly invite him.  
 They did play  
 My feet and hands with cords, and to the mast  
 With other hammers made me *soundly* fast.  
 Who had so often in your aid  
 So many ways been *soundly* paid;  
 Came in at last for better ends.  
 Have no concern.  
 Provided Punch, for there's the jest,  
 Be *soundly* maul'd, and plague the rest.

- Their nobility and gentry are one half ruined, banished, of  
 converted: they all *soundly* feel the smart of the last Irish  
 war.  
 3. Truly; rightly.  
 The wisest are always the readiest to acknowledge, that  
*soundly* to judge of a law is the weightiest thing which any man  
 can take upon him.  
 The doctrine of the church of England, expressed in the  
 thirty-nine articles, is so *soundly* and orthodoxly settled, as  
 cannot be questioned without extreme danger to our re-  
 ligion.  
 4. Fast; closely.  
 Now when that idle dream was to him brought,  
 Unto that elfen knight he had him fly,  
 Where he slept *soundly*, void of evil thought.  
 When the succession of ideas ceases, our perception of du-  
 ration ceases with it, which every one experiments whilst he  
 sleeps *soundly*.  
 SOUNDNESS. *n. f.* [from *sound*.]  
 1. Health; heartiness.  
 I would I had that corporal *soundness* now,  
 As when thy father and myself in friendship  
 First tried our soldiership.  
 2. Truth; rectitude; incorrupt state.  
 In the end, very few excepted, all became subject to the  
 sway of time: other odds there was none amongst them, saving  
 only that some fell sooner away, and some later from the *sound-  
 ness* of belief.  
 Letly is misled in his politics; but he hath given proof of  
 his *soundness* in religion.  
 3. Strength; solidity.  
 This presupposed, it may stand then very well with strength  
 and *soundness* of reason, even thus to answer.  
 SOUP. *n. f.* [from *soupe*, French.] Strong decoction of flesh for  
 the table.  
 Spongy morels in strong ragousts are found,  
 And in the *soup* the slimy snail is drown'd.  
 Let the cook daub the back of the footman's new livery, or  
 when he is going up with a dish of *soup*, let her follow him  
 softly with a ladle-full.  
 SOUR. *n. f.* [from *sour*, Saxon; *sour*, Welsh.]  
 1. Acid; austere; pungent on the palate with asstringency, as  
 vinegar, or unripe fruit.  
 All *sour* things, as vinegar, provoke appetite.  
 Their drink is *sour*.  
 But let the bounds of licences be fix'd,  
 Not things of disagreeing natures mix'd,  
 Not sweet with *sour*, nor birds with serpents join'd.  
 2. Harsh of temper; crabbed; peevish; morose; severe.  
 He was a scholar,  
 Lofty and *sour* to them that lov'd him not.  
 A man of pleasant and popular conversation, rather free than  
*sour* and reserved.  
 Tiberius, otherwise a very fair man, would punctually per-  
 form this rite unto others, and expect the same.  
 He said a *sour* thing to Laura the other day.  
 Sullen and *sour*, with discontented mien  
 Jocasta frown'd.  
 3. Afflictive; painful.  
 Let me embrace these *sour* adversities;  
 For wife men say it is the wisest course.  
 4. Expressing discontent.  
 The lord treasurer often looked on me with a *sour* counte-  
 nance.  
 SOUR. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Acid substance.  
 A thousand *sours* to temper with one sweet,  
 To make it seem more dear and dainty.  
 To SOUR. *v. a.*  
 1. To make acid.  
 His angelick nature had none of that carnal leaven which  
 ferments to the *souring* of ours.  
 Thus kneaded up with milk, the new made man  
 His kingdom o'er his kindred world began;  
 'Till knowledge misapp'ly'd, misunderstood,  
 And pride of empire, *sour'd* his balmy blood.  
 One passion, with a different turn,  
 Makes wit inflame or anger burn:  
 So the sun's heat, with diff'rent pow'rs,  
 Ripens the grape, the liquor *sours*.  
 2. To make harsh.  
 Tufts of grass *sour* land.  
 3. To make uneasy; to make less pleasing.  
 Hail, great king!  
 To *sour* your happiness, I must report  
 The queen is dead.  
 He brought envy, malice, and ambition into Paradise, which  
*soured* to him the sweetness of the place.  
 4. To make discontented.  
 Not my own disgrace  
 Hath ever made me *sour* my patient cheek,  
 Or bend one wrinkle on my sovereign's face.



# SOU

Three crabbed mouths had *four'd* themselves to death,  
 Ere I could make thee open thy white hand. *Shakespeare.*  
**TO SOUR.** *v. n.*  
 1. To become acid.  
 Affes milk, when it *sours* in the stomach, and whey, turned  
 four, will purge strongly. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*  
 2. To grow peevish or crabbed.  
 They keep out melancholy from the virtuous, and hinder  
 the hatred of vice from *souring* into severity. *Addison.*  
 If I turn my eyes from them, or seem displeased, they *sour*  
 upon it. *Spenser.*  
**SOURCE.** *n. f.* [*source*, French.]  
 1. Spring; fountain; head.  
 Kings that rule  
 Behind the hidden *sources* of the Nile. *Addison's Cato.*  
 2. Original; first cause.  
 This second *source* of men, while yet but few,  
 With some regard to what is just and right,  
 Shall lead their lives. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*  
 This is the true *source* and original of this mischief. *South.*  
 Of himself is none;  
 But that eternal Infinite, and One,  
 Who never did begin, who ne'er can end,  
 On him all beings, as their *source*, depend. *Dryden.*  
 3. First producer.  
 Famous Greece,  
 That *source* of art and cultivated thought,  
 Which they to Rome, and Romans hither brought. *Waller.*  
**SOURISH.** *adj.* [*from sour*.] Somewhat four.  
 By distillation we obtain a *sourish* spirit, which will dissolve  
 coral. *Boyle.*  
**SOURLY.** *adv.* [*from sour*.]  
 1. With acidity.  
 2. With acrimony.  
 The stern Athenian prince  
 Then *sourly* smil'd. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*  
**SOURNESS.** *n. f.* [*from sour*.]  
 1. Acidity; austereness of taste.  
*Sourness* consisteth in some grossness of the body, and incor-  
 poration doth make the mixture of the body more equal,  
 which induceth a milder taste. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 I th' Spring, like youth, it yields an acid taste;  
 But Summer doth, like age, the *sourness* wattle. *Denham.*  
 He knew  
 For fruit the grafted pear-tree to dispose,  
 And came to plumb the *sourness* of the fleece. *Dryd. Virgil.*  
 Of acid or four one has a notion from taste, *sourness* being  
 one of those simple ideas which one cannot describe. *Arbuthnot.*  
 Has life no *sourness*, drawn so near its end?  
 2. Austerity; harshness of temper.  
 Pelagius carped at the curious neatness of mens apparel  
 in those days, and, through the *sourness* of his disposition, spoke  
 somewhat too harshly thereof. *Hobbes.*  
 He was never thought to be of that superstitious *sourness*,  
 which some men pretend to in religion. *King Charles.*  
 Her religion is equally free from the weakness of supersti-  
 tion and the *sourness* of enthusiasm: it is not of an uncom-  
 fortable melancholy nature. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
**SOURSOR.** *n. f.* [*quadrantus*, Latin.] Custard-apple.  
 It grows in several parts of the Spanish West-Indies, where  
 it is cultivated for its fruits. *Milner.*  
**SOUT.** *n. f.* [*sou*, French.] A small denomination of money.  
**SOUSE.** *n. f.* [*saut*, salt, Dutch.]  
 1. Pickle made of salt.  
 2. Any thing kept pickled in salt-pickle.  
 And he that can rear up a pig in his house,  
 Hath cheaper his bacon, and sweeter his *souse*. *Tusser.*  
 All-faints, do lay for pork and *souse*.  
 For sprats and springles for your house. *Tusser.*  
**TO SOUSE.** *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]  
 1. To parboil, and steep in pickle.  
 Oyl, though it sink, they drop by drop impart;  
 But *souse* the cabbage with a bounteous heart. *Pope.*  
 2. To throw into water. A ludicrous sense.  
 They *soused* me into the Thames with as little remorse  
 as they drown blind puppies. *Shakespeare.*  
 Who those were that run away,  
 And yet gave out th' had won the day;  
 Although the rabble *soused* them for, *Shakespeare.*  
 O'er head and ears in mud and dirt.  
 They *soused* me over head and ears in water when a boy,  
 so that I am now one of the most case-hardened of the Iron-  
 sides. *Addison's Guardian.*  
**TO SOUSE.** *v. n.* [*Of this word I know not the original.*] To  
 fall as a bird on its prey.  
 Thus on some flyer swan, or tim'rous hare,  
 Jove's bird comes *sousing* down from upper air;  
 Her crooked talons trusts the fearful prey,  
 Then out of sight she soars. *Dryden's Zen.*  
 Jove's bird will *souse* upon the tim'rous hare,  
 And tender kids with his sharp talons tear. *Dryden, Jun.*  
**TO SOUSE.** *v. a.* To strike with sudden violence, as a bird  
 strikes his prey.

# SOU

The gallant monarch is in arms,  
 And like an eagle o'er his airy towers,  
 To *souse* annoyance that comes near his nest. *Shakespeare.*  
**SOUSE.** *adv.* With sudden violence. A low word.  
**SOUTERRAIN.** *n. f.* [*souterrain*, French.] A grotto, or cavern  
 in the ground. Not English.  
 Delencies against extremities of heat, as shade, grottoes,  
 or *souterrains*, are necessary preservatives of health. *Arbuthnot.*  
**SOUTH.** *n. f.* [*south*, Saxon; *sud*, Dutch; *sud*, French.]  
 1. The part where the sun is to us at noon.  
 East and West have no certain points of heaven, but North  
 and *South* are fixed; and seldom the far southern people have  
 invaded the northern, but contrariwise. *Bacon.*  
 2. The southern regions of the globe.  
 The queen of the *South*. *Bille.*  
 From the North to call  
 Decrepid Winter, from the *South* to bring.  
 Solstitial Summer's heat. *Milton.*  
 3. The wind that blows from the South.  
 All the contagion of the *South* light on you,  
 You flames of Rome, you!  
 The North-east spends its rage, and now  
 Th' effusive *South* warms the wide air. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
**SOUTH.** *adj.* [*from the noun*.] Southern; meridional.  
 One inch of delay more is a *South* sea off discovery. *Shakespeare.*  
 How thy garments are warm, when he quieteth the earth  
 by the *South* wind. *Job xxxvii. 17.*  
 Mean while the *South* wind rose, and with black wings  
 Wide hovering, all the clouds together drove. *Milton.*  
**SOUTH.** *adv.*  
 1. Towards the South.  
 His regiment lies half a mile  
*South* from the mighty power of the king. *Shak. R. III.*  
 2. From the South.  
 Such fruits as you appoint for long keeping, gather in a fair  
 and dry day, and when the wind bloweth not *South*.  
**SOUTHERN.** *adj.* [*from the noun*.] Going towards the South.  
 I will conduct thee on thy way.  
 When next the *southern* sun inflames the day,  
 Not far from hence, if I observ'd aright  
 The *southern* of the stars and polar lights.  
 Sicilia lies. *Dryden's Zen.*  
**SOUTHERAST.** *n. f.* [*South and East*.] The point between the  
 East and South; the point of Winter sunrise.  
 The planting of trees warm upon a wall against the South,  
 or *Southeast* sun, doth hasten their ripening; and the *Southeast*  
 is found better than the *Southwest*. *Bacon.*  
 The three seas of Italy, the Inferiour towards the *Southeast*,  
 the Ionian towards the South, and the Adriatick on the North-  
 east side, were commanded by three different nations. *Arbuthnot.*  
**SOUTHERLY.** *adj.* [*from South*.]  
 1. Belonging to any of the points denominated from the South;  
 not absolutely southern.  
 2. Lying towards the South.  
 Unto such as live under the Pole that is only north which is  
 above them, that is only *southerly* which is below them. *Brown.*  
 Two other country bills give us a view of the most easterly,  
 westerly, and *southerly* parts of England. *Grant.*  
 3. Coming from about the South.  
 I am but mad north, northwest: when the wind is *southerly*,  
 I know a hawk from a handfaw. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
**SOUTHERN.** *adj.* [*from the noun*.] From *South*.  
 1. Belonging to the South; meridional.  
 Why mourn I not for thee,  
 And with the *southern* clouds contend in tears? *Shak. Hamlet.*  
 2. Lying towards the South.  
 3. Coming from the South.  
 Mens bodies are heavier when *southern* winds blow than  
 when northern. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 Frowning Ausfer seeks the *southern* sphere,  
 And rots with endless rain th' unwholesome year. *Dryden.*  
**SOUTHERNWOOD.** *n. f.* [*sudernpubu*, Saxon; *abstrannus*, Lat.]  
 This plant agrees in most parts with the wormwood, from  
 which it is not easy to separate it. *Milner.*  
**SOUTHWEST.** *adj.* [*from South*.] Farthest toward the South.  
 Next Chemos, th' obscene dread of Moab's sons,  
 From Aroar to Nebo, and the wild  
 Of *southwest* Abarim. *Milton.*  
**SOUTHSAY.** *n. f.* [*Properly southsay*.] Prediction.  
 All those were idle thoughts and fantasies,  
 Devices, dreams, opinions unfound,  
 Shews, visions, *southsays*, and prophecies.  
 And all that feigned is, as leadings, tales, and lies. *Ed. 2.*  
**TO SOUTHSAY.** *v. n.* [*See SOUTHSAY*.] To predict.  
 Young men, hovering between hope and fear, might easily  
 be carried into the superstition of *southsaying* by names. *Camden.*  
**SOUTHSAYER.** *n. f.* [*Properly southsayer*.] See *SOUTHSAY*.  
 A predictor.  
**SOUTHWARD.** *adv.* [*from South*.] Towards the South.  
 Countries are more fruitful to the *southward* than in the  
 northern parts. *Raleigh's History of the World.*  
 A prisoner in a room twenty foot square, is at liberty to  
 walk twenty foot *southward*, but not northward. *Locke.*  
 Every

# SOW

Every life, from the dreary months,  
 Flies conscious *southward*. *Thomson's Winter.*  
**SOUTHWEST.** *n. f.* [*South and West*.] Point between the South  
 and West; Winter sun-set.  
 Phenice is an haven of Crete, and lieth toward the *South-  
 west*. *Acts xxvii. 12.*  
 The planting of trees warm upon a wall against the South,  
 or *Southeast* sun, doth hasten their coming on and ripening;  
 and the *Southeast* is found to be better than the *Southwest*, tho'  
 the *Southwest* be the hotter coal. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
**SOUVENANCE.** *n. f.* [*French*.] Remembrance; memory.  
 A French word which with many more, is now happily disused.  
 If thou wilt renounce thy miscreance,  
 Life will I grant thee for thy valiance,  
 And all thy wrongs will wipe out of my *souvenance*. *Spenser.*  
 Gave wondrous great countenance to the knight,  
 That of his way he had no *souvenance*,  
 Nor care of vowl'd revenge.  
**SOW.** *n. f.* [*sugon*, Saxon; *sew*, *sauve*, Dutch.]  
 1. A female pig; the female of a boar.  
 Boars have great fangs, *sows* much less. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
 A *sow* beneath an oak shall lye along,  
 And white herself, and white her thirty young. *Dryden.*  
 For which they corn and late them worse  
 Than dogs and cats do *sow* gelders. *Hudibras.*  
 The *sow* gelder's horn has something musical in it, but this  
 is seldom heard. *Addison's Spectator.*  
 2. Perhaps from *sow* might come *swine*, *grana*, Saxon.  
 And was't thou fain  
 To hovel thee with *swine*, and rogues forlorn.  
 In short and musty straw? *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
 3. An oblong mass of lead.  
 4. An insect; a millepede. *Ainsworth.*  
**SOWBREAD.** *n. f.* [*cyclamen*, Latin.] A plant.  
 It hath a thick round fleshy root: the flowers arise singly  
 upon pedicels from the root, which consist of one leaf, divided  
 into five or six segments, which are reflexed almost to the bot-  
 tom, where they are divided: the point of the flower be-  
 comes a round membranaceous fruit, which contains roundish  
 seeds. *Milner.*  
**TO SOW.** *v. n.* [*saiu*, Gothick; *sapan*, Saxon; *sagen*,  
 Dutch.] To scatter seed in order to a harvest.  
 The one belongeth unto them that seek, the other unto them  
 that have found happiness: they that pray do but yet *sow*, they  
 that give thanks declare they have reaped. *Hobbes.*  
 The vintage shall reach unto the *sowing* time. *Leu. xxvi. 5.*  
 They that *sow* in tears, shall reap in joy. *Psal. cxlvi. 5.*  
 He that *soweth* to his flesh, shall reap corruption; but he  
 that *soweth* to the spirit, shall reap life everlasting. *Gal. vi. 8.*  
 Sow to yourselves in righteousness, and reap in mercy. *Hag.*  
**TO SOW.** *v. a.* part. pass. *sown*.  
 1. To scatter in the ground in order to grow; to propagate by  
 seed.  
 Like was not to be found,  
 Save in that soil where all good things did grow,  
 And freely sprung out of the fruitful ground  
 As incorrupted nature did them *sow*. *Fairy Queen.*  
 From Ireland come I with my strength,  
 And reap the harvest which that racial *sow'd*. *Shakespeare's H. VI.*  
 I sow my law in you, and it shall bring fruit in you. *2 Elfr.*  
 Many plants, which grow in the hotter countries, being set  
 in the colder, will, being *sown* of seeds late in the Spring,  
 come up and abide most part of the Summer. *Bacon.*  
 The intellectual faculty is a goodly field, capable of great  
 improvement; and it is the worst husbandry in the world to  
*sow* it with trifles or impertinencies. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*  
 When to turn  
 The fruitful soil, and when to *sow* the corn.  
 Things, Metacras. *Dryden's Georg.*  
 The proud mother views her precious brood,  
 And happier branches, which she never *sow'd*. *Dryden.*  
 2. To spread; to propagate.  
 Forwardness is in his heart; he deviseth mischief continual-  
 ly, he *soweth* discord. *Prov. vi. 14.*  
 To *sow* a jangling noise of words unknown. *Milton.*  
 Since then they stand secur'd by being join'd:  
 It were worthy a king's head, to *sow* division,  
 And seeds of jealousy, to loose those bonds.  
 Born to afflict my Marcia's family,  
 And *sow* dissension in the hearts of brothers. *Addison's Cato.*  
 3. To impregnate or stock with seed.  
 He shall give the rain of thy seed, that thou shalt *sow* the  
 ground withal. *Is. xxx. 23.*  
 4. To besprinkle.  
 He *sow'd* with stars the heav'n thick as a field. *Milton.*  
 Morn new *sow'd* the earth with orient pearl. *Milton.*  
**TO SOW.** *v. a.* For *sow*.  
 Some tree, whose broad smooth leaves together *sow'd*,  
 And glided on, may cover round. *Milton.*  
**TO SOW.** *v. a.* To throw into the water. See *Souse*.  
 He *sowed* me up to the middle in the pond. *L'Estrange.*

# SPA

**SPARE.** *n. f.* [*from sower*.]  
 1. He that sprinkles the seed.  
 A *sower* went forth to sow. *Mat. xiii. 3.*  
 It is thrown round, as grain by a skillful *sower*. *Derham.*  
 2. A scatterer.  
 Terming Paul and his doctrine a *sower* of words, a very bab-  
 bler or trifler. *Hakewill on Providence.*  
 3. A breeder; a promoter.  
 They are *sowers* of suits, which make the court swell, and  
 the country pine. *Bacon.*  
**SO'WINS.** *n. f.* Flummery, somewhat four'd and made of oatmeal.  
 These *sowins*, that is, flummery, being blended together,  
 produce good yeast. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
 See where Norah with the *sowins* comes. *Swift.*  
**TO SOW.** *v. a.* [*from sow*, as hogs are pulled by dogs, *Skinner*;  
 from *sals*, a strap, a rein, *Kennet*.] To pull by the ears.  
 He'll go and *sow* the porter of Rome-gates by th' ears. *Shak.*  
**SOWNS.** The participle of *sow*. It is barbarously used by *Swift*  
 for *sowed*.  
 An hundred and fifty of their beds, *sown* together, made up  
 the breadth and length. *Gulliver.*  
**SPATHISTLE.** *n. f.* A weed.  
*Spathistles* though coney eat, yet sheep and cattle will not  
 touch; the milk of which rubbed on warts weareth them  
 away, which sheweth it is corrosive. *Bacon.*  
**SPAAD.** *n. f.* A kind of mineral.  
 English tale, of which the coarser sort is called plaister or  
 parget; the finer, *spaad*, earth-flax, or flamanader's hair. *Woodward's Met. Foss.*  
**SPACE.** *n. f.* [*spatium*, Latin.]  
 1. Room; local extension.  
 Space is the relation of distance between any two bodies or  
 points. *Locke.*  
 Oh, undistinguish'd *space* of woman's wit!  
 A plot upon her virtuous husband's life,  
 And the exchange my brother. *Shak. King Lear.*  
 This which yields or fills all *space*. *Milton.*  
 Pure *space* is capable neither of resistance nor motion. *Locke.*  
*Space* and motion can never be actually infinite: they have  
 a power only and a capacity of being increased without end;  
 so that no *space* can be assigned to vast, but still a larger may  
 be imagined; no motion so swift or languid, but a greater ve-  
 locity or slowness may still be conceived. *Bentley.*  
 2. Any quantity of place.  
 I would not be the villain that thou think'st  
 For the whole *space* that's in the tyrant's grasp,  
 And the rich East to boot. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
 There was but two ways to escape; the one through the  
 woods about ten miles *space* to Walpo. *Knollys.*  
 In such a great ruin, where the fragments are great and  
 hard, it is not possible they should be so adjusted in their fall,  
 but that they would lie hollow, and many unfilled *space* would  
 be intercepted amongst them. *Burnet.*  
 Measuring first with careful eyes  
 The *space* his spear could reach, aloud he cries. *Dryden.*  
 3. Quantity of time.  
 Nine times the *space* that measures day and night  
 To mortal men, he with his horrid crew  
 Lay vanquish'd, rolling in the fiery gulph,  
 Confounded, though immortal. *Milton.*  
 In a lever the motion can be continued only for so short a  
*space*, as may be answerable to that little distance betwixt the  
 fulcrum and the weight. *Wilkins's Math. Mag.*  
 God may defer his judgments for a time, and give a people  
 a longer *space* of repentance: he may stay 'till the iniquities of  
 a nation be full; but sooner or later they have reason to expect  
 his vengeance. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
 The lives of great men cannot be writ with any tolerable  
 degree of elegance or exactness, within a short *space* after their  
 decease. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
 4. A small time; a while.  
 Sit for me ye fight, to me this grace  
 Both yield, to slay your deadly strife a *space*. *Fairy Queen.*  
 Compassion quell'd  
 His best of man, and gave him up to tears  
 A *space*, 'till firmer thoughts restrain'd excess. *Milton.*  
**SPACIOUS.** *adj.* [*spacius*, Fr. *spatiosus*, Latin.] Wide;  
 extensive; roomy; not narrow.  
 The former buildings, which were but mean, contented  
 them not: *spacious* and ample churches they erected through-  
 out every city. *Hobbes.*  
 Convey your pleasures in a *spacious* plenty;  
 And yet seem cold. *Shakespeare.*  
 Metab with *spacious* beauty fills the fight,  
 But too much awe chafes'd the bold delight.  
 Like an English gen'l will I die,  
 And all the ocean make my *spacious* grave:  
 Women and cowards on the land may lie;  
 The sea's a tomb that's proper for the brave. *Dryden.*  
**SPACIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [*from spacious*.] Roominess; wide ex-  
 tension.



## SPA

- SPADDER.** *n. f.* [Diminutive of *spade*.] A little spade.  
Others destroy moles with a *spadde*, waiting in the mornings and evenings for them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- SPADE.** *n. f.* [*spas*, Saxon; *spade*, Islandick and Dutch.]  
1. The instrument of digging.  
Take the air of the earth new turned up, by digging with the *spade*, or standing by him that diggeth. *Bacon.*  
Many learned men affirm, that some isthmes have been eat through by the sea, and others cut by the *spade*. *Brown.*  
His next advance was to the soldier's trade,  
Where if he did not nimble ply the *spade*,  
His furlly officer ne'er fail'd to crack  
His knotty cudgel on his tougher back. *Dryden.*  
Here nature never diff'rence made  
Between the sceptre and the *spade*. *Swift.*  
2. A deer three years old. *Answorth.*  
**SPADICEOUS.** *adj.* [*spadicus*, Latin.]  
Of those five Scaliger beheld, though one was *spadiceous*, or of a light red, and two inclining to red, yet was there not any of this complexion among them. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- SPADILLE.** *n. f.* [*spadille*, or *spadille*, French.] The ace of spades at ombre.
- SPAGYRICK.** *adj.* [*spagyricus*, Lat. A word coined by *Paracelsus* from *spas*, a searcher, Teutonic.] Chymical.
- SPAGYRIST.** *n. f.* A chymist.  
This change is so unexampled, that though among the more curious *spagyrist* it be very well known, yet many naturalists cannot easily believe it. *Boyle.*
- SPAKE.** The old preterite of *spake*.  
So *spake* the archangel Michael, then paus'd. *Milton.*
- SPALL.** *n. f.* [*spaille*, French.] Shoulder. Out of use.
- SPALT.** or *Spelt.* *n. f.* A white, scaly, shining stone, frequently used to promote the fusion of metals. *Bailey.*
- SPAN.** *n. f.* [*span*, *ponne*, Saxon; *spanna*, Ital. *span*, Dutch.]  
1. The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger extended.  
A foot, the length of it, is a sixth part of the statute; a *span*, one eighth; a palm, or hand's breadth, one twenty-fourth; a thumb's breadth, or inch, one seventy-second; and a forefinger's breadth one ninety-sixth. *Haller on Time.*  
Will you with counters sum  
The vast proportion of his infinite?  
And buckle in a waste most fathomless,  
With *spans* and inches so diminutive  
As fears and reasons? *Shakespeare. Troilus and Cressida.*  
Sum how brief the life of man  
Runs his erring pilgrimage,  
That the stretching of a *span*  
Buckles in his sum of age. *Shakespeare.*  
When I removed the one, although but at the distance of a *span*, the other would stand like Hercules's pillar. *Brown.*  
2. Any short duration.  
You have scarce time  
To steal from spiritual leisure a brief *span*,  
To keep your earthly audit. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*  
The virgin's part, the mother and the wife,  
So well she acted in this *span* of life. *Waller.*  
Then conscience, unrestrain'd by fears, began  
To stretch her limits, and extend the *span*. *Dryden.*  
Life's but a *span*, I'll ev'ry inch enjoy. *Parghuar.*
- TO SPAN.** *v. a.*  
1. To measure by the hand extended.  
Oft on the well-known spot I fix my eyes,  
And *span* the distance that between us lies. *Tickell.*  
2. To measure.  
My surveyor is false; the o'er great cardinal  
Hath shew'd him gold; my life is *spann'd* already. *Shakespeare.*  
This foul doth *span* the world, and hang content  
From either pole unto the centre;  
Where in each room of the well-furnish'd tent  
He lies warm, and without adventure.  
Harry, whose tuneful and well-measur'd song  
First taught our English musick how to *span*  
Words with just note and accent, not to scan  
With Midas' ears, counting short and long. *Milton.*
- SPAN.** The preterite of *spin*. See *SPIN*.  
Together furiously they ran,  
That to the ground came horse and man;  
The blood out of their helmets *spans*, *Dryden's Nymphid.*  
So sharp were their encounters.
- SPAN-COUNTER.** *n. f.* [from *span*, counter and *fartling*.] A *span-fartling*.  
play at which money is thrown within a *span* of mark.  
Tell the king, that for his father's sake, Henry V. in whose time boys went to *span-counter* for French crowns, I am content he shall reign. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*  
Boys shall not play  
At *span-counter* or blowpoint, but shall pay  
Toll to some courtier. *Donne.*

## SPA

- His chief solace is to steal down, and play at *span-fartling* with the page. *Swift.*
- SPANG.** *n. f.* [*spange*, Dutch.] This word seems to have signified a cluster of shining bodies.  
The colours that flew best by candlelight are white, carnation, and a kind of sea-water green; and ouches or *spangs*, as they are of no great cost, so they are of most glory. *Bacon.*
- SPANGLE.** *n. f.* [*spange*, German, a buckle, a locket; whence *ober spangen*, ear-ring.]  
1. A small plate or bols of shining metal.  
2. Any thing sparkling and shining.  
As hoary frost with *spangles* doth attire  
The mossy branches of an oak half dead. *Fairy Queen.*  
Thus in a starry night fond children cry  
For the rich *spangles* that adorn the sky. *Waller.*  
The twinkling *spangles*, the ornaments of the upper world, lose their beauty and magnificence: vulgar spectators see them but as a confused huddle of petty illuminants. *Granch.*  
That now the dew with *spangles* deck'd the ground,  
A sweeter spot of earth was never found. *Dryden.*
- TO SPANGLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To besprinkle with *spangles* or shining bodies.  
They never meet in grove or green,  
By fountain clear, or *spangled* starlight sheen. *Shakespeare.*  
What stars do *spangle* heaven with such beauty,  
As those two eyes become that heavenly face. *Shakespeare.*  
Unpin that *spangled* breastplate which you wear,  
That th' eyes of busy fools may be stopt there. *Donne.*  
Four faces each  
Had, like a double Janus; all their shape  
*Spangled* with eyes, more numerous than those  
Of Argus. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
- Then appear'd  
*Spangling* the hemisphere, then first adorn'd  
With the bright luminaries, that set and rose. *Milton.*  
The spacious firmament on high,  
With all the blue ethereal sky,  
And *spang'd* heav'n, a shining frame,  
Their great Original proclaim. *Aldison's Spectator.*
- SPANIEL.** *n. f.* [*spanielus*, Latin; *spagneu*, French.]  
1. A dog used for sports in the field, remarkable for sagacity and obedience.  
Divers days I followed his steps 'till I found him, having newly met with an excellent *spaniel* belonging to his dead companion. *Sidney.*  
There are arts to reclaim the wildest men, as there are to make *spaniels* fetch and carry: chide 'em often, and feed 'em seldom. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
2. A low, mean, sneaking fellow; a courtier; a dedicator; a pensioner; a dependant; a placeman.  
I mean sweet words,  
Low crooked curties, and base *spaniel* fawning. *Shakespeare.*  
I am your *spaniel*; and, Demetrius,  
The more you beat me I will fawn on you. *Shakespeare.*
- TO SPANIEL.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fawn on; to play the *spaniel*.  
The hearts  
That *spaniel'd* me at heels, to whom I gave  
Their wishes, do discandy and melt their sweets  
On blossoming Cæsar. *Shakespeare.*
- SPANISH Broom.** *n. f.* [*genista juncea*, Lat.] A plant so called, as being a native of Spain: it hath pliant branches, leaves placed alternately, flowers of the pea-bloom kind, succeeded by smooth pods, containing several kidney-shaped seeds in each. *Miller.*
- SPANISH Nut.** *n. f.* [*sissyrinchium*, Latin.] A plant.  
It hath a flower resembling the iris, from whence it differs in having a double root, one lying over another, after the same manner as those of crocus and gladiolus. *Miller.*
- SPANKER.** *n. f.* A small coin.  
Your cure too costs you but a *spanker*. *Denham.*
- SPANNER.** *n. f.* The lock of a fufce or carabine.  
My prince's court is now full of nothing but buff-coats, *spanners*, and musket-rests. *Heuch.*
- SPAR.** *n. f.*  
1. Marcalite.  
*Spar* is a mixed body, consisting of crystal incorporated sometimes with *lac luna*, and sometimes with other mineral, stony, earthy, or metallic matter. *Woodward.*  
Some stones, as *spar* of lead, dissolved in proper menstrua, become salts. *Newton's Opt.*  
2. [*Sparre*, Dutch.] A small beam; the bar of a gate.  
*To SPAR.* *v. n.* To fight with prelude strokes.  
*TO SPAR.* *v. a.* [*spanpan*, Saxon; *spieren*, German.] To shut; to close; to bar.  
And if he chance come when I am abroad,  
*Sparre* the yate fast for fear of fraud;  
Ne for all his worst, nor for his best, *Sjensler's Postoral.*  
Six gates i' th' city with maffly staples,  
And correlative and fulfilling bolts,  
*Spar* up the fons of Troy. *Shakespeare.*

## SPA

- Yet for the yode thereat half agast,  
And Kiddie the door *sparre'd* after her fast. *Spenser.*
- SPARABLE.** *n. f.* [*spanpan*, Saxon; to fasten.] Small nails.
- SPARADRAPE.** *n. f.* [In pharmacy.] A ceratich.  
With application of the common *sparadrap* for issues, this ulcer was by a fontanel kept open. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
- TO SPARE.** *v. a.* [*spanpan*, Saxon; *spieren*, Dutch; *spanzen*, French.]  
1. To use frugally; not to waste; not to consume.  
Thou thy father's thunder diest not *sparre*. *Milton.*  
2. To have unemployed; to save from any particular use.  
All the time he could *sparre* from the necessary cares of his weighty charge he bestowed on prayer, and serving of God; he oftentimes spent the night alone in church-praying, his head-piece, gorget, and gauntlets lying by him. *Keble.*  
He had no bread to *sparre*. *Locke.*  
Only the foolish virgins entertained this foolish conceit, that there might be an overplus of grace sufficient to supply their want; but the wife knew not of any that they had to *sparre*, but supposed all that they had little enough. *Tristram.*  
Let a pamphlet come in a proper juncture, and every one who can *sparre* a shilling shall be a subscriber. *Swift.*  
3. To do without; to lose willingly.  
I could have better *spar'd* a better man. *Shak. Hen. IV.*  
For his mind, I do not care,  
That's a toy that I could *sparre*;  
Let his title be but great,  
His clothes rich, and band sit neat.  
Sense of pleasure we may well  
*Sparre* out of life perhaps, and not repine;  
But pain is perfect misery. *Milton.*  
Now the might *sparre* the ocean, and oppose  
Your conduct to the fiercest of her foes. *Waller.*  
The fair blessing we vouchsafe to lend;  
Nor can we *sparre* you long, tho' often we may lend. *Dryd.*
4. To omit; to forbear.  
We might have *spar'd* our coming. *Milton.*  
Be pleas'd your politicks to *sparre*;  
I'm old enough, and can myself take care. *Dryden.*
5. To use tenderly; to forbear; to treat with pity; not to afflict; not to destroy; to use with mercy.  
*Spare* us, good Lord. *Common Prayer.*  
Who will let the discipline of wisdom over mine heart,  
That they *sparre* me not for my ignorances? *Eccles. xxxii. 2.*  
Doth not each look a flash of lightning feel?  
Which *sparre* the body's throat, but melts the steel. *Clavel.*  
Dim sadnets did not *sparre*  
Celestial viages. *Milton.*  
Less pleasure take brave minds in battles won  
Than in restoring such as are undone:  
Tygers have courage, and the rugged bear;  
But man alone can whom he conquers *sparre*. *Waller.*  
*Spare* me one hour! O *sparre* me but a moment. *Irene.*
6. To grant; to allow; to indulge.  
Set me in the remotest place,  
That Neptune's frozen arms embrace;  
Where angry Jove did never *sparre*  
One breath of kind and temperate air. *Reformmon.*
7. To forbear to inflict or impose.  
*Spare* my remembrance; 'twas a guilty day;  
And still the blush hangs here. *Dryd. All for Love.*  
O *sparre* this great, this good, this aged king,  
And *sparre* your foul the crime! *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
*Spare* my fight the pain  
Of seeing what a world of tears it costs you. *Dryden.*
- TO SPARE.** *v. n.*  
1. To live frugally; to be parcimonious; to be not liberal.  
H' has wherewithal: in him  
*Sparing* would show a worse sin than ill doctrine. *Shakespeare.*  
Those wants, which they rather feared than felt, would well enough be overcome by *sparing* and patience. *Kneller.*  
Our labours late and early every morning,  
Midst Winter frosts, then clad and fed with *sparing*,  
Rise to our toils.  
God has not been to *sparing* to men to make them barely two-legged creatures, and left it to Aristotle to make them rational. *Locke.*  
When they discover the passionate desire of fame in the ambitious man, they become *sparing* and saving in their commendations; they envy him the satisfaction of an applause. *Addis.*  
Now a recruit to keep and *sparre*,  
The next a fountain spouting through his heir. *Pope.*  
No statue in his favour lays  
How free, or frugal I shall pass my days;  
Who at some times spend, at others *sparre*,  
Divided between carelessness and care. *Pope.*
2. To forbear; to be scrupulous.  
His soldiers *sparre'd* not to say that they should be unkindly dealt with, if they were defrauded of the spoil. *Kneller.*  
In these relations, although he be more *sparing*, his predecessors were very numerous. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
To pluck and eat my fill I *spar'd* not. *Milton.*

## SPA

3. To use mercy; to forgive; to be tender.  
Their king, out of a princely feeling, was *sparing* and compassionate towards his subjects. *Bacon.*
- SPARE.** *adj.*  
1. Scanty; not abundant; parcimonious.  
He was *sparre*, but direct of speech; better conceiving than delivering; equally stout and kind. *Carew's Surv. of Cornwall.*  
Men ought to beware, that they use not exercise and a *sparre* diet both. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Join with thee calm peace and quiet;  
*Spare* fast, that oft with gods doth diet.  
The matters of the world were bred up with *sparre* diet;  
and the young gentlemen of Rome felt no want of strength, because they ate but once a day. *Locke.*
2. Superfluous; unwanted.  
If that no *sparre* cloths he had to give,  
His own coat he would cut, and it distribute glad. *F. 2.*  
As any of our clock waxed well, he might be removed; for which purpose there were set forth ten *sparre* chambers. *Bacon.*  
Learning seems more adapted to the female world than to the male, because they have more *sparre* time upon their hands, and lead a more sedentary life. *Addison's Spectator.*  
In my *sparre* hours you've had your part;  
Even now my servile hand your sovereign will obeys. *Norr.*
3. Lean; wanting flesh; macilent.  
O give me your *sparre* men, and spare me the great ones. *Sh.*  
If my name were liable to fear,  
I do not know the man I should avoid.  
So soon as that *sparre* Cassius. *Shakespeare. Julius Caesar.*  
His village drawn he left to sharp and *sparre*.  
His arms cling to his ribs. *Milton's Parod. Lost.*
- SPARE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Parcimony; frugal use; husbandry. Not in use.  
Our victuals failed us, though we had made good *sparre* of them. *Bacon.*
- SPARRER.** *n. f.* [from *sparre*.] One who avoids expense.  
By nature far from profusion, and yet a greater *sparer* than a faver; for though he had such means to accumulate, yet his fears, guardians, and his feelings, wherein he was only sumptuous, could not but look his leachequer. *Watson.*
- SPARRING.** *n. f.* [*sparre* and *spar*.] Some part cut off from the ribs; as a *sparre* of pork.
- SPARGATION.** *n. f.* [*sparge*, Lat.] The act of sprinkling.
- SPARKING.** *adj.* [from *sparre*.]  
1. Scarce; little.  
Of this there is with you *sparing* memory or none; but we have large knowledge thereof. *Bacon.*
2. Scanty; not plentiful.  
If much exercise, then use a plentiful diet; and if *sparing* diet, then little exercise. *Bacon.*  
Good air, solitary groves, and *sparing* diet, sufficient to make you fancy yourself one of the fathers of the desert. *Pope.*
3. Parcimonious; not liberal.  
Virgil being so very *sparing* of his words, and leaving so much to be imagined by the reader, can never be translated as he ought in any modern tongue. *Dryden.*  
Though *sparing* of his grace, to mischief bent,  
He seldom does a good with good intent. *Dryden.*
- SPARINGLY.** *adv.* [from *sparing*.]  
1. Not abundantly.  
Give us leave freely to render what we have in charge;  
Or shall we *sparingly* shew you far off  
The dauphin's meaning? *Shakespeare. Henry V.*  
The borders whereon you plant fruit-trees should be large, and set with fine flowers; but thin and *sparingly*, lest they deceive the trees. *Bacon's Essays.*
2. Frugally; parcimoniously; not lavishly.  
Speech of touch towards others should be *sparingly* used; for discourse ought to be as a field, without coming home to any man. *Bacon's Essays.*  
High titles of honour were in the king's minority *sparingly* granted, because dignity then waited on desert. *Hayward.*  
Commend but *sparingly* whom thou do'st love;  
But less condemn whom thou do'st not approve. *Denham.*  
The morality of a grave sentence, affected by Lucan, is more *sparingly* used by Virgil. *Dryden.*
3. With abstinence.  
Christians are obliged to taste even the innocent pleasures of life but *sparingly*. *Atterbury.*
4. Not with great frequency.  
Our sacraments, which had been frequented with so much zeal, were approached more *sparingly*. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
5. Cautiously; tenderly.  
**SPARK.** *n. f.* [*sporca*, Saxon; *spark*, Dutch.]  
1. A small particle of fire, or kindled matter.  
If any marvel how a thing, in itself so weak, could import any great danger, they must consider not so much how small the *spark* is that fieth up, as how apt things about it are to take fire. *Locke.*  
I am about to weep; but thinking that  
We are a queen, my drops of tears I'll turn  
To sparks of fire. *Shakespeare.*



## SPA

- I was not forgetful of the *sparks* which some mens dissenters formerly studied to kindle in parliaments. *K. Charles.*
- In this deep quiet, from what source unknown,  
Those seeds of fire that fatal birth disclose;  
And first, few catt'ring *sparks* about were blown,  
Big with the flames that to our ruin rose. *Dryden.*
- Oh, may some *spark* of your celestial fire  
The last, the meanest of your sons inspire. *Pope.*
2. Any thing shining.  
We have, here and there, a little clear light, some *sparks* of bright knowledge. *Locke.*
3. Any thing vivid or active.  
If any *spark* of life be yet remaining,  
Down, down to hell, and say, I sent thee thither. *Shaksp.*
4. A lively, showy, splendid, gay man. It is commonly used contempt.  
How many buffing *sparks* have we seen, that in the same day have been both the idols and the scorn of the same slaves? *L'Estrange.*
- A *spark* like thee, of the mankilling trade  
Fell sick. *Dryden.*
- As for the disputes of sharpeners, we don't read of any provisions made for the honours of such *sparks*. *Collier.*
- The finest *sparks*, and cleanest beaux  
Drip from the shoulders to the toes. *Prior.*
- I who have been the poet's *spark* to day,  
Will now become the champion of his play. *Granville.*
- Unlucky as Fungoso in the play,  
These *sparks* with awkward vanity display  
What the fine gentlemen wore yesterday. *Pope.*
- TO SPARK, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To emit particles of fire; to sparkle. Not in use.
- Fair is my love,  
When the rose in her cheek appears,  
Or in her eyes the fire of love doth *spark*. *Spenser.*
- SPARKFUL, *adj.* [from *spark* and *full*.] Lively; brisk; airy.  
Hitherto will our *sparkful* youth laugh at their great grandfather's English, who had more care to do well than to speak minion-like. *Camden's Remains.*
- SPARKISH, *adj.* [from *spark*.]  
1. Airy; gay. A low word.  
Is anything more *sparkish* and better humour'd than Venus's accosting her son in the delarts of Libya? *Walsh.*
2. Showy; well dressed; fine.  
A daw, to be *sparkish*, trick'd himself up with all the gay feathers he could muster. *L'Estrange.*
- SPARKLE, *n. f.* [from *spark*.]  
1. A *spark*; a small particle of fire.  
He with repeated strokes  
Of clashing flints, their hidden fires provokes;  
Short flame succeeds, a bed of wither'd leaves  
The dying *sparkles* in their fall receives;  
Caught, into life, in fiery fumes they rise,  
And, fed with stronger food, invade the skies. *Dryden.*
2. Any luminous particle.  
To detract from the dignity thereof, were to injure ev'n God himself, who being that light which none can approach unto, hath sent out these lights wherof we are capable, even as so many *sparkles* resembling the bright fountain from which they rise. *Hooker.*
- When reason's lamp, which, like the sun in sky,  
Throughout man's little world her beams did spread,  
Is now become a *sparkle* which doth lie  
Under the ashes, half extinct and dead.  
Ah then! thy once lov'd Eloisa see!  
It will be then no crime to gaze on me,  
See from my cheek the transient roses die,  
See the last *sparkle* languish in my eye. *Pope.*
- TO SPARKLE, *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
1. To emit sparks.  
2. To issue in sparks.  
The bold design  
Pleas'd highly those infernal states, and joy  
Sparkled in all their eyes. *Milton.*
3. To shine; to glitter.  
A hair seen in a microscope loses its former colour, and is in a great measure pellucid, with a mixture of some bright *sparkling* colours, such as appear from the refraction of diamonds. *Locke.*
- Politulus is a fine young gentleman, who *sparkles* in all the shining things of dress and equipage. *Watts.*
- SPARKLINGLY, *adv.* [from *sparkling*.] With vivid and twinkling lustre.  
Diamonds sometimes would look more *sparklingly* than they were wont, and sometimes far more dull than ordinary. *Boyle.*
- SPARKLINGNESS, *n. f.* [from *sparkling*.] Vivid and twinkling lustre.  
I have observed a manifestly greater clearness and *sparklingness* at some times than at others, though I could not refer it to the superficial clearness or foulness of the stone. *Boyle.*
- SPARROW, *n. f.* [from *sparra*, Saxon.] A small bird.

## SPA

- Dismay'd not this *spare* of the lion. *Shaksp.*
- Macbeth and Banquo? Yes, *Shaksp.*
- As *sparrows*, eagles; or the hare; the lion. *Shaksp.*
- There is great probability that a thousand *sparrows* will fly away at the sight of a hawk among them. *Watts.*
- SPARROWHAWK, or *sparhawk*, *n. f.* [from *sparra*, Saxon.] The female of the musket hawk. *Hammer.*
- SPARROWGRASS, *n. f.* [Corrupted from *asparagus*.] Your infant peats to *sparrowgrass* prefer,  
Which to the supper you may best defer. *King.*
- SPARRY, *adj.* [from *spar*.] Consisting of spar.  
In which manner spar is usually found herein, and other minerals; or such as are of some observable figure; of which sort are the *sparry* strise, or icicles called *stalactites*. *Woodward.*
- SPASM, *n. f.* [from *spasma*, Fr. *spasme*.] Convulsion; violent and involuntary contraction of any part.  
All the maladies  
Of ghastly *spasm*, or racking torture, qualms  
Of heart sick agony. *Milton.*
- Wounds are subject to pain, inflammation, *spasm*, *Weyman.*
- Carminative things dilute and relax; because wind occasions a *spasm* or convulsion in some part. *Arbutnot.*
- SPASTODICK, *adj.* [from *spasmodicus*, Fr. from *spasme*.] Convulsive.
- SPAT, *n. f.* [from *spat*.] The pretense of spit.  
And when he had *spat* on the ground, he anointed his eyes. *Gospel.*
- SPAT, *n. f.* The young shell-fish.  
A reticulated film found upon sea-shells, and usually supposed to be the remains of the vesicles of the *spat* of some sort of shell-fish. *Woodward on Fossils.*
- TO SPATULATE, *v. n.* [from *spatula*, Latin.] To rove; to range; to ramble at large.  
Wonder causeth astonishment, or an immovable posture of the body, caused by the fixing of the mind upon one cogitation, whereby it doth not *spatulate* and transfer. *Bacon.*
- Confined to a narrow chamber, he could *spatulate* at large through the whole universe. *Bentley.*
- TO SPATTER, *v. a.* [from *spat*, Saxon.]  
1. To sprinkle with dirt, or any thing offensive.  
The pavement swam in blood, the walls around  
Were *spatter'd* o'er with brains. *Addison.*
2. To throw out any thing offensive.  
His forward voice now is to speak well of his friend; his backward voice is to *spatter* foul speeches, and to detract. *Shaksp.*
3. To asperse; to defame.  
Yet durst not for Achilles' armour *spat*. *Dryden.*
- TO SPATTER, *v. n.* To spit; to spatter as at any thing nauseous taken into the mouth.  
They fondly thinking to allay  
Their appetite with gists, instead of fruit  
Chew'd bitter adies, which th' offended taste  
With *spattering* noise rejected. *Milton.*
- SPATTERDASHES, *n. f.* [from *spatter* and *dash*.] Coverings for the legs by which the wet is kept off.
- SPATTLING PEPPI, *n. f.* White bechen. A plant which is a species of campion. *Milner.*
- SPATULA, *n. f.* [from *spatula*, Latin.] A spatte or slice.  
Spatula is an instrument used by apothecaries and surgeons in spreading plasters or stirring medicines together. *Quincy.*
- In raising up the hairy scalp smooth with my *spatula*, I could discover no fault in the bone. *Weyman's Surgery.*
- SPAVIN, *n. f.* [from *spavens*, Fr. *spavans*, Italian.] A disease in horses is a bony excrescence or crusts hard as a bone, that grows on the inside of the hough, not far from the elbow, and is generated of the same matter by which the bones or ligaments are nourished: it is at first like a tender gristle, but by degrees comes to hardness.  
They've all new legs and lame ones; one would take it,  
That never saw them pace before, the *spavin*, *Shaksp.*
- And springhalt reign'd among them. *Shaksp.*
- If it had been a *spavin*, and the ass had petitioned for another farsier, it might have been reasonable. *L'Estrange.*
- SPAW, *n. f.* [from *Spaw* in Germany.] A place famous for mineral waters; any mineral water.
- TO SPAWL, *v. n.* [from *spaw*, Saxon.] To throw moisture out of the mouth.  
He who does on iv'ry tables dine,  
His marble floors with drunken *spawlings* shine. *Dryden.*
- What mischief can the dean have done him,  
That Traulus calls for vengeance on him?  
Why must he sputter, *spawl*, and flaver it,  
In vain against the people's fav'rite. *Swift.*
- SPAWL, *n. f.* [from *spawl*, Saxon.] Spitte; moisture ejected from the mouth.  
Of spitte she lustration makes;  
Then in the *spawl* her middle finger dips,  
Anoints the temples, forehead, and the lips. *Dryden.*
- SPAWN, *n. f.* [from *spaw*, Saxon.] The eggs of fish, or of frogs.  
Masters of the people,  
Your multiplying *spawn* how can he flatter  
That's thousand to one good one? *Shaksp.*

## SPE

- God said, let the waters generate  
Reptile, with *spawn* abundant, living soul! *Milton.*
- These ponds, in spawning time abounded with frogs, and  
A great deal of *spawn*. *Ray on the Creation.*
2. Any product or offspring. In contempt.  
I was not the *spawn* of such as these  
That dy'd with Punick blood the conquer'd seas, *Reformation.*
- And quaff'd the stern *Basides*. *Tillotson.*
- This atheistical humour was the *spawn* of the gross superstitions of the Romish church and court.
- TO SPAWN, *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To produce as fishes do eggs.  
Some report a sea-maid *spawn'd* him. *Shaksp.*
2. To generate; to bring forth. In contempt.  
What practices such principles as these may *spawn*, when they are laid out to the sun, you may determine. *Swift.*
- TO SPAWN, *v. n.*  
1. To issue as eggs from fish.  
2. To issue; to proceed.  
It is so ill a quality, and the mother of so many ill ones that *spawn* in it, that a child should be brought up in the greatest abhorrence of it.
- SPAWNER, *n. f.* [from *spawn*.] The female fish.  
The barrel, for the preservation of their feed, both the *spawner* and the meler cover their spawn with sand. *Walton.*
- TO SPEAR, *v. a.* [from *speari*, Latin.] To caltrate female animals.  
Be dumb you beggars of the rythming trade,  
Gild your loose wits, and let your mule be *spay'd*. *Cleavel.*
- The males must be gels, and the fows *spay'd*; the *spay'd* they esteem as the most profitable, because of the great quantity of fat upon the inwards. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- TO SPEAK, *v. n.* [from *speare*, Saxon; *spreek*, Dutch.]  
1. To utter articulate sounds; to express thoughts by words.  
Speaking is nothing else than a sensible expression of the notions of the mind, by several determinations of utterance of voice, used as signs, having by consent several determinate significances.  
Hannah *spake* in her heart, only her lips moved, but her voice was not heard. *1 Sam. i. 13.*
2. To harangue; to make a speech.  
Many of the nobility made themselves popular by *speaking* in parliament, against those things which were most grateful to his majesty, and which still passed notwithstanding their contradiction. *Clarendon.*
- Therites, though the most presumptuous Greek,  
Yet durst not for Achilles' armour *speak*. *Dryden.*
3. To talk for or against; to dispute.  
A knave should have some countenance at his friend's request. An honest man, sir, is able to *speake* for himself when a knave is not. *Shaksp.*
4. The general and his wife are talking of it;  
And the *speaks* for you stoutly. *Shaksp.*
- When he had no power,  
He was your enemy; still *spake* against  
Your liberties and charters. *Shaksp.*
5. To discourse; to make mention.  
Were such things here as we do *speake* about?  
Or have we eaten of the infinite root.  
That takes the reason prisoner. *Shaksp.*
6. Lot went out and *spoke* unto his sons in law. *Gen. xix. 14.*
- The fire you *speake* of,  
If any flames of it approach my fortunes,  
I'll quench it not with water, but with ruin. *Ben. Jonson.*
- They could never be lost, but by an universal deluge which has been *spoken* to already. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
- Lucan *speaks* of a part of Caesar's army that came to him, from the Leman-lake, in the beginning of the civil war. *Addison.*
- Had Luther *spoke* up to this accusation, yet Chrysolom's example would have been his defence. *Atterbury.*
4. To give sound.  
Make all your trumpets *speake*, give them all breath,  
Those clam'rous harbingers of blood and death. *Shaksp.*
5. TO SPEAK with, To address; to converse with.  
Thou can't not fear us, Pompey, with thy fails,  
We'll *speake* with thee at sea. *Shaksp.*
6. I *spoke* with one that came from thence,  
That freely render'd me these news for true. *Shaksp.*
- Nicholas was by a herald sent for to come into the great bafa; Solymán unwilling to *speake* with him himself. *Knoles.*
- TO SPEAK, *v. a.*  
1. To utter with the mouth; to pronounce.  
Saul *spoke* not any think that day. *1 Sam. xx. 26.*
2. To speak not any think that day.  
Mordecai had *spoken* good. *Ezra. vii. 1.*
3. Consider of it, take advice, and *speake* your minds. *Judges.*
4. They sat down with him upon the ground, and none *spoke* a word. *Job ii. 13.*
5. When divers were hardened, and believed not, but *spoke* evil of that way before the multitude, he departed. *Acts xix. 9.*
6. You, from my youth,  
Have known and try'd me, *speake* I more than truth? *Sandys.*

## SPE

- What you keep by you, you may change and mend,  
But words once *spoke* can never be recall'd. *Waller.*
- Under the tropick is our language *spoke*,  
And part of Flanders hath receiv'd our yoke. *Waller.*
- He no where *speaks* it out, or in direct terms calls them substances. *Locke.*
- Colours *speake* all languages, but words are understood only by such a people or nation. *Spaccator.*
2. To proclaim; to celebrate.  
It is my father's musick  
To *speake* your deeds, not little of his care.  
To have them recompended. *Shaksp.*
3. To address; to accost.  
If he have need of thee, he will deceive thee, smile upon thee, put thee in hope, *speake* thee fair, and say, what wantest thou? *Ecclus. xiii. 6.*
4. To exhibit.  
Let heav'n's wide circuit *speake*  
The Maker's high magnificence. *Milton.*
- SPEAKABLE, *adj.* [from *speake*.]  
1. Possible to be spoken.  
2. Having the power of speech.  
Says, *Milton.*
- How canst thou *speakeable* of mute.
- SPEAKER, *n. f.* [from *speake*.]  
1. One that speaks.  
These names grew so general, as the authors were lost in the generality of *speakers*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
2. In conversation or reading, find out the true sense, idea which the *speaker* or writer affixes to his words. *Watts's Logic.*
- Common *speakers* have only one set of ideas, and one set of words to cloath them in; and these are always ready at the mouth. *Swift.*
2. One that speaks in any particular manner.  
Horace's phrase is *terribilis* *speari*;  
And happy was that curious *speaker*. *Prior.*
3. One that celebrates, proclaims, or mentions.  
After my death, I with no other herald,  
No other *speaker* of my living actions  
To keep mine honour from corruption. *Shaksp.*
4. The prolocutor of the commons.  
I have disabled myself like an elected *speaker* of the house. *Dryden.*
- SPEAKING TRUMPET, *n. f.* A stentorophonick instrument; a trumpet by which the voice may be propagated to a great distance.  
That with one blast through the whole house does bound,  
And first taught *speaking* trumpet how to found. *Dryden.*
- SPEAR, *n. f.* [from *spere*, Welsh; *spere*, Saxon; *spere*, Dutch; *spere*, old French; *sparium*, low Lat.]  
1. A long weapon with a sharp point, used in thrusting or throwing; a lance.  
Th' Egyptian, like a hill, himself did rear,  
Like some tall tree; upon it seem'd a *spear*. *Cowley.*
2. Not wanted in his grasp  
What seem'd both shield and *spear*. *Milton.*
- The flying *spear*  
Sung innocent, and spent its force in air.  
The rous'd up lion, resolute and slow,  
Advances full on the pretended *spear*. *Thompson.*
2. A lance generally with prongs, to kill fish.  
The borderers watching, until they be past up into some narrow creek, below them, cast a strong corded net athwart the stream, with which, and their loud shouting, they stop them from retiring, until the ebb have abandoned them to the hunter's mercy, who, by an old custom, share them with such indifferency, as if a woman with child be present, the babe in her womb is gratified with a portion: a point also observed by the *spear*-hunters in taking of salmon. *Carew.*
- TO SPEAR, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kill or pierce with a spear.  
To *spear*, *v. n.* To shoot or sprout. This is commonly written *spire*.  
Let them not lie lest they should *spear*, and the air dry and spoil the shoot. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- SPEARGRASS, *n. f.* [from *spear* and *grass*.] Long stiff grass.  
Tickle our noses with *speargrasses* to make them bleed; and then bellobber our garments with it. *Shaksp.*
- SPEARMAN, *n. f.* [from *spear* and *man*.] One who uses a lance in fight.  
The *spearman's* arm by thee, great God, directed,  
Sends forth a certain wound. *Prior.*
- SPEARMINT, *n. f.* A plant; a species of mint.
- SPEARWORT, *n. f.* An herb. *Answords.*
- SPECIAL, *adj.* [from *specialis*, Latin.]  
1. Noting a sort or species.  
A *special* idea is called by the schools a species. *Watts.*
2. Particular; peculiar.  
Most commonly with a certain *special* grace of her own, wagging her lips, and grinning instead of smiling. *Sidney.*
- The several books of scripture having had each some several occasion and particular purpose which caused them to be written, the contents thereof are according to the exigence of that *special* end whereunto they are intended. *Hooker.*



- Of all men alive  
I never yet beheld that *special* face,  
Which I could fancy more than any other. *Shakespeare.*  
Nought so vile that on the earth doth live,  
But to the earth some *special* good doth give. *Shakespeare.*  
Our Saviour is represented every where in scripture, as the  
*special* patron of the poor and the afflicted, and as laying their  
interests to heart more nearly than those of any other of his  
members. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
3. Appropriate; designed for a particular purpose.  
O Neat, upon his marriage with a daughter of Kildare,  
was made denizen by a *special* act of parliament. *Darvill.*
4. Extraordinary; uncommon.  
That which necessity of some *special* time doth cause to be  
enjoined, bindeth no longer than during that time, but doth  
afterward become free. *Hooker.*  
Though our charity should be universal, yet as it cannot  
be actually exercised, but on particular times, so it should  
be chiefly on *special* opportunities. *Spratt's Sermons.*
5. Chief in excellence.  
He bore  
A paunch of the same bulk before;  
Which still he had a *special* care  
To keep well cramm'd with thrifty fare. *Hudibras.*
- The king hath drawn  
The *special* head of all the land together. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*
- SPECIALTY.** *adv.* [from *special*.] *Particularity.*  
1. Particularly above others.  
*Special*ly the day that thou stoodst before the Lord. *Dante.*  
A brother beloved, *special*ly to me. *Phil. xvi.*
2. Not in a common way; peculiarly.  
If there be matter of law that carries any difficulty, the jury  
may, to deliver themselves from an attain, find it *special*ly.  
*Hale.*
- SPECIALTY.** *n. f.* [from *special*, French; from *special*.] *Particularity.*  
On these two general heads all other *specialties* are dependent.  
*Hooker.*
- The packet is not come,  
Where that and other *specialties* are bound. *Shakespeare.*  
*Speciality* of rule hath been neglected. *Shakespeare.*  
When men were sure, that in case they rested upon a bare  
contract without *speciality*, the other party might waive his law,  
they would not rest upon such contracts without reducing the  
debt into a *speciality* which accorded many suits. *Hale.*
- SPECIALTY.** *n. f.* [from *special*, Latin.] *Particularity.*  
1. A fort; a subdivision of a general term.  
A *special* idea is called by the schools a *species*; it is one  
common nature that agrees to several singular individual be-  
ings: so horse is a *special* idea or *species* as it agrees to Buce-  
phalus, Trot, and Snowball. *Watts.*
2. Class of nature; single order of beings.  
He intendeth only the care of the *species* or common natures,  
but letteth loose the guard of individuals or single existencies.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- For we are animals no less,  
Although of different *species*. *Hudibras.*  
Thou canst't a race which must proceed from me,  
Yet my whole *species* in myself I see. *Dryden.*  
A mind of superior or meaner capacities than human would  
constitute a different *species*, though united to a human body  
in the same laws of connexion: and a mind of human capa-  
cities would make another *species*, if united to a different body  
in different laws of connexion. *Bentley's Sermons.*
3. Appearance to the senses; any visible or sensible representa-  
tion.  
An apparent diversity between the *species* visible and audible  
is, that the visible doth not mingle in the medium, but the  
audible doth. *Bacon.*  
It is a most certain rule, how much any body hath of co-  
lour, so much hath it of opacity, and by so much the more  
unfit it is to transmit the *species*. *Ray on the Creation.*  
The *species* of the letters illuminated with blue were nearer  
to the lens than those illuminated with deep red by about three  
inches, or three and a quarter; but the *species* of the letters  
illuminated with indigo and violet appeared so confused and  
indistinct, that I could not read them. *Newton's Opticks.*
4. Representation to the mind.  
Wit in the poet, or wit-writing is no other than the facul-  
ty of imagination in the writer, which searches over all the  
memory for the *species* or ideas of those things which it designs  
to represent. *Dryden.*
5. Show; visible exhibition.  
Shews and *species* serve best with the common people. *Bacon.*
6. Circulating money.  
As there was in the time of the greatest splendour of the Ro-  
man empire, a less quantity of current *species* in Europe than  
there is now, Rome possessed a much greater proportion of  
the circulating *species* of its time than any European city.  
*Arithmetic on Coins.*

7. Simples that have place in a compound.  
**SPECIFIC.** *adj.* [from *specific*, French; *specific* and *facis*.]  
**SPECIFIC.** *n. f.* [from *specific*, French; *specific* and *facis*.]  
1. That which makes a thing of the species of which it is.  
That thou to truth the perfect way may know,  
To thee all her *specific* forms I'll show. *Dante.*  
The understanding, as to the exercise of this power, is  
subject to the command of the will, though as to the *specific*  
nature of its acts it is determined by the object. *South.*  
By whole direction is the nutriment to regularly distribu-  
ted into the respective parts, and how are they kept to their  
*specific* uniformities? *Glavin.*  
These principles I consider not as occult qualities, supposed  
to result from the *specific* forms of things, but as general laws  
of nature by which the things themselves are formed; their  
truth appearing to us by phenomena, though their causes be  
not yet discovered.  
As all things were formed according to these *specific* plat-  
forms, so their truth must be measured from their conformity  
to them. *Norris.*  
*Specific* gravity is the appropriate and peculiar gravity or  
weight, which any *species* of natural bodies have, and by  
which they are plainly distinguishable from all other bodies of  
different kinds. *Boyle.*  
The *specific* qualities of plants reside in their native spirit,  
oil and essential salt: for the water, fixt salt and earth appear  
to be the same in all plants. *Arbutnot.*  
*Specific* difference is that primary attribute which distin-  
guishes each species from another, while they stand rank-  
ed under the same general nature or genus. Though wine  
differs from other liquids, in that it is the juice of a certain  
fruit, yet this is but a general or generic difference; for it  
does not distinguish wine from cyder or perry: the *specific*  
difference of wine therefore is its pressure from the grapes; as  
cyder is pressed from apples, and perry from pears. *Watts.*
2. [In medicine.] Appropriated to the cure of some particular  
disease. It is usually applied to the *arcanum*, or medicines  
that work by occult qualities.  
The operation of purging medicines have been referred to  
a hidden propriety, a *specific* virtue, and the like bits of  
ignorance. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
If he would drink a good decoction of farfa, with the usual  
*specifics*, he might enjoy a good health. *Watts.*
- SPECIFICALLY.** *adv.* [from *specific*.] In such a manner as to  
constitute a species; according to the nature of the species.  
His faith must be not only living, but lively too; it must  
be put into a posture by a particular exercise of those several  
virtues that are *specifically* requisite to a due performance of  
this duty. *Scull's Sermons.*  
Human reason doth not only gradually, but *specifically* differ  
from the fantastick reason of brutes, which have no conceit  
of truth, as an aggregate of divers simple conceits, nor of  
any other universal. *Greaves.*  
He must allow that bodies were endowed with the same af-  
fections then as ever since; and that, if an ax head be sup-  
posed to float upon water which is *specifically* lighter, it had been  
supernatural. *Bentley.*
- TO SPECIFY.** *v. a.* [from *species* and *facis*.] To mark by  
notation of distinguishing particularities.  
Man, by the instituted law of his creation, and the common  
influence of the divine goodness, is enabled to act as a reason-  
able creature, without any particular, *specifying*, concurrent,  
new imperative act of the divine special providence. *Hale.*
- SPECIFICATIONS.** *n. f.* [from *specific*, *specificatio*, Fr.]  
1. Distinct notation; determination by a peculiar mark.  
This *specification* or limitation of the question hinders the  
disputers from wandering away from the precise point of en-  
quiry. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
2. Particular mention.  
The constitution here speaks generally without the *speci-*  
*fication* of any place. *Ascham's Paragon.*
- TO SPECIFY.** *v. a.* [from *species*; *specific*, Fr.] To mention;  
to show by some particular marks of distinction.  
As the change of such laws as have been *specified* is neces-  
sary, so the evidence that they are such, must be great. *Hooker.*  
St. Peter doth not *specify* what these waters were. *Burnet.*  
He has there given us an exact geography of Greece, where  
the countries, and the uses of their soils are *specified*. *Pope.*
- SPECIMEN.** *n. f.* [from *specimen*, Latin.] A sample; a part of any  
thing exhibited that the rest may be known.  
Several persons have exhibited *specimens* of this art before  
multitudes of beholders. *Addison's Spectator.*
- SPECTACIOUS.** *adj.* [from *spectare*, Fr. *spectatus*, Latin.]  
1. Showy; pleasing to the view.  
The red, far greater part,  
Will deem in outward rites and *spectaculous* forms,  
Religion fatisht. *Milton.*  
She next I took to wife,  
O that I never had fond with too late!  
Was in the vale of Soree, Dalila, *Milton.*  
That *spectaculous* monster, my accomplic'd foate. *Milton.*
2. Plausible;

3. Plausible; superficially, not solidly right; striking at first  
view.  
Bad men boast  
Their *spectaculous* deeds on earth which glory excites,  
Or close ambition varnish'd over with zeal. *Milton.*  
Somewhat of *spectaculous* they must have to recommend them-  
selves to princes; for folly will not easily go down in its na-  
tural form. *Dryden.*  
Temptation is of greater danger, because it is covered with  
the *spectaculous* names of good nature and good manners. *Rogers.*  
This is the only *spectaculous* objection which our Romish adver-  
saries urge against the doctrine of this church in the point of  
celebracy. *Atterbury.*
- SPECTACIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *spectaculous*.] With fair appearance.  
Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and un sincerity; especially to  
that perfonated devotion under which any kind of impiety is  
wont to be disguised, and put off more *spectaciously*. *Hammond.*
- SPECTER.** *n. f.* [from *specter*, Latin.] A small discolouration; a spot.  
Every *specter* does not blind a man. *Governor of the Tongue.*  
Then are they happy, when  
No *specter* is left of their habitual stains;  
But the pure ether of the soul remains. *Dryden's Aeneid.*
- TO SPECTER.** *v. a.* To spot; to stain in drops.  
Flow  
Carnation, purple, azure, or *specter* d with gold. *Milton.*
- SPECTRE.** *n. f.* [from *specter*.] Small spot; little spot.  
**TO SPECTRE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark with small  
spots.  
So dreadfully he towards him did pass,  
Forlorn up aloft his *specter* d breast,  
And often bounding on the bruised grass,  
As for great joy of his new comen guest. *Fairy Queen.*
- SPECTRUM.** *n. f.* [from *specter*.] A small discolouration; a spot.  
Will sicken soon and die,  
And leprous sin will melt from earthly mould.  
Saw't thou not late a *specter* d serpent rear  
His gilded spires to climb on yon fair tree?  
Before this happy minute I was he. *Dryden.*  
The smiling infant in his hand shall take  
The crested basilisk and *specter* d snake;  
Plea'd the green lustre of the scales survey,  
And with their forked tongue and pointless sting shall play. *Pope's Messiah.*
- The tortoise here and elephant unite,  
Transform'd to combs, the *specter* d and the white. *Pope.*
- SPECTRUM.** *n. f.* [from *specter*.] A woodpecker. *Answer.*
- SPECTACLE.** *n. f.* [from *spectaculum*, Latin.]  
1. A show; a gazing stock; any thing exhibited to the view as  
eminently remarkable.  
In open place produc'd they me,  
To be a publick *spectacle* to all. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*  
We are made a *spectacle* unto angels, and men. *1 Cor. iv. 9.*
2. Any thing perceived by the sight.  
Forth riding underneath the castle wall,  
A dunghill of dead carcases he spy'd,  
The dreadful *spectacle* of that sad house of pride. *Pope.*  
When pronouncing sentence, seem not glad,  
Such *spectacles*, though they are just, are sad. *Denham.*
3. [In the plural.] Glasses to assist the sight.  
The sixth age shifts  
Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloon,  
With *spectacles* on nose and pouch on side. *Shakespeare.*  
We have helps for the sight far above *spectacles* and glasses. *Bacon.*
- It is no fault in the *spectacles* that the blind man sees not.  
Shakespeare was naturally learned: he needed not the *specta-*  
cles of books to read nature; he looked inwards and found  
her there. *Dryden on Dramatick Poetry.*  
The first *spectacle*-maker did not think that he was leading  
the way to the discovery of new planets. *Greaves.*  
This is the reason of the decay of sight in old men, and  
shews why their sight is mended by *spectacles*. *Newton.*
- That you are sick and I grown old;  
Nor think on our approaching ills,  
And talk of *spectacles* and pills. *Swift.*
- SPECTACLED.** *adj.* [from the noun.] Furnished with *specta-*  
cles.  
All tongues speak of him, and the beared fights  
Are *spectacled* to see him. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
- SPECTATION.** *n. f.* [from *spectatio*, Latin.] Regard; respect.  
This simple *spectation* of the lungs is differentiated from that  
which concomitates a pleurisy. *Harvey.*
- SPECTATOR.** *n. f.* [from *spectator*, Fr. *spectator*, Latin.] A looker  
on; a beholder.  
More  
Than history can pattern, though devis'd  
And play'd, to take *spectators*. *Shakespeare.*  
If it proves a good repast to the *spectators*, the dish pays  
the shot. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
An old gentleman mounting on horseback got up heavily;

- but desired the *spectators* that they would count fourscore and  
eight before they judged him. *Dryden.*  
He mourns his former vigour lost to far,  
To make him now *spectator* of a war. *Dryden.*  
What pleasure hath the owner more than the *spectator*? *Sead.*
- SPECTRE.** *n. f.* [from *spectre*, Fr. *spectrum*, Latin.] Apparition;  
appearance of persons dead.  
The ghosts of traitors from the bridge descend,  
With bold fanatic *spectres* to rejoice. *Dryden.*  
The very poetical use of the word for a *spectre*, doth imply  
an exact resemblance to some real being it represents. *Stilling.*  
These are nothing but *spectres* the understanding raises to  
itself to flatter its own laziness. *Lake.*
- SPECTATORSHIP.** *n. f.* [from *spectator*.] Act of beholding.  
Thou stand'st it 'th' state of hanging, or of some death more  
long in *spectatorship*, and crueler in suffering. *Shakespeare.*
- SPECTRUM.** *n. f.* [Latin.] An image; a visible form.  
This prism had some veins running along within the glass,  
from the one end to the other, which feathered some of the  
sun's light irregularly, but had no sensible effect in encreasing  
the length of the coloured *spectrum*. *Newton's Opticks.*
- SPECTULAR.** *n. f.* [from *spectularis*, Latin.]  
1. Having the qualities of a mirror or looking glass.  
It were but madness now t' impart  
The skill of *spectular* flames. *Dante.*  
Quicksilver may by the fire alone, in glass-vessels, be turned  
into a red body; and from this red body may be obtained  
a mercury, bright and *spectular* as before. *Boyle.*  
A speculum of metal without glass, made some years since  
for optical uses, and very well wrought, produced none of  
those rings; and thence I understood that these rings arise  
not from *spectular* surface alone, but depend upon the two sur-  
faces of the plate of glass whereof the speculum was made,  
and upon the thickness of the glass between them. *Newton.*
2. Assisting sight. Improper.  
The hidden way  
Of nature would'st thou know, how first the frames  
All things in miniature? thy *spectular* orb  
Apply to well dissected kernels; lo!  
In each observe the slender threads  
Of first-beginning trees. *Philips.*
- TO SPECULATE.** *v. n.* [from *specular*, Fr. *specular*, Lat.] To meditate;  
to contemplate; to take a view of any thing with the mind.  
Consider the quantity, and not *speculate* upon an intrin-  
sical relation. *Dryden on Bodies.*  
As our news-writers record many facts which afford great  
matter of speculation, their readers *speculate* accordingly, and  
by their variety of conjectures become consummate flatulents.  
*Addison.*
- TO SPECULATE.** *v. a.* To consider attentively; to look through  
with the mind.  
Man was not meant to gaze, or look upward with the  
eye, but to have his thoughts sublime; and not only behold,  
but *speculate* their nature with the eye of the understanding. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- SPECULATION.** *n. f.* [from *speculation*, Fr. from *speculare*.]  
1. Examination by the eye; view.  
2. Examiner; spy. This word is found no where else, and  
probably is here misprinted for *speculator*.  
They who have, as who have not, whom their great  
stars  
Throne and set high? servants  
Which are to France the spies and *speculations*,  
Intelligent of our state. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
3. Mental view; intellectual examination; contemplation.  
In all these things being fully persuaded, that what they did,  
it was obedience to the will of God, and that all men should  
do the like; there remained after *speculation*, practice where-  
unto the whole world might be framed. *Hooker.*  
Thenceforth to *speculations* high or deep,  
I turn'd my thoughts; and with capacious mind  
Consider'd all things visible. *Milton.*  
News-writers afford matter of *speculation*. *Addison.*
4. A train of thoughts formed by meditation.  
From him Socrates derived the principles of morality, and  
most part of his natural *speculations*. *Temple.*
5. Mental scheme not reduced to practice.  
This terrestrial globe, which before was only round in *specu-*  
*lation*, has since been surrounded by the fortune and boldness  
of many navigators. *Temple.*
6. Power of sight. Not in use.  
Thy bones are marrowless; thy blood is cold;  
Thou hast no *speculation* in those eyes  
Thou star'st with. *Shakespeare.*
- SPECULATIVE.** *adj.* [from *specular*, Fr. from *speculare*.]  
1. Given to speculation; contemplative.  
If all other uses were utterly taken away, yet the mind of  
man being by nature *speculative* and delighted with contem-  
plation in itself, they were to be known even for mere know-  
ledge sake. *Hooker.*  
It encourages *speculative* persons who have no turn of mind  
to encrease their fortunes. *Addison.*
2. Theo-



## SPE

2. Theoretical; notional; ideal; not practical.  
Some take it for a *speculative* platform, that reason and nature would that the best should govern, but no wife to create a right. *Bacon's holy War.*
- SPECULATIVELY.** *adv.* [from *speculative*.]  
1. Contemplatively; with meditation.  
2. Ideally; notionally; theoretically; not practically.
- SPECULATOR.** *n. s.* [from *speculate*.]  
1. One who forms theories.  
He is dexterous in puzzling others, if they be not through-paced *speculators* in those great theories. *Mere.*  
2. [Speculateur, French.] An observer; a contemplator.  
Although lapidaries and quarry enquirers affirm it, yet the writers of minerals, and natural *speculators*, conceive the stones which bear this name to be a mineral concretion. *Brown.*  
3. A spy; a watcher.  
All the boats had one *speculator*, to give notice when the fifth approached. *Boone's Notes on the Odyssey.*
- SPECULATORY.** *adj.* [from *speculate*.] Exercising speculation.
- SPECULUM.** *n. s.* [Latin.] A mirror; a looking-glass; that in which representations are formed by reflection.  
A rough and coloured object may serve for a *speculum*, to reflect the artificial rainbow. *Boyle on Colours.*
- SPEED.** *The prerite and part. passive of speed.*  
His horse full of windgalls, *speed* with the spavins, and rayed with the yellows. *Shakespeare.*  
Barbarossa, *speed* of that he desired, laid not long at Constantinople, but shaped his course towards Italy. *Knollys.*  
With all his harness soon the god was *speed*; *Dryden.*  
His flying hat, wings on his heels.
- SPEECH.** *n. s.* [from *speech*.]  
1. The power of articulate utterance; the power of expressing thoughts by vocal words.  
There is none comparable to the variety of instructive expressions by *speech*, wherewith a man alone is endowed, for the communication of his thoughts. *Holder on Speech.*  
Though our ideas are first acquired by various sensations and reflections, yet we convey them to each other by the means of certain sounds, or written marks, which we call words; and a great part of our knowledge is both obtained and communicated by these means, which are called *speech*. *Watts.*
2. Language; words considered as expressing thoughts.  
In *speech* be eight parts. *Accidence.*  
The acts of God to human ears  
Cannot without process of *speech* be told. *Milton.*
3. Particular language as distinct from others.  
There is neither *speech* nor language, but their voices are heard among them. *Pf. Common Prayer.*
4. Any thing spoken.  
A plague upon your epileptick visage!  
Smile you my *speeches* as I were a fool. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*
5. Talk; mention.  
The duke did of me demand  
What was the *speech* among the Londoners,  
Concerning the French journey. *Shakespeare.*  
*Speech* of a man's self ought to be seldom. *Bacon's Essays.*
6. Oration; harangue.  
The constant design of these orators, in all their *speeches*, was to drive some one particular point. *Swift.*
7. Liberty to speak.  
I, with leave of *speech* implor'd, reply'd. *Milton.*
- SPEECHLESS.** *adj.* [from *speech*.]  
1. Deprived of the power of speaking; made mute or dumb.  
He fell down, foam'd at mouth, and was *speechless*. *Shakespeare.*  
The great god Pan hath broken his pipes, and Apollo's priests are become *speechless*. *Raleigh.*  
A single vision transports them: it finds them in the eagerness and height of their devotion; they are *speechless* for the time that it continues, and prostrate when it departs. *Dryden.*  
*Speechless* with wonder, and half dead with fear. *Addison.*
2. Mute; dumb.  
I kneel'd before him;  
'Twas very faintly he said rise: dismiss'd me  
Thus, with his *speechless* hand. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*  
From her eyes  
I did receive fair *speechless* messages. *Shakespeare.*  
He that never hears a word spoken, it is no wonder he remain *speechless*; as any one must do, who from an infant should be bred up among mutes. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
- TO SPEED.** *v. n.* pret. and part. pass. *speed* and *speeded*. [from *speed*, Dutch.]  
1. To make haste; to move with celerity.  
So well they *speed* that they be come at length  
Unto the place whereas the Paynim lay,  
Devoid of outward sense and native strength,  
Covered with charmed cloud from view of day. *Fa. Queen.*  
Do you think me a swallow, an arrow, or a bullet? Have  
I, in my poor and cold motion, the expedition of thought?  
I *speeded* hither with the very extremest inch of possibility. *Shak.*  
If pray'st  
Could alter high decrees, I to that place  
Would *speed* before thee, and be louder heard. *Milton.*

## SPE

- See where Idwall *speeds*! a trusty soldier. *A. Philips.*
2. [Speeian, to grow rich, Saxon.] To have success.  
Make me not fight like the basilisk:  
I've look'd on thousands, who have *speed* the better  
By my regard, but kill'd none so. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*  
Now it this suit lay in Bianca's power,  
How quickly should you *speed*. *Shakespeare.*  
Macieus shewed them what an offence it was rashly to depart out of the city, which might be unto them dangerous, although they should *speed* never so well. *Knollys.*  
When first this tempter cross'd the gulph from hell,  
I told you then he should prevail, and *speed* in his bad errand. *Milton.*  
These were violators of the first temple, and those that profaned and abused the second *speed* no better. *South.*
3. To have any condition good or bad.  
Ships heretofore in seas like fishes *speed*,  
The mightiest still upon the smallest fed. *Waller.*
- TO SPEED.** *v. a.*  
1. To dispatch in haste.  
The tyrant's self, a thing unused, began  
To feel his heart relent with meek compassion;  
But not dispos'd to ruth or mercy then,  
He *speed* him thence home to his habitation. *Fairfax.*
2. To furnish in haste.  
To dispatch; to destroy; to kill.  
With a *speeding* thrust his heart he found;  
The lukewarm blood came rushing thro' the wound. *Dryd.*  
A dire dilemma! either way I'm *speed*;  
If foe, they write; if friends, they read me dead. *Pope.*
4. To mischief; to ruin.  
5. To hasten; to put into quick motion.  
She,  
Hearing so much, will *speed* her foot again,  
Led hither by pure love. *Shakespeare. All's well that ends well.*  
Satan, tow'r'd the coast of earth beneath,  
Down from th' ecliptick *speed* with hop'd success,  
Throws his steep flight in many an airy wheel. *Milton.*  
The priest reply'd no more,  
But *speed* his steps along the hoarse resounding shore. *Dryden.*
6. To execute; to dispatch.  
Judicial acts are all those writings and matters which relate to judicial proceedings, and are *speed* in open court at the instance of one or both of the parties. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
7. To assist; to help forward.  
Lucina  
Reach'd her midwife hands to *speed* the throws. *Dryden.*  
Propitious Neptune steer'd their course by night  
With rising gales, that *speed* their happy flight. *Dryden.*  
*Speed* the soft intercourse from soul to soul,  
And waft a sigh from Indus to the Pole. *Pope.*
8. To make prosperous.  
If any bring not this doctrine, receive him not into your house, neither bid him God *speed*. *St. Paul.*  
Timon is thrunk, indeed;  
And he, that's once deny'd, will hardly *speed*. *Shakespeare.*
- SPEED.** *n. s.* [from *speed*, Dutch.]  
1. Quickness; celerity.  
Earth receives  
As tribute, such a sumless journey brought  
Of incorporeal *speed*, her warmth and light; *Milton.*  
*Speed*! to describe whose swiftness number fails.  
We observe the horse's patient service at the plough,  
his *speed* upon the highway, his docibleness, and desire of glory. *Mere.*
2. Haste; hurry; dispatch.  
When they train to their utmost *speed*, there is still the wonted distance between them and their aims: all their eager pursuits bring them no acquiescence. *Decay of Piety.*
3. The course or pace of a horse.  
He that rides at high *speed*, and with a pistol, kills a sparrow flying. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*
4. Success; event.  
The prince your son, with mere conceit and fear  
Of the queen's *speed*, is gone. *Shakespeare.*  
O Lord, I pray thee send me good *speed*. *Gen. xxiv. 12.*
- SPEEDILY.** *adv.* [from *speedy*.] With haste; quickly.  
Post *speedily* to your husband, *Shakespeare. King Lear.*  
Shew him this letter.  
Send *speedily* to Bertran; charge him strictly  
Not to proceed. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
- SPEEDINESS.** *n. s.* [from *speedy*.] The quality of being speedy.
- SPEEDWELL.** *n. s.* [Veronica, Latin.] Fluellin. A plant.  
The leaves grow opposite by pairs: the calyx consists of one leaf, which is divided into four parts, expanding in form of a star: the flower consists of one leaf, divided into four segments, expanding in a circular order: when the flower decays, the ovary becomes a membranaceous fruit, divided into two cells, shaped like an heart, and filled with seeds, sometimes small, and at other times large and thick. *Miller.*

## SPE

- In a scarcity in Silefia a rumour was spread of its raining millet-seed; but 'twas found to be only the seeds of the ivy-leaved *speedwell*, or small henbit. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*
- SPEEDY.** *adj.* [from *speed*.] Quick; swift; nimble; quick of dispatch.  
How near's the other army?  
—Near, and on *speedy* foot: the main defence  
Stands on the hourly thought. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*  
Back with *speediest* fall  
Zophiel, of cherubim the swiftest wings. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Came flying.  
Let it be enough what thou hast done,  
When spotted deaths ran arm'd through ev'ry street,  
With poison'd darts, which not the good could shun,  
The *speedy* could outfly, or valiant meet. *Dryden.*
- SPELL.** *n. s.* [Ispel, Saxon, a word.]  
1. A charm consisting of some words of occult power. Thus  
Horace uses words:  
Sunt verba & voces quibus hunc lenire dolorem  
Possis.  
Start not; her actions shall be holy:  
You hear my *spell* is lawful: do not shun her,  
Until you see her die again; for then  
You kill her double. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*  
Some have delivered the polity of spirits, that they stand in awe of charms, *spells*, and conjurations, letters, characters, notes, and dables. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
Thou durst not thus disparage glorious arms,  
Had not *spells*  
And black enchantments, some magician's art,  
Arm'd thee or charm'd thee strong. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
Begin, begin, the mystick *spell* prepare. *Milton.*  
Yourself you to excel,  
When you vouchsafe to breathe my thought,  
That like a spirit with this *spell*  
Of my own teaching, I am caught. *Waller.*  
Mild Lucina  
Then reach'd her midwife hands to *speed* the throes,  
And spoke the pow'rful *spells* that babes to birth disclose. *Dry.*
2. A turn of work.  
Their toil is so extreme as they cannot endure it above four hours in a day, but are succeeded by *spells*: the residue of the time they wear out at coytes and kayles. *Carew.*
- TO SPELL.** *v. a.* [Spellen, Dutch.]  
1. To write with the proper letters.  
In the criticism of *spelling*, the word *satire* ought to be with i, and not with y; and if this be so, then it is false *spelled* throughout. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*
2. To read by naming letters singly.  
I never yet saw man,  
How wise, how noble, young, how rarely featu'd,  
But the would *spell* him backward; if fair fac'd,  
She'd swear the gentleman should be her sister. *Shakespeare.*
3. To charm.  
I have you fast:  
Unchain your spirits now with *spelling* charms,  
And try if they can gain your liberty. *Shak. Henry VI.*  
This gather'd in the planetary hour,  
With noxious weeds, and *spell'd* with words of pow'r,  
Dire stepdames in the magic bowl infuse. *Dryden.*
- TO SPELL.** *v. n.*  
1. To form words of letters.  
What small knowledge was, in them did dwell;  
And he a god, who could but read or *spell*. *Dryden.*  
By passing on the vowels and consonants on the sides of four dice, he has made this a play for his children, whereby his eldest son in coats, has played himself into *spelling*. *Locke.*  
The Latin, being written of the same character with the mother-tongue, by the assistance of a *spelling* book, it is legible. *Speeulator.*  
Another cause, which hath maimed our language, is a foolish opinion that we ought to *spell* exactly as we speak. *Swift.*
2. To read.  
If I read aught in heav'n,  
Or heav'n write aught of fate, by what the stars,  
Voluminous or single characters,  
In their conjunction met, give me to *spell*,  
Sorrows and labours, opposition, hate,  
Attends thee. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
When gowns, not arms, repell'd  
The fierce Epirote, and the African bold,  
Whether to settle peace, or to unfold  
The drift of hollow states, hard to be *spell'd*. *Milton.*  
And may at last my weary age  
Find out the peaceful hermitage,  
Where I may fit and rightly *spell*  
Of every star that heav'n doth thew,  
And every herb that sips the dew. *Milton.*
3. To read unskillfully.  
As to his understanding, they bring him in void of all notion, a rude unwritten blank; sent into the world only to read and *spell* out a God in the works of creation. *South.*

## SPE

- TO SPELT.** *v. n.* To split; to break. A bad word.  
Feed geese with oats, *spelled* beans, barley-meal, or ground malt mixed with beer. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- SPELTER.** *n. s.* A kind of semi-metal.  
Metals in fusion do not flame for want of a copious fume, except *spelter*, which fumes copiously, and thereby flames. *Newt.*
- TO SPEND.** *v. a.* [spenban, Saxon; *spendere*, Italian.]  
1. To consume; to exhaust; to lay out.  
Our cannons malice vainly shall be *spent* *Shakespeare.*  
Against th' invulnerable clouds. *2 Cor. xii. 15.*  
I will very gladly *spend* and be *spent* for you. *Prov. xxi. 20.*  
There is oil in the dwelling of the wife, but a foolish man *spendeth* it up.  
We must exasperate  
Th' almighty Victor to *spend* all his rage.  
Thus labour could at first begin a title of property in the common things of nature, and *spending* it upon our uses bound it. *Locke.*  
Money is brought into England by nothing but *spending* here less of foreign commodities than what we carry to market can pay for. *Locke.*
2. To bestow as expence; to expend.  
Wherefore do ye *spend* money for that which is not bread? *Is. lv. 2.*
3. To effuse.  
Eleutherius, perceiving that he was unwilling to *spend* any more time upon the debate, thought not fit to make any mention to him of the proposed opinion. *Boyle.*
4. To squander; to lavish.  
They bend their bows, they whirl their slings around;  
Heaps of *spent* arrows fall, and threw the ground. *Dryden.*  
The whole of our reflections terminate in this, what course we are to take to pass our time; some to get, and others to *spend* their estates. *Wake.*
5. To pass.  
When we can intreat an hour to serve,  
Would *spend* it in some words upon that business,  
If you would grant the time. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
They *spend* their days in wealth, and in a moment go down to the grave. *Job xxi. 13.*  
He *spends* his life with his wife, and remembereth neither father nor mother. *Eccl. iv. 21.*  
When he was of riper years, for his farther accomplishment, he *spent* a considerable part of his time in travelling. *Pope.*
6. To waste; to wear out.  
In those pastoral pastimes a great many days were *spent*, to follow their flying predecessors. *Sidney.*  
The waves ascended and descended, 'till their violence being *spent* by degrees, they settled at last. *Burnet's Theo. of the Earth.*  
The winds are rais'd, the storm blows high;  
Be it your care, my friends, to keep it up  
In its full fury, and direct it right,  
'Till it has *spent* itself on Cato's head. *Addison's Cato.*
7. To fatigue; to harass.  
Nothing but only the hope of spoil did relieve them, having scarce clothes to cover their nakedness, and their bodies *spent* with long labour and thirst. *Knollys's History of the Turks.*  
Or come your shipping in our ports to lay,  
*Spent* and disabled in so long a way? *Dryden's Æn.*  
Our walls are thinly mann'd, our best men slain;  
The rest, an heartless number, *spent* with watching,  
And harass'd out with duty. *Dryden.*  
Some *spent* with toil, some with despair oppress'd,  
Leap'd headlong from the heights, the flames consum'd the rest. *Dryden's Æn.*  
Thou oft hast seen me  
Wrestling with vice and faction; now thou see'st me  
*Spent*, overpowered, despairing of success. *Addison's Cato.*
- TO SPEND.** *v. n.*  
1. To make expence.  
Henceforth your tongue must *spend* at lesser rate,  
Than in its flames to wrap a nation's fate. *Dryden.*  
He *spends* as a person who knows that he must come to a reckoning. *South.*
2. To prove in the use.  
Butter *spent* as if it came from the richer soil. *Temple.*
3. To be lost or wasted.  
The sound *spendeth* and is dissipated in the open air; but in such concaves it is conserved and contracted. *Bacon.*  
On mountains, it may be, many dews fall, that *spend* before they come to the valleys. *Bacon.*
4. To be employed to any use.  
There have been cups and an image of Jupiter made of wild vines; for the vines that they use for wine are so often cut, that their sap *spendeth* into the grapes. *Bacon.*
- SPENDER.** *n. s.* [from *spend*.]  
1. One who spends.  
Let not your recreations be lavish *spenders* of your time; but healthful, short, and apt to refresh you. *Taylor.*  
2. A



## SPE

2. A prodigal; a lavish.

Bishop Morton told the commissioners, who were to levy the benevolence, if they met with any that were sparing, tell them that they must needs have, because they laid up, and if they were *spenders*, they must needs have, because it was seen in their port and manner of living. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

*SPE'NDTHRIFT*. *n. f.* [*spend* and *thrif*.] A prodigal; a lavish.

Bitter cold weather starved both the bird and the *spend-thrift*.

Some fawning usurer does feed  
With present fums th' unwary *spendthrift's* need. *Dryden.*

Most men, like *spendthrifts* heirs, judge a little in hand better than a great deal to come.

The son, bred in sloth, becomes a *spendthrift*, a profligate, and goes out of the world a beggar. *Swift.*

*SPE'NABLE*. *adj.* [*spenabilis*, Latin.] Such as may be hoped.

We may cast it away, if it be found but a bladder, and discharge it of so much as is vain and not *spenable*. *Bacon.*

*SPE'RM*. *n. f.* [*spermes*, Fr. *sperma*, Lat.] Seed; that by which the species is continued.

Some creatures bring forth many young ones at a burthen, and some but one: this may be caused by the quantity of *sperm* required, or by the partitions of the womb which may fever the *sperm*.

There is required to the preparation of the *sperm* of animals a great apparatus of vessels, many secretions, concoctions, reflections, and circulations. *Ray.*

*SPE'RMACE'IT*. *n. f.* [Latin.] Corruptedly pronounced *parmasity*.

A particular sort of whale affords the oil whence this is made; and that is very improperly called *sperma*, because it is only the oil which comes from the head of which it can be made. It is changed from what it is naturally, the oil itself being very brown and rank. The peculiar property of it is to shoot into flakes, not much unlike the crystallization of salts; but in this state 'tis yellow, and has a certain rankness, from which it is freed by squeezing it between warm metalline plates in a press, and afterwards exposing the remainder to the open air: at length it becomes perfectly pure, inodorous, flaky, smooth, white, and in some measure transparent. *Quincy.*

*SPE'RMATICAL*. *adj.* [*spermatique*, Fr. from *sperm*.]

*SPE'RMATICK*. *adj.* [*spermatique*, Fr. from *sperm*.]

1. Seminal; consisting of seed.

The primordial of the world are not mechanical, but *spermatical* or vital. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

Metals and fundry meteors rude shapes have no need of any particular principle of life, or *spermatical* form, distinct from the rest or motion of the particles of the matter. *More.*

2. Belonging to the sperm.

The moisture of the body, which did before irrigate the parts, is drawn down to the *spermatical* vessels. *Bacon.*

Two different sexes must concur to their generation: there is in both a great apparatus of *spermatick* vessels, wherein the more spirituous part of the blood is by many digestions and circulations exalted into sperm. *Ray on the Creation.*

*TO SPE'RMATIZE*. *v. n.* [from *sperm*.] To yield seed.

Aristotle affirming that women do not *spermatize*, and confer a receptacle rather than essential principles of generation, deductively includes both sexes in mankind. *Brown.*

*SPE'RMATOC'EL*. *n. f.* [*spermatocela*, and *celle*.] A rupture caused by the contraction of the feminal vessels, and the semen falling into the scrotum. *Bailey.*

*SPE'RMOTOGIST*. *n. f.* [*spermatogist*.] One who gathers or treats of seeds. *Dist.*

*TO SPERSE*. *v. a.* [*spersus*, Latin.] To disperse; to scatter.

A word not now in use.

The wrathful wind,  
Which blows cold storms, burst out of Scythian mew  
That *spers* those clouds, and in so short as thought  
His dreadful shape was vanished to nought. *Spenser.*

He making speedy way through *spersed* air,  
And through the world of waters wide and deep,  
To Morpheus' house doth hastily repair. *Fairy Queen.*

*TO SPET*. *v. a.* To bring or pour abundantly. [*Spet* in Scotland is a superabundance of water: as, that tide or fresh was a high *spet*.]

Myfisterious dame,  
That ne'er art call'd, but when the dragon womb  
Of Stygian darkness *spets* her thickest gloom,  
And makes one blot of all the air,  
Stop thy cloudy ebony chair. *Milton.*

*TO SPEW*. *v. a.* [*spewen*, Saxon; *spewen*, Dutch.]

1. To vomit; to eject from the stomach.

A swordfish small him from the rest did funder,  
That in his throat him pricking loftly under  
His wide abyss, him forced forth to *spew*,  
That all the sea did roar like heaven's thunder,  
And all the waves were stain'd with filthy hue. *Spenser.*

2. To eject; to cast forth.

When earth with slime and mud is cover'd o'er,  
Or hollow places *spew* their wat'ry store. *Dryden's Georg.*

When yellow sands are sifted from below,  
The glittering billows give a golden show;  
And when the fouler bottom *spews* the black,  
The Stygian dye the tainted waters take. *Dryden.*

3. To eject with loathing.

Keep my statutes, and commit not any of these abominations, that the land *spew* not you out. *Lev. xviii. 28.*

Contentious suits ought to be *spewed* out, as the surfeit of courts. *Bacon's Essays.*

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He could have haud' in  
The drunkards, and the noises of the inn;  
But better 'twas that they should sleep or *spew*,  
Than in the scene to offend or him or you. *Ben. Johnson.*

*SPE'WY*. *adj.* [from *spew*.] A provincial word.

The lower valleys in wet Winters are so *spewy*, that they know not how to feed them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

*TO SPHA'CLATE*. *v. a.* [from *sphaclatus*, medical, Latin.] To affect with a gangrene.

The long retention of matter *sphaclates* the brain. *Sharp.*

*TO SPHA'CLATE*. *v. n.* To mortify; to suffer the gangrene.

The skin, by the great distension, having been rendered very thin, will, if not taken away, *sphaclate*, and the rest degenerate into a cancerous ulcer. *Sharp's Surgery.*

*SPHA'CELUS*. *n. f.* [*sphaclatus*, Fr. *sphaclate*, Fr.] A gangrene; a mortification.

It is the ground of inflammation, gangrene, *sphaclatus*. *Wifon.*

*SPHERE*. *n. f.* [*sphere*, French; *sphaera*, Latin.]

1. A globe; an orbicular body; a body of which the center is at the same distance from every point of the circumference.

First the sun, a mighty *sphere*, he fram'd. *Milton.*

2. Any globe of the mundane system.

What if within the moon's fair shining *sphere*,  
What if in every other star unseen,  
Of other worlds he happily should hear? *Fairy Queen.*

And then mortal ears  
Had heard the music of the *spheres*. *Dryden.*

3. A globe representing the earth or sky.

Two figures on the sides embold' appear;  
Conon, and what's his name who made the *sphere*,  
And shew'd the seasons of the sliding year. *Dryden.*

4. Orb; circuit of motion.

Half unfung, but narrower bound  
Within the visible diurnal *sphere*. *Milton.*

5. Province; compass of knowledge or action; employment.

[From the *sphere* of activity ascribed to the power emanating from bodies.]

To be call'd into a huge *sphere*, and not to be seen to move  
And in the *spiced* Indian air by night  
Full often the hath go'ip'd by my side. *Shakespeare.*

These hymns may work on future wits, and so  
May great-grand-children of thy praises grow;  
And so, though not revive, embalm and *spice*  
The world, which else would putrify with vice. *Denne.*

What though some have a freight  
Of cloves and nutmegs, and in cinnamon sail,  
If thou hast wherewithal to *spice* a draught,  
When griefs prevail? *Herbert.*

*SPIC'ER*. *n. f.* [from *spice*.] One who deals in spice.

Names have been derived from occupations, as *Salter* and *Spicer*.

*SPIC'ERY*. *n. f.* [*spicerie*, French; from *spice*.]

1. The commodity of spices.

Their camels were laden with *spicery*, and balm and myrrh. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

She in whole body  
The western treasure, eastern *spicery*,  
Europe and Africa, and the unknown rest,  
Were easily found. *Denne.*

2. A repository of spices.

The *spicery*, the cellar and its furniture, are too well known to be here insisted upon. *Addison on Italy.*

*SPICK* and *SPAN*. [This word I should not have expected to have found authorized by a polite writer. *Span-new* is used by *Chaucer*, and is supposed to come from *spannan*, to stretch, Sax. *spanner*, Lat. whence *span*. *Span-new* is therefore originally used of cloth new extended or dressed at the clothiers, and *spick* and *span* is newly extended on the *spikes* or tenters: it is however a low word.] Quite new; now first used.

While the honour, thou hast got,  
Is *spick* and *span* new, piping hot,  
Strike her up bravely. *Butler.*

They would have these reduced to nothing, and then others created *spick* and *span* new out of nothing. *Burnet.*

I keep no antiquated stuff;  
But *spick* and *span* I have enough. *Swift.*

*SPIC'ER*. *n. f.* The herb maldmomy or bearwort. *Dist.*

*SPIC'V*. *adj.* [from *spice*.]

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1. Producing spice; abounding with aromatics.

For them the Idumean balm did sweat,  
And in hot Ceylon *spicy* forests grew. *Dryden.*

2. Aromatick; having the qualities of spice.

Off at sea north-east winds blow  
Sabrean odour, from the *spicy* shore  
Of Araby the blest, with such delay  
Well pleas'd they slack their course, and many a league,  
Chear'd with the grateful smell, old ocean smiles. *Milton.*

The regimen in this disease ought to be of *spicy* and cephalick vegetables, to dispel the viscolity. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

Under southern skies exalt their sails,  
Led by new stars, and borne by *spicy* gales! *Pope.*

*SPIC'OSITY*. *n. f.* [*spica*, Latin.] The quality of being spiked like ears of corn; fulness of ears. *Dist.*

*SPIDER*. *n. f.* [*Skinner* thinks this word softened from *spinder*, or *spinner*, from *spin*: *Junius*, with his usual felicity, dreams that it comes from *σπίς*, to extend; for the spider extends his web. Perhaps it comes from *spiden*, Dutch; *speyden*, Danish, to spy, to lye upon the catch. Don, dopa, saxon, is a beetle, or properly an humble bee, or *humble bee*. May not *spider* be *spider*, the insect that watches the *door*?] The animal that spins a web for flies.

More direful hag betide that hated wretch,  
Than I can wish to adders, *spiders*, toads. *Shakespeare.*

The *spider's* web to watch we'll stand,  
And when it takes the bee,  
We'll help out of the tyrant's hand *Drayton.*

The innocent to free.

Invidious, restless, watchful *spider*,  
Fear no officious damsel's broom;  
Extend thy artful fabrick wider,  
And spread thy banners round my room:  
While I thy curious fabrick stare at,  
And think on hapless poet's fate,  
Like thee confin'd to noisome garret,  
And rudely banish'd rooms of state. *Dr. Litleton.*

The *spider's* touch how exquisitely fine!  
Feels at each thread, and lives along the line. *Pope.*

*SPID'ERWORT*. *n. f.* [*spalangium*, Latin.] A plant with a lily-flower, composed of six petals. *Miller.*

*SPIC'NEL*. *n. f.* [*spica*, Latin.] A plant.

The characters are: it is an umbelliferous plant, with very narrow leaves: the seeds are large, oblong, and striated. To which may be added, it hath a perennial root. It is medicinal. *Miller.*

*SPIC'OT*. *n. f.* [*spijker*, Dutch.] A pin or peg put into the faucet to keep in the liquor.

Bafe Hungarian wight, wilt thou the *spigot* wield. *Shakespeare.*

Take out the *spigot*, and clap the point in your mouth. *Sw.*

*SPIKER*. *n. f.* [*spica*, Latin.]

1. An ear of corn.

Drawn up in ranks and files, the bearded *spikes*  
Guard it from birds as with a stand of pikes. *Denham.*

Suffering not the yellow beards to rear,  
He tramples down the *spikes*, and intercepts the year. *Dryden.*

The gleaners,  
Spike after spike, their sparing harvest pick. *Thomson.*

2. A long nail of iron or wood; a long rod of iron sharpened: so called from its similitude to an ear.

For the body of the ships, no nation equals England for the oaken timber; and we need not borrow of any other iron for *spikes*, or nails to fasten them. *Bacon.*

The head of your medal would be seen to more advantage, if it were placed on a spike of the tower. *Dryden.*

He wears on his head the *corona radiata*, another type of his divinity: the *spikes* that shoot out represent the rays of the sun. *Addison.*

*SPIKE*. *n. f.* The name of a plant. This is a smaller species of lavender.

The oil of *spike* is much used by our artificers in their varnishes; but it is generally adulterated. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

*TO SPIKE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten with long nails.

Lay long planks upon them, pinned or *spiked* down to the pieces of oak on which they lie. *Mason's Mech. Exer.*

Lay long planks upon them, *spiking* or pinning them down fast. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. To fet with spikes.

A youth, leaping over the *spiked* pales, was suddenly frighted down, and in his falling he was caught by those spikes. *Wifon.*

*SPIC'ENARD*. *n. f.* [*spica nardi*, Latin.] A plant, and the oil or balsam produced from the plant.

There are three sorts of *spikenard*. 1. The Indian *spikenard* is most famous: it is a congeries of fibrous substances adhering to the upper part of the root, of an agreeable aromatick and bitterish taste: it grows plentifully in Java. It has been known to the medical writers of all ages. 2. Celtic *spikenard* is an oblong root, of an irregular figure, a fragrant and aromatick but not very pleasant smell. It had its name from Celtic Gaul, and is still found in great abundance on the Alpine and Pyrenean mountains. 3. Mountain *spikenard*



## SPI

A woman having an alabaſter box of ointment of *ſpikenard*, brake and poured it on his head. *Mar. xiv. 3.*

He caſt into the pile bundles of myrrh, and ſheaves of *ſpikenard*, enriching it with every ſpicy ſhrub. *Speſiator.*

*SPILL*. *n. f.* [*ſpilen*, Dutch.]

1. A ſmall ſhiver of wood, or thin bar of iron. The oysters, beſides gathering by hand, have a peculiar dredge, which is a thick ſtrong net, faſtened to three *ſpills* of iron, and drawn at the boat's ſtern. *Carew.*

Have near the bung-hole a little vent-hole, ſtopped with a *ſpill*. *Mortimer.*

2. A ſmall quantity of money. I know not whence derived. The biſhops, who conſecrated this ground, were wont to have a *ſpill* or ſportule from the credulous laity. *Ayliffe.*

To *SPILL*. *v. a.* [*ſpillan*, Saxon; *ſpillen*, Dutch; *ſpilla*, Italian.]

1. To ſhed; to loſe by ſhedding. Be ſatisfied, dear God, with our true blood, Which, as thou know'ſt, unjuſtly muſt be *ſpilt*. *Shakeſp.*

Friend or brother, He forfeits his own blood that *ſpills* another. *Shak. Timon.*

And I conſtrained am this blood to *ſpill*. *Daniel's Civil War.*

They having *ſpilt* much blood, and done much wale, Subduing nations; and atchiev'd thereby Fame in the world, high titles, and rich prey, Shall change their courſe to pleaſure, eaſe, and loth. *Milton.*

Sichæus' blood, by his falſe brother *ſpilt*, I have reveng'd. *Denham.*

Medea muſt not draw her murd'ring knife, And *ſpill* her childrens blood upon the ſtage. *Rojcommon.*

Orbelian did diſgrace With treach'rous deeds our mighty mother's race; And to revenge his blood, ſo juſtly *ſpilt*, What is it leſs than to partake his guilt? *Dryden.*

Nor the Centaurs tale Be here repeated; how, with luſt and wine Inſam'd, they fought and *ſpilt* their drunken ſouls At feaſting hour. *Philips.*

2. To deſtroy; to miſchief. Thus is our thought with pain of thiffle tilled, Thus be our nobleſt parts dried up with forrow; Thus is our mind with too much minding *ſpilled*. *Sidney.*

Why are ye ſo fierce and cruel? Is it becauſe your eyes have power to kill? Then know that mercy is the Mighty's jewel, And greater glory think to ſave than *ſpill*. *Spencer.*

Thou all-thriving thunder, Crack nature's mould, all germins *ſpill* at once That make ingrateful man. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Be not angry with theſe fees; For then their threats will kill me; Nor look too kind on my deſires; For then my hopes will *ſpill* me. *Ben. Jonſon.*

All bodies are with other bodies fill'd; But ſhe receives both heav'n and earth together: Nor are their forms by raſh encounters *ſpill'd*; For there they ſtand, and neither toucheth either. *Davies.*

3. To throw away. This fight ſhall damp the raging ruſſian's breaſt, The poiſon *ſpills*, and half-drawn ſword arreſt. *Tickell.*

To *SPILL*. *v. n.*

1. To waſte; to be laſivh. Thy father bids thee ſpare, and chides for *ſpilling*. *Sidney.*

2. To be ſhed; to be loſt by being ſhed. He was ſo topfull of himſelf, that he let it *ſpill* on all the company: he ſpoke well indeed, but he ſpoke too long. *Watts.*

*SPILLER*. *n. f.* [*I know not whence derived.*] A kind of fiſhing line.

In harbour they are taken by *ſpillers*, made of a cord, to which divers ſhorter are tied at a little diſtance, and to each of theſe a hook is faſtened with a bait: this *ſpiller* they ſink in the ſea where thoſe fiſhes have their accuſtomed haunt. *Carew.*

*SPILLTH*. *n. f.* [*from ſpill.*] Any thing poured out or waſted. Our vaults have wept with drunken *ſpillth* of wine. *Shakeſp.*

To *SPIN*. *v. a.* preter. *ſpun* or *ſpan*; part. *ſpun*. [*ſpinnan*, Sax. *ſpinnen*, Dutch.]

1. To draw out into threads. The women *ſpun* goats hair. *Ex. xxxv. 26.*

2. To form threads by drawing out and twiſting any filamentous matter. You would be another Penelope; yet they ſay all the yarn the *ſpun*, in Ulyſſes's abſence, did but fill Ithaca full of moths. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

The fates but only *ſpin* the coarſer clue; The fineſt of the wool is left for you. *Dryden.*

3. To protract; to draw out. By one delay after another they *ſpin* out their whole lives, till there's no more future left before 'em. *L'Eſtrange.*

If his cure lies among the lawyers' let nothing be ſaid againſt intangling property, *ſpinning* out cauſes, and ſqueezing clients. *Cellier.*

Why ſhould Rome fall a moment ere her time? No, let us draw her term of freedom out In its full length, and *ſpin* it to the laſt. *Addiſon's Cat.*

4. To form by degrees; to draw out tediouſly. I paſſed lightly over many particulars, on which learned and witty men might *ſpin* out large volumes. *Digby.*

Men of large thoughts and quick apprehenſions are not to expect any thing here, but what, being *ſpun* out of my own coarſe thoughts, is fitted to men of my own ſize. *Lake.*

The lines are weak, another's plea'd to ſay; Lord Fanny *ſpins* a thouſand ſuch a day. *Pope.*

To *SPIN*. *v. n.*

1. To exerciſe the art of ſpinning. We can ſling our legs and arms upwards and downwards, backwards, forwards, and round, as they that *ſpin*. *Mora.*

Ten thouſand ſtalks their various bloſſoms ſpread; Peaceful and lowly in their native ſoil, They neither know to *ſpin*, nor care to toil. *Prior.*

For this Alcides learn'd to *ſpin*; His club laid down, and lion's ſkin. *Prior.*

2. [*Spingare*, Italian.] To ſteam out in a thread or ſmall current. Together furiously they ran, The to the ground came horſe and man; The blood out of their helmets *ſpan*, So ſharp were their encounters. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

3. To move round as a ſpindle. Whether the ſun, predominant in heav'n, Riſe on the earth, or earth riſe on the ſun, He from the Eaſt his flaming road begin, Or ſhe from Weſt her ſilent courſe advance With inoffenſive pace, that *ſpinning* ſleeps On her ſoft axle, while the paces ev'n And bears theſe ſoft with the ſmooth air along, Solicit not thy thoughts. *Milton's Paraſite* *Left, b. viii.*

As when a ſhipwright ſtands his workmen o'er, Who ply the wimble ſome huge beam to bore; Urg'd on all hands it nimbly *ſpins* about, The grain deep piercing 'till it ſcoops it out. *Pope.*

*SPINACH*. *n. f.* [*ſpinachia*, Latin.] A plant. It hath an apetalous flower, conſiſting of many ſtamens included in the flower-cup, which are produced in ſpikes upon the male plants which are barren; but the embryos are produced from the wings of the leaves on the female plants, which afterward become roundiſh or angular ſeeds, which in ſome ſorts, have thorns adhering to them. *Müller.*

*Spinage* is an excellent herb crude, or boiled. *Mortimer.*

*SPINALE*. *adj.* [*ſpina*, Latin.] Belonging to the back bone. All *ſpinal*, or ſuch as have no ribs, but only a back bone, are ſomewhat analogous thereto. *Brown's Vulgar Errata.*

Thoſe ſolids are entirely nervous, and proceed from the brain, and *ſpinal* marrow, which by their bulk appear ſufficient to furniſh all the ſtamens or threads of the ſolid parts. *Art.*

Descending careleſs from his couch, the fall Lux'd his joint neck and *ſpinal* marrow bruiz'd. *Philips.*

*SPINDLE*. *n. f.* [*ſpindel*, ſpindel, Saxon.]

1. The pin by which the thread is formed, and on which it is conglomerated. Bodies fibrous by moiſture incorporate with other threads, eſpecially if there be a little wreathing; as appeared by the twiſting of thread, and twirling about of *ſpindles*. *Bacon.*

Sing to thoſe that hold the vital ſecrets, And turn the adamant *ſpindle* round On which the fate of gods and men is wound. *Milton.*

Upon a true repentance, God is not ſo fatally tied to the *ſpindle* of abſolute reprobation as not to keep his promiſe, and ſeal merciful pardons. *Dr. Jaſper Maitland.*

So Pallas from the duſty field withdrew, And when imperial Jove appear'd in view, Reſum'd her female arts, the *ſpindle* and the clew; Forgot the ſcepter ſhe ſo well had ſway'd, And with that mildneſs, ſhe had rul'd, obey'd. *Stepens.*

Do you take me for a Roman matron, Bred tamely to the *ſpindle* and the loom? *A. Phillips.*

2. A long ſlender ſtalk. The *ſpindles* muſt be tied up, and, as they grow in height, rods fet by them, left by their bending they ſhould break. *Mora.*

3. Any thing ſlender. In contempt. Repoſe yourſelf, if thoſe *ſpindle* legs of yours will carry you to the next chair. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

The marriage of one of our heiresses with an eminent courtier gave us *ſpindle* ſhanks and cramps. *Tatler.*

To *SPINDLE*. *v. n.* [*from the noun.*] To ſhoot into a long ſmall ſtalk. Another ill accident in drought is the *ſpindling* of the corn, which with us is rare, but in hotter countries common; inſomuch as the word calamity was firſt derived from calamus, when the corn could not get out of the ſtalk. *Bacon.*

When the flowers begin to *ſpindle*, all but one or two of the biggeſt, at each root, ſhould be nipped off. *Mortimer.*

*SPINDLESHANKED*.

## SPI

*SPINDLESHANKED*. *adj.* [*ſpindle and ſhank*.] Having ſmall legs. Her lawyer is a little rivelled, *ſpindleſhanked* gentleman. *Addiſon.*

*SPINDLETREE*. *n. f.* Prickwood. A plant. *SPINER*. *n. f.* [*ſpina*, Latin.] The back bone. The taper enter'd his right ſide, reaching within a finger's breadth of the *ſpine*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

There are who think the marrow of a man, Which in the *ſpine*, while he was living, ran; When dead, the pith corrupted, will become A ſnake, and hiſs within the hollow tomb. *Dryden.*

*SPINEL*. *n. f.* A ſort of mineral. *Spindel*-ruby is of a bright roſy red; it is ſofter than the rock or baloſ ruby. *Woodward.*

*SPINET*. *n. f.* [*ſpinette*, French.] A ſmall harpſichord, an inſtrument with keys. When miſs delights in her *ſpinnet*, A ſadler may his fortune get. *Swift.*

*SPINIFEROUS*. *adj.* [*ſpina and fero*, Latin.] Bearing thorns. *SPINISER*. *n. f.* [*from ſpin*.] 1. One ſkilled in ſpinning. A practiſed *spinier* ſhall ſpin a pound of wool worth two ſhillings for ſixpence. *Graunt.*

2. A garden ſpider with long jointed legs. Weaving ſpiders come not here: Hence you long leg'd *spinners*, hence. *Shakeſp.*

*SPINNING Wheel*. *n. f.* [*from ſpin*.] The wheel by which, ſince the diſtate of the rock, the thread is drawn. My *ſpinning* wheel and rake, Let Suſan keep for her dear ſiſter's ſake. *Gay.*

*SPINNY*. *adj.* I ſuppoſe *ſpinal*, *ſpinder*. A barbarous word. They plow it early in the year, and then there will come ſome *ſpinny* graſs that will keep it from ſeeking in ſummer. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

*SPINOSTY*. *n. f.* [*ſpinus*, Latin.] Crabbedneſs; thorny or briary perſonality. Philoſophy conſiſted of nought but dry *ſpinſties*, lean notions, and endless alterations about things of nothing. *Glanville.*

*SPINOUS*. *adj.* [*ſpinosus*, Latin.] Thorny; full of thorns. *SPINSTER*. *n. f.* [*from ſpin*.] 1. A woman that ſpins. The *ſpinſters* and the knitters in the ſun, And the free maids that weave their thread with bones, Do uſe to chant it. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

2. [*In law.*] The general term for a girl or maiden woman. One Michael Caſſio, That never let a ſquadron in the field, Nor the diviſion of a battle knows More than a *ſpinſter*. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

I deſire that a yearly annuity of twenty pounds ſhall be paid to Rebecca Dingley of the city of Dublin, *ſpinſter*, during her life. *Swift.*

*SPINSTERY*. *n. f.* [*from ſpinſter*.] The work of ſpinning. *SPINUS*. *adj.* [*ſpina*, Latin.] Thorny; briary; perplexed; difficult; troubleſome. The firſt attempts are always imperfect; much more in ſo difficult and *ſpinny* an affair as ſo nice a ſubject. *Digby.*

*SPINACLE*. [*ſpinaculum*, Latin.] A breathing hole; a vent; a ſmall aperture. Moſt of theſe *ſpinacles* perpetually ſend forth fire, more or leſs. *Woodward.*

*SPIRAL*. *adj.* [*ſpirale*, Fr. from *ſpira*, Latin.] Curve; winding; circularly involv'd. The proceſs of the fibres in the ventricles, running in *ſpiral* lines from the tip to the baſe of the heart, ſhews that the ſtylole of the heart is a muſcular contriſtion, as a purſe is that by drawing the ſtrings contrary ways. *Ray.*

Why earth or ſun diurnal ſtages keep? In *ſpiral* tracts why through the zodiacal creep? *Blackmore.*

The inſtitution tube affects a ſtraight, inſtead of a *ſpiral* cylinder. *Newton on Aliments.*

*SPIRALLY*. *adv.* [*from ſpiral*.] In a ſpiral form. The ſides are compoſed of two orders of fibres running circularly or *ſpirally* from baſe to tip. *Ray on the Creation.*

*SPIRE*. *n. f.* [*ſpira*, Latin; *ſpira*, Italian; *ſpira*, Swediſh.] 1. A curve line; any thing wreathed or contorted; a curl; a twiſt; a wreath. His head Creſted aloft, and carbuncle his eyes; With burniſh'd neck of verdant gold, erect Amidſt his circling *ſpires*, that on the graſs Floated redundant. *Milton.*

A dragon's fiery form belied the god, Sublime on radiant *ſpires* he rode. *Dryden.*

Air ſeems to conſiſt of *ſpires* contorted into ſmall ſpheres, through the interſtices of which the particles of light may freely paſs; it is light, the ſolid ſubſtance of the *ſpires* being very ſmall in proportion to the ſpaces they take up. *Cheyne.*

2. Any thing growing up taper; a round pyramid, ſo called perhaps becauſe a line drawn round and round in leſs and leſs circles, would be a *ſpire*; a ſteeple. With gilded *ſpires* and pinnacles adorn'd. *Milton.*

He cannot make one *ſpire* of graſs more or leſs than he hath made. *Hale's Orig. of Mankind.*

Theſe pointed *ſpires* that wound the ambient ſky, In glorious change! ſhall in deſtruction lie. *Prior.*

3. The top or uppermoſt point. I were no leſs than a traducement to ſilence, that Which to the *ſpire* and top of praiſes vouch'd, Would ſeem but modeſt. *Shakeſp.*

To *SPIRE*. *v. n.* [*from the noun.*] 1. To ſhoot up pyramidically. It will grow to a great bigneſs; but it is not ſo apt to *ſpire* up as the other ſorts, being more inclined to branch into arms. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. [*Spiro*, Latin.] To breathe. Not in uſe. *Spenſer.*

*SPIRIT*. *n. f.* [*ſpiritus*, Latin.] 1. Breath; wind in motion. All purges have in them a raw *ſpirit* or wind, which is the principal cauſe of tenſion in the ſtomach. *Bacon.*

The balmy *ſpirit* of the weſtern breeze. 2. [*Spirit*, Fr.] An immaterial ſubſtance. *Spirit* is a ſubſtance wherein thinking, knowing, doubting, and a power of moving do ſubſiſt. *Locke.*

I ſhall depend upon your conſtant friendſhip; like the truth we have in benevolent *ſpirits*, who, though we never ſee or hear them, we think are conſtantly praying for us. *Pope.*

She is a *ſpirit*; yet not like air, or wind; Nor like the ſpirits about the heart, or brain; Nor like theſe *ſpi*-its which alchymiſts do find, When they in ev'ry thing ſeek gold in vain; For the all natures under heav'n doth paſs, Being like theſe *ſpirits* which God's bright face do ſee; Or like himſelf whole image once the was, Though now, alas! the ſcarce his ſhadow be; For of all forms the holds the firſt degree, That are to groſs material bodies knit; Yet ſhe herſelf is bodyleſs and free; And though confin'd is almoſt infinite. *Davies.*

If we ſeclude ſpace, there will remain in the world but matter and mind, or body and *ſpirit*. *Watts's Logic.*

3. The ſoul of man. The *ſpirit* ſhall return unto God that gave it. *Bible.*

Look, who comes here! a grave unto a ſoul, Holding th' eternal *ſpirit* gainſt her will In the vile priſon of afflicted breath. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

4. An apparition. They were terrified, and ſuppoſed that they had ſeen a *ſpirit*. *Luke xxiv. 37.*

Perhaps you might ſee the image, and not the glaſs; the former appearing like a *ſpirit* in the air. *Bacon.*

Whilſt young, preſerve his tender mind from all impreſſions of *ſpirits* and goblins in the dark. *Locke.*

5. Temper; habitual diſpoſition of mind. He fits Upon their tongues a various *ſpirit*, to raſe Quite out their native language. *Milton.*

That peculiar law of chriſtianity which forbids revenge, no man can think it grievous who conſiders the reſtleſs torment of a malicious and revengeful *ſpirit*. *Tillotſon.*

Nor once diſturb their heav'nly *ſpirits* With Scapin's cheats, or Ceſar's merits. *Prior.*

6. Ardour; courage; elevation; vehemence of mind. 'Tis well blown, lads; This morning, like the *ſpirit* of a youth That means to be of note, begins betimes. *Shakeſp.*

Farwel the big war, The *ſpirit* ſtirring drum, th' ear piercing ſife. *Shakeſp.*

7. Genius; vigour of mind. More ample *ſpirit* than hitherto was wont, Here needs me, while the famous anceſtors Of my moſt dreaded ſovereign I recount, By which all earthly princes the doth far ſurmount. *Fa. 2.*

To a mighty work thou goeſt, O king, That equal *ſpirits* and equal pow'rs ſhall bring. *Daniel.*

A wild Tartar, when he ſpies A man that's handſome, valiant, wiſe, If he can kill him, thinks 't inherit His wit, his beauty, and his *ſpirit*. *Butler.*

The nobleſt *ſpirit* or genius cannot deſerve enough of mankind, to pretend to the eſteem of heroic virtue. *Temple.*

A perfect judge will read each work of wit, With the ſame *ſpirit* that its author writ: Survey the whole, nor ſeek ſlight fault to find, Where nature moves, and rapture warms the mind. *Pope.*

8. Turn of mind; power of mind moral or intellectual. You were us'd To ſay extremity was the trier of *ſpirits*; That common chances common men could bear. *Shakeſp.*

I ſalk but half thy mighty *ſpirit* for me. *Cowley.*

9. Intellectual powers diſtinct from the body. Theſe diſcourſes made ſo deep impreſſion upon the mind and *ſpirit* of the prince, whole nature was inclined to adventures, that he was tranſported with the thought of it. *Clarendon.*

In *ſpirit* perhaps he alſo ſaw Rich Mexico, the ſea of Montezuma. *Milton.*

10. Sen-

## SPI



## S P I

10. Sentiment; perception.  
You are too great to be by me gainfald;  
Your spirit is too true, your fears too certain. *Shakespeare.*
11. Eagerness; desire.  
God has changed mens tempers with the times, and made  
a spirit of building succeed a spirit of pulling down. *South.*
12. Man of activity; man of life, fire and enterprise.  
The watry kingdom is no bar  
To stop the foreign spirits, but they come. *Shakespeare.*
13. Persons distinguished by qualities of the mind. A French  
word, happily growing obsolete.  
Such spirits as he desired to please, such would I chuse  
for my judges. *Dryden.*
14. That which gives vigour or cheerfulness to the mind; the  
purest part of the body bordering, says *Swanham*, on immate-  
riality. In this meaning it is commonly written with the plu-  
ral termination.  
Though thou didst but jest:  
With my vex'd spirits I cannot take a truce,  
But they will quake. *Shakespeare's King John.*
- When I sit and tell  
The warlike feats I've done, his spirits fly out  
Into my story. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
- Alas! when all our lamps are burn'd,  
Our bodies wasted, and our spirits spent,  
When we have all the learned volumes turn'd,  
Which yield men's wits both help and ornament;  
What can we know, or what can we discern? *Davies.*
- To sing thy praise, would heav'n my breath prolong,  
Infusing spirits worthy such a song,  
Not Thracian Orpheus should transcend my lays. *Dryden.*
- By means of the curious lodgment and inoculation of the  
auditory nerves, the organs of the spirits should be allayed.  
*Derham.*
- In some fair body thus the secret foul  
With spirits feeds, with vigour fills the whole;  
Each motion guides, and every nerve sustains,  
Itself unseen, but in the effects remains.  
The king's party, called the cavaliers, began to recover  
their spirits. *Swift.*
15. The likeness; essential qualities.  
Italian pieces will appear best in a room where the windows  
are high, because they are commonly made to a defending  
light, which of all other doth set off mens faces in their  
truest spirit. *Wotton.*
16. Any thing eminently pure and refined.  
Nor doth the eye itself,  
That most pure spirit of sense, behold itself. *Shakespeare.*
17. That which hath power or energy.  
All bodies have spirits and pneumatical parts within them;  
but the main difference between animate and inanimate are,  
that the spirits of things animate are all continued within  
themselves, and branched in veins as blood is; and the spirits  
have also certain seats where the principal do reside, and where-  
unto the rest do resort; but the spirits in things inanimate  
are shut in and cut off by the tangible parts, as air in snow.  
*Bacon's Natural History.*
18. An inflammable liquor raised by distillation.  
What the chymists call spirit, they apply the name to so  
many differing things, that they seem to have no settled notion  
of the thing. In general, they give the name of spirit to any  
distilled volatile liquor. *Boyle.*
- All spirits, by frequent use, destroy, and at last extinguish  
the natural heat of the stomach. *Temple.*
- In distillations, what trickles down the sides of the receiver,  
if it will not mix with water, is oil; if it will, it is spirit.  
*Arbutnot on Aliments.*
19. It may be observed, that in the old poets spirit was com-  
monly a monosyllable, being written *spight* or *spite*.  
The charge thereof unto a courteous spight  
Commanded was. *Spenser.*
- To SPIRIT. *v. a.*  
1. To animate or actuate as a spirit.  
So talk'd the spirited fly snake. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
2. To excite; to animate; to encourage.  
He will be faint in any execution of such a counsel, unless  
spirited by the unanimous decrees of a general diet. *Temple.*
- Civil dissensions never fail of introducing and spiriting the  
ambition of private men. *Swift on the Cont. in Athens and Rome.*
- Many officers and private men spirit up and assist those ob-  
stinate people to continue in their rebellion. *Swift.*
3. To draw; to entice.  
In the southern coast of America, the southern point of the  
needle varieth toward the land, as being disposed and spirited  
that way, by the meridional and proper hemisphere. *Brown.*
- The ministry had him spirited away, and carried abroad as  
a dangerous person. *Arbutnot and Pope.*
- SPIRITUALLY. *adv.* [from *spiritus*, Latin.] By means of the  
breath.  
Conceive one of each pronounced spiritaly, the other vo-  
cally. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
- SPIRITED. *adj.* [from *spirit*] Lively; vivacious; full of fire.

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- Dryden's translation of Virgil is noble and spirited. *Pope.*
- SPIRITEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *spirited*.] Disposition or make of  
mind.  
He showed the narrow spiritedness, pride, and ignorance of  
pedants. *Arbutnot.*
- SPIRITFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *spirit* and *full*.] Sprightliness;  
liveliness.  
A cocks crowing is, a tone that corresponds to singing, at-  
testing his mirth and spiritfulness. *Harvey.*
- SPIRITLESS. *adj.* [from *spirit*] Dejected; low; deprived of  
vigour; wanting courage; depressed.  
A man so faint, so spiritless,  
So dull, so dead in look, so woe begone,  
Drew Priam's curtain. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
- Of their wonted vigour left them drain'd,  
Exhausted, spiritless, afflicted, fall'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
- Nor did all Rome, grown spiritless, supply  
A man that for bold truth durst bravely die. *Dryden.*
- Art thou so base, so spiritless a slave?  
Not to be bore the fate to which you doom'd him. *Smith.*
- SPIRITUOS. *adj.* [from *spirit*.]  
1. Refined; defecated; advanced near to spirit.  
More refin'd, more spirituous and pure,  
As nearer to him plac'd, or nearer tending. *Milton.*
2. Fine; ardent; active.  
SPIRITUOSNESS. *n. f.* [from *spirituous*.] Fineness and activity  
of parts.  
They, notwithstanding the great thinness and spirituousness  
of the liquor, did, before they broke, lift up the upper surface,  
and for a moment form a thin film like a small lens. *Huygens.*
- SPIRITUAL. *adj.* [from *spiritus*, Fr. from *spirit*.]  
1. Distinct from matter; immaterial; incorporeal.  
Echo is a great argument of the spiritual essence of sounds;  
for if it were corporeal, the repercussion should be created by  
like instruments with the original sound. *Bacon.*
- Both visibles and audibles in their working emit no corpo-  
real substance into their mediums, but only carry certain spi-  
ritual species. *Bacon.*
- All creatures, as well spiritual as corporeal, declare their  
absolute dependence upon the first author of all beings, the  
only self-existent God.
2. Mental; intellectual.  
The same disaster has invaded his spiritual; the passions re-  
bel; and there are so many governours, that there can be no  
government. *South.*
3. Not gross; refined from external things; relative only to  
the mind.  
Some who pretend to be of a more spiritual and refined  
religion, spend their time in contemplation, and talk much of  
communion with God. *Calamy's Sermons.*
4. Not temporal; relating to the things of heaven; ecclesiastical.  
Place man in some public society, civil or spiritual. *Hobbes.*
- Thou art reverend,  
Touching thy spiritual function, not thy life. *Shakespeare.*
- I have made an offer to his majesty,  
Upon our spiritual convocation. *Shakespeare.*
- As touching France, to give a greater sum  
Than ever at one time the clergy did.  
Spiritual armour, able to resist  
Satan's assaults. *Milton.*
- The clergy's business lies among the laity; nor is there a  
more effectual way to forward the salvation of mens souls,  
than for spiritual persons to make themselves as agreeable as  
they can in the conversations of the world. *Swift.*
- SPIRITUALITY. *n. f.* [from *spiritual*.]  
1. Incorporeity; immateriality; essence distinct from matter.  
If this light be not spiritual, yet it approacheth nearest unto  
spirituality; and if it have any corporality, then of all other  
the most subtle and pure. *Raiglen.*
2. Intellectual nature.  
A pleasure made for the soul; suitable to its spirituality, and  
equal to all its capacities. *South's Sermons.*
3. [Spirituality, Fr.] Acts independent of the body; pure acts  
of the soul; mental refinement.  
Many secret indispositions and averfions to duty will steal  
upon the soul, and it will require both time and close applica-  
tion of mind to recover it to such a frame, as shall dispense  
for the spiritualities of religion. *South's Sermons.*
4. That which belongs to any one as an ecclesiastick.  
Of common right, the dean and chapter are guardians of  
the spiritualities, during the vacancy of a bishoprick. *Arbutnot.*
- SPIRITUALTY. *n. f.* [from *spiritual*.] Ecclesiastical body.  
We of the spirituality  
Will raise your highness such a mighty sum,  
As never did the clergy at one time. *Shakespeare.*
- SPIRITUALIZATION. *n. f.* [from *spiritualize*.]  
Spiritualizing.  
To SPIRITUALIZE. *v. a.* [from *spiritualize*, Fr. from *spirit*.] To re-  
fine the intellect; to purify from the feculencies of the world.  
This would take it much out of the care of the soul, to  
spiritualize and replenish it with good works. *Hammond.*

## S P I

- We begin our survey from the lowest dregs of sense, and  
to ascend to our more spiritualized selves. *Glancville.*
- As to the future glory in which the body is to partake, that  
load of earth which now engages to corruption, must be  
calcin'd and spiritualized, and thus be clothed upon with  
glory. *Decay of Piety.*
- If man will act rationally, he cannot admit any competition  
between a momentary satisfaction, and an everlasting happi-  
ness, as great as God can give, and our spiritualized capa-  
cities receive. *Rogers's Sermons.*
- SPIRITUALLY. *adv.* [from *spiritual*.] Without corporeal  
grossness; with attention to things purely intellectual.  
In the same degree that virgins live more spiritually than  
other persons, in the same degree is their virginity a more ex-  
cellent state. *Taylor's Rule of holy Living.*
- SPIRITUOUS. *adj.* [from *spirituous*, Fr. from *spirit*.]  
1. Having the quality of spirit, tenacity and activity of parts.  
More refin'd, more spirituous and pure,  
As to him nearer tending. *Milton.*
- The most spirituous and most fragrant part of the plant  
exhales by the action of the sun. *Arbutnot.*
2. Lively; gay; vivid; airy.  
It may appear airy and spirituous, and fit for the welcome  
of cheerful guests. *Watson's Architecture.*
- SPIRITUOSITY. *n. f.* [from *spirituous*.] The quality of be-  
ing spirituous; tenacity and activity.  
To SPIRIT. *v. n.* [from *spiritus*, Dutch, to shoot up, *Stinner*.]  
1. To sprout, Swedish, to fly out. *Lye.* To spring out in a sud-  
den stream; to stream out by intervals.  
Botling of beer, while new and full of spirit, so that it spirit-  
eth when the stopple is taken forth, maketh the drink more  
quick and windy. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- Thus the small jet, which hasty hands unlock,  
Springs in the gard'ner's eyes who turns the cock. *Pope.*
- To SPIRIT. *v. a.* To throw out in a jet.  
When weary Proteus  
Retir'd for shelter to his wonted caves,  
His fenny flocks about their shepherd play,  
And rowling round him, spirit the bitter sea. *Dryden.*
- When rains the passage hide,  
Of the loose fens spirit up a muddy tide  
Beneath thy careless foot. *Gay.*
- To SPIRIT. *v. a.* [A corruption of *spirit*.] To dissipate.  
The terraqueous globe would, by the centrifugal force of  
that motion, be soon diffused and spirited into the circum-  
ambient space, was it not kept together by this noble contri-  
vance of the Creator. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*
- SPIRE. *adj.* [from *spire*.]  
1. Pyramidal.  
Waste sandy valleys, once perplex'd with thorn,  
The spire firm, and shapely box adorn. *Pope's Messiah.*
- In these lone walls, their days eternal bound,  
These moss-grown domes with spire turrets crown'd,  
Where awful arches make a noon-day night,  
And the dim windows shed a solemn light;  
Thy eyes diffus'd a reconciling ray,  
And gleams of glory brighten'd all the day. *Pope.*
2. Wreathed; curled.  
Hid in the spire volumes of the snake,  
I lurk'd within the covert of a brake. *Dryden.*
- SPISS. *adj.* [from *spissus*, Latin.] Close; firm; thick.  
From his modest and humble charity, virtues which rarely  
cohabit with the swelling windiness of much knowledge, issued  
this spiss and dense, yet polished, this copious, yet concise  
treatise of the variety of languages. *Bracewood.*
- SPISSITUDE. *n. f.* [from *spissus*, Latin.] Grossness; thickness.  
Drawing wine or beer from the lees, called racking, it will  
clarify the sooner; for though the lees keep the drink in heart,  
and make it lasting, yet they cast up some spissitude. *Bacon.*
- SPISSITUDE is subdued by acrid things, and acrimony by in-  
spissating. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
- SPIR. *n. f.* [from *spira*, Saxon; *spira*, Dutch; *spira*, Italian.]  
1. A long prong on which meat is driven to be turned before  
the fire.  
A goodly city is this Antium;  
'Tis I that made thy widows; then know me not,  
Left that thy wives with spirs, and boys with stones  
In puny battle lay me. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
- They may be contrived to the moving of sails in a chimney  
corner, the motion of which may be applied to the turning  
of a spit. *Wright's Mathematical Magick.*
- With Peggy Dixon thoughtful sit,  
Contriving for the pot and spit. *Swift.*
2. Such a depth of earth as is pierced by one action of the spade.  
Where the earth is washed from the quick, face it with  
the first spit of earth dug out of the ditch. *Martimer.*
- To SPIR. *v. a.* Preterite *spat*; participle pass. *spit*, or *spitted*,  
[from the noun.]  
1. To put upon a spit.  
I see my cousin's ghost  
Seeking out Romeo, that did spit his body  
Upon a rapier's point. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

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2. To thrust through.  
I spitted frogs, I crush'd a heap of emmets. *Dryden.*
- To SPIR. *v. a.* [from *spira*, Saxon; *spytter*, Danish.] To eject  
from the mouth.  
A large mouth, indeed,  
That spits forth death, and mountains, rocks and seas.  
*Shakespeare's King John.*
- Commissions which compel from each  
The sixth part of his substance, makes bold mouths,  
Tongues spit their duties out, and cold hearts freeze  
Allegiance in them. *Shakespeare.*
- To SPIR. *v. n.* To throw out spittle or moisture of the mouth.  
Very good orators, when they are here, will spit. *Shakespeare.*
- I dare meet durrey,  
And spit upon him whilst I say he lies. *Shakespeare's Rich. II.*
- You spit upon me last Wednesday,  
You spurn'd me such a day. *Shakespeare's Merch. of Venice.*
- The watry kingdom, whose ambitious head  
Spits in the face of heaven, is no bar  
To stop the foreign spirits; but they come. *Shakespeare.*
- He spat on the ground, made clay of the spittle, and anointed  
the eyes of the blind man. *John ix. 6.*
- A maid came from her father's house to one of the tribu-  
nals of the Gentiles, and declaring herself a Christian, spit in  
the judge's face. *South.*
- A drunkard men abhor, and would even spit at him, were  
it not for fear he should something more than spit at them.  
*South's Sermons.*
- Spit on your finger and thumb, and pinch the snuff till  
the candle goes out. *Swift's Rules for the Servants.*
- SPI'TAL. *n. f.* [Corrupted from *hospital*.] A charitable founda-  
tion. In use only in the phrase, a spital sermon, and reb  
not the spital.
- To SPITCHECK. *v. a.* To cut an eel in pieces and roast him.  
Of this word I find no good etymology.  
No man lards salt pork with orange peel,  
Or garnishes his lamb with spit-brook cel. *King.*
- SPIITE. *n. f.* [from *spite*, Dutch; *despit*, French.]  
1. Malice; rancour; hate; malignity; malevolence.  
This breeding rather spite than shame in her, or, if it were  
a shame, a shame not of the fault, but of the repulse, she did  
thirst for a revenge. *Shakespeare.*
- Bewray they did their inward boiling spite,  
Each stirring others to revenge their cause. *Daniel.*
- Done all to spite  
The great Creator; but their spite still serves  
His glory to augment. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
- Be gone, ye critics, and refrain your spites,  
Codrus writes on, and will for ever write. *Pope.*
2. SPITE OF, or IN SPITE OF. Notwithstanding; in defiance of.  
It is often used without any malignity of meaning.  
Blessed be such a preacher, whom God made use of to speak  
a word in season, and saved me in spite of the world, the devil,  
and myself. *South.*
- In spite of me I love, and see too late  
My mother's pride must find my mother's fate. *Dryden.*
- For thy lov'd sake, spite of my boding fears,  
I'll meet the danger which ambition brings. *Rowe.*
- My father's fate,  
In spite of all the fortitude that shines  
Before my face in Cato's great example,  
Subdues my soul, and fills my eyes with tears. *Addis. Cato.*
- In spite of all applications the patient grew worse every  
day. *Arbutnot.*
- To SPIITE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To mischief; to treat maliciously; to vex; to thwart ma-  
lignantly.  
Beguill'd, divorc'd, wronged, spighted, slain,  
Most detestable death, by thee. *Shakespeare.*
- I'll sacrifice the lamb that I do love,  
To spight a raven's heart within a dove. *Shakespeare.*
2. To fill with spite; to offend.  
So with play did he a good while fight against the fight of  
Zelmane, who, more spited with that courtesy, that one that  
did nothing should be able to resist her, burned away with  
choler any motions which might grow out of her own sweet  
disposition. *Sidney.*
- Darius, spited at the magi, endeavoured to abolish not only  
their learning but their language. *Tem. k.*
- SPI'ITEFUL. *adj.* [from *spite* and *full*.] Malicious; malignant.  
The Jews were the deadliest and spitefullest enemies of  
Christianity that were in the world, and in this respect their  
orders to be shunned. *Hooker.*
- All you have done  
Hath been but for a wayward son,  
Spightful and wrathful. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
- Contempt is a thing made up of an undervaluing of a man,  
upon a belief of his utter uselessness, and a spiteful endeavour  
to engage the rest of the world in the same slight esteem of  
him. *South's Sermons.*
- The spiteful stars have shed their venom down,  
And now the peaceful planets take their turn. *Dryden.*
- 24 U  
SPI'ITEFULLY.



## SPL

**SPI'ITFULLY**, *adv.* [from *spiteful*.] Maliciously; malignantly.  
Twice false Evadne, *spitefully* forsworn.  
That fatal beast like this I would have torn.  
Vanceia fat,  
Scarce lifting to their idle chat,  
Further than sometimes by a frown,  
When they grew pert, to pull them down;  
At last the *spitefully* was bent  
To try their wisdom's full extent.  
**SPI'ITFULNESS**, *n. f.* [from *spiteful*.] Malice; malignity;  
desire of vexing.  
It looks more like *spitefulness* and ill-nature, than a diligent  
search after truth.  
**SPI'TTED**, *adj.* [from *spit*.] Shot out into length.  
Whether the head of a deer, that by age is more *spitted*,  
may be brought again to be more branched.  
**SPI'TTER**, *n. f.* [from *spit*.]  
1. One who spits meat on a spit.  
2. One who spits with his mouth.  
3. A young deer.  
**SPI'TTLE**, *n. f.* [Corrupted from *spital*, and therefore better  
written *spital*, or *spital*.] Hospital. It is still retained in  
Scotland.  
To the *spittle* go,  
And from the pow'dring tub of infamy  
Fetch forth the lazar kite of Cressid's kind.  
This is it  
That makes the waned widow wed again;  
She whom the *spittle* house, and ulcerous sores,  
Would cast the gorge at, this embalsms and spices  
To th' April-day again.  
Cure the *spittle* world of maladies.  
**SPI'TTLE**, *n. f.* [procelian, Saxon.] Moisture of the mouth.  
The saliva or *spittle* is an humour of eminent use.  
Maurus and Arys in the mouth were bred,  
And never hatch'd within the lab'ring head;  
No blood from bitten nails those poems drew,  
But churn'd like *spittle* from the lips they flew.  
The *spittle* is an active liquor, immediately derived from the  
arterial blood: it is saponaceous.  
A genius for all stations fit,  
Whose meanest talent is his wit;  
His heart too great, though fortune little,  
To lick a rascal statesman's *spittle*.  
**SPI'TVENOM**, *n. f.* [from *spit* and *venom*.] Poison ejected from  
the mouth.  
The *spitvenom* of their poisoned hearts breaketh out to the  
annoyance of others.  
**SPLANCHNOLOGY**, *n. f.* [from *splanchnologie*, French; *σπλάνχνα* and  
*λογία*.] A treatise or description of the bowels.  
To **SPLASH**, *v. a.* [from *spaska*, Swedish.] They have both an  
affinity with *plash*. To daub with dirt in great quantities.  
**SPLASHY**, *adj.* [from *spashy*.] Full of dirty water; apt to  
daub.  
**SPLA'YFOOT**, *adj.* [from *spashy* and *foot*.] Having the foot  
turned inward.  
I though still some traces of our rustick vein,  
And *spashy* verse remain'd, and will remain.  
**SPLA'YMOUTH**, *n. f.* [from *spashy* and *mouth*.] Mouth widened by  
design.  
All authors to their own defects are blind;  
Hadst thou but Janus-like a face behind,  
To see the people when *spashymouth* they make,  
To mark their fingers pointed at thy back,  
Their tongues loll'd out a foot.  
**SPLEEN**, *n. f.* [from *splen*, Latin.]  
1. The milt; one of the viscera, of which the use is scarcely  
known. It is supposed the seat of anger and melancholy.  
If the wound be on the left hypochondrium, under the  
short ribs, you may conclude the *spleen* wounded.  
2. Anger; spite; ill-humour.  
If the milt teem,  
Create her child of *spleen*, that it may live on  
And be a thwart distast'd torment to her.  
Charge not in your *spleen* a noble person,  
And spoil your nobler soul.  
Kind pity checks my *spleen*; brave scorn forbids  
Those tears to issue, which swell my eye-lids.  
The least respect; and thus they vent their *spleen* aloud:  
Lay down those honour'd spoils.  
In noble minds some dregs remain,  
Not yet purg'd off, of *spleen* and four distain.  
3. A fit of anger.  
Brief as the lightning in the collied night,  
That, in a *spleen*, unfolds both heav'n and earth;  
And ere a man hath power to say, behold!  
The jaws of darkness do devour it up.  
4. Melancholy; hypochondriacal vapours.  
*Spleen*, vapours, and small-pox above them all.  
Bodies chang'd to recent forms by *spleen*.

## SPL

**SPLE'NED**, *adj.* [from *splen*.] Deprived of the spleen.  
Animals *spleened* grow fatuous.  
**SPLE'NFUL**, *adj.* [from *splen* and *full*.] Angry; peevish; fretful;  
melancholy.  
The commons, like an angry hive of bees  
That want their leader, scatter up and down;  
Myself have calm'd their *spleenful* mutiny.  
The cheerful soldiers, with new stores supply'd,  
Now long to execute their *spleenful* will.  
If you drink tea upon a promontory that overhangs the  
sea, the whistling of the wind is better music to contented  
minds than the opera to the *spleenful*.  
**SPLE'NLESS**, *adj.* [from *splen*.] Kind; gentle; mild; Ob-  
solete.  
Mean time flew our ships, and freight we fetch'd  
The fyren's ile; a *spleenful* wind to stretch  
Her wings to waft us, and to urge our keel.  
**SPLE'NWORD**, *n. f.* [from *splen* and *word*.] Miltwaite. A plant.  
The leaves and fruit are like those of the fern; but the pin-  
nule are eared at their basis.  
Safe pass'd the gnome through this fantastick band,  
A branch of healing *spleenwort* in his hand.  
**SPLE'NY**, *adj.* [from *splen*.] Angry; peevish.  
What though I know her virtuous,  
And well deserv'ing; yet I know her for  
A *spleeny* Lutheran, and not wholome to  
Our cause.  
**SPLE'NDENT**, *adj.* [from *splendens*, Latin.] Shining; glossy; having  
lustre.  
They assign'd them names from some remarkable qualities,  
that is very observable in their red and *splendens* planets.  
Metallick substances may, by reason of their great density,  
reflect all the light incident upon them, and so be as opaque and  
*splendens* as it's possible for any body to be.  
**SPLE'NDID**, *adj.* [from *splendens*, Fr. *splendidus*, Latin.] Showy;  
magnificent; sumptuous; pompous.  
Unacceptable, though in heav'n, our state  
Of *splendid* vassalage.  
Deep in a rich alcove the prince was laid,  
And slept beneath the pompous colonade;  
Fast by his side Pistratus lay spread,  
In age his equal, on a *splendid* bed.  
**SPLE'NDIDLY**, *adv.* [from *splendens*.] Magnificently; sumptu-  
ously; pompously.  
Their condition, though it look *splendidly*, yet when you  
handle it on all sides, it will prick your fingers.  
You will not admit you live *splendidly*, yet it cannot be  
denied but that you live neatly and elegantly.  
How he lives and eats,  
How largely gives, how *splendidly* he treats.  
He, of the royal store  
*Splendidly* frugal, fits whole nights devoid  
Of sweet repose.  
**SPLE'NDOUR**, *n. f.* [from *splendens*, French; *splendens*, Latin.]  
1. Lustre; power of shining.  
*Splendour* hath a degree of whiteness, especially if there be  
a little reperfection; for a looking-glass, with the steel behind,  
looketh whiter than glass simple.  
The dignity of gold above silver is not much; the *splendour*  
is alike, and more pleasing to some eyes, as in cloth of  
silver.  
The first symptoms are a chilnel, a certain *splendour* or  
shining in the eyes, with a little moisture.  
2. Magnificence; pomp.  
Romulus, being to give laws to his new Romans, found  
no better way to procure an esteem and reverence to them,  
than by first procuring it to himself by *splendour* of habit and  
retinue.  
Tis use alone that sanctifies expence,  
And *splendour* borrows all her rays from sense.  
**SPLE'NETICK**, *adj.* [from *splenetique*, French.] Troubled with the  
*spleen*; fretful; peevish.  
Horace purged himself from these *splenetick* reflections in  
odes and epodes, before he undertook his satyrs.  
This daughter silently lowers, 'till she steals a kind look at  
you, a third is exactly well behaved, and a fourth a *splenetick*.  
You humour me when I am sick;  
Why not when I am *splenetick*?  
**SPLE'NETICK**, *adj.* [from *splenetique*, French; *splen*, Latin.] Belonging  
to the spleen.  
Suppose the spleen obstructed in its lower parts and *splenetick*  
anch, a potent heat causeth the organism to boil.  
The *splenetick* vein hath divers cells opening into it near its  
extremities in human bodies; but in quadrupeds the cells open  
into the trunks of the *splenetick* veins.  
**SPLE'NISH**, *adj.* [from *splen*.] Fretful; peevish.  
Yourself you must engage,  
Somewhat to cool your *spleny* rage,  
Your grievous thirst, and to allwage,  
That first you drink this liquor.

## SPL

**SPL'ENTIVE**, *adj.* [from *splen*.] Hot; fiery; passionate. Not  
in use.  
Take thy fingers from my throat;  
For though I am not *splentive* and rash,  
Yet I have in me something dangerous.  
**SPL'ENT**, *n. f.* [from *splen*.] A callosous hard substance, or an insensible swelling,  
which breeds on or adheres to the shank-bone, and when it  
grows big spoils the shape of the leg. When there is but one,  
it is called a single *splint*; but when there is another opposite to  
it on the outside of the shank-bone, it is called a pegged or  
pinned *splint*.  
To **SPLICE**, *v. a.* [from *splicen*, Dutch; *splice*, Latin.] To join the  
two ends of a rope without a knot.  
**SPLINT**, *n. f.* [from *splinter*, Dutch.] A thin piece of wood or other  
matter used by chirurgeons to hold the bone newly set in its  
place.  
The ancients, after the seventh day, used *splinters*, which  
not only kept the members steady, but straight; and of these  
some are made of tin, others of scabbard and wood, sowed up  
in linnen cloths.  
To **SPLINT**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To secure by splints.  
This broken joint intreat her to *splinter*, and this crack of  
your love shall grow stronger than it was before.  
2. To shiver; to break into fragments.  
**SPLINTER**, *n. f.* [from *splinter*, Dutch.]  
1. A fragment of any thing broken with violence.  
He was slain upon a course at tilt, one of the *splinters* of  
Montgomery's staff going in at his bever.  
Amidst whole heaps of spices lights a ball,  
And now their odours arm'd against them flie;  
Some preciously by shattered porcelain fall,  
And some by aromatic *splinters* die.  
2. A thin piece of wood.  
A plain Indian farr, used by the meaner sort, made of the  
small stringy parts of roots, spread out in a round flat form,  
and so bound together with a *splinter* hoops, and strengthened  
with small bars on both sides.  
To **SPLINTER**, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be broken into  
fragments.  
To **SPLIT**, *v. a.* [from *spalten*, Dutch.]  
1. To cleave; to rive; to divide longitudinally in two.  
Do't, and thou hast the one half of my heart;  
Do't not, thou *split*st thine own.  
Mine own tongue *splits* what it speaks,  
That self-hand  
Hath, with the courage which the heart did lend it,  
Split the heart.  
Wer't thou serv'd up two in one dish, the rather  
To *split* thy fire into a double father?  
When cold Winter *splits* the rocks in twain,  
He strips the bearsfoot of its leafy growth.  
A hull so hard, that it is almost as easy to *split* a helmet of  
iron as to make a fracture in it.  
This effort is in some earthquakes so vehement, that it *splits*  
and tears the earth, making cracks or chafms in it some  
miles.  
2. To divide; to part.  
Their logic has appeared the mere art of wrangling, and  
their metaphysics the skill of *splitting* an hair, of distinguish-  
ing without a difference.  
One and the same ray is by refraction disturbed, shattered,  
diluted, and *splits*, and spread into many diverging rays.  
He instances Luther's sensuality and disobedience; two  
crimes which he has dealt with, and to make the more solemn  
threw he *splits* 'em into twenty.  
Oh, would it please the gods to *split*  
Thy beauty, fize, and years, and wit,  
No age could furnish out a pair  
Of nymphs so graceful, wife, and fair;  
With half the lustre of your eyes,  
With half your wit, your years, and fize.  
3. To dash and break on a rock.  
God's desertion, as a full and violent wind, drives him in  
an instant, not to the harbour, but on the rock where he will  
be irrecoverably *split*.  
Those who live by shores, with joy behold  
Some wealthy vessel *split* or stranded high;  
And from the rocks leap down for shipwreck'd gold,  
And seek the tempests which the others fly.  
4. To divide; to break into discord.  
In states notoriously irreligious, a secret and irresistible  
power *splits* their councils, and smites their most sacred poli-  
cies with frustration and a curse.  
5. To burst in sunder; to crack; to suffer disruption.  
A huge vessel of exceeding hard marble *splits* asunder by con-  
gealed water.  
What is't to me,  
Who never fall on her unfaithful sea,

## SPO

If storms arise and clouds grow black,  
If the mast *splits*, and threaten wrack?  
The road that to the lungs this store transmits,  
Into unnumber'd narrow channels *splits*.  
Each had a gravity would make you *split*,  
And shook his head at M—y as a wit.  
2. To be broken against rocks.  
After our ship did *split*,  
When you, and the poor number sav'd with you,  
Hung on our driving boat.  
These are the rocks on which the sanguine tribe of lovers  
daily *splits*, and on which the politician, the alchymist, and pro-  
jector are cast away.  
The seamen spied a rock, and the wind was so strong that  
we were driven directly upon it, and immediately *split*.  
**SPLITTER**, *n. f.* [from *split*.] One who splits.  
How should we rejoice, if, like Judas the first,  
Those *splitters* of parsons in sunder should burst!  
**SPLUTTER**, *n. f.* Bustle; tumult. A low word.  
To **SPOIL**, *v. a.* [from *spolio*, Latin; *spolier*, French.]  
1. To rob; to take away by force.  
Ye took joyfully the *spoiling* of your goods, knowing in  
yourself that ye have in heaven an enduring substance.  
This mount  
With all his verdure *spoils* d, and trees adrift.  
2. To plunder; to strip of goods.  
Yielding themselves upon the Turks faith, for the safeguard  
of their liberty and goods, they were most injuriously *spoiled*  
of all that they had.  
Thou shalt not gain what I deny to yield,  
Nor reap the harvest, though thou *spoilst* the field.  
My sons their old unhappy fire despise,  
*Spoil'd* of his kingdom, and depriv'd of eyes.  
3. To corrupt; to mar; to make useless. [This is properly  
*spoil*, ppilian, Saxon.]  
Beware lest any man *spoil* you, through philosophy and vain  
deceit.  
Spiritual pride *spoils* many graces.  
To **SPOIL**, *v. n.*  
1. To practice robbery or plunder.  
England was infested with robbers and outlaws, which,  
lurking in woods, used often to break forth to rob and *spoil*.  
They which hate us *spoil* for themselves.  
2. To grow useless; to be corrupted.  
He that gathered a hundred bushels of acorns, or apples,  
had thereby a property in them: he was only to look that he  
used them before they *spoiled*, else he robbed others.  
1. That which is taken by violence; that which is taken from  
an enemy; plunder; pillage; booty.  
The cry of Talbot serves me for a sword;  
For I have loaden me with many *spoils*,  
Using no other weapon but his name.  
Where the cleaver chops the helter's *spoil*,  
Thy breathing nostril hold.  
2. The act of robbery; robbery; waste.  
The man that hath not muck in himself,  
Nor is not mov'd with concord of sweet sounds,  
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and *spoils*.  
Go and speed!  
Havock, and *spoil*, and ruin are my gain.  
3. Corruption; cause of corruption.  
Company, villainous company, hath been the *spoil* of  
me.  
4. The slough; the cast-off skin of a serpent.  
Snakes, the rather for the casting of their *spoil*, live till they  
be old.  
**SPOILER**, *n. f.* [from *spoil*.]  
1. A robber; a plunderer; a pillager.  
Such ruin of her manners Rome  
Doth suffer now, as she's become  
Both her own *spoiler* and own prey.  
Providence, where it loves a nation, concerns itself to own  
and assert the interest of religion, by blasting the *spoilers* of re-  
ligious persons and places.  
Came you, then, here, thus far, thro' waves, to conquer,  
To waste, to plunder, out of meek compassion?  
Is it humanity that prompts you on?  
Happy for us, and happy for you *spoilers*,  
Had your humanity ne'er reach'd out world!  
2. One who mars or corrupts any thing.  
**SPOILFUL**, *adj.* [from *spoil* and *full*.] Wasteful; rapacious.  
Having oft in battle vanquished  
Thole *spoilful* Picts, and swarming Easterlings,  
Long time in peace his realm established.  
**SPOKE**, *n. f.* [from *spaca*, Saxon; *spoke*, German.] The bar of a  
wheel that passes from the nave to the felly.  
All you gods,  
In general synod take away her power:  
Break all the *spokes* and fellyes of her wheel,  
And bowl the round nave down the hill of heav'n.



## SPO

No heir e'er drove so fine a coach;  
The *spoke*, we are by Ovid told,  
Were silver, and the axle gold.  
They *spoke* best in the glory of their conquest.  
The prerogative of *spoke*.  
They *spoke* best in the glory of their conquest.  
Participle passive of *spoke*.  
Wouldst thou be *spoken* for to the king? 2 Kings iv. 13.  
The original of these signs for communication is found in  
*viva voce*, in spoken language. Holder's Elements of Speech.  
SPOKESMAN. *n. f.* [*spoke* and *man*.] One who speaks for  
another.

'Tis you that have the reason.  
—To do what?  
—To be a *spokesman* from madam Silvia: Shakespeare.  
He shall be thy *spokesman* unto the people. Ex. iv. 16.  
TO SPOILATE. *v. a.* [*spolio*, Lat.] To rob; to plunder. Diet.  
SPOILATION. *n. f.* [*spoliation*, French; *spoliatio*, Latin.] The  
act of robbery or privation.

An ecclesiastical benefice is sometimes void *de jure & facto*,  
and sometimes *de facto*, and not *de jure*; as when a man suf-  
fers a *spoliation* by his own act. Ayliffe's Parergon.  
SPONDÉE. *n. f.* [*spondée*, French; *spendeeus*, Latin.] A foot of  
two long syllables.

We see in the choice of the words the weight of the stone,  
and the striving to heave it up the mountain: Homer clogs the  
verse with *spondes*, and leaves the vowels open. Broom.  
SPONDYLE. *n. f.* [*σπονδυλος*; *spondyle*, Fr. *spondylus*, Latin.]  
A vertebra; a joint of the spine.

It hath for the spine or back-bone a cartilaginous substance,  
without any *spondyles*, processes, or protuberances. Brown.  
SPONGE. *n. f.* [*spongia*, Latin.] A soft porous substance sup-  
ported by some of the ridges of animals. It is remarkable for  
sucking up water.

*Sponges* are gathered from the sides of rocks, being as a large  
but tough moss. Bacon.  
They opened and washed part of their *sponges*.  
Great officers are like *sponges*: they suck 'till they are full,  
and, when they come once to be squeezed, their very heart's  
blood come away. L'Estrange.

TO SPONGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To blot; to wipe away  
as with a sponge.  
Except between the words of translation and the mind of  
Scripture itself there be contradiction, very little difference  
should not seem an intolerable blemish necessarily to be *sponged*  
out. Hooker.

TO SPONGE. *v. n.* To suck in as a sponge; to gain by mean  
arts.  
The ant lives upon her own honesty; whereas the fly is an  
intruder, and a common smell-fest, that *sponges* upon other  
people's trenchers. L'Estrange.

Here went the dean, when he's to seek,  
To *sponge* a breakfast once a week. Swift.  
SPONGER. *n. f.* [from *sponge*.] One who hangs for a main-  
tenance on others.

A generous rich man, that kept a splendid and open table,  
would try which were friends, and which only trencher-fies  
and *spongers*.  
SPONGINESS. *n. f.* [from *spongy*.] Softness and fulness of ca-  
vities like a sponge.

The lungs are exposed to receive all the droppings from the  
brain: a very fit cistern, because of their *sponginess*. Harvey.  
SPONGIOUS. *adj.* [*spongius*, French; from *sponge*.] Full of  
small cavities like a sponge.

All thick bones are hollow or *spongious*, and contain an  
elegant substance in little vessels, which by the heat of the  
body is exhaled through these bones to supply their fibres. Chey.  
SPONGY. *adj.* [from *spongy*.]

1. Soft and full of small interstitial holes.  
The lungs are the most *spongy* part of the body, and there-  
fore able to contract and dilate itself. Bacon's Nat. History.  
A *spongy* excrecence growth upon the roots of the lae-  
tree, and upon cedar, very white, light, and friable, called  
agarick. Bacon's Natural History.

The body of the tree being very *spongy* within, though hard  
without, they easily contrive into canoes. More.

Into earth's *spongy* veins the ocean sinks,  
Those rivers to replenish which he drinks. Denham.

Return, unhappy swain!  
The *spongy* clouds are fill'd with gath'ring rain. Dryden.

Her bones are all very *spongy*, and more remarkably those of  
a wild bird, which flies much, and long together. Grew.

2. Wet; drenched; soaked; full like a sponge.  
When their drenched natures lie as in a death,  
What cannot you and I perform upon  
Th' unguarded Duncan? What not put upon  
His *spongy* officer, who shall bear the guilt. Shakespeare.

SPOKE. *n. f.* A word in Edinburgh which denotes a match,  
or any thing dipp'd in sulphur that takes fire: as, any *spokes* will  
ye buy? Touchwood.

SPOUSAL. *adj.* [*sponsalis*, Latin.] Relating to marriage.

SPOUSION. *n. f.* [*sponsio*, Latin.] The act of becoming surety  
for another.

## SPO

SPO'NSOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] A surety; one who makes a promise  
or gives security for another.

In the baptism of a male there ought to be two males and  
one woman, and in the baptism of a female child two women  
and one man; and these are called *sponsors* or sureties for their  
education in the true Christian faith. Ayliffe's Parergon.

The *sponsor* ought to be of the same station with the person  
to whom he becomes surety.

SPONTANEITY. *n. f.* [*spontaneitas*, school Lat. *spontaneus*, It.  
from *spontaneus*.] Voluntaryness; willingness; accord un-  
compelled.

Necessity and *spontaneity* may sometimes meet together, so  
may *spontaneity* and liberty; but real necessity and true liberty  
can never.

Strict necessity they simple call;  
It binds the will, that things foreknown  
By *spontaneity* not choice are done.

SPONTANEOUS. *adj.* [*spontaneus*, French; from *sponte*, Lat.]  
Voluntary; not compelled; acting without compulsion or re-  
straint; acting of itself; acting of its own accord.

Many analog motions in animals, though I cannot call  
them voluntary, yet I see them *spontaneous*; I have reason to  
conclude, that these are not simply mechanical.

They now came forth  
*Spontaneous*; for within them spirit mov'd  
Attendant on their lord.

While John for nine-pins does declare,  
And Roger loves to pitch the bar,  
Both legs and arms *spontaneous* move,  
Which was the thing I meant to prove.

Begin with sense, of ev'ry art the soul,  
Parts answering parts shall slide into a whole;  
*Spontaneous* beauties all around advance,  
Start ev'n from difficulty, strike from chance.

Nature shall join you, time shall make it grow.  
SPONTANEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *spontaneous*.] Voluntarily;  
of its own accord.

This would be as impossible as that the lead of an edifice  
should naturally and *spontaneously* mount up to the roof, while  
lighter materials employ themselves beneath it.

Why turns *spontaneously* acid, and the curd into cheese as  
hard as a stone.

SPONTANEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *spontaneous*.] Voluntaryness;  
freedom of will; accord unforced.

The faculties and instincts of brutes, the *spontaneousness* of  
many of their animal motions, are not explicable without  
supposing some active determinate power connected to and in-  
herent in their spirits, of a higher extraction than the bare  
natural modification of matter. Hale's Origin of Manhood.

SPOWL. *n. f.* [*spuhl*, German; *spohl*, Dutch.] A small piece of  
cane or reed, with a knot at each end; or a piece of wood  
turned in that form to wind yarn upon; a quill.

TO SPOON. *v. n.* [Probably from *spume*, or *foam*, as a ship  
driven with violence *spumes*, or raises a foam.]

When virtue *spoons* before a prosperous gale,  
My heaving wishes help to fill the sail. Dryden.

SPOON. *n. f.* [*spoon*, Dutch; *spone*, Danish; *spoon*, Islandick.]  
A concave vessel with a handle, used in eating liquids.

Wouldst thou drown thyself,  
Put but a little water in a *spoon*,  
And it shall be as all the ocean.

Enough to fluff such a villain up.  
This is a devil, and no monster: I will leave him; I have  
no longer *spoon*.

Or o'er cold coffee trifle with the *spoon*,  
Count the slow clock, and dine exact at noon. Pope.

SPOONBILL. *n. f.* [*spoon* and *bill*.] A bird.  
The shoveller, or *spoonbill*; the former name the more pro-  
per, the end of the bill being broad like a shovel; but not  
concave like a spoon, but perfectly flat. Grew's Anatomy.

Ducks and geese have such long broad bills, to quaffer in  
water and mud; to which we may reckon the bill of the  
*spoonbill*. Derham's Physico-Theology.

SPOONFUL. *n. f.* [*spoon* and *full*.]

1. As much as is generally taken at once in a spoon. A medical  
spoonful is half an ounce.

Prescribe him, before he do the receipt, that he take  
such a pill, or a *spoonful* of liquor.

2. Any small quantity of liquid.  
Surely the choice and measure of the materials of which  
the whole body is composed, and what we take daily by  
pounds, is at least of as much importance as of what we take  
feldom, and only by grains and *spoonfuls*.

SPOONMEAT. *n. f.* [*spoon* and *meat*.] Liquid food; nourish-  
ment taken with a spoon.

We prescribed a slender diet, allowing only *spoonmeat*. Wile.

Wretched  
Are mortals born to sleep their lives away!  
Go back to what thy infancy began,  
Eat pap and *spoonmeat*; for thy gurgaws cry,  
Be fullen, and refuse the lullaby.

## SPO

Diet most upon *spoonmeat*, as veal, or cock-broths. Harv.

SPOONWORT, or *Scurvygrass*. *n. f.* See SCURVYGRASS.

TO SPOON. *v. n.* In sea language, is when a ship being un-  
der sail in a storm cannot bear it, but is obliged to put right  
before the wind. Bailey.

SPO'RADICAL. *adj.* [*σποραδικός*; *sporadicus*, French.]  
A *sporadic* disease is an endemial disease, what in a par-  
ticular season affects but few people. Arbuthnot.

SPORT. *n. f.* [*sport*, a make-game, Islandick.]  
1. Play; diversion; game; frolick and tumultuous merriment.  
Her *sports* were such as carried riches of knowledge upon  
the stream of delight.

As flies to wanton boys, are we to th' gods;  
They kill us for their *sport*. Shakespeare's K. Lear.

If I suspect without cause, why then make *sport* at me; then  
let me be your jest.

When their hearts were merry, they said, call for Samson,  
that he may make us *sport*; and they called for him, and he  
made them *sport*.

As a mad-man who casteth fire-brands, arrows and death;  
so is the man that deceiveth his neighbour, and faith, am not  
I in *sport*?

The discourse of fools is irksome, and their *sport* is in the  
wantonnels of sin.

2. Mock; contemptuous mirth.  
They had his mellengers in derision and made a *sport* of  
his prophesies.

To make *sport* with his word, and to endeavour to render  
it ridiculous, by turning that holy book into rallery, is a di-  
rect affront to God.

3. That with which one plays.  
Each on his rock transfix'd, the *sport* and prey  
Of wrecking whirlwinds.

Commit not thy prophetick mind  
To fitting leaves, the *sport* of every wind,  
Lest they disperse in air.

4. Play; idle gingle.  
An author who should introduce such a *sport* of words upon  
our stage, would meet with small applause.

5. Diversion of the field, as of fowling, hunting, fishing.  
Now for our mountain *sport*, up to yon hill,  
Your legs are young.

The king, who was excessively affected to hunting, and  
the *sports* of the field, had a great desire to make a great park  
for red as well as fallow deer, between Richmond and Hamp-  
ton court.

TO SPORT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To divert; to make merry.

The poor man wept and bled, cried and prayed, while they  
*sported* themselves in his pain, and delighted in his prayers as  
the argument of their victory.

With that she's big with.  
Against whom do ye *sport* yourselves? against whom make  
ye a wide mouth, and draw out the tongue? Isa. lvii. 4.

What pretty stories there are for a man of his seriousness to  
*sport* himself withal!

Let such writers go on at their dearest peril, and *sport* them-  
selves in their own deceivings.

2. To represent by any kind of play.  
Now *sporting* on thy lyre the love of youth,  
Now virtuous age and venerable truth;  
Expressing justly Sappho's wanton art  
Of odes, and Pindar's more majestic part.

TO SPORT. *v. n.*  
1. To play; to frolick; to game; to wanton.

They *sporting* with quick glance,  
Shew to the sun their wav'd coats dropt with gold. Milton.

Lariffa, as she *sported* at this play, was drowned in the ri-  
ver Peneus.

2. To trifle.  
If any man turn religion into rallery, by bold jests, he ren-  
ders himself ridiculous, because he *sports* with his own life. Till.

SPORTFUL. *adj.* [*sport* and *full*.] Merry; frolick; wanton;  
ludicrous; done in jest.

How with a *sportful* malice it was follow'd,  
May rather pluck on laughter than revenge.

His highness, even in such a slight and *sportful* damage, had  
a noble sense of just dealing.

Down he alights among the *sportful* herd  
Of those four-footed kinds.

Behold your own Afcanius, while he said,  
He drew his glitt'ring helmet from his head,  
In which the youth to *sportful* arms he led.

They are no *sportful* productions of the soil, but did once  
belong to real and living fishes; seeing each of them doth ex-  
actly resemble some other. Hell on the sea shore.

A catalogue of this may be had in Albericus Gentilis; which,  
because it is too *sportful*, I forbear to mention.

SPORTFULLY. *adv.* [from *sportful*.] Wantonly; merrily.

SPORTFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *sportful*.] Wantonness; play;  
merriment; frolick.

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The otter got out of the river, and inweeded himself so, as  
the ladies lost the further marking of his *sportfulness*. Sidney.

SPO'RTIVE. *adj.* [from *sport*.] Gay; merry; frolick; wan-  
ton; playful; ludicrous.

I am not in a *sportive* humour now;  
Tell me, and dally not, where is the money? Shakespeare.

Is it I  
That drive thee from the *sportive* court, where thou  
Wast shot at with fair eyes, to be the mark  
Of smoky mullets? Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.

While thus the constant pair alternate said,  
Joyful above them and around them play'd  
Angels and *sportive* loves, a numerous crowd,  
Smiling they clapt their wings, and low they bow'd. Prior.

We must not hope wholly to change their original tem-  
pers, nor make the gay, pensive and grave; nor the melan-  
choly, *sportive*, without spoiling them.

No wonder savages or subjects slain,  
Were equal crimes in a despotick reign;  
Both doom'd alike for *sportive* tyrants bled,  
But subjects starv'd while savages were fed.

SPOR'TIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *sportive*.] Gaiety; play; wantonness.

Shall I conclude her to be simple, that has her time to be-  
gin, or refuse *sportiveness* as freely as I have? Walton's Angler.

SPOR'TSMAN. *n. f.* [*sport* and *man*.] One who pursues the  
recreations of the field.

Manilius lets us know the pagan hunters had Meleager for  
their patron, as the Christians have their St. Hubert: he speaks  
of the constellation which makes a good *sportsman*. Addison.

SPOR'TULE. *n. f.* [*sportule*, French; *sportula*, Latin.] An alms;  
a dole.

The bishops, who consecrated the ground, had a *spill* or  
*sportule* from the credulous laity.

SPO'RT. *n. f.* [*sparte*, Danish; *sparte*, Flemish.]  
1. A blot; a mark made by discoloration.

This three years day, these eyes, though clear  
To outward view of blemish or of *spot*,  
Bereft of sight, their seeing have forgot.

A long series of ancestors shews the native lustre with advan-  
tage; but if he any way degenerate from his line, the least  
*spot* is visible on ermine.

2. A taint; a disgrace; a reproach.  
3. I know not well the meaning of *spot* in this place, unless it  
be a scandalous woman; a disgrace to her sex.

Let him take thee,  
And hoist thee up to the shouting plebeians;  
Follow his chariot, like the greatest *spot*  
Of all thy sex.

4. A small extent of place.  
That *spot* to which I point is paradise,  
Adam's abode, those lofty shades his bow'r.

He, who with Plato, shall place beatitude in the knowledge  
of God, will have his thoughts raised to other contemplations  
than those who looked not beyond this *spot* of earth, and those  
perishing things in it.

About one of these breathing passages is a *spot* of myrtles,  
that flourish within the stem of these vapours.

Abdallah converted the whole mountain into a kind of gar-  
den, and covered every part of it with plantations or *spots* of  
flowers.

He that could make two ears of corn grow upon a *spot* of  
ground where only one grew before, would deserve better of  
mankind than the whole race of politicians.

5. Any particular place.  
I would be busy in the world, and learn,  
Not like a coarse and useless dunghill weed,  
Fix'd to one *spot*, and rot just as I grow.

As in this grove I took my last farewell,  
As on this very *spot* of earth I fell,  
So the my prey becomes ev'n here.

Here Adrian fell: upon that fatal *spot*  
Our brother died.

6. Upon the SPOT. Immediately; without changing place.  
[Sur le champ.]

The lion did not chop him up immediately upon the *spot*;  
and yet he was resolved he should not escape.

It was determined upon the *spot*, according as the oratory  
on either side prevailed.

TO SPOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To mark with discolorations; to maculate.

They are polluted off rings, more abhor'd  
Than *spotted* livers in the sacrifice.

Have you not seen a handkerchief,  
*Spotted* with strawberries in your wife's hand? Shakespeare

But serpents now more amity maintain;  
From *spotted* skins the leopard does refrain;

No weaker lion's by a stronger slain.  
I counted the patches on both sides, and found the very  
patches to be about twenty fronger than the whig; but next  
morning the whole puppet-show was filled with faces *spotted*  
after the whiggish manner.



## SPO

2. To corrupt; to disgrace; to taint.  
This vow receive, this vow of God's maintain,  
My virgin life, no spotted thoughts shall stain.  
The people of Armenia have retained the christian faith,  
from the time of the apostles; but at this day it is spotted with  
many absurdities. *Abbot's Description of the World.*  
**SPOTLESS.** *adj.* [from *spot*.]  
1. Free from spots.  
2. Free from reproach or impurity; immaculate; pure; un-  
tainted.

So much fairer  
And *spotless* shall mine innocence arise,  
When the king knows my truth. *Shakespeare.*  
I dare my life lay down, that the queen is *spotless*.  
In thy eyes of heaven. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
You grac'd the several parts of life,  
A *spotless* virgin, and a faultless wife. *Wallor.*  
We sometimes wish that it had been our lot to live and con-  
verse with Christ, to hear his divine discourses, and to ob-  
serve his *spotless* behaviour; and we please ourselves perhaps  
with thinking, how ready a reception we should have given  
to him and his doctrine. *Atterbury.*

Eternal sunshine of the *spotless* mind,  
Each pray'r accepted, and each wish resign'd. *Pope.*  
**SPOTTER.** *n. s.* [from *spot*.] One that spots; one that maculates.  
**SPOTTY.** *adj.* [from *spot*.] Full of spots; maculated.

The moon whole orb  
Through optic glass the Tuscan artist views  
In Valambrosa to descry new lands,  
Rivers or mountains on her *spotty* globe. *Milton.*

**SPOUSAL.** *adj.* [from *spouse*.] Nuptial; matrimonial; conjugal; connubial; bridal.  
There shall we consummate our *spousal* rites. *Shakespeare.*  
Hope's chaste kiss wrongs no more joy's maidenhead,  
Than *spousal* rites prelude the marriage bed. *Crabbe.*

This other in her prime of love,  
*Spousal* embraces viated with gold. *Milton.*  
Sleep thou, careless of the nuptial day?  
Thy *spousal* ornament neglected lies?  
Arise, prepare the bridal train, arise. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**SPOUSAL.** *n. s.* [from *spouse*, Fr. *spousal*, Latin.] Marriage; nuptials.  
As man and wife, being two, are one in love,  
So be there 'twixt your kingdoms such a *spousal*,  
That never may ill office, or fell jealousy  
Thrust in between the paction of these kingdoms,  
To make divorce of their incorporate league. *Shakespeare.*

The amorous bird of night,  
Sung *spousal*, and bid haste the evening star,  
On his hill top to light the bridal lamp. *Milton.*  
What tilts and tourneys at the feast were seen.  
Ethereal music did her death prepare,  
Like joyful sounds of *spousals* in the air. *Dryden.*

A radiant light did her crown'd temples gild.  
**SPOUSE.** *n. s.* [from *spousus*, Latin; *spouse*, French.] One  
joined in marriage; a husband or wife.

She is of good esteem;  
Beside so qualified as may bestem  
The *spouse* of any noble gentleman.  
At once farewell, O faithful *spouse*! they said;  
At once the encroaching rhinds their closing lips invade. *Dryden.*

**SPOUSE.** *adj.* [from *spouse*.] Wedded; espoused; joined  
together as in matrimony.  
They led the vine  
To wed her elm; the *spouse* d about him twins  
Her marriageable arms. *Milton.*

**SPOUSELESS.** *adj.* [from *spouse*.] Wanting a husband or wife.  
To tempt the *spouseless* queen with am'rous wiles,  
Resort the nobles from the neigh'ring isles. *Pope.*

**SPOUT.** *n. s.* [from *spout*, Dutch.]  
1. A pipe, or mouth of a pipe or vessel out of which any thing  
is poured.

She gasping to begin some speech, her eyes  
Became two *spouts*. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
In whales that breathe, left the water should get unto the  
lungs, an ejection thereof is contrived by a *spout* at  
the head. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

If you chance it to lack,  
Be it claret or sack,  
I'll make this shout  
To deal it about,  
Or this to run out,  
As it were from a *spout*. *Ben. Johnson.*

As waters did in storms, now pitch runs out,  
As lead, when a fire'd church becomes one *spout*. *Denne.*  
In Gaza they couch vessels of earth in their walls to gather  
the wind from the top, and to pass it down in *spouts* into  
rooms. *Bacon.*

Let the water be fed by some higher than the pool, and de-  
livered into it by fair *spouts*, and then discharged by some  
equality of bores that it stay little. *Bacon.*

## SPR

In this single cathedral the very *spouts* are loaded with orna-  
ments.  
From silver *spouts* the grateful liquors glide.  
And China's earth receives the smoking tide.  
In his descent, than shall my prompted sword  
Falling on Diomedes. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*  
The force of these motions pressing more in some places than  
in others, there would fall not flowers, but great *spouts* of  
cascades of water. *Bacon's Theory of the Earth.*

Not the dreadful *spouts*,  
Which shipmen do the hurricane call,  
Confin'd in mists by the almighty sun,  
Shall dizzy with more clamour Neptune's car  
In his descent, than shall my prompted sword  
Falling on Diomedes. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

The force of these motions pressing more in some places than  
in others, there would fall not flowers, but great *spouts* of  
cascades of water. *Bacon's Theory of the Earth.*

**TO SPOUT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pour with violence,  
or in a collected body as from a spout.  
We will bear home that lusty blood again,  
Which here we came to *spout* against your town. *Shakespeare.*  
I intend two fountains, the one that sprinkles or *spouts*  
water, the other a free receipt of water. *Bacon.*

She swims in blood, and blood does *spouting* throw  
To heav'n, that heav'n's mens cruelties might know. *Wallor.*  
Next on his belly floats the mighty whale;  
He twists his back, and rears his threatening tail:  
He *spouts* the tide. *Crabbe.*

**TO SPOUT.** *v. n.* To issue as from a spout.  
They laid them down hard by the murmuring music of  
certain waters, which *spouted* out of the side of the hills. *Sidney.*  
No hands could force it thence, so fix'd it stood,  
Till out it rush'd, expell'd by streams of *spouting* blood. *Dryden.*

It *spouts* up out of deep wells, and flies forth at the tops of  
them, upon the face of the ground. *Newton.*  
All the glittering hill  
Is bright with *spouting* rills. *Temple's Admon.*

**TO SPRAIN.** *v. a.* [Corrupted from *strain*.] To stretch the  
ligaments of a joint without dislocation of the bone.  
Should the big last extend the shoe too wide,  
The sudden turn may stretch the swelling vein,  
Thy cracking joint unhinge, or ankle *spRAIN*. *Ger.*

**SPRAIN.** *n. s.* [from the verb.] Extension of ligaments with-  
out dislocation of the joint.  
I was in pain, and thought it was with some *spRAIN* at tennis.  
*Temple.*

**SPRAINTS.** *n. s.* The dung of an otter.  
**SPRANG.** The preterite of *spring*.  
Mankind *sprang* from one common original; whence this  
tradition would be universally diffused. *Locke.*

**SPRAT.** *n. s.* [from *spout*, Dutch.] A small sea fish.  
So oft in feasts with costly changes clad,  
To crammed maws a *spRat* new Roman brings.  
All-faints do lay for pork and fowls,  
For *spRats* and puddings for their house.  
Of round fish there are bits, *spRat*, barn, smelt. *Crabbe.*

**TO SPRAWL.** *v. n.* [from *sprawl*, Danish; *spawlen*, Dutch.]  
1. To struggle as in the convulsions of death.  
Hang the child, that he may see it *sprawl*. *Shakespeare.*  
A fight to vex the father's soul,  
Some lie *spRAWling* on the ground,  
With many a gasp and bloody wound. *Hudibras.*

2. To tumble with agitation and contortion of the limbs.  
The birds were not fledge'd; but upon *spRAWling* and *spRug-*  
gling to get clear of the flame, down they tumbled. *L'Estrange.*  
Telamon hap'd to meet  
A rising root that held his fasten'd feet;  
So down he fell, whom *spRAWling* on the ground,  
His brother from the wooden gyves unbound.  
Hence, long before the child can crawl,  
He learns to kick, and wince, and *sprawl*. *Pope.*

Did the stars do this feat once only, which gave beginning  
to human race? who were there then in the world, to ob-  
serve the births of those first men, and calculate their nativ-  
ities, as they *spRAWled* out of ditches?  
He ran, he leapt into a flood,  
There *spRAWl'd* a while, and scarce got out,  
All cover'd o'er with slime. *Swift.*

**SPRAY.** *n. s.* [Of the same race with *spirit* and *spout*.]  
1. The extremity of a branch.  
At sight whereof each bird that sits on *sprays*,  
And every beast that to his den was fled,  
Come forth afresh out of their late dismay.  
And to the light lift up their drooping head. *Hudibras's Tale.*

Thus droops this lofty pine, and hangs his *sprays*,  
Thus Eleanor's pride dies in her younger days. *Shakespeare.*  
In hewing Rutland, when his leaves put forth,  
Clifford set his mirth ring knife to the root,  
From whence that tender *spray* did sweetly spring. *Shakespeare.*

The wind that whistles through the *sprays*,  
Maintains the comfort of the song;  
And hidden birds with native lay,  
The golden sleep prolong. *Dryden.*

2. The

## SPR

2. The foam of the sea, commonly written *spRy*.  
Winds raise some of the salt with the *spRy*. *Arvillius.*  
**TO SPREAD.** *v. n.* [from *spread*, Saxon; *spreaden*, Dutch.]  
1. To extend; to expand; to make to cover or fill a larger space  
than before.

He bought a field where he had *spread* his tent. *Gen. xxxiii.*  
Ripah *spread* sackcloth for her upon the rock. *2 Sam. xxi.*  
Make the trees more tall, more *spread*, and more hasty than  
they use to be. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Silver *spread* into plates is brought from Tarrhith. *Jer. x.*  
2. To cover by extension.  
Her cheeks their freshness lose and wonted grace.  
And an unflattering paleness *spread* her face. *Grayville.*

3. To cover over.  
The workman melteth a graven image, and the goldsmith  
*spreadeth* it over with gold. *Isa. xl. 19.*  
4. To stretch; to extend.  
*Spread* o'er the silver waves thy golden hair. *Shakespeare.*

He arose from kneeling, with his hands *spread* up to heaven,  
and he blessed the congregation. *1 Kings, viii. 54.*  
The flately trees fall *spread* their branches. *Milton.*  
Deep in his side Piffritatus lay *spread*. *Pope.*

In age his equal, on a splendid bed.  
To publish; to divulge; to disseminate.  
5. To publish; to divulge; to disseminate.  
They, when departed, *spread* abroad his fame in all that  
country. *Matth. ix. 31.*

6. To emit as effluvia or emanations; to diffuse.  
Their course thro' thickest constellations held,  
They *spread* their bane. *Milton.*  
**TO SPREAD.** *v. n.* To extend or expand itself.  
Can any understand the *spreadings* of the clouds, or the  
noise of his tabernacle? *Job xxxvi. 29.*

The princes of Germany had but a dull fear of the great-  
ness and ambitious designs.  
Plants, if they *spread* much, are seldom tall.  
Great Pan, who want to chafe the fair,  
And lov'd the *spreading* oak, was there. *Addison's Cato.*

The valley opened at the farther end *spreading* forth into  
an immense ocean. *Addison.*  
**SPREAD.** *n. s.* [from the verb.]  
1. Extent; compass.  
I have got a fine *spread* of improvable lands, and am al-  
ready ploughing up some, fencing others. *Addison.*

2. Expansion of parts.  
No flower hath that *spread* of the woodbind.  
**SPREADER.** *n. s.* [from *spread*.]  
1. One that spreads.

By conforming ourselves we should be *spreaders* of a worse  
infection than any we are likely to draw from Papists by our  
conformity with them in ceremonies. *Hooker.*  
2. Publisher; divulger; disseminator.  
If it be a mistake, I desire I may not be accused for a *spread-*  
er of false news. *Swift.*

**SPRENT.** *part.* [from *sprent*, to sprinkle, *sprenzen*, *sprenan*,  
Saxon; *sprenzen*, Dutch.] Sprinkled. Obsolete.  
O lips, that kiss'd that hand, with my tears *sprent*. *Sidney.*

**SPRIG.** *n. s.* [from *spring*, Welsh; *spring*, Latin.] A small branch; a spray.  
The substance is true ivy, after it is taken down, the friends  
of the family are desirous to have some *spring* to keep. *Bacon.*  
Our chilling climate hardly bears  
A *spring* of bays in fifty years;  
While ev'ry fool his claim alleges,  
As if it grew in common hedges. *Swift.*

**SPRIG.** *Chrystal.* *n. s.*  
In perpendicular fissures, *chrystal* is found in form of an  
hexaneular column, adhering at one end to the stone, and  
near the other lessening gradually, till it terminates in a point:  
this is called by lapidaries *spring* or rock *chrystal*. *Woodward.*

**SPRIG.** *adj.* [from *spring*.] Full of small branches.  
**SPRIGHT.** *n. s.* [Contraction of *spirit*, *spiritus*, Latin: it was  
anciently written *spRite* or *spRite*; and *spirit*, as now written,  
was long considered in verse as a monosyllable: this word  
should therefore be spelled *spRite*, and its derivatives *spRitely*,  
*spRitful*; but custom has determined otherwise.]

1. Spirit; shade; soul; incorporeal agent.  
She doth display  
The gate with pearls and rubies richly dight,  
Through which her words to wife do make their way,  
To bear the message of her *spRite*. *Spenser.*

Legions of *spRites*, the which like little flies,  
Fluttering about his ever damned head,  
Await whereto their service he applies.  
While with heav'nly charity the spoke,  
A flaming blaze the silent shadows broke;  
The birds obscene to forests wing'd their flight,  
And gaping graves received the guilty *spRite*. *Dryden.*

Of these am I who thy protection claim,  
A watchful *spRite*. *Pope.*

7

## SPR

2. Walking spirit; apparition.  
The ideas of goblins and *spRites* have no more to do with  
darkness than light; yet let but a foolish maid inculcate these  
often on the mind of a child, possibly he shall never be able to  
separate them again. *Locke.*

3. Power which gives cheerfulness or courage.  
O chastity, the chief of heav'nly lights,  
Which mak'st us most immortal shape to wear,  
Hold thou my heart, establish thou my *spRites*:  
To only thee my constant course I bear,  
Till spotless soul unto thy bosom fly,  
Such life to lead, such death I vow to die. *Sidney.*

4. An arrow.  
We had in use for sea fight short arrows called *spRites*,  
without any other heads save wood sharpened; which were  
discharged out of muskets, and would pierce through the sides  
of ships where a bullet would not. *Bacon's Natural History.*

**TO SPRIGHT.** *v. a.* To haunt as a spRite. A ludicrous use.  
I am *spRighted* with a fool. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
**SPRIGHTFUL.** *adj.* [from *spRite* and *full*.] Lively; brisk; gay;  
vigorous.

The spirit of the time shall teach me speed.—  
Spoke like a *spRightly* noble gentleman. *Shakespeare.*  
Happy my eyes when they behold thy face:  
My heavy heart will leave its doleful beating,  
At sight of thee, and bound with *spRightly* joys. *Ottway.*

**SPRIGHTFULLY.** *adv.* [from *spRightly*.] Briskly; vigorously.  
Norfolk, *spRightly* and bold,  
Stays but the summons of the appellant's trumpet. *Shakep.*

**SPRIGHTLINESS.** *n. s.* [from *spRightly*.] Liveliness; briskness;  
vigour; gaiety; vivacity.  
The soul is clogged when the acts in conjunction with a  
companion so heavy; but in dreams, observe with what a  
*spRightliness* and alacrity does the exert herself. *Addison.*

**SPRIGHTLY.** *adj.* [from *spRite*.] Gay; brisk; lively; vigo-  
rous; airy; vivacious.  
Produce the wine that makes us bold,  
And *spRightly* wit and love inspires. *Dryden.*

When now the *spRightly* trumpet from afar,  
Had given the signal of approaching war,  
Each morn they wak'd me with a *spRightly* lay:  
Of opening heav'n they sung, and gladsome day. *Prior.*

The *spRightly* Sylvia trips along the green;  
She runs, but hopes she does not run unseen. *Pope.*  
**TO SPRING.** *v. n.* Preterite *spring* or *sprang*, anciently *springen*.  
[from *springen*, Sax. *springen*, Dutch.]

1. To arise out of the ground and grow by vegetative power.  
All blest secrets,  
All you unpublish'd virtues of the earth,  
*Spring* with my tears; be aidant and remediate  
In the good man's distress. *Shakespeare.*

To his mulick, plants and flowers  
Ever *spring*, as sun and showers  
There had made a lasting spring. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
To satisfy the desolate ground, and cause the bud of the  
tender herb to *spring* forth. *Job xxxviii. 27.*  
Other fell on good ground, and did yield fruit that *spring*  
up and encreased. *Mark iv. 8.*

Tell me, in what happy fields  
The thistle *spring*s, to which the lily yields? *Pope.*  
2. To begin to grow.  
That the nipples should be made with such perforations as  
to admit passage to the milk, when drawn, otherwise to retain  
it; and the teeth of the young not *spring*, are effects of pro-  
vidence. *Ray.*

3. To proceed as from seed.  
Ye shall eat this year such things as grow of themselves;  
and in the second year that which *springeth* of the same. *2 Kings.*  
Much more good of tin shall *spring*. *Milton.*

4. To come into existence; to issue forth.  
Had'st thou sway'd as kings should do,  
Giving no ground unto the house of York,  
They never then had *spring* like summer flies. *Shakespeare.*  
Ev'n thought meets thought, ere from the lips it part,  
And each warm wish *spring*s mutual from the heart. *Pope.*

5. To arise; to appear.  
When the day began to *spring*, they let her go. *Judges.*  
To them which sat in the region and shadow of death, light  
is *spring* up. *Matth. iv. 16.*

6. To issue with effect or force.  
Swift fly the years, and rise th' expected morn;  
Oh *spring* to light: auspicious babe be born. *Pope.*

7. To proceed as from ancestors.  
How youngly he began to serve his country,  
How long continued; and what stock he *spring*s of;  
The noble house of Marcius. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
Our Lord *spring*s out of Judea. *Heb. vii. 14.*

Shall, like the brethren *spring*s of dragon's teeth,  
Ruin each other, and he fall amongst 'em, *Ben. Johnson.*  
Heroes of old, by rapine, and by spoil,  
In search of fame did all the world embroil;  
Thus



Thus to their gods, each then ally'd his name,  
This *spring* from Jove, and that from Titan came. *Grave.*  
8. To proceed as from a ground, cause, or reason.  
They found new hope to spring  
Out of despair. *Milton.*  
Some have been deceived into an opinion, that the inheri-  
tance of rule over men, and property in things, *spring* from  
the same original, and were to descend by the same rules. *Locke.*

Do not blast my *springing* hopes  
Which thy kind hand has planted in my soul. *Rousse.*  
9. To grow; to thrive.  
What makes all this but Jupiter the king,  
At whose command we perish and we *spring*:  
Then 'tis our best, since thus ordain'd to die,  
To make a virtue of necessity. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

10. To bound; to leap; to jump.  
Some strange commotion  
Is in his brain; he bites his lip, and starts;  
Stops on a sudden, looks upon the ground,  
Then lays his finger on his temple; flait  
*Spring* out into fast gait, then stops again. *Shak. H. VIII.*  
I *spring* not more in joy at first hearing he was a man child,  
than now in first seeing he had proved himself a man. *Shaksp.*  
He called for a light, and *spring* in and fell before Paul. *Acts.*  
When heav'n was nam'd, they loos'd their hold again;  
Then *spring* the forth, they follow'd her again. *Dryden.*

Affraid to sleep;  
Her blood all fever'd, with a furious leap  
She *spring* from bed. *Dryden.*  
Nor lies she long; but as her fates ordain,  
*Spring* up to life, and fresh to second pain. *Dryden.*  
See, aw'd by heaven, the blooming Hebrew flies  
Her artful tongue, and more persuasive eyes;  
And *springing* from her disappointed arms,  
Prefers a dungeon to forbidden charms. *Blackmore.*  
The mountain flag, that *spring*s  
From height to height, and bounds along the plains,  
Nor has a master to restrain his course;  
That mountain flag would Vanoe rather be,  
Than be a slave. *Phillips's Briton.*

11. To fly with elastic power.  
A link of horfechair, that will easily slip, fasten to the end  
of the tick that *spring*s. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

12. To rise from a covert.  
My doors are hateful to my eyes,  
Fill'd and damm'd up with gaping creditors,  
Watchful as fowlers when their game will *spring*. *Otway.*  
A covey of partridges *springing* in our front, put our in-  
fantry in disorder. *Addison.*

13. To issue from a fountain.  
Israel's servants digged in the valley, and found a well of  
*springing* water. *Gen. xxvi. 19.*

Let the wide world his praises sing,  
Where Tagus and Euphrates *spring*;  
And from the Danube's frosty banks to those  
Where from an unknown head great Nilus flows. *Reform.*

14. To proceed as from a source.  
Fly, fly, prophane fogs! far hence fly away,  
Taint not the pure dreams of the *springing* day  
With your dull influence: 'tis for you  
To fit and scowl upon night's heavy brow. *Crafiatu.*

15. To shoot; to issue with speed and violence.  
Then shook the sacred shrine, and sudden light  
*Spring* thro' the vaulted roof, and made the temple bright:  
The pow'r, behold! the pow'r in glory shone,  
By her bent bow and her keen arrows known. *Dryden.*  
The friendly gods a *springing* gale enlarg'd,  
The fleet swift tilting o'er the furies flew,  
Till Grecian cliffs appeared. *Pope.*

To *SPRING*. *v. a.*

1. To start; to rouse game.  
Thus I reclaim'd my buzzard love to fly  
At what, and when, and how, and where I chose:  
Now negligent of sport I lie;  
And now, as other fawknars use,  
I *spring* a miffrelis, swear, write, fight, and dye, *Donn.*  
And the game kill'd, or lost, go talk or lie.

That *spring* the game you were to let,  
Before you had time to draw the net. *Hudibras.*  
A large cock-pheasant he *spring* in one of the neighbouring  
woods. *Addison's Spectator.*

Here I use a great deal of diligence before I can *spring* any  
thing; whereas in town, whilst I am following one character,  
I am crossed by another, that they puzzle the chase. *Addison.*  
See how the well-taught pointer leads the way!  
The scent grows warm; he stops, he *spring*s the prey. *Gay.*

2. To produce to light.  
The nurse, surpriz'd with fright,  
Starts and leaves her bed, and *spring*s a light. *Dryden.*

Thus man by his own strength to heav'n would soar,  
And would not be oblig'd to God for more:  
Vain, wretched creature, how art thou mislead!  
To think thy wit these godlike notions bred!  
These truths are not the product of thy mind;  
But drop from heaven, and of a nobler kind:  
Reveal'd religion first inform'd thy light,  
And reason saw not, till faith *spring* the light. *Dryden.*  
He that has such a burning zeal, and *spring*s such mighty  
discoveries, must needs be an admirable patriot. *Callan.*

3. To make by starting a plank.  
People discharge themselves of burdensome reflections, as of  
the cargo of a ship that has *spring* a leak. *L'Estrange.*

No more accuse thy pen; but charge the crime  
On native sloth, and negligence of time;  
Beware the publick laughter of the town,  
Thou *spring*'st a leak already in thy crown. *Dryden.*  
Whether she *spring* a leak, I cannot find,  
Or whether she was overlet with wind,  
But down at once with all her crew she went. *Dryden.*

4. To discharge a mine.  
Our miners discovered several of the enemies mines, who  
have *spring* divers others which did little execution. *Taylor.*  
I *spring* a mine, whereby the whole nest was overthrown. *Addison's Spectator.*

5. To contrive as a sudden expedient; to offer unexpectedly.  
The friends to the cause *spring* a new project, and it was  
advertised that the crisis could not appear 'till the ladies had  
shewn their zeal against the pretender. *Swift.*

6. To produce hastily.  
7. To pass by leaping. A barbarous use.  
Unbecoming skill.

To *spring* the fence, to rein the prancing steed. *Thomson.*

SPRING. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The season in which plants spring and vegetate; the vernal  
season.

Orpheus with his lute made trees,  
And the mountain-tops, that freeze,  
Bow themselves when he did sing:  
To his musick, plants and flowers  
Ever *spring*, as fun and flowers  
There had made a lasting *Spring*. *Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*  
The *Spring* viliteth not these quarters so timely as the  
eastern parts. *Carew.*

Come, gentle *Spring*, ethereal mildness come,  
And from the bosom of yon dropping cloud  
Upon our plains descend. *Thomson's Spring.*

2. An elastic body; a body which when distorted has the power  
of restoring itself to its former state.  
This may be better performed by the strength of some such  
*spring* as is used in watches: this *spring* may be applied to one  
wheel, which shall give an equal motion to both the wheels. *Wilkins's Math. Magis.*

The *spring* must be made of good steel, well tempered; and  
the wider the two ends of the *spring* stand asunder, the milder  
it throws the chape of the vice open. *Mason's Mech. Exer.*  
He that was sharp sighted enough to see the configuration of  
the minute particles of the *spring* of a clock, and upon what  
peculiar impulse its elastic motion depends, would no doubt  
discover something very admirable. *Locke.*

3. Elastic force.  
Heav'n's, what a *spring* was in his arm, to throw!  
How high he held his shield, and rose at ev'ry blow! *Dryd.*  
Bodies which are absolutely hard, or so soft as to be void of  
elasticity, will not rebound from one another: impenetrability  
makes them only stop. If two equal bodies meet directly  
in *vacuo*, they will by the laws of motion stop where they  
meet, lose their motion, and remain in rest, unless they be  
elastic, and receive new motion from their *spring*. *Newton.*  
The soul is gathered within herself, and recovers that *spring*  
which is weakened, when she operates more in concert with  
the body. *Addison.*

In adult persons, when the fibres cannot any more yield,  
they must break, or lose their *spring*. *Arbutnot.*

4. Any active power; any cause by which motion is produced or  
propagated.

My heart sinks in me while I hear him speak,  
And every slacken'd fibre drops its hold,  
Like nature letting down the *spring*s of life;  
So much the name of father awes me still. *Dryden.*

Nature is the same, and man is the same; has the same  
affections and passions, and the same *spring*s that give them  
motion. *Rymor.*

Our author shuns by vulgar *spring*s to move  
The hero's glory, or the virgin's love. *Pope's Priet. to Cato.*  
A leap; a bound; a jump; a violent effort; a sudden struggle.

The pris'ner with a *spring* from prison broke:  
Then stretch'd his feather'd fans with all his might, *Dryden.*  
And to the neighbouring maple wing'd his flight.  
With what a *spring* his furious soul broke loose! *Add. Cato.*  
And left the limbs still quivering on the ground! *Add. Cato.*

6. A leak; a start of plank.  
Each petty hand  
Can steer a ship becom'd; but he that will  
Govern, and carry her to her ends, must know  
His tides, his currents; how to shift his sails,  
Where her *spring*s are, her leaks, and how to stop 'em. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

7. A fountain; an issue of water from the earth.  
Now stop thy *spring*s; my sea shall suck them dry,  
And swell so much the higher by their ebb. *Shaksp. H. VI.*  
*Spring*s on the tops of hills pass through a great deal of pure  
earth, with less mixture of other waters. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
When in th' effects the doth the causes know,  
And seeing the stream, thinks where the *spring* doth rise;  
And seeing the branch, conceives the root below:  
These things the views without the body's eyes. *Davies.*

He adds the running *spring*s; and standing lakes, *Dryden.*  
And bounding banks for winding rivers makes,  
Nile hears him knocking at his sevenfold gates,  
And flocks his hidden *spring*, and fears his neptuns fates. *Dry.*  
He bathed himself in cold *spring* water in the midst of  
Winter. *Locke.*

The water that falls down from the clouds, sinking into  
beds of rock or clay, breaks out in *spring*s, commonly at the  
bottom of hilly ground. *Locke.*

8. A source; that by which any thing is supplied.  
To that great *spring*, which doth great kingdoms move,  
The sacred *spring*, whence right and honour streams;  
Diffusing virtue, shielding peace and love  
In every place, as Cynthia sheds her beams. *Davies.*

I move, I see, I speak, discourse, and know,  
Though now I am, I was not always so:  
Then that from which I was, must be before,  
Whom, as my *spring* of being, I adore. *Dryden.*

Rolling down through so many barbarous ages, from the  
*spring* of Virgil, it bears along with it the filth of the Goths  
and Vandals. *Dryden.*  
He has a secret *spring* of spiritual joy, and the continual  
feast of a good conscience within, that forbids him to be mi-  
serable. *Bentley.*

9. Rise; beginning.  
About the *spring* of the day Samuel called Saul to the top of  
the house. *1 Sa. ix. 26.*

10. Course; original.  
The first *spring*s of great events, like those of great rivers,  
are often mean and little. *Swift.*

SPRING. *adv.* [from the noun.] With elastic vigour,  
Before the bull the pictur'd winged love,  
With his young brother sport, light fluttering  
Upon the waves, as each had been a dove;  
The one his bow and shafts, the other *spring*  
A burning teal about his head did move,  
As in their fire new love both triumphing. *Spenser.*

SPRINGAL. *n. f.* A youth. *Spenser.*

SPRING. *n. f.* [from *spring*.] A gins; a noose which fastened  
to any elastic body catches by a spring or jerk.  
As a woodcock to my own *spring*s, which,  
I'm justly kill'd with mine own treachery. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

Let goats for food their loaded udders lend;  
But neither *spring*s, nets, nor snares employ. *Dryden.*  
With hairy *spring*s we the birds betray,  
Slight lines of hair surprize the finny prey. *Pope.*

SPRING. *n. f.* [from *spring*.] One who rouses game.

SPRINGINESS. *n. f.* [from *springy*.] Elasticity; power of re-  
storing itself.

Where there is a continued endeavour of the parts of a  
body to put themselves into another state, the progress may be  
much more slow, since it was a great while before the texture  
of the corpuscles of the steel were so altered as to make them  
lose their former *springiness*. *Boyle.*

The air is a thin fluid body, endowed with elasticity and  
*springiness*, capable of condensation and rarefaction. *Bentley.*

SPRINGHALT. *n. f.* [from *spring* and *halt*.] A lameness by which  
the horse twitches up his legs.

They've all new legs, and lame ones; one would take it,  
That never saw them pace before, the shavin  
And *springhalt* reign'd among them. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

SPRINGTIDE. *n. f.* [from *spring* and *tide*.] Tide at the new moon;  
high tide.

Love, like *springtides*, full and high,  
Swells in every youthful vein;  
But each tide does less supply,  
Till they quite shrink in again: *Dryd. Tyrannick Love.*

Most people die when the moon chiefly reigns; that is, in  
the night, or upon or near a *springtide*. *Grew's Cymol.*

SPRING. *n. f.* [from *spring*.] A spring; an elastic noose.  
Woodcocks arrive first on the north coast, where every  
plank-shoot served for *spring* to take them. *Carew.*

To *SPRING*. *v. n.* Misprinted, I suppose, for *springle*.

This is Timon's last,  
Who, stuck and spangled with your flatteries,  
Washes it off, and *springles* in your faces  
Your reeking villany. *Shaksp. Timon of Athens.*

SPRING. *adj.* [from *spring*.]

1. Elastic; having the power of restoring itself.  
Had not the Maker wrought the *springy* frame,  
Such as it is to fan the vital flame,  
The blood, defrauded of its nitrous food,  
Had cool'd and languish'd in th' arterial road;  
While the tir'd heart had strove, with fruitless pain,  
To push the lazy tide along the vein. *Blackm. Creation.*

This vast contraction and expansion seems unintelligible,  
by feigning the particles of air to be *springy* and ramous, or  
rolled up like hoops, or by any other means than a repulsive  
power. *Newton.*

Though the bundle of fibres which constitute the muscles  
may be small, the fibres may be strong and *springy*. *Arbutnot.*  
If our air had not been a *springy* body, no animal could  
have exercised the very function of respiration; and yet the  
ends of respiration are not served by that *springiness*, but by  
some other unknown quality. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. [From *spring*.] Full of springs or fountains. Not used.

Where the sandy or gravelly lands are *springy* or wet, rather  
marl them for grafs than corn. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To *SPRINGLE*. *v. a.* [from *springle*, Dutch.]

1. To scatter; to disperse in small masses.  
Take handfuls of ashes of the furnace, and let Moses *springle*  
it towards the heaven. *Ex. ix. 8.*

2. To scatter in drops.  
*Springle* water of purifying upon them. *Num. viii. 7.*

3. To besprinkle; to wash, wet, or dust by sprinkling.  
Let us draw near with a true heart, in full assurance of  
faith, having our hearts *springled* from an evil conscience. *Heb.*  
Wings he wore  
Of many a colour'd plume *springled* with gold. *Milton.*

The prince, with living water *springled* over  
His limbs and body; then approach'd the door,  
Possess'd the porch. *Dryden's En.*

To *SPRINGLE*. *v. n.* To perform the act of scattering in  
small drops.

The priest shall *springle* of the oil with his finger. *Lev. xiv.*  
Baptism may well enough be performed by *springling*, or ef-  
fusion of water. *Swift's Parergon.*

When dextrous damfels twirl the *springling* mop,  
And cleanse the spatter'd sash, and scrub the stairs,  
Know Saturday appears. *Gay's Trivia.*

To *SPRIT*. *v. a.* [from *spring*, Saxon; *springen*, Dutch.] To  
throw out; to eject with force. Commonly *spirt*.  
Toads sometimes exclude or *spirt* out a dark and liquid  
matter behind, and a venomous condition there may be per-  
haps therein; but it cannot be called their urine. *Brown.*

To *SPRIT*. *v. n.* [from *spring*, Saxon; *springen*, Dutch.] To  
shoot; to germinate; to sprout.

SPRIT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Shoot; sprout.  
The barley, after it has been couched four days, will sweat  
a little, and shew the chit or *spirt* at the root-end of the  
corn. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SPRITSAIL. *n. f.* [from *spirt* and *sail*.] The sail which belongs to  
the boltspit-mast. *Dick.*

Our men quitted themselves of the fire-ship, by cutting the  
*spirt* sail tackle off with their short hatchets. *Wojman.*

SPRITE. *n. f.* [Contracted from *spirit*.] A spirit; an incorpo-  
real agent.

The *sprites* of fiery termagants in flame  
Mount up, and take a salamander's name. *Pope.*

SPRITFULLY. *adv.* [See *SPRITFULLY*.] Vigorously;  
with life and ardour.

The Grecians *springfully* drew from the darts the corse,  
And heart it, bearing it to feet. *Chapman's Iliads.*

SPRONG. The preterite of *spring*. Obsolete.

Not mistrusting, 'till these new curiosities *spring* up, that  
ever any man would think our labour herein mispent, or the  
time wastefully consumed. *Hooker.*

To *SPROUT*. *v. n.* [from *spring*, Saxon; *springen*, Dutch.]

1. To shoot by vegetation; to germinate.  
Try whether these things in the *springing* do increase  
weight, by weighing them before they are hanged up; and  
afterwards again, when they are *sprouted*. *Bacon.*

That leaf faded, but the young buds *sprouted* on, which after-  
wards opened into fair leaves. *Bacon's Natural History.*

We find no security to prevent germination, having made  
trial of grains, whose ends, cut off, have notwithstanding  
*sprouted*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Old Baucis by old Philemon seen  
*Sprouting* with sudden leaves of brightly green. *Dryden.*  
Hence *springing* plants enrich the plain and wood:  
For phsyck some, and some defend'd for food. *Blackmore.*

Envy'd Britannia, sturdy as the oak  
Which on her mountain top the proudly bears,  
Eludes the ax, and *sprouts* against the stroke,  
Strong from her wounds, and greater by her wars. *Prior.*  
Rub



## SPU

- Rub malt between your hands to get the come or *sprouting* clean away.  
 2. To shoot into ramifications.  
 Vitriol is apt to *sprout* with moisture. Bacon.  
 3. To grow.  
 Th' enliv'ning dust its head begins to rear,  
 And on the ashes *sprouting* plumes appear. Tickell.  
 SPROUT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A shoot of a vegetable.  
 Stumps of trees, lying out of the ground, will put forth *sprouts* for a time. Bacon.  
 Early ere the odorous breath of morn  
 Awakes the slumbering leaves, or tassel'd horn  
 Shakes the high thicket, haste I all about  
 Number my ranks, and visit every *sprout*. Milton.  
 To this kid, taken out of the womb, were brought in the  
 tender *sprouts* of shrubs; and, after it had tasted, began to eat  
 of such as are the usual food of goats. Ray on the Creation.  
 SPRUCE. *adj.* [Stimmer derives this word from *prux*, French;  
 but he proposes it with hesitation: *Junius* thinks it comes from  
*sprout*; *Caydon* thinks yet more contemptibly. I know not  
 whence to deduce it, except from *prux*. In ancient books  
 we find furniture of *prux* a thing costly and elegant, and  
 thence probably came *spruce*.] Nice; trim; neat without  
 elegance.  
 The tree  
 That wraps that crystal in a wooden tomb,  
 Shall be took up *spruce*, fill'd with diamond. Donne.  
 Thou wilt not leave me in the middle street,  
 Tho' some more *spruce* companion thou do't meet. Donne.  
 Along the crisped shades and bow'rs  
 Revels the *spruce* and jocund Spring;  
 The graces, and the rosy-bosom'd hours,  
 T' hither all their bounties bring. Milton.  
 I must not slip into too *spruce* a style for serious matters; and  
 yet I approve not that dull insipid way of writing practised by  
 many chymists. Boyle.  
 He put his hand and heard in order,  
 The *sprucer* to accost and board her. Hudibras.  
 He is so *spruce*, that he can never be genteel. Tatler.  
 This Tim makes a strange figure with that ragged coat un-  
 der his livery: can't he go *spruce* and clean? Arbuthnot.  
 To SPRUCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dress with affected  
 neatness.  
 SPRUCEBER. *n. f.* [from *spruce*, a kind of fir.] Beer tunc-  
 tured with branches of fir.  
 In ulcers of the kidneys *sprucebeer* is a good balsamick. Arb.  
 SPRUCELEATHER. *n. f.* [Corrupted for *Prussian leather*.] *Ans.*  
 The leather was of *Prux*. Dryden's Fables.  
 SPRUCENESS. *n. f.* [from *spruce*.] Neatness without elegance.  
 SPRUNG. The preterite and participle passive of *spring*.  
 Tall Norway fir, their masts in battle spent,  
 And English oaks, *spring* leaks, and planks, restore. Dryd.  
 Now from beneath Maleas' airy height,  
 Aloft the *spring*, and steer'd to Thebes her flight. Pope.  
 Who *spring* from kings shall know less joy than I. Pope.  
 SPRUNT. *n. f.* Any thing that is short and will not easily bend.  
 SPUD. *n. f.* A short knife.  
 My love to Sheelah is more firmly fixt,  
 Than strongest weeds that grow these stones betwixt:  
 My *spud* these nettles from the stones can part,  
 No knife so keen to weed thee from my heart. Swift.  
 SPULLERS of Yarn. *n. f.* Are such as are employed to see that  
 it be well spun, and fit for the loom. Ditt.  
 SPUME. *n. f.* [from *spuma*, Latin.] Foam; froth.  
 Materials dark and crude,  
 Of spirituous and fiery *spumes*, till touch'd  
 With heaven's rays, and temper'd, they shoot forth  
 So beauteous, op'ning to the ambient light. Milton.  
 Waters frozen in pans, after their dissolution, leave a froth  
 and *spume* upon them, which are caused by the airy parts dis-  
 solved by the congealable mixture. Brown's Vulgar Errors.  
 To SPUME. *v. n.* [from *spuma*, Latin.] To foam; to froth.  
 SPUMOUS. *adj.* [from *spuma*, Latin; from the noun.] Frothy;  
 SPUMY. *adj.* foamy.  
 The cause is the putrefaction of the body by unnatural heat:  
 the putrifying parts suffer a turgescence, and becoming airy  
 and *spumous*, ascend into the surface of the water. Brown.  
 Not with more madnets, rolling from afar,  
 The *spumy* waves proclaim the wat'ry war;  
 And mounting upwards with a mighty roar,  
 March onwards, and insult the rocky shore. Dryden.  
 The *spumous* and florid state of the blood, in passing through  
 the lungs, arises from its own elasticity, and its violent motion,  
 the aerial particles expanding themselves. Arbuthnot.  
 SPURN. The preterite and part. pass. of *spurn*.  
 The nymph now *spurns*, nor dress'd with artful pride;  
 Her vest was gather'd up, her hair was ty'd. Addison.  
 SPURGE. *n. f.* [from *spargere*, Latin.] A sponge. See SPONGE.  
 When he needs what you have glean'd, it is but squeezing  
 you, and *spurge*, you shall be dry again. Shakspeare. Hamlet.  
 Considering the motion that was impress'd by the painter's  
 hand upon the *spurge*, compounded with the specifick gravity

## SPU

- of the *spurge* and the resistance of the air, the *spurge* did the-  
 mechanically and unavoidably move in that particular line of  
 motion.  
 To SPURGE. *v. n.* [Rather *To spurge*.] To hang on others for  
 maintenance.  
 This will maintain you, with the perquisite of *sparging*  
 while you are young. Swift to Gay.  
 SPURGEHOUSE. *n. f.* [from *spurge* and *house*.] A house to which  
 debtors are taken before commitment to prison, where the  
 bailiffs sponge upon them, or riot at their cost.  
 A bailiff kept you the whole evening in a *sparging-house*. Sw.  
 SPURGEY. *adj.* [from *spurge*.] A sponge.  
 1. Full of small holes, and soft like a sponge.  
 Some English wool, vex'd in a Belgian loom,  
 And into cloth of *spurgey* softness made,  
 Did into France or colder Denmark roam,  
 To ruin with worse air our staple trade. Dryden.  
 2. Wet; moist; watery.  
 There is no lady of more softer bowels,  
 More *spurgey* to suck in the fence of fear. Shakspeare.  
 I saw Jove's bird, the Roman eagle, wing'd  
 From the *spurgey* South to this part of the West,  
 There vanish'd in the fun-beams. Shakspeare. Cymbeline.  
 3. Drunken; wet with liquor.  
 What cannot we put upon  
 His *spurgey* officers! Shakspeare.  
 SPURK. *n. f.* Rotten wood; touchwood. See SPOOK.  
 To make white powder, the best way is by the powder of  
 rotten willows: *spunk*, or touchwood prepared, might perhaps  
 make it rustier. Brown's Vulgar Errors.  
 SPUR. *n. f.* [from *spura*, Sax. *spore*, Danish, Swedish, and Dutch;  
*espora*, French.]  
 1. A sharp point fixed in the rider's heel, with which he pricks  
 his horse to drive him forward.  
 He borrowing that homely armour for want of a better,  
 had come upon the *spur* to redeem Philoclea's picture. Sidney.  
 Whether the body politic be  
 A horse whereon the governor doth ride,  
 Who, newly in the seat, that it may know  
 He can command it, lets it straight feel the *spur*. Shakspeare.  
 He presently felt *spurs* to his horse, and departed with the  
 rest of the company. Kneller's History of the Turin.  
 Was I for this entitled, fir,  
 And girt with rusty sword and *spur*,  
 For fame and honour to wage battle? Hudibras.  
 2. Incitement; instigation.  
 Seeing then that nothing can move, unless there be some  
 end, the desire whereof provoketh into motion, how should  
 that divine power of the soul, that spirit of our mind, ever stir  
 itself into action, unless it have also the like *spur*? Huet.  
 What need we any *spur*, but our own cause,  
 To prick us to redress? Shakspeare. Julius Caesar.  
 His laws are deep, and not vulgar; not made upon the spur  
 of a particular occasion, but out of providence of the future,  
 to make his people more and more happy.  
 Reward is the *spur* of virtue in all good arts, all laudable  
 attempts; and emulation, which is the other *spur*, will never  
 be wanting, when particular rewards are propoled. Dryden.  
 The chief, if not only, *spur* to human industry and action,  
 is uneasiness. Locke.  
 The former may be a *spur* to the latter, 'till age makes him  
 in love with the study, without any childish bait. Ogleth.  
 3. A stimulus; a prick; any thing that galls and teases.  
 Grief and patience, rooted in him both,  
 Mingle their *spurs* together. Shakspeare. Cymbeline.  
 4. The sharp points on the legs of a cock with which he fights.  
 Of birds the bill is of like matter with the teeth: as for  
 their *spur*, it is but a nail. Bacon.  
 Animals have natural weapons to defend and offend; some  
 talons, some claws, some *spurs* and beaks. Ray.  
 5. Any thing standing out; a snag.  
 The strong bad's promontory  
 Have I made shake, and pluckt up by the *spurs*. Shakspeare.  
 The pine and cedar.  
 To SPUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To prick with the *spur*; to drive with the *spur*.  
 My friend, who always takes care to cure his horse of start-  
 ing fits, *spurred* him up to the very side of the coach. Addison.  
 Your father, when he mounted,  
 Rein'd 'em in strongly, and he *spur'd* 'd them hard. Dryden.  
 Who would be at the trouble of learning, when he finds his  
 ignorance is carested? But when you brow-beat and maul  
 them, you make them men; for though they have no natural  
 mettle, yet, if they are *spurred* and kicked, they will mend  
 their pace. Collier on Pride.  
 2. To instigate; to incite; to urge forward.  
 Lovers break not hours.  
 Unless it be to come before their time: Shakspeare.  
 So much they *spur* their expedition.  
 Let the awe he has got upon their minds be so tempered with  
 the marks of good-will, that affection may *spur* them to their  
 duty. Locke.  
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3. To drive by force.  
 Love will not be *spurr'd* to what it loaths. Shakspeare.  
 To SPUR. *v. n.*  
 1. To travel with great expedition.  
 With backward bows the Parthians shall be there,  
 And *spurring* from the fight, confess their fear: Dryden.  
 A double wreath shall crown our brows.  
 2. To press forward.  
 Alcanius took th' alarm, while yet he led,  
 And *spurring* on, his equals soon o'erspa'd. Dryden.  
 Some bold men, though they begin with infinite ignorance  
 and error, yet, by *spurring* on, gain themselves. Grew.  
 SPURGALLED. *adj.* [from *spur* and *gall*.] Hurt with the *spur*.  
 I was not made a horse,  
 And yet I bear a burthen like an ass,  
*Spurgall'd* and tir'd, by jaunting Bolingbroke. Shakspeare.  
 What! shall each *spurgall'd* hackney of the day,  
 Or each new pension'd hyacinth, pretend  
 To break my windows, if I treat a friend. Pope.  
 SPURGE. *n. f.* [from *spargere*, French; *spurge*, Dutch, from *spargo*,  
 Latin.] A plant violently purgative. *Spurge* is a general  
 name in English for all milky purgative plants. Skimmer.  
 The flower consists of one leaf, of the globous bell shape,  
 cut into several moon-shaped segments, and encompassed by  
 two little leaves, which seem to perform the office of a flower-  
 cup; the point is for the most part triangular, which rises  
 from the bottom of the flower, and becomes a fruit of the  
 same shape, divided into three cells, each containing an oblong  
 seed. Every part of the plant abounds with a milky juice.  
 There are seventy-one species of this plant, of which wart-  
 wort is one. The first sort, called broad-leaved *spurge*, is a  
 biennial plant, and used in medicine under the name of cata-  
 putia minor. The milky juice in these plants is used by some  
 to destroy warts; but particular care should be taken in the  
 application, because it is a strong caustick. Miller.  
 The leaves of cataputia, or *spurge*, being plucked upwards  
 or downwards, perform their operations by purge or vomit;  
 is a strange conceit, ascribing unto plants positional opera-  
 tions. Brown's Vulgar Errors.  
 SPURGE LAUREL, or MEASURE. *n. f.* [from *spurge*, Latin.] A plant.  
 The characters are: the flower consists of one leaf; is, for  
 the most part, funnel-shaped, and cut into four segments;  
 from whose centre rises the point, which afterward becomes  
 an oval fruit, which is in some full of juice, but in others is  
 dry. In each is contained one oblong seed. It is a rough  
 purge. Miller.  
 SPURIOUS. *adj.* [from *spurius*, Latin.]  
 1. Not genuine; counterfeit; adulterine.  
 The coin that shows the first is generally rejected as *spu-  
 rious*, nor is the other esteemed more authentic by the present  
 Roman medallists. Addison on Italy.  
 If any thing else has been printed, in which we really had  
 any hand, it is loaded with *spurious* additions. Swift.  
 2. Not legitimate; bastard.  
 Your Scipio's, Caesar's, Pompey's, and your Cato's,  
 These gods on earth, are all the *spurious* brood  
 Of violated maidens. Addison's Cato.  
 SPURRING. *n. f.* [from *spargere*, French.] A small sea-fish.  
 All-faints, do lay for porke and fowls,  
 For sprats and *spurrings* for your house. Tupper.  
 To SPURN. *v. a.* [from *spurn*, Saxon.]  
 1. To kick; to strike or drive with the foot.  
 They suppos'd I could rend bars of steel,  
 And *spurn* in pieces posts of adamant. Shakspeare. Henry VI.  
 Say my request's unjust,  
 And *spurn* me back; but if it be not so,  
 Thou art not honest. Shakspeare's Coriolanus.  
 You that did void your rheum upon my beard,  
 And foot me as you *spurn* a stranger cur  
 Over your threshold. Shakspeare. Merchant of Venice.  
 He in the surging smoke  
 Uplifted *spurn'd* the ground. Milton.  
 So was I forc'd  
 To do a sovereign justice to myself,  
 And *spurn* thee from my presence. Dryden's Don Sebastian.  
 Then will I draw up my legs, and *spurn* her from me with  
 my foot. Addison's Spectator.  
 A milk-white bull shall at your altars stand,  
 That threatens a fight, and *spurns* the rising sand. Pope.  
 When Athens sinks by fates unjust,  
 When wild barbarians *spurn* her dust.  
 Now they, who reach Parnassus' lofty crown,  
 Employ their pains to *spurn* some others down. Pope.  
 2. To reject; to scorn; to put away with contempt; to disdain.  
 In wisdom I should ask your name;  
 But since thy outside looks so fair and warlike,  
 What fate and nicely I might well delay,  
 By rule of knighthood, I disdain and *spurn*. Shakspeare.  
 3. To treat with contempt.  
 Domesticicks will pay a more cheerful service, when they find  
 themselves not *spurn'd*, because fortune has laid them at their  
 masters feet. Locke.

## SPY

- To SPURN. *v. n.*  
 1. To make contemptuous opposition; to make insolent re-  
 sistance.  
 A son to blunt the sword  
 That guards the peace and safety of your person;  
 Nay more, to *spurn* at your most royal image. Shakspeare.  
 I, Pandulph, do religiously demand  
 Why thou against the church, our holy mother,  
 So wilfully do'st *spurn*? Shakspeare. King John.  
 Instruct me why  
 Vanoe should *spurn* against our rule; and flie:  
 The tributary provinces to war. Philips's Briton.  
 2. To toss up the heels; to kick or struggle.  
 The drunken chairman in the kennel *spurns*. Gay.  
 The glasses shatters, and his charge o'erturns. Gay.  
 SPURN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Kick; insolent and contemp-  
 tuous treatment.  
 The insolence of office, and the *spurns* that come  
 That patient merit of th' unworthy takes. Shakspeare. Hamlet.  
 SPURNEY. *n. f.* A plant.  
 SPURNER. *n. f.* [from *spurn*.] One who uses *spurs*.  
 SPURNER. *n. f.* [from *spurn*.] One who makes *spurs*.  
 SPURRY. *n. f.* [from *spuria*, Latin.] A plant.  
*Spurry* feed is sown in the low countries in Summer, the first  
 time in May, that it may flower in June and July; and in  
 August the feed is ripe. Mortimer's Husbandry.  
 To SPURT. *v. n.* [See To SPURT.] To fly out with a quick  
 stream.  
 If from a puncture of a lancet, the manner of the *spurring*  
 out of the blood will shew it. Wiseman's Surgery.  
 SPURWAY. *n. f.* [from *spur* and *way*.] A horseway; a bridle-road;  
 distinct from a road for carriages.  
 SPURATION. *n. f.* [from *spuria*, Latin.] The act of spitting.  
 A moist consumption receives its nomenclature from a moist  
 spuration, or expectoration: a dry one is known by its dry  
 cough. Harvey on Consumption.  
 To SPURTTER. *v. n.* [from *spuria*, Latin.]  
 1. To emit moisture in small flying drops.  
 If a manly drop or two fall down,  
 It scalds along my cheeks, like the green wood,  
 That, *spurring* in the flame, works outward into tears. Dry.  
 2. To fly out in small particles with some noise.  
 The nightly virgin, while her wheel the plies,  
 Foresees the forms impending in the skies,  
 When sparkling lamps their *spurring* light advance,  
 And in the sockets oily bubbles dance. Dryden.  
 3. To speak hastily and obscurely, as with the mouth full; to  
 throw out the spittle by hasty speech.  
 A pinking owl fat *sputtering* at the sun, and asked him what  
 he meant to stand staring her in the eyes. L'Estrange.  
 They could neither of them speak their rage; and so fell  
 a *sputtering* at one another, like two roasting apples. Congreve.  
 Though he *sputter* through a session,  
 It never makes the least impression.  
 What'er he speaks for madnets goes. Swift.  
 To SPUTTER. *v. a.* To throw out with noise and hec-  
 tation.  
 Thou do'st with lies the throne invade,  
 Obtending heav'n for what'er ills befall;  
 And *sputtering* under specious names thy gall. Dryden.  
 In the midst of careles, and without the least pretended in-  
 citement, to *sputter* out the basest accusations. Swift.  
 SPUTTERER. *n. f.* [from *sputter*.] One that *sputters*.  
 SPY. *n. f.* [from *spies*, Welsh; *espion*, French; *spie*, Dutch; *specula-  
 tor*, Latin.] It is observed by a German, that *spy* has been in  
 all ages a word by which the eye, or office of the eye, has been  
 expressed: thus the *Arimaspions* of old, fabled to have but one  
 eye, were so called from *ari*, which, among the nations of  
 Caucasus, still signifies *one*, and *spi*, which has been received  
 from the old Asiatick languages for an eye, *sight*, or one that  
 sees. One sent to watch the conduct or motions of others;  
 one sent to gain intelligence in an enemy's camp or country.  
 We'll hear poor rogues  
 Talk of court news, and we'll talk with them too;  
 And take upon's the mystery of things,  
 As if we were God's *spies*. Shakspeare. King Lear.  
*Spies* of the Volcians  
 Held me in chace, that I was forc'd to wheel  
 Three or four miles about. Shakspeare's Coriolanus.  
 Every corner was possessed by diligent *spies* upon their  
 master and mistress. Clarendon.  
 I come no *spies*  
 With purpose to explore, or to disturb,  
 The secrets of your realm. Milton's Paradise Lost.  
 Such command we had,  
 To see that none thence issu'd forth a *spy*,  
 Or enemy, while God was in his work. Milton.  
 Nothing lies hid from radiant eyes;  
 All they lubdue become their *spies*:  
 Secrets, as chosen jewels, are  
 Presented to oblige the fair. Waller.  
 O'er



## SQU

- O'er my men I'll set my careful spies,  
To watch rebellion in their very eyes.  
These wretched spies of wit must then confess,  
They take more pains to please themselves the less.  
Those who attend on their state, are to many spies placed  
upon them: by the publick to observe them nearly.  
To SPY. *v. a.* [See SPY. *n. f.*]  
1. To discover by the eye at a distance, or in a state of concealment; to espy.  
Light hath no tongue, but is all eye;  
If it could speak as well as *spies*,  
This were the worst that it could say,  
That being well I fain would stay.  
As tiger *spies* two gentle fawns.  
A countryman *spied* a snake under a hedge; half frozen to death.  
My brother Guyomar, methinks, I *spy*:  
Haste in his steps, and wonder in his eye.  
One in reading skip'd over all sentences where he *spied* a note of admiration.  
2. To discover by close examination.  
Let a lawyer tell he has *spied* some defect in an entail, how solicitous are they to repair that error.  
3. To search or discover by artifice.  
Moses sent to *spy* out Jaazer, and took the villages. Numb.  
To SPY. *v. n.* To search narrowly.  
It is my nature's plague  
To *spy* into abuse; and oft my jealousy  
Shapes faults that are not.  
SPYBOAT. *n. f.* [*spy* and *boat*.] A boat sent out for intelligence.  
Giving the colour of the sea to their *spyboats* to keep them from being discovered, came from the Veneti.  
SQUAB. *adj.* [I know not whence derived.]  
1. Unfeathered; newly hatched.  
Why must old pigeons, and they stale, be dreft,  
When there's so many *squab* ones in the nest.  
2. Fat; thick and stout; awkwardly bulky.  
The new ally goes round,  
Nor the *squab* daughter nor the wife were nice,  
Each health the youths began, Sim plied it twice better.  
SQUAB. *v. f.* A kind of sofa or couch; a stuffed cushion.  
On her large *squab* you find her spread,  
Like a fat corpse upon a bed.  
SQUAB. *adv.* With a heavy sudden fall; plump and flat. A low word.  
The eagle took the tortoise up into the air, and dropt him down, *squab*, upon a rock, that dashed him to pieces.  
SQUABBLE. *n. f.* [*squab*, and *pie*.] A pie made of many ingredients.  
Cornwall *squabbles*, and Devon whitepot brings,  
And Leicester beans and bacon, food of kings.  
To SQUAB. *v. n.* To fall down plump or flat; to squelch or squash.  
SQUABBISH. *adj.* [from *squab*.] Thick; heavy; fleshy.  
Diet renders them of a *squabbish* or lardy habit of body.  
To SQUABBLE. *v. n.* [*kiabla*, Swedish.] To quarrel; to debate peevishly; to wrangle; to fight.  
Drunk? and speak parrot? and *squabble*? swagger! oh, thou invincible spirit of wine!  
I thought it not improper in a *squabbling* and contentious age, to detect the vanity of confiding ignorance.  
If there must be disputes, is not *squabbling* less inconvenient than murder?  
The sense of these propositions is very plain, though logicians might *squabble* a whole day, whether they should rank them under negative or affirmative.  
SQUABBLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A low brawl; a petty quarrel.  
In popular factions, pragmatick fools commonly begin the *squabbles*, and crafty knaves reap the benefit.  
A man whose personal courage is suspected, is not to drive *squabbles* before him; but may be allowed the merit of some *squabble*, or throwing a bottle at his neighbour's head.  
SQUABBLER. *n. f.* [from *squabble*.] A quarrelsome fellow; a brawler.  
SQUADRON. *n. f.* [*squadron*, Fr. *squadron*, Italian, from *quadatus*, Latin.]  
1. A body of men drawn up square.  
Those half rounding guards  
Just met, and closing stood in *squadron* join'd.  
2. A part of an army; a troop.  
Nothing the Moors were more afraid of, than in a set battle to fight with *squadrons* coming orderly on.  
Then beauteous Ays, with Julius bred,  
Of equal age, the second *squadron* led.  
3. Part of a fleet, a certain number of ships.  
Rome could not maintain its dominion over so many provinces, without *squadrons* ready equipt.  
SQUADRONED. *adj.* [from *squadron*.] Formed into squadrons.  
They gladly thither haste; and by a choir  
Of *squadron'd* angels hear his carol sung.

Dryden.

Dryden.

Atterbury.

Milton.

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- SQUALID. *adj.* [*squalidus*, Latin.] Foul; nasty; filthy.  
A doleful case deserves a doleful song,  
Without vain art or curious compliments,  
And *squalid* fortune into baseness flowing,  
Dost scorn the pride of wonted ornaments.  
Uncomb'd his locks, and *squalid* his attire,  
Unlike the trim of love and gay desire.  
All these Cocyus bounds with *squalid* reeds,  
With muddy ditches and with deadly weeds.  
To SQUAL. *v. n.* [*squalo*, Swedish.] To stream out as a child or woman frightened.  
In my neighbourhood, a very pretty prattling shoulder of veal *squalls* out at the sight of a knife.  
I put five into my coat pocket, and as to the sixth I made a countenance as if I would eat him alive. The poor man *squaled* terribly.  
Cornelius funk back on a chair; the guests stood astonished; the infant *squaled*.  
SQUAL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Loud scream.  
There oft are heard the notes of infant woe,  
The throat thick sob, loud scream, and shriller *squall*.  
2. Sudden gust of wind.  
SQUALOR. *n. f.* [from *squal*.] Scream; one that screams.  
SQUALOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] Coarseness; nastiness; want of cleanliness and neatness.  
Take heed that their new flowers and sweetness do not as much corrupt as the others dryness and *squalor*.  
What can filthy poverty give else, but beggary, followne nastiness, *squalor*, ugliness, hunger, and thirst?  
SQUALID. *adj.* [from *squal*.] Windy; gusty. A sailor's word.  
SQUALID. *adj.* [*squalidus*, Latin.] Scaly; covered with scales.  
The sea was replenish'd with fish, of the cartilaginous and *squamous*, as of the testaceous and crustaceous kinds.  
Those galls and balls are produced, in the gems of oak, which may be called *squamous* oak cones.  
To SQUANDER. *v. a.* [*verschwenden*, Teutonic.]  
1. To scatter lavishly; to spend profusely; to throw away in idle prodigality.  
We *squander* away some part of our fortune at play.  
They often *squander'd*, but they never gave.  
Never take a favourite waiting maid, to intimate how great a fortune you brought, and how little you are allowed to *squander*.  
Then, in plain prose, were made two sorts of men.  
To *squander* some, and some to hide agen.  
True friends would rather see such thoughts as they communicate only to one another, than what they *squander* about to all the world.  
How uncertain it is, whether the years we propose to ourselves shall be indulged to us, uncertain whether we shall have power or even inclination to improve them better than those we now *squander* away.  
2. To scatter; to dissipate; to disperse.  
He hath an argosie bound to Tripoli, another to the Indies, and other ventures he hath *squandered* abroad.  
The troops we *squander'd* first, again appear.  
From several quarters, and enclose the rear.  
He is a successful warrior.  
And has the soldiers hearts: upon the skirts  
Of Arragon our *squander'd* troops he rallies.  
SQUANDERER. *n. f.* [from *squander*.] A spendthrift; a prodigal; a waster; a lavisher.  
Plenty in their own keeping, teaches them from the beginning, to be *squanderers* and wasters.  
SQUARE. *adj.* [*quadratus*, Latin.]  
1. Cornered; having right angles.  
All the doors and posts were *square*, with the windows.  
Water and air the varied form confound;  
The straight looks crooked, and the *square* grows round.  
2. Forming a right angle.  
This instrument is for striking lines *square* to other lines or straight sides, and try the squareness of their work.  
3. Cornered; having angles of whatever content; as three square, five square.  
Catching up in haste his three *square* shield,  
And thinning helmet, soon him buckled to the field.  
The clavicle is a crooked bone, in the figure of an S, one end of which being thicker and almost three *squares* is inserted into the first bone of the sternon.  
4. Parallel; exactly suitable.  
She's a most triumphant lady, if report be *square* to her.  
5. Strong; stout; well set. As, a *square* man.  
6. Equal; exact; honest; fair. As, *square* dealing.  
For those that were, it is not *square* to take  
On those that are, revenge; crimes, like to hands,  
Are not inherited.  
7. [In geometry.] *Square* root of any number is that which, multiplied by it self, produces the *square*, as 4 is the *square* root of 16; because  $4 \times 4 = 16$ ; and likewise 6 the *square* root of 36, as  $6 \times 6 = 36$ .

SQUARE.

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- SQUARE. *n. f.* [*quadratus*, Latin.]  
1. A figure with right angles and equal sides.  
Then did a sharped spire of diamond bright,  
Ten feet each way in *square* appear to me,  
Justly proportion'd up unto his height,  
So far as archer might his level see.  
Rais'd of graily turf their table was;  
And on her ample *square* from side to side  
All Autumn pil'd.  
2. An area of four sides, with houses on each side.  
The statue of Alexander VII. stands in the large *square* of the town.  
3. Content of an angle.  
In rectangle triangles the *square* which is made of the side that subtendeth the right angle, is equal to the *squares* which are made of the sides, containing the right angle.  
4. A rule or instrument by which workmen measure or form their angles.  
5. Rule; regularity; exact proportion; justness of workmanship or conduct.  
In St. Paul's time the integrity of Rome was famous: Corinth many ways reproved: they of Galatia much more out of *square*.  
The whole ordinance of that government was at first evil plotted, and through other overights came more out of *square*, to that disorder which it is now come unto.  
I have not kept my *square*, but that to come  
Shall all be done by th' rule.  
Nothing so much fetters this art of influence out of *square* and rule as education.  
6. Squadron; troops formed square.  
He alone  
Dealt on lieutenantantry, and no practice had  
In the brave *squares* of war.  
Our superfluous lacqueys and our peasants,  
Who in unnecessary action swarm  
About our *square* of battle, were enow  
To purge this field of such a biding foe.  
7. A *square* number is when another call'd its root can be exactly found, which multiplied by itself produces the *square*. The following example is not accurate.  
Advance thy golden mountains to the skies,  
On the broad base of fifty thousand rise;  
Add one round hundred, and if that's not fair,  
Add fifty more, and bring it to a *square*.  
8. Quaternion; number four.  
I profess  
Myself an enemy to all other joys  
Which the most precious *square* of sense possesses,  
And find I am alone felicitate  
In your love.  
9. Level; equality.  
Men should sort themselves with their equals; for a rich man that converses upon the *square* with a poor man, shall certainly undo him.  
We live not on the *square* with such as these,  
Such are our betters who can better please.  
10. Quartile; the astrological situation of planets, distant ninety degrees from each other.  
To th' other five  
Their planetary motions, and aspects,  
In sextile, *square*, and trine and opposite  
Of noxious efficacy.  
11. Rule; conformity. A proverbial use.  
I shall break no *squares* whether it be so or not.  
12. *Squares* go. The game proceeds. Chessboards being full of squares.  
One frog looked about him to see how *squares* went with their new king.  
To SQUARE. *v. a.* [*quadrare*, Latin; from the noun.]  
1. To form with right angles.  
He employs not on us the hammer and the chizel, with an intent to wound or mangle us, but only to *square* and fashion our hard and stubborn hearts.  
2. To reduce to a square.  
Circles to *squares*, and cubes to double,  
Would give a man excessive trouble.  
3. To measure; to reduce to a measure.  
Stubborn crickets, apt, without a theme  
For depravation, to *square* all the sex  
By Cressid's rule.  
4. To adjust; to regulate; to mould; to shape.  
Dreams are toys;  
Yet for this once, yea superstitiously,  
I will be *square'd* by this.  
How frankly *square* my talk!  
Thou'rt said to have a stubborn soul,  
That apprehends no further than this world,  
And *square's* thy life accordingly.  
God has designed us a measure of our undertakings; his word and law, by the proportions whereof we are to *square* our actions.

Spenser.

Milton.

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- The oracle was inforced to proclaim Socrates to be the wisest man in the world, because he applied his studies to the moral part, the *squaring* men's lives.  
His preaching much, but more his practice wrought;  
A living sermon of the truths he taught;  
For this by rules severe his life he *square'd*,  
That all might see the doctrine which they heard.  
This must convince all such who have, upon a wrong interpretation, presumed to *square* opinions by theirs, and have in loud exclamations shewn their abhorrence of university education.  
5. To accommodate; to fit.  
Eye me, blest providence, and *square* my trial  
To my proportion'd strength.  
6. To respect in quartile.  
O'er libra's sign a crowd of foes prevails,  
The icy goat and crab that *square* the scales.  
Some professions can equally *square* themselves to, and thrive under all revolutions of government.  
To SQUARE. *v. n.*  
1. To suit with; to fit with.  
I set them by the rule, and, as they *square*,  
Or deviate from undoubted doctrine, fare.  
His description *squares* exactly to lime.  
These marine bodies do not *square* with those opinions, but exhibit phenomena that thwart them.  
2. To quarrel; to go to opposite sides.  
Are you such fools  
To *square* for this? would it offend you then  
That both should speed!  
But they do *square*, that all their elves for fear  
Creep into acorn cups, and hide them there.  
SQUARENESS. *n. f.* [from *square*.] The state of being square.  
This instrument is for striking lines square to other lines or straight lines, and try the *squareness* of their work.  
Motion, *squareness*, or any particular shape, are the accidents of body.  
SQUASH. *n. f.* [from *quash*.]  
1. Any thing soft and easily crushed.  
Not yet old enough for a man, nor young enough for a boy; as a *squash* is before it is a peacock, or a codling, when it is almost an apple.  
2. [*Melepepo*.] A plant.  
The characters are, it hath the whole appearance of a pumpkin or gourd; from which this differs in its fruit, which is roundish, fleshy, streaked, angular, and for the most part divided into five partitions, inclosing flat seeds adhering to a spongy placenta.  
3. Any thing unripe; any thing soft. In contempt.  
How like I then was to this kernel,  
This *squash*, this gentleman.  
4. A sudden fall.  
Since they will overload my shoulders, I shall throw down the burden with a *squash* among them.  
5. A shock of soft bodies.  
My fall was stopped by a terrible *squash* that sounded louder than the cataract of Niagara.  
To SQUASH. *v. a.* To crush into pulp.  
To SQUAT. *v. n.* [*quatere*, Italian.] To sit cowering; to sit close to the ground.  
SQUAT. *adj.* [from the verb.]  
1. Cowering; close to the ground.  
Him there they found,  
Squat like a toad, close at the ear of Eve.  
Her dearest comrades never caught her  
Squat on her hams.  
2. Short and thick; having one part close to another, as those of an animal contracted and cowering.  
The squill-insect is so called from some similitude to the squill-fish: the head is broad and *squat*.  
Alma in verse, in prose, the mind,  
By Aristotle's pen defin'd,  
Throughout the body *squat* or tall,  
Is bond *squid*, all in all.  
SQUAT. *n. f.*  
1. The posture of cowering or lying close.  
A fitch-fall'n cheek that hangs below the jaw,  
Such wrinkles as a skillful hand would draw  
For an old grandam ape, when with a grace  
She sits at *quats*, and scrubs her leathern face.  
2. A sudden fall.  
Bruises, *squats* and falls, which often kill others, can bring little hurt to those that are temperate.  
SQUAT. *n. f.* A sort of mineral.  
The *squat* consists of tin ore and spar incorporated.  
To SQUEAK. *v. n.* [*squaka*, Swedish.]  
1. To set up a sudden dolorous cry; to cry out with pain.  
2. To cry with a shrill acute tone.  
The sheeted dead  
Did *squeak* and gibber in the Roman streets.

Hammond.

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Cart wheels *squeak* not when they are liquored. *Bacon*.  
 I see the new Arion sail,  
 The lute still trembling underneath thy nail;  
 Art thou well sharpen'd thumb from shore to shore,  
 The trebles *squeak* for fear, the basses roar.  
 Blunderbusses planted in every loop-hole, go off constantly  
 at the *squeaking* of a fiddle and the thrumming of a guitar.  
 Who can endure to hear one of the rough old Romans  
*squeaking* through the mouth of an eunuch?  
 How like brutes organs are to ours;  
 They grant, if higher pow'r's think fit,  
 A bear might soon be made a wit;  
 And that for any thing in nature,  
 Pigs might *squeak* love-odes, dogs bark fatyr.  
 In florid impotence he speaks,  
 And as the prompter breathes, the puppet *squeaks*.  
 Zoilus calls the companions of Ulysses the *squeaking* pigs of  
 Homer.  
 3. To break silence or secrecy for fear or pain.  
 If he be obstinate, put a civil question to him upon the rack,  
 and he *squeaks*, I warrant him. *Dryden's Don Sebastian*.  
*SQUEAK*. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A shrill quick cry; a cry of  
 pain.  
 Ran cow and calf, and family of hogs,  
 In panick horror of pursuing dogs;  
 With many a deadly grunt and doleful *squeak*,  
 Poor swine! as if their pretty hearts wou'd break. *Dryden*.  
 To *SQUEAL*. *v. n.* [*squeala*, Swedish.] To cry with a shrill  
 sharp voice; to cry with pain. *Squeak* seems a short sudden  
 cry, and *squeal* a cry continued.  
*SQUEAMISH*. *adj.* [for *quammish* or *qualmish*, from *qualm*.]  
 Nice; fastidious; easily disgusted; having the stomach easily  
 turned; being apt to take offence without much reason. It is  
 used always in dislike either real or ironical.  
 Yet, for countenance sake, he seem'd very *squeamish* in re-  
 spect of the charge he had of the prince's Pamela. *Sidney*.  
 Quoth he, that honour's very *squeamish*,  
 That takes a basting for a blemish;  
 For what's more honourable than scars,  
 Of skin to tatters rent in wars?  
 His musick is rustick, and perhaps too plain,  
 The men of *squeamish* taste to entertain. *Southern*.  
 It is rare to see a man at once *squeamish* and voracious.  
 There is no occasion to oppose the ancients and the mo-  
 derns, or to be *squeamish* on either side. He that wisely con-  
 sults his mind in the pursuit of knowledge, will gather what  
 lights he can from either.  
*SQUEAMINESS*. *n. f.* [from *squeamish*.] Niceness; delicacy;  
 fastidiousness.  
 The thorough-paced politician must presently laugh at the  
*squeamishness* of his conscience, and read it another lecture.  
 Upon their principles they may revive the worship of the  
 heft of heaven; it is but conquering a little *squeamishness* of  
 stomach.  
 To administer this dose, fifty thousand operators, consider-  
 ing the *squeamishness* of some stomachs, and the peevishness of  
 young children, is but reasonable.  
 To *SQUEEZE*. *v. a.* [cp. *Iran*, Saxon; *ys-gwasgu*, Welsh.]  
 1. To press; to crush between two bodies.  
 It is applied to the *squeezing* or pressing of things downwards,  
 as in the press for printing.  
 The sinking of the earth would make an extraordinary  
 convulsion of the air, and that crack must to shake or *squeeze*  
 the atmosphere, as to bring down all the remaining vapours.  
 He reap'd the product of his labour'd ground,  
 And *squeez'd* the combs with golden liquor crown'd. *Dryden*.  
 None acted mournings fore'd to show,  
 Or *squeez'd* his eyes to make the torrent flow. *Dryden*.  
 When Florio speaks, what virgin could withstand,  
 If gentle Damon did not *squeeze* her hand?  
 2. To oppress; to crush; to harass by extortion.  
 In a civil war people must expect to be crushed and *squeezed*  
 toward the burden.  
 3. To force between close bodies.  
 To *SQUEEZE*. *v. n.*  
 1. To act or pass, in consequence of compression.  
 A concave sphere of gold fill'd with water and folder'd up,  
 upon pressing the sphere with great force, let the water *squeeze*  
 through it, and stand all over its outside in multitudes of small  
 drops, like dew, without bursting or cracking the body of the  
 gold.  
 What crowds of these, impenitently bold,  
 In sounds and jingling syllables grown old,  
 Still run on poets, in a raging vein,  
 Ev'n to the dregs and *squeezings* of the brain.  
 2. To force way through close bodies.  
 Many a publick minister comes empty in; but when he has

## SQU

crammed his guts, he is fain to *squeeze* hard before he can get  
 off.  
*SQUEEZE*. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Compression; pressure.  
 A subtle artill stands with wond'rous bags,  
 That bears imprison'd winds, of gentler sort  
 Than those that erst Laertes' son enclos'd;  
 Peaceful they sleep; but let the tuneful *squeezes* flow,  
 Of lab'ring elbow rouse them, out they fly.  
 Melodious, and with spritely accents charm.  
*SQUEEZE*. *n. f.* Heavy fall. A low ludicrous word.  
 He tore the earth which he had sav'd,  
 From *squeezes* of knights, and storm'd and rav'd.  
 So soon as the poor devil had recovered the *squeezes*, away  
 he scampers, bawling like mad.  
*SQUIB*. *n. f.* [*schiden*, German, to push forward. This etymo-  
 logy, though the best that I have found, is not very probable.]  
 1. A small pipe of paper filled with wildfire. Used in sport.  
 The armada at Calais, fir Walter Raleigh was wont pret-  
 tily to say, were suddenly driven away with *squibs*; for it was  
 no more than a stratagem of fire-boats manleas, and sent upon  
 them. *Bacon's War with Spain*.  
 The forest of the fourth, compareth the French valour to a  
*squib*, or fire of flax, which burns and crackles for a time,  
 but suddenly extinguishes.  
 Lampons, like *squibs*, may make a present blaze;  
 But time, and thunder, pay respect to bays.  
 Furious he begins his march,  
 Drives rattling o'er a brazen arch;  
 With *squibs* and crackers arm'd to throw  
 Among the trembling crowd below.  
 2. Any petty fellow.  
 Asked for their paps by every *squib*,  
 That list at will them to revile or snib.  
 The *squibs*, in the common phrase, are called libellers. *Toller*.  
*SQUILL*. *n. f.* [*quilla*, *scilla*, Latin; *squille*, Fr.]  
 1. A plant.  
 It hath a large acrid bulbous root like an onion; the leaves  
 are broad; the flowers are like those of ornithogalum, or the  
 starry hyacinth: they grow in a long spike, and come out be-  
 fore the leaves.  
 Seed or kernels of apples and pears put into a *squill*, which  
 is like a great onion, will come up earlier than in the earth  
 itself.  
 'Twill down like oxymel of *squills*.  
 The self same atoms  
 Can, in the truffle, furnish out a feast;  
 And nauseate, in the scaly *squill*, the taste.  
 2. A fish.  
 3. An insect.  
 The *squill*-insect is so called from some similitude to the  
*squill*-fish, in having a long body covered with a crust, com-  
 posed of several rings: the head broad and squat.  
*SQUINANCY*. *n. f.* [*quinancia*, *quinancia*, Fr. *quinancia*, Italian].  
 An inflammation in the throat; a quinsy.  
 It is used for *quinancies* and inflammations of the throat;  
 whereby it seemeth to have a mollifying and lenifying virtue.  
 In a *quinancy* there is danger of suffocation.  
*SQUINT*. *adj.* [*quinte*, Dutch, oblique, transverse.] Look-  
 ing obliquely; looking not directly; looking suspiciously.  
 Where an equal poise of hope and fear  
 Does arbitrate the event, my nature is  
 That I incline to hope rather than fear,  
 And gladly banish *squint* suspicion.  
 To *SQUINT*. *v. n.* To look obliquely; to look not in a direct  
 line of vision.  
 Some can *squint* when they will; and children set upon a  
 table with a candle behind them, both eyes will move out-  
 wards, as affecting to see the light, and so induce *squinting*.  
 Not a period of this epistle but *squints* towards another over  
 against it.  
 To *SQUINT*. *v. a.*  
 1. To form the eye to oblique vision.  
 This is the foul Filbertigibbet; he gives the web and the  
 pin, *squints* the eye, and makes the hairlip.  
 2. To turn the eye obliquely.  
 Perkin began already to *squint* one eye upon the crown,  
 and another upon the sanctuary.  
*SQUINTED*. *adj.* [*squint* and *eye*.]  
 1. Having the sight directed oblique.  
 He was so *squinted*, that he seem'd spitefully to look upon  
 them whom he beheld.  
 2. Indirect; oblique; malignant.  
 This is such a false and *squinted* praise,  
 Which seeming to look upwards on his glories,  
 Looks down upon my fears.  
*SQUINTING*. *adj.* Squinting. A cant word.  
 The timbrel and the *squinting* maid  
 Of his awe thee; left the gods for sin,  
 Should, with a swelling dropful stuff thy skin.

## STA

To *SQUINT*. *v. n.* To look asquint. A cant word.  
 I remember thine eyes well enough:  
 Do st thou *squint* at me?  
*SQUIRE*. *n. f.* [Contraction of *esquire*; *esquier*, French. See  
*ESQUIRE*.]  
 1. A gentleman next in rank to a knight.  
 He will maintain you like a gentlewoman.—Ay, that I will,  
 come cut and long tail under the degree of a *squire*.  
 The rest are princes, barons, knights, *squires*,  
 And gentlemen of blood.  
 2. An attendant on a noble warrior.  
 Old Bute's form he took, Anchises' *squire*.  
 Now left to rule Ascanius.  
 Knights, *squires*, and steeds must enter on the stage. *Pope*.  
 3. An attendant at court.  
 Return with her—  
 I could as well be brought  
 To kneel his throne, and *squire*-like pension beg.  
 To keep base life a-foot.  
*SQUIRREL*. *n. f.* [*sciurus*, French; *sciurus*, Latin.] A small  
 animal that lives in woods, remarkable for leaping from tree  
 to tree.  
 One chance'd to find a nut,  
 In the end of which a hole was cut,  
 Which lay upon a hazel-root,  
 There scatter'd by a *squirrel*;  
 Which out the kernel gotten had;  
 When quoth this fay, dear queen be glad,  
 Let Oberon be ne'er so mad,  
 I'll let you fare from peril.  
 To *SQUIRT*. *v. a.* To throw out in a quick stream. Of un-  
 certain etymology.  
 Sir Roger the mortally hated, and used to hire fellows to  
*squirt* kennel water upon him as he pass'd along. *Arbuthnot*.  
 To *SQUIRT*. *v. n.* To prate; to let fly. Low cant.  
 You are so given to *squirting* up and down, and chattering,  
 that the world would say, I had chosen a jack-pudding for a  
 prime minister.  
*SQUIRT*. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
 1. An instrument by which a quick stream is ejected.  
 He with his *squirt*-fire cou'd disperse  
 Whole troops.  
 There is war declared by a lord; his weapons are a pin to  
 scratch, and a *squirt* to bespatter.  
 2. A small quick stream.  
 Water thow with *squirts* of an infusion of the medicine in  
 dugged water. *Bacon's Natural History*.  
*SQUIRTER*. *n. f.* [from *squirt*.] One that plies a squirt.  
 The *squirters* were at it with their kennel water, for they  
 were mad for the loss of their bubble.  
 To *STAB*. *v. a.* [*staven*, old Dutch.]  
 1. To pierce with a pointed weapon.  
 Be't lawful, that I invoke thy ghost,  
 To hear the lamentations of poor Anne,  
 Wife to thy Edward, to thy slaughter'd son;  
 Stab'd by the self same hand that made these wounds. *Shak*.  
 Thou had'st a thousand daggers in thy thoughts,  
 Which thou hast whetted on thy stony heart.  
 To *stab* at my frail life. *Shakespeare's Henry IV*.  
 None shall dare  
 With shorten'd sword to *stab* in closer war;  
 But in fair combat fight.  
 Killing a man with a sword or a hatchet, are looked on as  
 no distinct species of action; but if the point of the sword first  
 enter the body, it passes for a distinct species where it has a dis-  
 tinct name; as in England, where it is called *stabbing*.  
 Porcius, think, thou seest thy dying brother  
 Stab'd at his heart, and all belmeard with blood,  
 Storming at thee!  
 2. To wound mortally or mischievously.  
 He speaks poinards, and every word *stabs*.  
 What tears will then be shed!  
 Then, to complete her woes, will I espouse  
 Hermione.—'Twill *stab* her to the heart!  
*STAB*. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
 1. A stab or wound with a sharp pointed weapon.  
 The elements  
 Of whom your swords are temper'd, may as well  
 Wound the loud winds, or with bemockt at *stabs*.  
 Kill the still cloving waters.  
 2. A stab or wound with a sharp pointed weapon.  
 Unworthy was thy fate, thou first of warriors,  
 To fall beneath a base assassin's *stab*.  
 2. A dark injury; a fly mischief.  
 3. A stroke; a blow.  
 He had a suitable scripture ready to repell them all; every  
 pertinent text urg'd home being a direct *stab* to a temptation.  
*STABBER*. *n. f.* [from *stab*.] One who stabs; a privy murder-  
 er.  
*STABILMENT*. *n. f.* [from *stabilis*, Latin.] Support; firm-  
 ness; act of making firm.  
 They serve for *stabilment*, propagation and shade. *Derham*.

## STA

*STABILITY*. *n. f.* [*stabilitas*, Fr. from *stabilis*, Latin.]  
 1. Stableness; steadiness; strength to stand.  
 By the same degrees that either of these happen, the *sta-*  
 bility of the figure is by the same lessened.  
 These mighty girders which the fabric bind,  
 These ribs robust and vast in order join'd,  
 Such strength and such *stability* impart,  
 That storms above, and earthquakes under ground  
 Break not the pillars.  
 He began to try  
 This and that hanging stone's *stability*.  
 2. Fixedness; not fluidity.  
 Since fluidness and *stability* are contrary qualities, we may  
 conceive that the firmness or *stability* of a body consists in this,  
 that the particles which compose it do so rest, or are intangled,  
 that there is among them a mutual cohesion.  
 3. Firmness of resolution.  
*STABLE*. *adj.* [*stabilis*, Fr. *stabilis*, Latin.]  
 1. Fixed; able to stand.  
 2. Steady; constant; fixed in resolution or conduct.  
 If man would be unvariable,  
 He must be like a rock or stone, or tree;  
 For ev'n the perfect angels were not *stable*,  
 But had a fall more desperate than we.  
 He perfect, *stable*; but imperfect we,  
 Subject to change.  
 3. Strong; fixed in state.  
 This region of chance and vanity, where nothing is *stable*,  
 nothing equal; nothing could be offered to-day but what to-  
 morrow might deprive us of.  
*STABLE*. *n. f.* [*stabilum*, Latin.] A house for beasts.  
 I will make Rabbah a *stable* for camels.  
 To *STABLE*. *v. n.* [*stabilis*, Latin.] To kennel; to dwell as  
 beasts.  
 In their palaces,  
 Where luxury late reign'd, sea monsters whelp'd  
 And *stabbed*.  
*STABLEBOY*. *n. f.* [*stable* and *boy*, or *man*.] One who at-  
 tends in the stable.  
 As soon as you alight at the inn, deliver your horses to the  
*stableboy*.  
 If the gentleman hath lain a night, get the *stablemen* and the  
 scullion to stand in his way.  
 I would with jockeys from Newmarket dine,  
 And to rough riders give my choicest wine;  
 I would carefs some *stableman* of note,  
 And imitate his language and his coat.  
*STABLENESS*. *n. f.* [from *stable*.]  
 1. Power to stand.  
 2. Steadiness; constancy; stability.  
 The king becoming graces,  
 As justice, verity, temperance, *stabilities*,  
 Bounty, perseverance, I have no reliſh of them. *Shakespeare*.  
*STABLESTAND*. *n. f.* [In law.] Is one of the four evidences or  
 presumptions, whereby a man is convinced to intend the  
 stealing of the king's deer in the forest; and this is when a  
 man is found at his standing in the forest with a cross bow  
 bent, ready to shoot at any deer; or with a long bow, or else  
 standing close by a tree with greyhounds in a leash ready to  
 slip.  
 I'll keep my *stablestand* where I lodge my wife, I'll go in  
 couples with her.  
 To *STABLESTAND*. *v. a.* [*stabilis*, Fr. *stabilis*, Latin.] To es-  
 tablish; to fix; to settle.  
 Then the began a treaty to procure,  
 And *stabilish* terms betwixt both their requests. *Fairy Queen*.  
 Stop effusion of our Christian blood,  
 And *stabilish* quietness on ev'ry side.  
 Comfort your hearts, and *stabilish* you in every good work.  
 Poor hereticks in love there be,  
 Which think to *stabilish* dangerous constancy;  
 But I have told them, since you will be true,  
 You shall be true to them who're false to you.  
 His covenant sworn  
 To David, *stabilish'd* as the days of heav'n.  
*STACK*. *n. f.* [*stacca*, Italian.]  
 1. A large quantity of hay, corn, or wood, heaped up regularly  
 together.  
 Against every pillar was a *stack* of billets above a man's  
 height, which the watermen that bring wood down the Seine  
 laid there.  
 While the marquis and his servant on foot were chafing the  
 kid about the *stack*, the prince from horseback killed him with  
 a pistol.  
 While the cock  
 To the *stack* or the barn-door  
 Stoutly trusts his dame before,  
 Stacks of moist corn grow hot by fermentation. *Newton*.  
 An inundation, says the fable,  
 O'erflow'd a farmer's barn and stable;  
 Whole ricks of hay and *stacks* of corn  
 Were down the sudden current born.



## STA

2. A number of chimneys or funnels standing together.  
A mason making a *stack* of chimneys, the foundation of the house sunk. *Wife's Surgery.*  
To *STACK*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pile up regularly in ricks.

So likewise a hovel will serve for a room,  
To *stack* on the pease. *Tusser.*  
The prices of *stacking* up of wood I shall give you. *Mort.*  
STACK. *n. f.* An aromatic; the gum that distills from the tree which produces myrrh.  
Take sweet spices, *stacte*, and galbanum. *Ex. xxx. 34.*  
STADLE. *n. f.* [Jrabel, Saxon, a foundation.]  
1. Any thing which serves for support to another.  
2. A staff; a crutch.

He cometh on, his weak steps governing  
And aged limbs on cypress *staddle* stout,  
And with an ivy twine his waist is girt about. *Fa. Queen.*  
3. A tree suffered to grow for coarse and common uses, as posts or rails. Of this meaning I am doubtful.  
Leave growing for *staddles* the likeliest and best,  
Though feller and buyer dispatched the rest. *Tusser.*  
Coppice-woods, if you leave in them *staddles* too thick, will run to bushes and briars, and have little clean underwood. *Bac.*  
To STADLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish with staddles.  
First see it well fenced, ere hewers begin;  
Then see it well *staddled* without and within. *Tusser.*  
STADTHOLDER. *n. f.* [stad and henden, Dutch.] The chief magistrate of the United Provinces.  
STAFF. *n. f.* plur. *staves*. [stæp, Saxon; staff, Danish; stasf, Dutch.]

1. A stick with which a man supports himself in walking.  
It much would please him,  
That of his fortunes you would make a *staff*.  
To lean upon. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
Grant me and my people the benefit of thy chaffinements,  
that thy rod as well as thy *staff* may comfort us. *K. Charles.*  
Is it probable that he, who had met whole armies in battle,  
should now throw away his *staff*, out of fear of a dog. *Broome.*

2. A prop; a support.  
Hope is a lover's *staff*; walk hence with that,  
And manage it against despairing thoughts. *Shakespeare.*  
The boy was the very *staff* of my age, my very prop. *Shak.*

3. A stick used as a weapon; a club; the handle of an edged or pointed weapon. A *club* properly includes the notion of weight, and the *staff* of length.  
I cannot strike at wretched kernes, whose arms  
Are hid to bear their *staves*. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*  
He that bought the skin ran greater risk than Collier that  
fold it, and had the worse end of the *staff*. *L'Estrange.*  
With forks and *staves* the felon they pursue. *Dryden.*

4. Any long piece of wood.  
He forthwith from the glittering *staff* unsull'd  
Th' imperial ensign. *Milton.*  
To his single eye, that in his forehead glar'd  
Like a full moon, or a broad burnish'd shield,  
A forked *staff* we dextrously apply'd,  
Which, in the spacious socket turning round,  
Scooped out the big round gelly from its orb. *Addison.*

5. An ensign of an office; a badge of authority.  
Methought this *staff*, mine office-badger in court,  
Was broke in twain. *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*  
All his officers brake their *staves*; but at their return new  
*staves* were delivered unto them. *Hayward on Edward VI.*

6. [Stef, Islandick] A stanza; a series of verses regularly disposed, so as that, when the stanza is concluded, the same order begins again.

Cowley found out that no kind of *staff* is proper for an heroic poem, as being all too lyrical; yet though he wrote in couplets, where rhyme is freer from constraint, he affects half verses. *Dryden.*

STA'FISH. *adj.* [from *staff*.] Stiff; harsh. Obsolete.  
A wit in youth not over dull, heavy, knotty, and lumpish,  
but hard, tough, and though somewhat *staffish*, both for learning and whole course of living, proveth always best. *Ascham.*

STA'FFREE. *n. f.* A fort of ever green privet.  
STAG. *n. f.* [Of this word I find no derivation.] The male red deer; the male of the hind.

To the place a poor sequestered *stag*,  
That from the hunter's aim had ta'en a hurt,  
Did come to languish. *Shakespeare, As you like it.*

The swift *stag* from under ground  
Bore up his branching head. *Milton.*  
Th' inhabitants of seas and skies shall change,  
And fish on shore, and *stags* in air shall range. *Dryden.*

The *stag*  
Hears his own feet, and thinks they sound like more,  
And fears his hind legs will o'erake his fore. *Pope.*

STAGE. *n. f.* [Stage, French.]  
1. A floor raised to view on which any show is exhibited.  
2. The theatre; the place of scenic entertainments.  
And much good do't you then,  
Prave plush and velvet men.

## STA

Can feed on ort; and, safe in your *stage* clothes,  
Dare quit, upon your oaths,  
The *stagers* and the *stage* wrights too. *Ben. Jonson.*  
Those two Mytilene brethren, basely born, crept out of a  
small galliot unto the majesty of great kings. Herein admire  
the wonderful changes and chances of these worldly things,  
now up, now down, as if the life of man were not of much  
more certainty than a *stage* play. *Knellet's Hist. of the Turks.*  
I maintain, against the enemies of the *stage*, that patterns  
of piety, decently represented, may second the precepts. *Dryd.*  
One Livius Andronicus was the first *stage* player in Rome.  
*Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

Knights, squires, and steeds must enter on the *stage*. *Pope.*  
Among slaves, who exercised polite arts, none fold so dear  
as *stage* players or actors. *Arbutnot on Cato.*

3. Any place where any thing is publicly transacted, or performed.  
When we are born, we cry that we are come  
To this great *stage* of fools. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*

4. A place in which rest is taken on a journey; as much of a journey as is performed without intermission. [*Statio*, Latin.]  
I shall put you in mind where it was you promised to set out,  
or begin your first *stage*; and beseech you to go before me my guide. *Hammond's Psalt. Catech.*

Our next *stage* brought us to the mouth of the Tiber. *Add.*  
From thence a compell'd by craft and age,  
She makes the head her last *stage*. *Prior.*

By opening a passage from Moscow to China, and marking  
the several *stages*, it was a journey of so many days. *Baker.*

5. A single step of gradual process.  
The changes and vicissitude in wars are many; but chiefly  
in the feats or *stages* of the war, the weapons, and the manner  
of the conduct. *Bacon's Essay.*

We must not expect that our journey through the several  
*stages* of this life should be all smooth and even. *Atterbury.*  
To prepare the soul to be a fit inhabitant of that holy place  
to which we aspire, is to be brought to perfection by gradual  
advances through several hard and laborious *stages* of discipline. *Rogers's Sermon.*

The first *stage* of healing, or the discharge of matter, is by  
furgeons called digestion. *Sharp's Surgery.*  
To STAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To exhibit publicly.  
Out of use.

I love the people;  
But do not like to *stage* me to their eyes:  
Though it do well, I do not relish well  
Their loud applause. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure.*

The quick comedians  
Extemporally will *stage* us, and present  
Our Alexandrian revels. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*

STAGECOACH. *n. f.* [*Stage* and *coach*.] A coach that keeps its  
stages; a coach that passes and repasses on certain days for the  
accommodation of passengers.

The story was told me by a priest, as we travelled in a  
*stagecoach*. *Addison.*

When late their mirthy fides *stagecoaches* show,  
And their stiff horses through the town move slow,  
Then let the prudent walker shoes provide. *Gay.*

STAGEPLAY. *n. f.* [*Stage* and *play*.] Theatrical entertainment.  
This rough-cast unwhewn poetry was instead of *stageplay* for  
one hundred and twenty years. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

STAGER. *n. f.* [from *stage*.]  
1. A player.  
You safe in your *stage* clothes,  
Dare quit, upon your oaths,  
The *stagers* and the *stage* wrights too. *Ben. Jonson.*

2. One who has long acted on the stage of life; a practitioner;  
a person of cunning.  
I've heard old cunning *stagers*  
Say, fools for argument use wagers. *Hudibras.*

One experienced *stager*, that had baffled twenty traps and  
tricks before, discovered the plot. *L'Estrange.*

Some *stagers* of the wiser sort  
Made all these idle wonderments their sport:  
But he, who heard what ev'ry fool could say,  
Would never fix his thought, but trim his time away. *Dryd.*

One cries out, these *stagers*  
Come in good time to make more work for wagers. *Dryd.*  
Be by a parson cheated!  
Had you been cunning *stagers*,

You might yourselves be treated  
By captains and by majors. *Swift.*

STAGEVIL. *n. f.* A disease in horses.  
STAGEWARD. *n. f.* [from *stage*.] A four year old *stag*. *Add.*  
To STAGGER. *v. n.* [*Staggeren*, Dutch.]

1. To reel; not to stand or walk steadily.  
He began to appear sick and giddy, and to *stagger*; after  
which he fell down as dead.  
Full on the helmet of th' unwary knight:  
Deep was the wound; he *stagger'd* with the blow. *Dryden.*

## STA

Them revelling the Tentyrites invade,  
By giddy heads and *staggering* legs betray'd:  
Strange odds! where croppick drunkards must engage  
An hungry foe. *Tate's Juvenal.*  
The immediate forerunners of an apoplexy are a vertigo,  
*staggering*, and loss of memory. *Arbutnot.*

2. To faint; to begin to give way.  
The enemy *stagers*: if you follow your blow, he falls at  
your feet; but if you allow him respite, he will recover his  
strength. *Addison.*

3. To hesitate; to fall into doubt; to become less confident or  
determined.  
A man may, if he were fearful, *stagger* in this attempt. *Shak.*  
He *staggered* not at the promise of God through unbelief;  
but was strong in faith. *Rom. iv. 20.*

Three means to fortify belief are experience, reason, and  
authority: of these the most potent is authority; for belief  
upon reason, or experience, will *stagger*. *Bacon.*

No heretics desire to spread  
Their light opinions, like these Epicures;  
For to their *staggering* thoughts are comforted;  
And other men assent their doubt assures. *Davies.*

If thou confidently depend on the truth of this, without any  
doubting or *staggering*, this will be accepted by God. *Hamm.*  
But let it inward sink and drown my mind:  
Falshood shall want its triumph: I begin  
To *stagger*; but I'll prop myself within. *Dryden.*

To STAGGER. *v. a.*  
1. To make to stagger; to make to reel.  
That hand shall burn in never-quenching fire,  
That *stagers* thus my person. *Shakespeare, Richard II.*

2. To shock; to alarm; to make less steady or confident.  
The question did at first *stagger* me.  
Bearing a fate of mighty moment in't. *Shak. Henry VIII.*

When a prince falls in honour and justice, 'tis enough to  
*stagger* his people in their allegiance. *L'Estrange.*  
Whoever will read the story of this war, will find him-  
self much *staggered*, and put to a kind of riddle.

The shells being lodged with the belemnites, selenites, and  
other like natural fossils, it was enough to *stagger* a spectator,  
and make him ready to entertain a belief that these were so  
too. *Woodward.*

STAGGERS. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. A kind of horse apoplexy.  
His horse past cure of the fives, stark spoil'd with the *stag-*  
ger. *Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew.*

2. Madness; wild conduct; irregular behaviour. Out of use.  
I will throw thee from my care for ever  
Into the *stagers*, and the careless lapse  
Of youth and ignorance. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*

STAGNANCY. *n. f.* [from *stagnant*.] The state of being with-  
out motion or ventilation.  
STAGNANT. *adj.* [*Stagnans*, Latin.] Motionless; still; not  
agitated; not flowing; not running.

What does the flood from putrefaction keep?  
Should it be *stagnant* in its ample feat,  
The sun would through it spread destructive heat. *Blackm.*

'Twas owing to this hurry and action of the water that the  
sand now was cast into layers, and not to a regular settlement,  
from a water quiet and *stagnant*. *Woodward.*

Immur'd and buid in perpetual sloth,  
That gloomy slumber of the *stagnant* soul. *Irene.*

To STAGNATE. *v. n.* [*Stagnum*, Latin.] To lie motion-  
less; to have no course or stream.  
The water which now arises must have all *stagnated* at the  
surface, and could never possibly have been refunded forth  
upon the earth, had not the strata been thus raised up. *Woodw.*

The salient moving through the capillary tubes *stagnates*,  
and unites itself to the vessel through which it flows. *Arbutnot.*  
Where creeping waters ooze,  
Where marishes *stagnate*. *Thomson.*

STAGNATION. *n. f.* [from *stagnate*.] Stop of course; cessa-  
tion of motion.  
As the Alps surround Geneva on all sides, they form a vast  
basin, where there would be a constant *stagnation* of vapours,  
did not the north wind scatter them from time to time. *Addison.*

To what great ends subservient is the wind?  
Behold, where'er this active vapour flies,  
It drives the clouds, and agitates the skies:  
This from *stagnation* and corruption saves  
Th' aerial ocean's ever-rolling waves. *Blackmore's Creation.*

STAIN. *participial adjective.* [from *stey*.] Sober; grave; regu-  
lar; composed; not wild; not volatile.  
Put thyself  
Into a humour of less fears, ere wildness  
Vanquish my *stain'd* senses. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

This seems to our weaker view,  
O'erlaid with black *stain'd* widom's hue. *Milton.*

I should not be a persuader to them of studying much in the  
Springs, after three years that they have well laid their grounds;  
but to ride out, with prudent and *stain'd* guides, to all the quar-  
ters of the land. *Milton on Education.*

STAIN. *n. f.* [*Stain* and *stey*.] The part of a fabric that  
contains the stains.

## STA

I am the more at ease in Sir Roger's family, because it con-  
sists of sober and *staid* persons. *Addison.*  
STAI'NESS. *n. f.* [from *staid*.] Sobriety; gravity; regularity;  
contrariety to wildness.

The boiling blood of youth, fiercely agitating the fluid air,  
hinders that serenity and fixed *staidness*, which is necessary to so  
severe an intellect. *Glanv. Scyl.*

If sometimes he appears too gay, yet a secret gracefulness  
of youth accompanies his writings, though the *staidness* and  
sobriety of age be wanting. *Dryd. Preface to Ovid.*

To STAIN. *v. a.* [*Stainio*, Welsh, from *ys* and *stennu*.]  
Rhag Gwyar or Gnowd,  
Afar *stainawd*. *Tate's Syn, an old British poet.*

1. To blot; to spot; to maculate.  
Lend me a looking-glass;  
If that her breath will mist or *stain* the stone,  
Why then she lives. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

From the gash a stream  
His armour *stain'd*, ere while so bright. *Milton.*  
Embrace again, my sons: be foes no more;  
Nor *stain* your country with your children's gore. *Dryden.*

2. To disgrace; to spot with guilt or infamy.  
Of honour void, of innocence, of faith, of purity,  
Our wonted ornaments now soil'd and *stain'd*. *Milton.*

STAIN. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Blot; spot; discoloration.  
Nor death itself can wholly wash their *stains*;  
But long contracted filth ev'n in the soul remains:  
The reliques of inveterate vice they wear,  
And spots of sin. *Dryden's En.*

We no where meet with a more pleasing show than what  
appears in the heavens at the rising and setting of the sun,  
which is wholly made up of those different *stains* of light that  
shew themselves in clouds of a different situation. *Addison.*

Swift trout diversify'd with crimson *stains*,  
And pikes, the tyrants of the wat'ry plains. *Pope.*

2. Taint of guilt or infamy.  
To solemn actions of royalty and justice their suitable orna-  
ments are a beauty: are they only in religion a *stain*? *Hobbes.*  
Our opinion, concerning the force and virtue which such  
places have, is, I trust, without any blemish or *stain* of he-  
rely. *Hooker.*

Then heav'n and earth renew'd, shall be made pure  
To sanctity, that shall receive no *stain*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
Ulysses bids his friends to cast lots; for if he had made the  
choice himself, they whom he had rejected might have judg'd  
it a *stain* upon them for want of merit. *Broome.*

3. Cause of reproach; shame.  
Hereby I will lead her that is the praise, and yet the *stain* of  
all womankind. *Sidney.*

STAINER. *n. f.* [from *stain*.] One who stains; one who  
blots.

STAINLESS. *adj.* [from *stain*.]  
1. Free from blots or spots.  
The phoenix wings are not so rare  
For faultless length and *stainless* hue. *Sidney.*

2. Free from sin or reproach.  
I cannot love him;  
Yet I suppose him virtuous, know him noble,  
Of great estate, of fresh and *stainless* youth. *Shakespeare.*

STAIR. *n. f.* [stægen, Saxon; *stige*, Dutch.] Steps by which  
we rise an ascent from the lower part of a building to the  
upper. *Stair* was anciently used for the whole order of steps;  
but *stair* now, if it be used at all, signifies, as in *Milton*, only  
one flight of steps.

A good builder to a high tower will not make his *stair* up-  
right, but winding almost the full compass about, that the  
steepness be the more insensible. *Sidney.*

How many cowards, whose hearts are all as false  
As *stairs* of sand, wear yet upon their chins  
The beards of Hercules and frowning Mars! *Shakespeare.*

Slaver with lips as common as the *stairs*  
That mount the Capitol. *Shakespeare.*  
I would have one only goodly room above *stairs*, of some  
forty foot high. *Bacon's Essay.*

Sir James Tirrel repairing to the Tower by night, attended  
by two servants, stood at the *stair-foot*, and sent these two  
villains to execute the murder. *Bacon.*

There being good *stairs* at either end, they never went  
through each other's quarters.  
The *stairs* were such as whereon Jacob saw  
Angels ascending and descending. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

Satan now on the lower *stair*,  
That seal'd by steps of gold to heav'n gate,  
Looks down with wonder at the sudden view  
Of all this world. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

Trembling he springs,  
As terror had increas'd his feet with wings;  
Nor fluid for *stairs*, but down the depth he threw  
His body; on his back the door he drew. *Dryden.*

STAINCASE. *n. f.* [*Stair* and *case*.] The part of a fabric that  
contains the stains.



## STA

- To make a complete staircase is a curious piece of architecture.  
I cannot forbear mentioning a staircase, where the easiness of the ascent, the disposition of the lights, and the convenient landing, are admirably contrived. *Addison on Italy.*
- STAKE.** *n. f.* [reaca, Saxon; *staeck*, Dutch; *ostaco*, Spanish.]  
1. A post or strong stick fixed in the ground.  
The more I staked the flake, which he had planted in the ground of my heart, the deeper still it sunk into it. *Sidney.*  
His credit in the world might stand the poor town in great stead, as hitherto their ministers foreign estimation hath been the best stake in their hedge. *Hosker.*  
He wanted pikes to set before his archers;  
Instead whereof sharp stakes, plucked out of hedges,  
They pitched in the ground. *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*  
In France the grapes that make the wine grow upon low vines bound to small stakes, and the raised vines in arbors make but verjuice. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Or sharpen stakes, or head the forks, or twine  
The fallow twigs to tie the straggling vine. *Dryden.*  
2. A piece of wood.  
While he whirl'd in fiery circles round  
The brand, a sharpen'd stake strong Dryas found,  
And in the shoulder's joint inflicts the wound. *Dryden.*  
3. Any thing placed as a pallade or fence.  
That hollow I should know: what are you, speak?  
Come not too near, you fall on iron stakes else. *Milton.*  
4. The post to which a beast is tied to be baited.  
We are at the stake,  
And bay'd about with many enemies. *Shakespeare, Julius Caesar.*  
And baited it with all th' unmuzzled thoughts  
That tyrannous heart can think? *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night.*  
5. Any thing pledged or wagered. I know not well whence it has this meaning.  
'Tis time short pleasure now to take,  
Of little life the best to make,  
And manage wisely the last stake. *Cowley.*  
O then, what interest shall I make  
To save my last important stake,  
When the most just have cause to quake!  
He ventures little for to great a stake. *Rescannon.*  
Th' increasing sound is borne to either shore,  
And for their stakes the throwing nations fear. *Dryden.*  
The game was so contrived, that one particular cast took up the whole stake; and when some others came up, you laid down. *Arbutnot.*  
6. The state of being hazarded, pledged, or wagered.  
When he heard that the lady Margaret was declared for it, he saw plainly that his kingdom must again be put to the stake, and that he must fight for it. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
Are not our liberties, our lives,  
The laws, religion, and our wives,  
Enough at once to lie at stake,  
For cov'nant and the cause's sake? *Hudibras.*  
Of my crown thou too much care do'st take;  
Hath any of you a great interest at stake in a distant part of the world? Hath he ventured a good share of his fortune? *Al.*  
Every moment Cato's life is at stake. *Addison, Cato.*  
7. The stake is a small anvil, which stands upon a small iron foot on the work-bench, to remove as occasion offers; or else it hath a strong iron spike at the bottom let into some place of the work-bench, not to be removed. Its office is to set small cold work straight upon, or to cut or punch upon with the cold chisel or cold punch. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*  
To STAKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To fasten, support, or defend with posts set upright.  
Stake and bind up your weakest plants and flowers against the winds, before they in a moment prostrate a whole year's labour.  *Evelyn's Calendar.*  
2. To wager; to hazard; to put to hazard.  
Is a man betrayed in his nearest concerns? The cause is, he relied upon the services of a pack of villains, who designed nothing but their own game, and to stake him while they play'd for themselves. *Swift.*  
Persons, after their prisons have been slung open, have chosen rather to languish in their dungeons than stake their miserable lives on the success of a revolution. *Addison.*  
They durst not stake their present and future happiness on their own chimerical imaginations. *Addison.*  
I'll stake you' lamb that near the fountain plays,  
And from the brink his dancing shade surveys. *Pope.*  
STALACTITES. *n. f.* [from *σταλακτη*.]  
Stalactites is only far in the shape of an icicle, accidentally formed in the perpendicular fissures of the stone. *Woodward.*  
STALACTICAL. *adj.* Resembling an icicle.  
A cave was lined with those stalactical stones on the top and sides. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*  
STALAGMITES. *n. f.* Spar formed into the shape of drops. *Woodward's Meth. Foss.*

## STA

- STALE.** *adj.* [from *stale*, Dutch.]  
1. Old; long kept; altered by time. Stale is not used of persons otherwise than in contempt.  
This, Richard, is a curious case:  
Suppose your eyes sent equal rays  
Upon two distant pots of ale,  
Not knowing which was mild or stale,  
In this sad state your doubtful choice  
Would never have the casting voice. *Prior.*  
A stale virgin sets up a shop in a place where she is not known.  
2. Used 'till it is of no use or esteem; worn out of regard or notice.  
The duke regarded not the muttering multitude, knowing that rumours grow stale and vanish with time. *Hayward.*  
About her neck a packet mail,  
Fraught with advice, some fresh, some stale,  
Many things beget opinion; so doth novelty: wit itself, if stale, is less taking. *Butler.*  
Pompey was a perfect favourite of the people; but his pretensions grew stale for want of a timely opportunity of introducing them upon the stage.  
They reason and conclude by precedent,  
And own stale nonsense which they ne'er invent. *Pope.*  
STALE. *n. f.* [from *stale*, Saxon, to steal.]  
1. Something exhibited or offered as an allurement to draw others to any place or purpose.  
His heart being wholly delighted in deceiving us, we could never be warned; but rather one bird caught, served for a stale to bring in more. *Sidney.*  
Still as he went he crafty stales did lay,  
With cunning trains him to entrap unwares;  
And privy spials plac'd in all his way,  
To weet what course he takes, and how he fares. *Pope, 2d.*  
The trumpet in my house bring hither,  
For stale to catch these thieves. *Shakespeare, Timon.*  
Had he none else to make a stale but me?  
I was the chief that rais'd him to the crown,  
And I'll be chief to bring him down again. *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*  
A pretence of kindness is the universal stale to all base projects: by this men are robbed of their fortunes, and women of their honour. *Governorment of the Tongue.*  
It may be a vizor for the hypocrite, and a stale for the ambitious.  
This easy fool must be my stale, set up  
To catch the people's eyes: he's tame and merciful;  
Him I can manage. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*  
2. In Shakespeare it seems to signify a prostitute.  
I stand dishonour'd, that have gone about  
To link my dear friend to a common stale. *Shakespeare, Titus.*  
3. [From *stale*, *adj.*] Urine; old urine.  
4. Old beer; beer somewhat acidulated.  
5. [Stale, Dutch, a stick.] A handle.  
It hath a long stale or handle, with a button at the end for one's hand. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
To STALE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To wear out; to make old.  
Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale  
Her infinite variety. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
Were I a common laughter, or did life  
To stale with ordinary oaths my love  
To every new protestor. *Shakespeare, Julius Caesar.*  
A barren-spirited fellow, one that feeds  
On subject orts and imitations;  
Which, out of use, and stal'd by other men,  
Begin his fashion. *Shakespeare, Julius Caesar.*  
To STALE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make water.  
Having ty'd his beast t' a pale,  
And taken time for both to stale. *Hudibras.*  
STALELY. *adv.* [from *stale*.] Of old; long time.  
All your promise'd mountains  
And seas I am so stalely acquainted with. *Ben. Johnson.*  
STALENESS. *n. f.* [from *stale*.] Oldness; state of being long kept; state of being corrupted by time.  
The beer and wine, as well within water as above, have not been palled; but somewhat better than bottles of the same drinks and *stale*, kept in a cellar. *Bacon's Nat. History.*  
Provided our landlord's principles were sound, we did not take any notice of the *stale*ness of his provisions. *Addison.*  
To STALK. *v. n.* [realecan, Saxon.]  
1. To walk with high and superb steps. It is used commonly in a sense of dislike.  
His monstrous enemy  
With sturdy steps came stalking in his sight. *Fairy Queen.*  
Shall your city call us lord,  
In that behalf which we challeng'd it?  
Or shall we give the signal to our rage,  
And stalk in blood to our possession? *Shakespeare, King John.*  
Unfold th' eternal door:  
You see before the gate what *stalking* ghost  
Commands the guard, what sentries keep the post. *Dryden.*

## STA

- Bertran  
Stalks close behind her, like a witch's fiend  
Pressing to be employ'd. *Dryden's Spanish Fugate.*  
They pass their precious hours in plays and sports,  
Till death behind came stalking on unseen. *Dryden.*  
With manly mien he stalk'd along the ground;  
Nor wanted voice bely'd, nor vaunting found. *Dryden.*  
Then stalking through the deep  
He fords the ocean, while the topmost wave  
Scarcely reaches up his middle side. *Addison.*  
'Tis not to stalk about, and draw fresh air  
From time to time. *Addison's Cato.*  
Nor bound by limits, nor to place confin'd;  
Haunted my nights, and terrify'd my days;  
Stalk'd through my gardens, and pursu'd my ways,  
Nor shut from artful bow's, nor lost in winding maze. *Pope.*  
Scornful turning from the valley  
My haughty step, I stalk'd the floor o'er. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
2. To walk behind a stalking horse or cover.  
The king asked how far it was to a certain town: they said six miles. Half an hour after he asked again: one said six miles and a half. The king alighted out of his coach, and crept under the shoulder of his led horse: and when some asked his majesty what he meant, I must stalk, said he; for yonder town is lye, and flies me. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*  
STALK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. High, proud, wide, and lately step.  
Behind it forth there leapt  
An ugly fiend, more foul than dismal day:  
The which with monstrous stalk behind him stept,  
And ever as he went due watch upon him kept. *Pope, Queen.*  
Great Milton next, with high and haughty stalks,  
Unfetter'd in majestic numbers walks. *Addison.*  
2. [Stalk, Dutch.] The stem on which flowers or fruits grow.  
A rock-gillyflower, gently tied on a stick, put into a steep glass full of quicksilver, so that the quicksilver cover it; after five days you will find the flower fresh, and the stalk harder and less flexible than it was. *Bacon.*  
Small store will serve, where store,  
All seasons, ripe for use hangs on the stalk. *Milton.*  
That amber attracts not basil is wholly repugnant unto truth; for if the leaves thereof, or dried stalks, be stripped unto small straws, they arise unto amber, wax, and other electrics, no otherwise than those of wheat and rye. *Brown.*  
Roses unbud, and every fragrant flower,  
Flow from their stalks to appear thy nuptial bow'r. *Dryden.*  
3. The stem of a quill.  
Viewed with a glass, they appear made up of little bladders, like those in the plume or stalk of a quill. *Gravi.*  
STALKINGHORSE. *n. f.* [stalking and horse.] A horse either real or fictitious by which a fowler shelters himself from the sight of the game; a mask; a pretence.  
Let the counsellor give counsel not for faction but for conscience, forbearing to make the good of the state the stalking-horse of his private ends. *Hobbes on Providence.*  
Hypocrisy is the devil's stalking-horse, under an affectation of simplicity and religion. *L'Estrange.*  
STALKY. *adj.* [from *stalk*.] Hard like a stalk.  
It grows upon a round stalk, and at the top bears a great stalky head. *Mortimer.*  
STALL. *n. f.* [reale, Saxon; *stall*, Dutch; *stalla*, Italian.]  
1. A crib in which an ox is fed, or where any horse is kept in the stable.  
A herd of oxen then he carv'd, with high rais'd heads,  
Farg'd all  
Of gold and tin, for colour mixt, and bellowing from their stalls.  
Rusht to their pastures. *Chapman's Iliad.*  
Duncan's horses,  
Beauteous and swift, the minions of the race,  
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their stalls, flung out,  
Contending 'gainst obedience. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*  
Solomon had forty thousand stalls of horses. *1 Kings iv.*  
His fellow fought what lodging he could find;  
At last he found a stall where oxen stood. *Dryden.*  
2. A bench or form where any thing is set to sale.  
Stalls, bulks, windows,  
Are smother'd up, leads fill'd, and ridges hors'd  
With variable complexions; all agreeing  
In earnestness to see him. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*  
They are nature's coarser wares that lie on the stall, exposed to the transient view of every common eye. *Glavin.*  
Bels Troy first found it troublesome to bawl,  
And therefore plac'd her cherries on a stall. *King.*  
How pedlars stalks with glittering toys are laid,  
The various fairings of the country maid. *Gay.*  
Harley, the nation's great support,  
Returning home one day from court,  
Obliv'd a parson near Whitehall,  
Chap'n'ing old authors on a stall. *Swift.*

## STA

3. [Stall, Swedish; *stall*, Armoric.] A small house or shed in which certain trades are practised.  
All these together in one heap were thrown,  
Like carcasses of beasts in butcher's stall;  
And in another corner wide were thrown  
The antique ruins of the Roman fall. *Fairy Queen.*  
4. The seat of a dignified clergyman in the choir.  
The pope creates a canon beyond the number limited, and commands the chapter to assign unto such canon a stall in the choir and place in the chapter. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*  
The dignified clergy, out of mere humility, have called their thrones by the names of stalls. *Warburton.*  
To STALL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To keep in a stall or stable.  
For such encheafon, if you go nie,  
Few chimneys reeking you will spy;  
The fat ox, that wont ligg in the stall,  
Is now stall'd in his crumena. *Spenser's Pastoral.*  
For my part, he keeps me rustically at home; or, to speak more properly, flies me here at home unkept; for call you that keeping, for a gentleman of my birth, that differs not from the stalling of an ox?  
Nimis the forest pass'd,  
And Alban plains, from Alba's name so call'd,  
Where king Latinus then his oxen stall'd. *Dryden.*  
2. [For *in stall*.] To invest.  
Long may'st thou live to wait thy children's loss;  
And see another as I see thee now,  
Deck'd in thy rights, as thou art stall'd in mine. *Shakespeare.*  
To STALL. *v. n.*  
1. To inhabit; to dwell.  
We could not stall together in the world. *Shakespeare.*  
2. To kennel.  
STALL'ED. *adj.* [stall and fed.] Fed not with grafs but dry feed.  
Stall'd oxen, and crammed fowls, are often diseased in their livers. *Arbutnot on Animals.*  
STALL'WORN. *adj.* [stall and worn.] Long kept in the stable. But it is probably a mistake for *stallworn*, [reaphep; Saxon, stout.]  
His stallworn steed the champion front bestrode. *Shakespeare.*  
STALLION. *n. f.* [stallion, an old Welch word; the one is derived from the other; but which from which I cannot certainly tell. *Watson.* *Estallion*, French; *stallion*, Italian; *stallion*, Dutch. *Junius* thinks it derived from *stallion*, to leap.] A horse kept for mares.  
The present defects are breeding without choice of stallions in shape or size. *Temple.*  
If fleet Dragon's progeny at last  
Prove jaded, and in frequent matches cast,  
No favour for the stallion we retain,  
And no respect for the degen'rate strain. *Dryden.*  
I will not ask him one of his Egyptians;  
No, let him keep 'em all for slaves and stallions. *Dryden.*  
STAMINA. *n. f.* [Latin.]  
1. The first principles of anything.  
2. The solids of a human body.  
3. [In botany.] Those little fine threads or capillaments which grow up within the flowers of plants, encompassing round the style, and on which the apices grow at their extremities.  
STAMINEOUS. *adj.* [stamineus, Latin.]  
1. Consisting of threads.  
2. Staminate flowers.  
Stamineous flowers are so far imperfect as to want those coloured leaves which are called petals, and consist only of the stylus and the stamina; and such plants as do bear these stamineous flowers Ray makes to constitute a large genus of plants: these he divides into such as, first, have their fruit or seed totally divided from the flower; and these are such plants as are said to be of different sexes: the reason of which is, that from the said seed some plant shall arise with flowers and no fruit, and others with fruit and no flowers; as hops, hemp, flax, nettles. 2. Such as have their fruit only a little disjointed from their flowers; as the ricinus; and the heliotropium triconon. 3. Such as have their fruit immediately contiguous, or adhering to their flower. 4. Such whole flowers adhere to the top or uppermost of the feed; as the beta, asarum, and alchimilla.  
STAMMEL. *n. f.* Of this word I know not the meaning.  
Reedhood, the first that doth appear  
In stammel: scarlet is too dear. *Ben. Johnson.*  
To STAMMER. *v. n.* [reame, a stammerer, Saxon; *stammer*, Saxon; *stammer*, Dutch.] To speak with unnatural hesitation; to utter words with difficulty.  
Sometimes to her news of myself to tell  
I go about; but then is all my best  
Wry words, and stammering, or else doltish dumb:  
Say then, can this but of enchantment come? *Sidney.*  
I would thou could'st stammer, that thou might'st pour out  
Of thy mouth, as wine comes out of a narrow-mouth'd bottle,  
either too much at once, or none at all. *Shakespeare.*  
She



# STA

- She flammers; oh what grace in liping lies!  
If she says nothing, to be sure she's wife.  
*Dryden.*
- Which flammering tongues and flaggering feet produce.  
Cornelius hoped he would come to flammer like De-  
moisthenes.  
*Arbutn. Mart. Scrib.*
- Your hearers would rather you should be less correct, than  
perpetually flammering, which is one of the worst solecisms  
in rhetoric.  
*Swift.*
- STAMMERER. *n. f.* [from flammer.] One who speaks with  
hesitation.  
A stammerer cannot with moderation hope for the gift of  
tongues, or a peasant to become learned as Origen.  
*Taylor.*
- TO STAMP. *v. a.* [stampen, Dutch; stampen, Danish.]  
1. To strike by pressing the foot hastily downwards.  
If Arcite thus deplore  
His fuff' rings, Palamon yet suffers more:  
He frets, he fumes, he flares, he stamps the ground;  
The hollow tow'r with clamours rings around.  
*Dryden.*
2. To pound; to beat as in a mortar.  
I took the calf you had made, burnt it with fire, and stamped  
and ground it very small.  
*Deutr. ix. 21.*
- Some apothecaries, upon stamping of colicoquinta, have  
been put into a great scouring by the vapour only.  
*Bacon.*
3. To impress with some mark or figure.  
Height of place is intended only to stamp the endowments  
of a private condition with lustre and authority.  
*South.*
- Here twells the self with Ogilby the great;  
There, stamp'd with arms, Newcastle shines complete.  
*Pope.*
4. To fix a mark by impressing it.  
Out of mere ambition, you have made  
Your holy hat be stamp'd on the king's coin.  
*Shakespeare.*
- These prodigious conceits in nature spring out of framing  
abstracted conceptions, instead of those easy and primary no-  
tions which nature stamps alike in all men of common sense.  
*Digby on Bodies.*
- There needs no positive law or sanction of God to stamp an  
obliquity upon such a disobedience.  
*South's Sermons.*
- No constant reason of this can be given, but from the na-  
ture of man's mind, which hath this notion of a deity born  
with it, and stamped upon it; or is of such a frame, that in  
the free use of itself it will find out God.  
*Tillotson.*
- Though God has given us no innate ideas of himself,  
though he has stamp'd no original characters on our minds,  
wherein we may read his being; yet having furnished us with  
those faculties our minds are endowed with, he hath not left  
himself without witnesses.  
*Locke.*
- Can they perceive the impressions from things without, and  
be at the same time ignorant of those characters which nature  
herself has taken care to stamp within?  
*Locke.*
- What titles had they had, if nature had not  
Strove hard to thrust the worst deserving first,  
Upon their baser metal?  
*Rousse's Ambitious Step-mother.*
- What an unpeakable happiness would it be to a man en-  
gaged in the pursuit of knowledge, if he had but a power of  
stamping his best sentiments upon his memory in indelible  
characters?  
*Watts.*
5. To make by impressing a mark.  
If two penny weight of silver, marked with a certain im-  
pression, shall here in England be equivalent to three penny  
weight marked with another impression, they will not fail to  
stamp pieces of that fashion, and quickly carry away your  
silver.  
*Locke.*
6. To mint; to form; to coin.  
We are bastards all;  
And that most venerable man, which  
I did call my father, was I know not where  
When I was stamp'd.  
*Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*
- TO STAMP. *v. n.* To strike the foot suddenly downward.  
What a fool art thou,  
A ramping fool, to brag, to stamp, and swear,  
Upon my party! Thou cold-blooded slave,  
Hast thou not spoke like thunder on my side?  
*Shakespeare.*
- The men shall howl at the noise of the stamping of the hoofs  
of his strong horses.  
*Jer. xlvii. 3.*
- There is such an echo among the old ruins and vaults, that,  
if you stamp but a little louder than ordinary, you hear the  
sound repeated.  
*Addison's Spectator.*
- He cannot bear th' astonishing delight,  
But starts, exclaims, and stamps, and raves and dies.  
*Dennis.*
- They got to the top, which was flat and even, and stamping  
upon it, they found it was hollow.  
*Gulliver's Travels.*
- STAMP. *n. f.* [stamppe, French; stampa, Italian.]  
1. Any instrument by which a hollow impression is made.  
Some other nymphs, with colours faint  
And pencil slow, may Cupid paint,  
And a weak heart in time destroy:  
She has a stamp, and prints the boy.  
*Waller.*

# STA

- 'Tis gold so pure,  
It cannot bear the stamp without alloy.  
*Dryden.*
2. A mark set on any thing; impression.  
That sacred name gives ornament and grace,  
And, like his stamp, makes basest metals pals;  
'Twere folly now a statue to raise,  
To build a playhouse, while you throw down plays.  
*Dryden.*
- Idea are imprinted on the memory; some by an object af-  
fecting the senses only; others, that have more than once  
offered themselves, have yet been little taken notice of; the  
mind, intent only on one thing, not settling the stamp deep  
into itself.  
*Locke.*
3. A thing marked or stamped.  
The mere despair of surgery he cures;  
Hanging a golden stamp about their necks,  
Put on with holy prayers.  
*Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
4. A picture cut in wood or metal; a picture made by impression;  
a cut; a plate.  
At Venice they put out very curious stamps of the several  
edifices, which are most famous for their beauty and magni-  
ficence.  
*Addison on Italy.*
5. A mark set upon things that pay customs to the government.  
Indeed the paper stamp  
Did very much his genius cramp;  
And since he could not spend his fire,  
He now intended to retire.  
*Swift.*
6. A character of reputation, good or bad, fixed upon any  
thing.  
The persons here reflected upon are of such a peculiar stamp  
of impiety, that they seem formed into a kind of diabolical  
society for the finding out new experiments in vice.  
*South.*
- Where reason or scripture is exprest for any opinion, we  
may receive it as of divine authority; but it is not the strength  
of our own persuasions which can give it that stamp.  
*Locke.*
7. Authority; currency; value derived from any suffrage or  
attestation.  
Of the same stamp is that which is obtruded upon us, that  
an adamant suspends the attraction of the loadstone.  
*Brown.*
- The common people do not judge of vice or virtue by mo-  
rality, or the immorality, so much as by the stamp that is set  
upon't by men of figure.  
*L'Estrange.*
8. Make; cast; form.  
If speaking truth  
In this fine age were not thought flattery,  
Such attribution should this Douglas have,  
As not a soldier of this season's stamp.  
*Shakespeare.*
- Should go to general current through the world.  
When one man of an exemplary improbity charges another  
of the same stamp in a court of justice, he lies under the dis-  
advantage of a strong suspicion.  
*L'Estrange.*
- Let a friend to the government relate to him a matter of  
fact, he gives him the lie in every look; but if one of his  
own stamp should tell him that the king of Sweden would be  
suddenly at Perth, he hugs himself at the good news.  
*Addison.*
- STAMPER. *n. f.* [from stamp.] An instrument of pounding.  
From the stamping-mill it passeth through the crazing-mill;  
but of late times they mostly use wet stampers.  
*Carew.*
- STAN, amongst our forefathers, was the termination of the  
superlative degree: to Albestan, most noble; to Bastan, the best;  
to Leoffan, the dearest; to Wyfan, the wisest; to Dwyfan, the  
highest.  
*Gilbert's Camden.*
- TO STANCH. *v. a.* [stancher, French; stagnare, Italian.] To  
stop blood; to hinder from running.  
Iron or a stone, laid to the neck, doth stanch the bleeding  
of the nose.  
*Bacon's Natural History.*
- Of veins of earth medicinal are terra lemnis, terra sigillata,  
communis, and bolus armenus; whereby terra lemnis is the  
chief: the virtues of them are for curing of wounds, stanch-  
ing of blood, and stopping of fluxes and rheums.  
*Bacon.*
- Leeches, inwardly taken, fasten upon the veins, and occa-  
sion an effusion of blood, which cannot be easily stanch'd.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- He fought to hinder fighting, and assayed  
To stanch blood by breathing of the veins.  
*Dryden.*
- TO STANCH. *v. n.* To stop.  
A woman touched the hem of his garment, and im-  
mediately her issue stanch'd.  
*Lu. viii. 44.*
- STANCH. *adj.* [This seems to come from the verb.]  
1. Sound; such as will not run out.  
What we endeavoured in vain may be performed by some  
virtuoso, that shall have stancher vessels, and more sunny  
days.  
*Boyle.*
2. Firm; found of principle; trusty; hearty; determined.  
The standing absurdity, without the belief of which no  
man is reckoned a stanch churchman, is that there is a call's-  
head club.  
*Addison.*
- In poltrocks, I hear, you're stanch;  
Directly bent against the French.  
Each stanch polemic stubborn as a rock,  
Each fierce logician still expelling Locke,  
Came whip and spur.  
*Daniel.*
3. Strong;

# STA

- Strong; not to be broken.  
If I knew  
What hoop would hold us staunch from edge to edge  
O' th' world, I would pursue it.  
*Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
- You will lose their love: this is to be kept staunch, and  
carefully watched.  
*Locke.*
- STANCHION. *n. f.* [stanchon, French.] A prop; a support.  
STANCHLESS. *adj.* [from stanch.] Not to be stopped.  
There grows,  
In my most ill compos'd affection, such  
A staunchless avarice, that were I king,  
I should cut off the nobles for their lands.  
*Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
- TO STAND. *v. n.* preterite I stood, I have stood. [stentan,  
Gothick and Saxon; stam, Dutch; stare, Italian; star,  
Spanish; stare, Latin.]  
1. To be upon the feet; not to sit or lie down.  
2. To be not demolished or overthrown.  
What will they then? what but unbuild  
A living temple, built by faith to stand?  
*Milton.*
3. To be placed as an edifice.  
This poet's tomb stood on the other side of Naples, which  
looks towards Vesuvio.  
*Addison on Italy.*
4. To remain erect; not to fall.  
Chariot and charioteer lay overturn'd,  
And fiery foaming steeds: what stood, recoi'd  
O'erweary'd, through the faint satanic host  
Defensive scarce, or with pale fear surpris'd  
Fled ignominious.  
*Milton's Paradise Lost.*
5. To become erect.  
The rooted fibres rose, and from the wound  
Black bloody drops distill'd upon the ground;  
Mute, and amaz'd, my hair with horror stood;  
Fear thrunk my senses, and congeal'd my blood.  
*Dryden.*
- Her hair stood up; convulsive rage posses'd  
Her trembling limbs.  
*Dryden's En.*
6. To stop; to halt; not to go forward.  
The leaders, having charge from you to stand,  
Will not go off until they hear you speak.  
*Shakespeare. H. VI.*
- Sun in Gideon stand,  
And thou moon in the vale of Ajalon.  
*Milton.*
- Mortal, who this forbidden path  
In arms presum'd to tread, I charge thee stand,  
And tell thy name.  
*Dryden's En.*
7. To be at a stationary point without progress or regression.  
This nation of Spain runs a race still of empire, when all  
other states of Christendom stand at a stay.  
*Bacon.*
- Immense the pow'r, immense were the demand;  
Say, at what part of nature will they stand?  
*Pope.*
8. To be in a state of firmness, not vacillation.  
Commonwealths by virtue ever stand.  
*Davies.*
- To stand or fall,  
Free in thine own arbitrement it lies.  
*Milton.*
- My mind on its own centre stands unmov'd,  
And stable as the fabric of the world,  
Propt on itself.  
*Dryden.*
9. To be in any posture of resistance or defence.  
Seeing how lothly opposite I stand  
To his unnatural purpose, in fell motion  
With his prepared sword he charges home  
My unprovided body.  
*Shakespeare. King Lear.*
- From enemies heav'n keep your majesty;  
And when they stand against you, may they fall.  
*Shakespeare.*
10. To be in a state of hostility; to keep the ground.  
If he would presently yield, Barbarossa promised to let him  
go free; but if he should stand upon his defence, he threatened  
to make him repent his foolish hardness.  
*Knolles.*
- The king granted the Jews to gather themselves together,  
and stand for their life.  
*Ezra. viii. 11.*
- We are often constrained to stand alone against the strength  
of opinion.  
*Brown's Preface to Vulgar Errors.*
- It was by the sword they should die, if they stood upon de-  
fence; and by the halber, if they should yield.  
*Hayward.*
11. Not to yield; not to fly; not to give way.  
Who before him stood so to it? for the Lord brought his  
enemies unto him.  
*Eccles. xlvii. 3.*
- Put on the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to  
stand against the wiles of the devil.  
*Eph. vi. 11.*
12. To stay; not to fly.  
At the soldierly word stand the flyers halted a little.  
*Clarendon.*
13. To be placed with regard to rank or order.  
Amongst liquids endued with this quality of relaxing, warm  
water stands first.  
*Arbutnot on Aliments.*
- Theology would truly enlarge the mind, were it studied  
with that freedom and that sacred charity which it teaches: let  
this therefore stand always chief.  
*Watts.*
14. To remain in the present state.  
It meat make my brother offend, I will eat no flesh while  
the world standeth.  
*1 Cor. viii. 13.*
- To wish their vile resemblance may remain;

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- And stand recorded, at their own request,  
To future days a libel or a jest.  
*Dryden.*
15. [Estar, Spanish.] To be in any particular state; to be: em-  
phatically exprest.  
The sea,  
Aw'd by the rod of Moses so to stand,  
Divided.  
*Milton.*
- Accomplish what your signs foreshow:  
I stand resign'd, and am prepar'd to go.  
*Dryden's En.*
- He struck the snakes, and stood again  
New sex'd, and strait recover'd into man.  
*Addison.*
- They expect to be favoured, who stand not possessed of any  
one of those qualifications that belonged to him.  
*Atterbury.*
- Some middle prices shew us in what proportion the value of  
their lands stood, in regard to those of our own country.  
*Arbutn.*
- God, who sees all things intuitively, does not want these  
helps: he neither stands in need of logic nor uses it.  
*Baker.*
- Persians and Greeks like turns of nature found,  
And the world's victor stood subdu'd by found.  
*Pope.*
- Narrow capacities, imagining the great capable of being dis-  
concerted by little occasions, frame their malignant fables ac-  
cordingly, and stand detected by it, as by an evident mark of  
ignorance.  
*Pope's Essay on Homer.*
16. Not to become void; to remain in force.  
God was not ignorant that the judges, whose sentence in  
matters of controversy he ordained should stand, oftentimes  
would be deceived.  
*Hooker.*
- A thing within my bosom tells me,  
That no conditions of our peace can stand.  
*Shakespeare. H. IV.*
- I will punish you, that ye may know that my words shall  
surely stand against you for evil.  
*Jer. xlv. 29.*
- My mercy will I keep for him, and my covenant shall stand  
fast with him.  
*Pf. lxxxix. 28.*
17. To confist; to have its being or essence.  
That could not make him that did the service perfect, as  
pertaining to the conscience, which stood only in meats and  
drinks.  
*Heb. ix. 10.*
18. To be with respect to terms of a contract.  
The hirelings stand at a certain wages.  
*Carew.*
19. To have a place.  
If it stand  
Within the eye of honour, be assured  
My purse, my person, my extremest means,  
Lie all unlock'd to your occasions.  
*Shakespeare. Merch. of Venice.*
- My very enemy's dog,  
Though he had bit me, should have stood that night  
Against my fire.  
*Shakespeare. King Lear.*
- A philosopher disputed with Adrian the emperor, and did it  
but weakly: one of his friends, that stood by, said, Methinks  
you were not like yourself last day in argument with the em-  
peror; I could have answered better myself. Why, said the  
philosopher, would you have me contend with him that com-  
mands thirty legions?  
*Bacon.*
- This excellent man, who stood not upon the advantage-  
ground before, provoked men of all qualities.  
*Clarendon.*
- Chariots wing'd  
From th' armoury of God, where stand of old  
Myriads.  
*Milton.*
- We make all our addresses to the promises, hug and caress  
them, and in the interim let the commands stand by ne-  
glected.  
*Decay of Piety.*
20. To be in any state at the time present.  
Opprest nature sleeps:  
This rest might yet have balm'd thy broken senses,  
Which stand in hard cure.  
*Shakespeare. King Lear.*
- So it stands; and this I fear at last,  
Hume's knavery will be the dutchess's wreck.  
*Shakespeare. H. VI.*
- Our company assembled, I said, My dear friends, let us  
know ourselves, and how it standeth with us.  
*Bacon.*
- Gardiner was made king's solicitor, and the patent, formerly  
granted to Saint-John, stood revoked.  
*Clarendon.*
- Why stand we longer thivering under fears?  
As things now stand with us, we have no power to do good  
after that illustrious manner our Saviour did.  
*Calamy's Serm.*
21. To be in a permanent state.  
The broil doubtful long stood,  
As two spent swimmers that do cling together,  
And choke their art.  
*Shakespeare.*
- I in thy persevering shall rejoice,  
And all the blest stand fast.  
*Milton.*
22. To be with regard to condition or fortune.  
I stand in need of one whose glories may  
Redeem my crimes, ally me to his fame.  
*Dryden.*
23. To have any particular respect.  
Here stood he in the dark, his sharp sword out,  
Mumbling of wicked charms, conjuring the moon  
To stand's auspicious mistress.  
*Shakespeare. King Lear.*
- An utter unsuitableness disobedience has to the relation  
which man necessarily stands in towards his Maker.  
*South.*
24. To be without action.  
To depend; to rest; to be supported.  
*Whitgift.*
25. This reply standeth all by conjectures.  
*1 the*



The presbyterians of the kirk, left forward to declare their opinion in the former point, *stand* upon the latter only. *Sanders*.  
He that will know, must by the connexion of the proofs see the truth and the ground it *stands* on. *Locke*.  
26. To be with regard to state of mind.  
*Stand* in awe and sin not: commune with your own heart upon your bed, and be still. *Psal. iv. 4.*  
I desire to be present, and change my voice, for I *stand* in doubt of you. *Gal. iv. 20.*

27. To succeed; to be acquitted; to be safe.  
Readers, by whose judgment I would *stand* or fall, would not be such as are acquainted only with the French and Italian critics. *Addison's Spectator*.

28. To be with respect to any particular.  
Cesar entreats,  
Not to consider in what case thou *stand'st*  
Further than he is Caesar. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra*.  
To heav'n I do appeal,  
I have lov'd my king and common-weal;  
As for my wife, I know not how it *stands*, *Shak. Henry VI.*

29. To be resolutely of a party.  
The cause must be presumed as good on our part as on theirs, till it be decided who have *stood* for the truth, and who for error. *Hooker*.

Shall we found him?  
I think, he will *stand* very strong with us. *Shakespeare*.  
Who will rise up or *stand* up for me against the workers of iniquity? *Psal. xciv. 16.*

30. To be in the place; to be representative.  
Chilon said, that kings friends and favourites were like casting counters; that sometimes *stood* for one, sometimes for ten. *Bacon*.

I will not trouble myself, whether these names *stand* for the same thing, or really include one another. *Locke*.  
Their language being scanty, had no words in it to *stand* for a thousand. *Locke*.

31. To remain; to be fixed.  
Watch ye, *stand* fast in the faith, quit you like men, be strong. *1 Cor. xvi. 13.*

How soon hath thy prediction, seer blest!  
Measur'd this transient world, the race of time,  
Till time *stand* fix'd. *Milton*.

32. To hold a course.  
Behold on Latian shores a foreign prince!  
From the same parts of heav'n his navy *stands*,  
To the same parts on earth his army *stands*. *Dryden*.  
Full for the port the Ithacensians *stand*,  
And furl their sails, and issue on the land. *Pope's Odyssey*.

33. To have direction towards any local point.  
The wand did not really *stand* to the metals, when placed under it, or the metalline veins. *Boyle*.

34. To offer as a candidate.  
He *stood* to be elected one of the proctors for the university. *Sanderford's Life*.

35. To place himself; to be placed.  
The fool hath planted in his memory  
An army of good words; and I do know  
A many fools that *stand* in better place,  
Garnish'd like him, that for a tricky word  
Defy the matter. *Shakespeare's Merch. of Venice*.  
He was commanded by the duke to *stand* aside and expect his answer. *Knolles's History of the Turks*.  
I *stand* between the Lord and you, to shew you the Lord's word. *Deuter. v. 5.*

36. To stagnate; not to flow.  
*Stand* by when he is going. *Swift's Directions to the Butler*.  
Where Ufens glides along the lowly lands,  
Or the black water of Pomptina *stands*. *Dryden*.

37. To be with respect to chance.  
Yourself, renowned prince, then *stood* as fair  
As any comer I have look'd on,  
For my affection. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice*.  
Each thinks he *stands* fairest for the great lot, and that he is possessor of the golden number. *Addison's Spectator*.  
He was a gentleman of considerable practice at the bar, and *stood* fair for the first vacancy on the bench. *Reeve*.

38. To remain satisfied.  
Though Page be a secure fool, and *stand* so firmly on his wife's frailty, yet I cannot put off my opinion to easily. *Shak.*

39. To be without motion.  
I'll tell you who time ambles withal, who time gallops withal.—Whom *stands* it still withal?—With lawyers in the vacation; for they sleep between term and term, and then they perceive not how time moves. *Shakespeare*.

40. To make delay.  
They will suspect they shall make but small progress, if, in the books they read, they must *stand* to examine and unravel every argument. *Locke*.

41. To insist; to dwell with many words, or much pertinacity.  
To *stand* upon every point, and be curious in particulars, belongeth to the first author of the story. *2 Maccab. ii. 30.*

It is so plain that it needeth not to be *stood* upon. *Bacon*.  
42. To be exposed.  
Have I lived to *stand* in the taunt of one that makes fitters of English. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor*.

43. To persist; to persevere.  
Never *stand* in a lie when thou art accused, but ask pardon and make amends. *Taylor's Rule of holy Living*.  
The emperor *standing* upon the advantage he had got by the seizure of their fleet, obliged them to deliver. *Gulliver's Travels*.  
Hath the prince a full commission, or is he only a pretence?

44. To hear, and absolutely to determine.  
Of what conditions we shall *stand* upon? *Shak. Henry IV.*  
To persist in a claim.  
It remains,  
To gratify his noble service, that  
Hath thus *stood* for his country. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.

45. To adhere; to abide.  
Despair would *stand* to the sword,  
To try what friends would do, or fate afford. *Daniel*.  
46. To be consistent.  
His faithful people, whatsoever they rightly ask, the same shall they receive, so far as may *stand* with the glory of God and their own everlasting good; unto either of which it is no virtuous man's purpose to seek any thing prejudicial. *Hooker*.

Some instances of fortune cannot *stand* with some others; but if you desire this, you must lose that.  
It *stood* with reason that they should be rewarded liberally out of their own labours since they received pay. *Davies*.  
Sprightly youth and close application will hardly *stand* together. *Belton*.

47. To stand by. To support; to defend; not to desert.  
The ass hoped the dog would *stand* by him, if set upon by the wolf. *LeVoyage*.  
If he meet with a repulse, we must throw off the fox's skin, and put on the lion's: come, gentlemen, you'll *stand* by me. *Dryden's Spanish Friar*.

Our good works will attend and *stand* by us at the hour of death. *Calamy*.  
48. To stand by. To be present without being an actor.  
Margaret's curse is fall'n upon our heads,  
For *standing* by when Richard kill'd her son. *Shakespeare*.

49. To stand by. To repose on; to rest in.  
The world is inclined to *stand* by the Arundelian marble. *Pope's Essay on Criticism*.  
50. To stand for. To propose one's self a candidate.  
How many *stand* for consuls?—three; but 'tis thought of every one Coriolanus will carry it. *Shakespeare*.

If they were jealous that Coriolanus had a design on their liberties when he *stood* for the consulship, it was but just that they should give him a repulse. *Davies*.  
51. To stand for. To maintain; to profess to support.  
Those which *stood* for the presbytery thought their cause had more sympathy with the discipline of Scotland, than the hierarchy of England. *Bon. Johnson*.

Freedom we all *stand* for.  
52. To stand off. To keep at a distance.  
*Stand* off, and let me take my fill of death. *Dryden*.  
53. To stand off. Not to comply.  
*Stand* no more off,  
But give thyself unto my sick desires. *Shakespeare*.

54. To stand off. To forbear friendship or intimacy.  
Our bloods pour'd altogether  
Would quite confound distinction; yet *stand* off. *Shakespeare*.  
In differences too mighty,  
Such behaviour frights away friendships, and makes it *stand* off in dislike and aversion. *Collins's Friendship*.

Though nothing can be more honourable than an acquaintance with God, we *stand* off from it, and will not be tempted to embrace it. *Atterbury*.  
55. To stand off. To have relief; to appear protuberant or prominent.  
Picture is best when it *standeth* off, as if it were carved; and sculpture is best when it appeareth to tender as if it were painted; when there is such a softness in the limbs, as if not a chisel had hewed them out of stone, but a pencil had drawn and stroked them in oil. *Watson's Architecture*.

56. To stand out. To hold resolution; to hold a point; not to yield a point.  
King John hath reconcil'd  
Himself to Rome; his spirit is come in,  
That so *stood* out against the holy church. *Shakespeare*.  
Pompey knows not you.

While you *stand* out upon these traitorous terms. *Bon. John*.  
Let not men flatter themselves, that though they find it difficult at present to combat and *stand* out against an ill practice; yet that old age would do that for them, which they in their youth could never find in their hearts to do for themselves. *Saunders's Sermon*.

Scarcely can a good natured man refuse a compliance with the solicitations of his company, and *stand* out against the rivalry of his familiars. *Rogers's Sermon*.  
56. To

57. To stand out. Not to comply; to secede.  
Thou shalt see me at Tullus' face: *Shakespeare*.  
What, art thou stiff? *stand'st* out? *Dryden*.  
If the ladies will *stand* out, let them remember that the jury is not all agreed.

58. To stand out. To be prominent or protuberant.  
Their eyes *stand* out with fatness. *Pf. lxxiii. 7.*  
59. To stand to. To ply; to persevere.  
Palinurus, cry'd aloud,  
What gusts of weather from that gathering cloud  
My thoughts preface! ere that the tempest roars,  
Stand to your tackles, mates, and stretch your ears. *Dryden*.

60. To stand to. To remain fixed in a purpose; to abide by a contract or assertion.  
He that will pass his land,  
As I have mine, may let his hand  
And heart unto this deed, when he hath read;  
And make the purchase spread  
To both our goods if he to it will *stand*. *Herbert*.  
I still *stand* to it, that this is his sense, as will appear from the design of his words.

As I have no reason to *stand* to the award of my enemies; so neither dare I trust the partiality of my friends. *Dryden*.  
61. To stand under. To undergo; to sustain.  
If you unite in your complaints,  
And force them with a constancy, the cardinal  
Cannot *stand* under them. *Shakespeare's H. VIII.*

62. To stand up. To arise in order to gain notice.  
When the accusers *stood* up, he brought none accusation of such things as I supposed. *Acts xxv. 18.*  
63. To stand up. To make a party.  
When we *stood* up about the corn, he himself stuck not to call us the many-headed monster. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.

64. To stand upon. To concern; to interdict.  
Does it not *stand* me now upon? *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.  
The king knowing well that it *stood* him upon: by how much the more he had hitherto protracted the time, by so much the sooner to dispatch with the rebels. *Bacon*.

It *stands* me much upon  
To enervate this objection. *Hudibras*.  
Does it not *stand* them upon, to examine upon what grounds they presume it to be a revelation from God. *Locke*.

65. To stand upon. To value; to take pride.  
Men *stand* very much upon the reputation of their understandings, and of all things hate to be accounted fools: the best way to avoid this imputation is to be religious. *Tillotson*.  
We highly esteem and *stand* much upon our birth, though we derive nothing from our ancestors but our bodies; and it is useful to improve this advantage, to imitate their good examples. *Roy on the Creation*.

66. To stand upon. To insist.  
A rascally, yet—forthright, knave, to bear a gentleman in hand, and then *stand* upon security. *Shakespeare*.  
To *stand*, to abide; to resist without flying or yielding.  
None durst *stand* him;  
Here, there, and every where, enrag'd he flew. *Shakespeare*.  
Love *stood* the siege, and would not yield his breast. *Dryden*.  
Oh! had bounteous heav'n  
Bestow'd Hippolitus on Phædra's arms,  
So had I *stood* the shock of angry fate. *Smith's Phædra and Hip.*

That not for fame, but virtue's better end,  
He *stood* the furious foe, the timid friend,  
The damning critic. *Pope*.  
2. To await; to abide; to suffer.  
Bid him disband the legions,  
Submit his actions to the publick censure,  
And *stand* the judgement of a Roman senate. *Addison's Cato*.

3. To keep; to maintain with ground.  
Turning at the length, he *stood* his ground,  
And mis'd his friend. *Dryden*.  
STAND, n. s. [from the verb.]  
1. A station; a place where one waits standing.  
I have found you out a *stand* most fit,  
Where you may have such vantage on the duke,  
He shall not pass you. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure*.  
In this covert will we make a *stand*,  
Culling the principal of all the deer. *Shakespeare*.  
Then from his lofty *stand* on that high tree,  
Down he alights among the sportful herds. *Milton*.

The princely hierarch  
In their bright *stand* there left his pow'rs, to seize  
Possession of the garden. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.  
The male bird, whilst the hen is covering her eggs, generally takes his *stand* upon a neighbouring bough and diverts her with his songs during her sitting. *Addison's Spectator*.  
I took my *stand* upon an eminence which was appointed for a general rendezvous of these female carriers, to look into their several ladings.

Three persons entered into a conspiracy to assassinate Time-Icon, as he was offering up his devotions in a certain temple:

in order to it they took their several *stands* in the most convenient places. *Addison*.  
When just as by her *stand* Arfaces pass,  
The window by design or chance fell down,  
And to his view expos'd her blushing beauties. *R. W.*  
The urchin from his private *stand*  
Took aim, and shot with all his strength. *Suiff.*

2. Rank; post; station.  
Father, since your fortune did attain  
So high a *stand*; I mean not to descend. *Daniel*.  
3. A stop; a halt.  
A race of youthful and unhandled colts  
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and neighing;  
If any air of music touch their ears,  
You shall perceive them make a mutual *stand*;  
Their savage eyes turn'd to a modest gaze. *Shakespeare*.  
The earl of Northampton followed the horse so closely, that they made a *stand*, when he furiously charged and routed them. *Clarendon*.

Once more the fleeting soul came back,  
To inspire the mortal frame,  
And in the body took a doubtful *stand*,  
How'ring like expiring flames,  
That mounts and falls by turns. *Dryden*.  
At every turn the ma'e a little *stand*,  
And thrust among the thorns her lily hand  
To draw the rose. *Dryden*.

4. Stop; interruption.  
The greatest part of trade is driven by young merchants, upon borrowing at interest; so as, if the usurer either call in, or keep back his money, there will ensue presently a great *stand* of trade. *Bacon*.  
Should this circulation cease, the formation of bodies would be at an end, and nature at a perfect *stand*. *Woodward*.

5. The act of opposing.  
We are come off  
Like Romans; neither foolish in our *stands*,  
Nor cowardly in retire. *Shakespeare*.  
6. Highest mark; stationary point; point from which the next motion is regressive.  
Our sons but the same things can wish and do,  
Vice is at *stand* and at the highest flow:  
Then, satire, spread thy sails; take all the winds can blow. *Dryden*.

In the beginning of summer the days are at a *stand*, with little variation of length or shortness; because the diurnal variation of the sun partakes more of a right line than of a spiral. *Dryden*.

The sea, since the memory of all ages, hath continued at a *stand*, without considerable variation. *Bentley*.  
7. A point beyond which one cannot proceed.  
Every part of what we would,  
Must make a *stand* at what your highness will. *Shakespeare*.  
When fam'd Varelth this little wonder drew,  
Flora vouchsaf'd the growing work to view,  
Finding the painter's science at a *stand*,  
The goddess snatch'd the pencil from his hand:  
And finishing the piece, the smiling maid,  
Behold one work of mine that ne'er shall fade. *Prior*.

8. Difficulty; perplexity; embarrassment; hesitation.  
A fool may so far imitate the mein of a wife man, as at first to put a body to a *stand* what to make of him. *L'Estrange*.  
The well-shap'd changeling is a man, has a rational soul, tho' it appear not: this is past doubt. Make the ears a little longer, then you begin to boggle: make the face yet narrower, and then you are at a *stand*. *Locke*.

9. A frame or table on which vessels are placed.  
Such squires are only fit for country towns,  
To flink of ale, and dust a *stand* with clowns;  
Who, to be chosen for the land's protectors,  
Tope and get drunk before the wife electors. *Dryden*.  
After supper a *stand* was brought in, with a brass vessel full of wine, of which he that pleas'd might drink; but no liquor was forced. *Dryden's Life of Cleomenes*.

STANDARD, n. s. [from *standard*, French.]  
1. An ensign in war, particularly the ensign of the horse.  
His armies, in the following day,  
On those fair plains their *standards* proud display. *Fairfax*.  
Erect the *standards* there of ancient night,  
Yours be the advantage all, mine the revenge. *Milton*.  
Behold Camillus loaded home,  
With *standards* well redeem'd, and foreign foes overcome. *Dryden*.

To their common *standard* they repair;  
The nimble horsemen scour the fields of air. *Dryden*.  
2. [From *stand*.] That which is of undoubted authority; that which is the test of other things of the same kind.  
The dogmatist gives the lie to all dissenting apprehenders, and proclaims his judgment the fittest intellectual *standard*. *Glaville*.



## STA

The heavenly motions are more stated than the terrestrial models, and are both originals and standards.  
Heldur.  
These are our measures of length, but I cannot call them standards; for standard measures must be certain and fixed.  
Heldur on Time.

When people have brought the question of right and wrong to a false standard, there follows an envious malevolence.  
L'Estrange.

The Romans made those times the standard of their wit, when they subdued the world.  
Spirat.  
From these ancient standards I defend to our own historians.  
Fulton.

When I shall propose the standard whereby I give judgment, any may easily inform himself of the quantity and measure of it.  
Woodward.

The court which used to be the standard of propriety, and correctness of speech, ever since continued the worst school in England for that accomplishment.  
Swift.

First follow nature, and your judgment frame,  
By her just standard which is still the same.  
Pope.

That which has been tried by the proper test.  
The English tongue, if refined to a certain standard, perhaps might be fixed for ever.  
Swift.

In comely rank call ev'ry merit forth;  
Imprint on ev'ry act its standard worth.  
Prior.

4. A fettered rate.

That precise weight and fineness, by law appropriated to the pieces of each denomination, is called the standard.  
Locke.

The device of King Henry VII. was profound in making farms of a standard, that is, maintained with such a proportion of lands as may breed a subject to live in convenient plenty.  
Bacon.

A standard might be made, under which no horse should be used for draught: this would enlarge the breed of horses.  
Temple.

By the present standard of the coinage, sixty two shillings is coined out of one pound weight of silver.  
Arbutnot.

5. A standing item or tree.

A standard of a damask rose with the root on, was set upright in an earthen pan, full of fair water, half a foot under the water, the standard being more than two foot above it.  
Bacon's Natural History.

Plant fruit of all sorts and standards, mural, or shrubs which lose their leaf.  
Evelyn's Kalender.

In France part of their gardens is laid out for flowers, others for fruits; some standards, some against walls.  
Temple.

STANDARD BEARER. *n. f.* [standard and bear.] One who bears a standard or ensign.

They shall be as when a standard bearer fainteth.  
Isa. x. 13.

These are the standard bearers in our contending armies, the dwarfs and squires who carry the impresses of the giants or knights.  
Spectator.

STANDARDER. *n. f.* An herb.

STANDER. *n. f.* [from stand.] A tree of long standing.

The Druids were nettled to see the princely stander of their royal oak return with a branch of willows.  
Howell.

STANDER. *n. f.* [from stand.]

1. One who stands.

2. A tree that has stood long.

The young spring was pitifully nipt and over-trodden by very beasts; and also the fairest standers of all were rooted up and cast into the fire.  
Aeschylus's Schoolmaster.

3. STANDER by. One present; a mere spectator.

Explain some statute of the land to the standers by.  
Hooker.

I would not be a stander by to hear  
My sovereign mistress clouded so, without  
My present vengeance taken.  
Shakespeare.

When a gentleman is disposed to swear, it is not for any standers by to curtail his oaths.  
Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

The standers by see clearly this event.  
Denham.

All parties say, they're sure, yet all dissent.  
Addison.

STANDERGRASS. *n. f.* An herb.

STANDING. *part. adj.* [from stand.]

1. Settled; established.

Standing armies have the place of subjects, and the government depends upon the contented and discontented humours of the soldiers.  
Temple.

Laugh'd all the pow'rs who favour tyranny,  
And all the standing army of the sky.  
Dryden.

Money being looked upon as the standing measure of other commodities, men consider it as a standing measure, though when it has varied its quantity, it is not so.  
Locke.

Such a one, by pretending to distinguish himself from the herd, becomes a standing object of rivalry.  
Addison.

The common standing rules of the gospel are a more powerful means of conviction than any miracle.  
Alterbury.

Great standing miracle that heav'n assign'd!  
'Tis only thinking gives this turn of mind.  
Pope.

2. Lasting; not transitory.

The landlord had swelled his body to a prodigious size, and

## STA

worked up his complexion to a standing crimson by his zeal.  
Addison's Freeholder.

3. Stagnant; not running.

He turned the wilderness into a standing water.  
Psal. cvii.

This made their flowing shrink  
From standing lake to tripping ebb.  
Milton.

4. Placed on feet.

There's his chamber,  
His standing bed and truckle bed.  
Shakespeare.

STANDING. *n. f.* [from stand.]

1. Continuance; long possession of an office, character, or place.

Nothing had been more easy than to command a patron of a long standing.  
Dryden.

Although the ancients were of opinion that Egypt was formerly sea; yet this tract of land is as old, and of as long a standing as any upon the continent of Africa.  
Woodward.

I wish your fortune had enabled you to have continued longer in the university, till you were of ten years standing.  
Swift.

2. Station; place to stand in.

Such ordnance as he brought with him, because it was fitter for service in field than for battery, did only beat down the battlements, and such little standing.  
Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.

His coming is in state, I will provide you a good standing to see his entry.  
Bacon.

3. Power to stand.

I link in deep mire, where there is no standing.  
Psal. lxxix.

4. Rank; condition.

How this grace  
Speaks his own standing? what a mental power  
This eye shoots forth? how big imagination  
Moves in this lip.  
Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.

5. Competition; candidature.

His former standing for a proctor's place, and being disappointed, must prove much displeasing.  
Watson.

STANDING. *n. f.* [stand and diph.] A case for pen and ink.

A grubstreet patriot does not write to secure, but get something: should the government be overturned he has nothing to lose but an old standing.  
Addison.

I bequeath to Dean Swift eq; my large silver standing, consisting of a large silver plate, an ink-pot, and a sand-box.  
Swift.

STANG. *n. f.* [stang, Saxon.] A perch.

These fields were intermingled with woods of half a stang, and the tallest tree appeared to be seven feet high.  
Swift.

STANK. *adj.* Weak; worn out.

Diggon, I am lo stiff and so stank,  
That unneath I may find any more,  
And how the western wind bloweth fore,  
Beating the withered leaf from the tree.  
Spenser.

STANK. The pretense of stink.

The fish in the river died, and the river stank.  
Evelyn.

STANNARY. *adj.* [from stannum, Latin.] Relating to the tinworks.

A steward keepeth his court once every three weeks: they are termed stannary courts of the Latin stannum, and hold plea of action of debt or trespass about white or black tin.  
Carver.

STANZA. *n. f.* [stanza, Ital. stanza, Fr.] A number of lines regularly adjusted to each other; so much of a poem as contains every variation of measure or relation of rhyme. Stanza is originally a room of a house, and came to signify a subdivision of a poem; a staff.

Horace confines himself strictly to one sort of verse of stanza in every ode.  
Dryden.

In quatrains, the last line of the stanza is to be considered in the composition of the first.  
Dryden.

Before his sacred name dies ev'ry fault,  
And each exalted stanza teems with thought.  
Pope.

STAPLE. *n. f.* [staple, Fr. staple, Dutch.]

1. A settled mart; an established emporium.

A staple of romance and lies,  
False tears, and real perjuries.  
Prior.

The customs of Alexandria were very great, it having been the staple of the Indian trade.  
Arbutnot on Canis.

Tyre, Alexander the Great sacked, and establishing the staple at Alexandria, made the greatest revolution in trade that ever was known.  
Arbutnot.

2. I know not the meaning in the following passage.

Henry II. granted liberty of coining to certain abbies, allowing them one staple, and two punchons at a rate.  
Camden.

STAPLE. *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Settled; established in commerce.

Some English wool, yea'd in a Belgian loom,  
And into cloth of spongy softness made:  
Did into France or colder Denmark ream,  
To ruin with worse ware our staple trade.  
Dryden.

2. According to the laws of commerce.

What needy writer would not solicit to work under such masters, who will take off their ware at their own rates, and trouble not themselves to examine whether it be staple or not?

That, were it not for shame, he would retire.  
Fa. Quen.

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STAPLE. *n. f.* [staple, Saxon, a prop.] A loop of iron; a bar bent and driven in at both ends.

I have seen staples of doors and nails born.  
Peacham.

The silver ring she pull'd, the door reclos'd:  
The bolt, obedient to the silken cord,  
To the strong staple's inmost depth restor'd,  
Secur'd the valves.  
Pope's Odyssey.

STAR. *n. f.* [stereon, Saxon; sterre, Dutch.]

1. One of the luminous bodies that appear in the nocturnal sky.

Then let the pebbles on the hungry beech  
Fillop the stars;  
Murdering impossibility, to make  
What cannot be, slight work.  
Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

When an astronomer uses the word star in its strict sense, it is applied only to the fixed stars; but in a large sense it includes the planets.

Hither the Syracusan's art translates  
Heaven's form, the course of things and human fates;  
Th' included spirit serving the star deck'd signs,  
The living work in constant motions winds.  
Flukewill.

As from a cloud his fulgent head,  
And shape star bright, appear'd.  
Milton.

2. The pole-star.

Well, if you be not turn'd Turk, there is no more sailing by the star.  
Shak. Much Ado about Nothing.

3. Configuration of the planets supposed to influence fortune.

From forth the fatal loins of these two foes,  
A pair of star-cross'd lovers take their life.  
Shakespeare.

We are apt to do amiss, and lay the blame upon our stars or fortune.  
L'Estrange.

4. A mark of reference; an asterisk.

Remarks worthy of ripe observation, note with a marginal star.  
Watts.

STAR OF BETHLEHEM. *n. f.* [ornithogalum, Latin.] A plant.

The characters are: it hath a lily-flower, composed of six petals, or leaves ranged circularly, whose centre is possessed by the pointal, which afterwards turns to a roundish fruit, which is divided into three cells, and filled with roundish seeds: to which must be added, it hath a bulbous or tuberoso root, in which it differs from spiderwort.  
Miller.

STARAPPLE. *n. f.* A plant.

It hath an open bell-shaped flower, consisting of one leaf, and cut into several segments towards the top; from whose cup arises the pointal, which afterwards becomes a globular or olive-shaped soft fleshy fruit, inclosing a stone of the same shape. This plant grows in the warmest parts of America, where the fruit is eaten by way of desert. It grows to the height of thirty or forty feet, and has a strait smooth stem, regularly beset with branches, which are adorned with leaves of a shining green colour on their upper sides, but of a russet colour underneath: from the setting on of the footstalks of the leaves come out the flowers, which have no great beauty, but are succeeded by the fruit, which is about the size of a large apple, and of the same shape.  
Miller.

STARBOARD. *n. f.* [stereon, Saxon.] Is the right-hand side of the ship, as starboard is the left.  
Harvis.

On shipboard the mariners will not leave their starboard and larboard, because some one accounts it gibbous.

STARCH. *n. f.* [from stare, Teutonic, stiff.] A kind of viscous matter made of flower or potatoes, with which linen is stiffened, and was formerly coloured.

Has he  
Dislik'd your yellow starch, or said your doublet  
Was not exactly Frenchified.  
Fletcher's Queen of Corinth.

With starch thin laid on, and the skin well stretched, prepare your ground.  
Peacham on Drawing.

To STARCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stiffen with starch.

Her goodly countenance I've seen  
Set off with ketchup starch'd and pinners clean.  
Gay.

STARCHAMBER. *n. f.* [starch and chamber, Latin.] A kind of criminal court of equity. Now abolished.

I'll make a starch-chamber matter of it: if he were twenty fir John Falstaff, he shall not abuse Robert Shallow, eq; Shakespeare.

STARCHED. *adj.* [from starch.]

1. Stiffened with starch.

2. Stiff; precise; formal.

Does the Gospel any where prescribe a starched squeezed countenance, a stiff formal gait, or a singularity of manners.  
Swift.

STARCHER. *n. f.* [from starch.] One whose trade is to starch.

STARCHLY. *adv.* [from starch.] Stiffly; precisely.

STARCHES. *n. f.* [from starch.] Stiffness; preciseness.

To STARE. *v. n.* [stare, Saxon; sterren, Dutch.]

1. To look with fixed eyes; to look with wonder, impudence, confidence, stupidity, or honour.

Her modest eyes, abashed to behold  
Upon the lowly ground affixed are.  
Spenser.

2. Their staring eyes, sparkling with fervent fire,  
And ugly shapes, did nigh the man dismay,  
That, were it not for shame, he would retire.  
Fa. Quen.

3. To stare at.

Look not big, nor stare nor fret:  
I will be master of what is mine own.  
Shakespeare.

They were never fatished with staring upon their masts,  
fals, cables, ropes, and tacklings.  
Abbot.

I hear  
The tread of many feet fleeing this way:  
Perhaps my enemies, who come to stare  
At my afflictions, and perhaps t' insult.  
Milton's Agonistes.

A satyr that comes staring from the woods,  
Must not at first speak like an orator.  
Waller.

And while he stares around with stupid eyes,  
His brows with berries and his temples dies.  
Dryden.

What do'st thou make a shipboard?  
Art thou of Bethlem's noble college free?  
Stark staring mad, that thou should'st tempt the sea? Dryden.

Struggling, and wildly staring on the skies  
With scarce recover'd sight.  
Dryden's En.

Trembling the miscreant flood;  
He star'd and roll'd his haggard eyes around.  
Dryden.

Break out in crackling flames to shun thy snare,  
Or hiss a dragon, or a tyger stare.  
Dryden's Virgil.

Why do'st thou not  
Try the virtue of that gorgon face,  
To stare me into statue?  
Dryden.

I was unluckily prevented by the presence of a bear, which, as I approached with my present, threw his eyes in my way, and stared me out of my resolution.  
Addison's Guardian.

The wit at his elbow gave him a touch upon the shoulder, and stared him in the face with so bewitching a grin, that the whistler relaxed his fibres.  
Addison.

Narcissa  
Has paid a tradesman once, to make him stare.  
Pope.

Gods! shall the ravisher display your hair,  
While the fops envy and the ladies stare.  
Pope.

Through nature and through art the rang'd,  
And gracefully her subject chang'd;  
In vain; her hearers had no share  
In all the spoke, except to stare.  
Swift.

To STARE in the face. To be undeniably evident.

Is it possible for people, without scruple to offend against the law, which they carry about them in indelible characters, and that stares them in the face, whilst they are breaking it? Locke.

3. To stand out.

Take off all the staring straws and jaggs in the hive, and make them smooth.  
Mortimer's Husbandry.

STARE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Fixed look.

The balls of his broad eyes roll'd in his head,  
And glar'd betwixt a yellow and a red:  
He look'd a lion with a gloomy stare,  
And o'er his eyebrows hung his matted hair.  
Dryden.

2. [Sturnus, Latin.] Starling. A bird.

STARRER. *n. f.* [from stare.] One who looks with fixed eyes.

One self-approving hour whole years outweighs  
Of stupid starrers, and of loud buzzers.  
Pope.

STARFISH. *n. f.* [star and fish.] A fish branching out into several points.

This has a ray of one species of English starfish.  
Woodw.

STARGAZER. *n. f.* [star and gaze.] An astronomer, or astrologer. In contempt.

Let the astrologers, the stargazers, and the monthly prognosticators, stand up and save thee.  
Is. xlviii. 12.

A stargazer, in the height of his celestial observations, stumbled into a ditch.  
L'Estrange.

STARHAWK. *n. f.* [astur, Latin.] A sort of hawk.

STARKE. *adj.* [starc, Saxon; stark, Dutch.]

1. Stiff; strong; rugged.

His heavy head devoid of careful care,  
Whole senses all were straight benumbed and stark.  
Fa. Qu.

Many a nobleman lies stark and stiff  
Under the hoofs of vaunting enemies.  
Shakespeare's H. IV.

The North is not so stark and cold.  
Ben. Johnson.

So soon as this spring is become stark enough, it breaks the case in two, and flings the seed.  
Derham's Physico-Theology.

2. Deep; full.

Consider the stark security  
The commonwealth is in now; the whole senate  
Sleepy, and dreaming no such violent blow.  
Ben. Johnson.

3. Mere; simple; plain; gross.

To turn stark fools, and subjects fit  
For sport of boys, and rabble wit.  
Hudibras.

He pronounces the citation stark nonsense.  
Collier.

STARK. *adv.* Is used to intend or augment the signification of a word: as stark mad, mad in the highest degree. It is now little used but in low language.

Then are the best but stark naught; for open suspecting others, comes of secret condemning themselves.  
Sidney.

The fruitful-headed beast, amaz'd  
At flashing beams of that sun-shiny shield,  
Became stark blind, and all his senses doz'd,  
That down he tumbled, a hollow had he  
Men and women go stark naked.  
Spenser.

Abbot.

He

## STA

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## STA

He is *stark* mad, who ever says of another's word.  
That he hath been in love an hour, to whom or else *Dome*.  
Those felicitous, that seemed moderate before, became  
desperate, and those who were desperate seemed *stark* mad;  
whence tumults, confused hollowings and howlings. *Hayn*.  
Who, by the most cogent arguments, will disrobe him-  
self at once of all his old opinions, and turn himself out *stark*  
naked in quest of new notions?  
In came squire South, all dressed up in feathers and ribbons,  
*stark* staring mad, brandishing his sword. *Locke*.  
*STARKLY*. *adv.* [from *stark*.] Stiffly; strongly.  
As fast, lock'd up in sleep as guilts labour, *stark*.  
When it lies *starkly* in the traveller's bones. *Shakespeare*.  
*STARKLESS*. *adj.* [from *stark*.] Having no light of stars.  
A boundless continent, *stark*.  
Dark, waste, and wild, under the frown of night,  
*starkly* expos'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. iii.  
Cato might give them furlo's for another world;  
But we, like sentries, are oblig'd to stand *stark*.  
In *stark* nights, and wait th' appointed hour. *Dryden*.  
*STARLIGHT*. *n. f.* [from *star* and *light*.] Lustre of the stars.  
Now they never meet in grove or green,  
By fountain clear or spangled *starlight* thence. *Shakespeare*.  
Nor walk by moon,  
Or glittering *starlight*, without thee is sweet. *Milton*.  
They danc'd by *starlight* and the friendly moon. *Dryden*.  
*STARLIGHT*. *adj.* Lighted by the stars.  
Owls, that mark the setting sun, declare  
A *starlight* evening and a morning fair. *Dryden's Virg.*  
*STARLIKE*. *adj.* [from *star* and *like*.]  
1. Stellate; having various points resembling a star in lustre.  
Nighthade tree rises with a wooden stem, green-leaved,  
and has *starlike* flowers. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.  
2. Bright; illustrious.  
The having turned many to righteousness shall confer a *star-*  
*like* and immortal brightness. *Boyle's Seraphick Love*.  
These reasons mov'd her *starlike* husband's heart;  
But still he held his purpose to depart. *Dryden*.  
*STARLING*. *n. f.* [from *staring*, Saxon.] A small singing bird.  
Nothing but Mortimer, and give it him,  
To keep his anger still in motion. *Shak. Henry IV.*  
*STARPAVED*. *adj.* [from *star* and *pave*.] Studded with stars.  
In progress through the road of heav'n *starpav'd*. *Milton*.  
*STARPROOF*. *adj.* [from *star* and *proof*.] Impervious to starlight.  
Under the shady roof *starproof*. *Shakespeare*.  
Of branching elm *starproof*. *Milton*.  
*STAR-READ*. *n. f.* [from *star* and *read*.] Doctrine of the stars;  
astronomy. *Speiser*.  
*STARRED*. *adj.* [from *star*.] Influenced by the stars with respect to fortune.  
My third comfort, *starred*. *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*  
*STAR'D*. *adj.* [from *star*.] Influenced by the stars with respect to fortune.  
Star'd most unluckily, is from my breast *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale*.  
Hal'd out to murder.  
2. Decorated with stars.  
That *star'd* Ethiop queen, that strove  
To set her beauty's praise above the yellow sand.  
The sea-nymphs. *Milton*.  
His sceptre *star'd* with golden studs around. *Pope*.  
*STARREY*. *adj.* [from *star*.] Decorated with stars.  
Daphne wond'ring mounts on high,  
Above the clouds, above the *starry* sky. *Pope*.  
2. Consisting of stars; stellar.  
Such is his will, that paints  
The earth with colours fresh,  
The darkest skies with store  
Of *starry* lights. *Spenser*.  
Heav'n and earth's compacted frame,  
And flowing waters, and the *starry* flame,  
And both the radiant lights, one common soul,  
Inspires and feeds, and animates the whole. *Dryden*.  
3. Resembling stars.  
Tears had dimm'd the lustre of her *starry* eyes. *Shak. Illust.*  
*STARRING*. *adv.* [from *star*.] Shining with  
stellar light; blazing with sparkling light.  
Such his fell glances as the fatal light  
Of *starring* comets that look kingdoms dead. *Crashaw*.  
*STARSHOT*. *n. f.* [from *star* and *shot*.] An emission from a star.  
I have seen a good quantity of that jelly, by the vulgar called  
*starshot*, as if it remained upon the extinction of a falling  
star. *Boyle*.  
To *STAR*. *v. n.* [from *staring*, German.] To stare.  
1. To feel a sudden and involuntary twitch or motion of the  
animal frame, on the apprehension of danger.  
2. To stare; to be in a state of surprise, and in that  
kind it is a motion of thinking; and likewise an inquisition,  
in the beginning, what the matter should be, and in that kind  
it is a motion of erection, and therefore, when a man would  
listen suddenly to any thing, he *stares* for the *staring* is an  
erection of the spirits to attend. *Bacon's Natural History*.

## STA

A shape appear'd *staring* on me. *Shakespeare*.  
Bending to look on me: I *stared* back. *Shakespeare*.  
It *stared* back.  
I *stare* as from some dreadful dream, *stare*.  
And often ask myself if yet awake. *Dryden's Span. Brar.*  
As his doubts decline, *stare*.  
He dreads just vengeance, and he *stares* at sin. *Dryden*.  
He *stares* at every new appearance, and is always walking  
and solicited for fear of a surprise. *Callan on Celestial Voy.*  
2. To rise suddenly.  
Charm'd by these strings, trees *staring* from the ground  
Have follow'd with delight the powerful sound. *Reynolds*.  
They *staring* up beheld the heavy fight. *Dryden*.  
The mind often works in search of some hidden idea,  
though sometimes they *stare* up in our minds of their own  
accord. *Locke*.  
Might *stare* Dryden bless once more our eyes,  
New Blackmoors and new Milbourns must arise;  
Nay, should great Homer list his awful head,  
Zeus again would *stare* up from the dead. *Pope*.  
3. To move with sudden quickness.  
The flowers, call'd out of their beds, *stare* up  
Start and raise up their drowsy heads. *Shakespeare*.  
A spirit fit to *stare* into an empire, *stare*.  
And took the world to law. *Dryden's Chaucer*.  
She at the fumblings roll'd her eyes around,  
And snatch'd the *staring* serpents from the ground. *Pope*.  
4. To shrink; to winch.  
What trick, what *staring* hole, can't thou find out to hide  
thee from this open flame? *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
With trial fire touch me his finger end;  
If he be chafte, the flame will back descend,  
And turn him to no pain; but if he *stares*,  
It is the flesh of a corrupted heart. *Shakespeare*.  
5. To deviate.  
The lords and gentlemen take all the meanest sort upon  
themselves; for they are best able to bring them in, when-  
ever any of them *stare* out. *Spenser on Ireland*.  
I rank him with the prodigies of fame,  
With things which *stare* from nature's common rules,  
With bearded infants, and with teeming mules. *Crashaw*.  
Keep your soul to the work when ready to *stare* aside, un-  
less you will be a slave to every wild imagination. *Watts*.  
6. To set out from the barrier at a race.  
It seems to be rather a *staring* a quo than a true principle,  
as the *staring* post is none of the horse's legs.  
Should some god tell me, that I should be born  
And cry again, his offer I should scorn;  
Adam'd, when I have ended well my race,  
To be led back to my first *staring* place. *Dante*.  
When from the goal they *stare*,  
The youthful charioteers with heaving heart  
Rush to the race. *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*  
The clangor of the trumpet gives the sign;  
At once they *stare*, advancing in a line. *Dryden*.  
7. To set out on any pursuit.  
Fair course of passion, where two lovers *stare*,  
And run together, heart still yoked with heart.  
People, when they have themselves weary, let up  
their rest upon the very spot where they *stare*. *L'Estrange*.  
When two *stare* into the world together, he that is chosen  
behind, unless his mind proves generous, will be displeased  
with the other. *Collier*.  
To *STAR*. *v. a.*  
1. To alarm; to disturb suddenly.  
Direness, familiar to my slaughterous thoughts,  
Cannot once *star* me. *Shakespeare*.  
Being full of supper and distemp'ring draughts;  
Upon malicious bravery do'st thou come. *Shakespeare's Othello*.  
To *star* my quiet.  
The very print of a fox-foot would have *starred* ye. *L'Estr.*  
2. To make to start or fly hastily from a hiding place.  
The blood more stirs  
To rouse a lion than to *star* a hare. *Shakespeare*.  
I *starred* from its vernal bow'r  
The rising game, and chaf'd from flow'r to flow'r. *Pope*.  
3. To bring into motion; to produce to view or notice; to pro-  
duce unexpectedly.  
Conjure with 'em! *Shakespeare*.  
Brutus will *star* a spirit as soon as Cæsar. *Shakespeare*.  
It was unadvisedly done, when I was enforcing a whistler  
design, to *star* and follow another of less moment.  
Insignificant cavils may be *starred* against every thing that is  
not capable of mathematical demonstration. *Addison*.  
I was engaged in conversation upon a subject which the  
people love to bring within pursuit. *Addison's Freeholder*.  
4. To discover; to bring within pursuit.  
The sensual men agree in pursuit of every pleasure they can  
find. *Temple*.  
5. To put suddenly out of place.  
One, by a fall in wrestling, *starred* the end of the clavicle  
from the sternon. *Wifeman's Surgery*.  
STAR.

## STA

*START*. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A sudden twitch or contraction of the  
frame from fear or alarm.  
1. A motion of terror; a sudden twitch or contraction of the  
frame from fear or alarm.  
These flaws and *starts* would well become  
A woman's story at a Winter's fire, *Shakespeare*.  
Authoriz'd by her grandame. *Shakespeare*.  
The night awaken'd Arcite with a *start*; *Shakespeare*.  
Against his bosom bound his heaving heart. *Dryden*.  
2. A sudden rousing to action; excitement.  
How much had I to do to calm his rage! *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.  
Now fear I this will give it *start* again. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.  
3. Sudden eruption; sudden effusion.  
Thou art like enough, through valiant fear,  
Bare inclination, and the *start* of spleen, *Shakespeare*.  
To fight against me under Percy's pay. *Shakespeare*.  
Several *starts* of fancy off-hand, look well enough; but  
bring them to the test, and there is nothing in 'em. *L'Estrange*.  
Are they not only to disguise our passions,  
To set our looks at variance with our thoughts,  
To check the *starts* and fallies of the soul? *Addison's Cato*.  
We were well enough pleased with this *start* of thought. *Add.*  
4. Sudden fit; intermitted action.  
Methought her eyes had cross'd her tongue;  
For she did speak in *starts* distractedly. *Shakespeare*.  
They turns are studied arts.  
Thy subtle ways be narrow straits;  
Thy curstly but sudden *starts*. *Ben. Johnson*.  
And what thou call'st thy gifts are baits.  
Nature does nothing by *starts* and leaps, or in a hurry; but  
bring them to the test, and there is nothing in 'em. *L'Estrange*.  
An ambiguous expression, a little chagrin, or a *start* of  
passion, is not enough to take leave upon. *Collier*.  
5. A quick spring or motion.  
In *starts*, the more they are wound up and strained, and  
thereby give a more quick *start* back, the more treble is the  
sound; and the weaker they are, or less wound up, the baser is the  
sound. *Bacon's Natural History*.  
Both cause the string to give a quicker *start*. *Bacon*.  
How could water make those visible *starts* upon freezing,  
but by some subtle freezing principle which as suddenly shoots  
into it. *Grew's Cosmol. Sac.*  
6. First emission from the barrier; act of setting out.  
You stand like greyhounds in the slips,  
Straining upon the *start*. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
All leapt to chariot,  
And every man then for the *start* cast in his proper lot. *Chap.*  
If a man deal with another upon conditions, the *start* of  
first performance is all. *Bacon*.  
7. To get the *START*. To begin before another; to obtain ad-  
vantage over another.  
Get the *start* of the majestic world. *Shakespeare's Jul. Cæs.*  
All pretorian courts, if any of the parties be laid asleep, under  
pretence of arbitrement, and the other party, during that  
time, doth cautiously get the *start* and advantage at common  
law, yet the pretorian court will set back all things in statu  
quo prius. *Bacon's War with Spain*.  
Doubtless some other heart  
Will get the *start*. *Shakespeare*.  
And, stepping in before,  
Will take possession of the sacred floor  
Of hidden sweets. *Crashaw*.  
Ere the knight could do his part,  
The squire had got so much the *start*,  
H' had to the lady done his errand,  
And told her all his tricks beforehand. *Hudibras*.  
She might have forsaken him, if he had not got the *start* of  
her. *Dryden's Ann. Dedication*.  
The reason why the mathematics and mechanic arts have  
so much got the *start* in growth of other sciences, may be re-  
solved into this, that their progress hath not been retarded by  
that reverential awe of former discoverers. *Clarville*.  
The French year has got the *start* of ours more in the works  
of nature than the new file. *Addison*.  
*STARTER*. *n. f.* [from *start*.] One that shrinks from his  
purpose.  
Stand to it boldly, and take quarter,  
To let thee see I am no *starter*. *Hudibras*.  
*STARTINGLY*. *adv.* [from *starting*.] By sudden fits; with  
frequent intermission.  
Why do you speak so *startingly* and rash. *Shak. Othello*.  
To *STARTLE*. *v. n.* [from *start*.] To shrink; to move on  
feeling a sudden impression of alarm or terror.  
The *startling* steed was seiz'd with sudden fright;  
And bounding o'er the pommel cast the knight. *Dryden*.  
Back on herself, and *startles* at destruction? *Addison's Cato*.  
My frighted thoughts run back,  
And *startle* into madnels at the found. *Addison's Cato*.  
To *STARVE*. *v. a.* To fright; to shock; to impress with  
sudden terror, surprise, or alarm.  
They would find occasions enough, upon the account of his  
known affections to the king's service, from which it was not  
possible to remove or *start* him. *Clarendon*.  
Wilmot had more scruples from religion to *startle* him, and  
would not have attained his end by any gross act of wicked-  
ness. *Clarendon*.  
Such whistling wak'd her, but with *startled* eye  
On Adam. *Milton*.  
To hear the lark begin his flight,  
And singing *startle* the dull night. *Milton*.  
From his watch-tower in the skies, *startle*.  
'Till the dappled dawn doth rise. *Milton*.  
The supposition that angels assume bodies needs not *startle*  
us, since some of the most ancient and most learned fathers  
seem'd to believe that they had bodies. *Locke*.  
Incest! Oh name it not!  
The very mention shakes my inmost soul. *Shakespeare*.  
The gods are *startled* in their peaceful mansions. *Shakespeare*.  
And nature ticks at the shocking sound. *Smith*.  
His books had been solemnly burnt at Rome as heretical:  
some people, he found, were *startled* at it; so he was forced  
boldly to make reprisals, to buoy up their courage. *Atterbury*.  
Now the leaf  
Incessant rustles, from the mournful grove. *Thomson*.  
O'er *startling* such as studious walk below, *Thomson*.  
And slowly circles through the waving air. *Thomson*.  
*STARTLE*. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Sudden alarm; shock; sud-  
den impression of terror.  
After having recovered from my first *startle*, I was very well  
pleased at the accident. *Spenser*.  
*STARTUP*. *n. f.* [from *start* and *up*.] One that comes suddenly into  
notice.  
That young *startup* hath all the glory of my overthrow. *Sh.*  
To *STARVE*. *v. n.* [from *stare*, Saxon; *starven*, Dutch; to die.]  
1. To perish; to be destroyed. Obsolete.  
To her came message of the murderment,  
Wherein her guileless friends should hopelessly *starve*. *Shakespeare*.  
2. To perish with hunger. It has with or for before the cause,  
of less properly.  
Were the pains of honest industry, and of *starving* with  
hunger and cold, set before us, no body would doubt which  
to chuse. *Locke*.  
An animal that *starves* of hunger, dies feverish and deli-  
rious. *Locke*.  
3. To be killed with cold.  
Have I seen the naked *starve* for cold,  
While avarice my charity controll'd? *Sandy*.  
4. To suffer extreme poverty.  
Sometimes virtue *starves* while vice is fed;  
What then! Is the reward of virtue bread? *Pope*.  
5. To be destroyed with cold.  
Had the seeds of the pepper-plant been born from Java to  
these northern countries, they must have *starved* for want of  
sun. *Woodward's Natural History*.  
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Hunger and thirst, or guns and swords,  
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To *starve* a man in law is murder. *Prior*.  
If they had died through fasting, when meat was at hand,  
they would have been guilty of *starving* themselves. *Pope*.  
2. To subdue by famine.  
Thy desires  
Are wolfish, bloody, *starv'd*, and ravenous. *Shakespeare*.  
He would have worn her out by slow degrees,  
As men by fasting *starve* th' untam'd disease. *Dryden*.  
Attalus endeavoured to *starve* Italy, by stopping their con-  
voy of provisions from Africa. *Abulnot on Coins*.  
3. To kill with cold.  
From beds of raging fire to *starve* in ice  
Their soft ethereal warmth, and there to pine  
Immovable, infix'd, and frozen round. *Milton's Par. Lost*.  
4. To deprive of force or vigour.  
The powers of their minds are *starved* by disuse, and have  
lost that reach and strength which nature fitted them to re-  
ceive. *Locke*.  
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If I hang, I'll make a fat pair of gallows; for old sir John  
hangs with me, and he's no *starveling*. *Shakespeare*.  
Now thy alms is giv'n, the letter's read;  
And thy poor *starveling* bountifully fed. *Shakespeare*.  
The fat ones would be making sport with the lean, and  
calling them *starvelings*. *L'Estrange*.  
The thronging clusters thin  
By kind avulsion; else the *starv'd* brood, *Philop.*  
Void of sufficient sustenance, will yield  
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## STA

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## STA

Poor *starveling* bard, how small thy gains!  
How unproportion'd to thy pains! *Swift*.  
**STARWORT**. *n. f.* [after, Latin.] See **ELECAMpane**.  
It hath a fibrous root: the leaves for the most part intire,  
and placed alternately on the branches: the stalks are branched;  
the flowers radiated, specious, and have a fealy cup: the seeds  
are inclosed in a downy substance. *Miller*.  
**STATARY**. *adj.* [from *status*, Latin.] Fixed; settled.  
The set and *statary* times of pairing of nails, and cutting  
of hair, is but the continuation of ancient superstition, *Brown*.  
**STATE**. *n. f.* [from *status*, Latin.]  
1. Condition; circumstances of nature or fortune.  
I do not  
Infer as if I thought my sister's *state*  
Secure. *Milton*.  
Relate what *Latinum* was,  
Declare the past and present *state* of things. *Dryden's Æn.*  
Like the papists is your poets *state*, *Pope*.  
Poor and disarr'd.  
2. Modification of any thing.  
Keep the *state* of the question in your eye. *Boyle*.  
3. Stationary point; crisis; height; point from which the next  
movement is regression.  
The deer that endureth the womb but eight months, and is  
complet at six years, cannot live much more than thirty, as  
having passed two general motions; that is, its beginning and  
increase; and having but two more to run through, that is, its  
*state* and declination. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.  
Tumours have their several degrees and times; as begin-  
ning, augment, *state*, and declination: *Wifeman*.  
4. [Estate, French.] Estate; signiory; possession.  
Strong was their plot,  
Their *states* far off, and they of wary wit. *Daniel*.  
5. The community; the publick; the commonwealth.  
If any thing more than your sport  
Did move your greatness, and this noble *state*,  
To call on him, he hopes it is no other  
But for your health sake. *Shakspeare's Troilus and Cressida*.  
A *state's* anger  
Should not take knowledge either of fools or women.  
I hear her talk of *state* matters and the senate: *Ben. Johnson*.  
What he got by fortune,  
It was the *state* that now must make his right. *Daniel*.  
The *state* hath given you licence to stay on land for the space  
of six weeks. *Bacon*.  
It is better the kingdom should be in good estate, with par-  
ticular loss to many of the people, than that all the people  
should be well, and the *state* of the kingdom altogether  
lost. *Hayward*.  
It is a bad exchange to wound a man's own conscience,  
thereby to falve *state* forces. *King Charles*.  
For you we stay'd, as did the Grecian *state*  
Till Alexander came. *Waller*.  
Since they all live by begging, it were better for the *state*  
to keep them. *Graunt*.  
These are the realms of unrelenting fate;  
And awful Rhadamantus rules the *state*: *Dryden's Æn.*  
He hears and judges.  
6. Hence *single state* in *Shakspeare* for individuality.  
My thought, whose murder yet is but fantastical,  
Shakes to my *single state* of man, that function  
Is smother'd in fumie. *Shakspeare's Macbeth*.  
7. A republick; a government not monarchical.  
They feared nothing from a *state* so narrow in compass of  
land, and so weak, that the strength of their armies has ever  
been made up of foreign troops. *Temple*.  
8. Rank; condition; quality.  
Fair dame, I am not to you known,  
Though in your *state* of honour I am perfect. *Shakspeare*.  
High *state* the bed is where misfortune lies. *Fairfax*.  
9. Solemn pomp; appearance of greatness.  
When in triumphant *state* the British muse,  
True to herself, shall barb'rous aid refuse. *Roscommon*.  
There kings receiv'd the marks of foreign pow'r:  
In *state* the monarchs march'd, the listors bore  
The awful axes and the rods before. *Dryden's Æn.*  
Let my attendants wait: I'll be alone,  
Where least of *state*, where most of love is shown. *Dryden*.  
To appear in their robes would be a troublesome piece of  
*state*. *Collier*.  
At home surrounded by a fervent crowd,  
Prompt to abuse, and in detraction loud;  
Abroad begirt with men, and fwords, and spears,  
His very *state* acknowledging his fears. *Prior*.  
10. Dignity; grandeur.  
She instructed him how he should keep *state*, and yet with  
a modest sense of his misfortunes. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
The swan rows her *state* with oary feet. *Milton*.  
He was staid, and in his gait  
Preserv'd a grave majestic *state*. *Baile*.

## STA

Such cheerful modesty, such humble *state*,  
Moves certain love. *Waller*.  
Can this imperious lord forget to reign,  
Quit all his *state*, descend, and serve again. *Pope's Statian*.  
11. A seat of dignity.  
This chair shall be my *state*, this dagger my sceptre, and  
this cushion my crown. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*  
As the affected not the grandeur of a *state* with a canopy,  
the thought there was no offence in an elbow-chair. *Arbuthnot*.  
The brain was her study, the heart her *state* room. *Arbuthnot*.  
12. A canopy; a covering of dignity.  
Over the chair is a *state* made round of ivy, somewhat  
whiter than ours; and the *state* is curiously wrought with  
silver and silk. *Bacon*.  
His high throne, under *state*  
Of richest texture spread, at th' upper end  
Was plac'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.  
13. A person of high rank. Obsolete.  
She is a dutchess, a great *state*. *Latimer*.  
14. The principal persons in the government.  
The bold design  
Pleas'd highly those infernal *states*. *Milap*.  
15. Joined with another word it signifies publick.  
I am no courtier, nor versed in *state*-affairs: my life hath  
rather been contemplative than active. *Bacon*.  
Council! What's that? a pack of bearded slaves,  
The scavengers that sweep *states* nuisances,  
And are themselves the greatest. *Dryden's Cleomenes*.  
I am accus'd of reflecting upon great *states*-folks. *Swift*.  
**TO STATE**. *v. a.* [from *statuere*, French.]  
1. To settle; to regulate.  
This is to *state* a rule, that all casuists press it in all cases  
of damage. *Decay of Piety*.  
This is to *state* accounts, and looks more like merchantize  
than friendship. *Collier of Friendship*.  
He is capable of corruption who receives more than what  
is the *stated* and unquestioned fee of his office. *Adison*.  
2. To represent in all the circumstances of modification.  
Many other inconveniences are consequent to this *statu* of  
this question; and particularly that, by those which thus *state*  
it, there hath never yet been assigned any definite number of  
fundamentals. *Hammond on Fundamentals*.  
Its present *state* *stateth* it to be what it now is. *Hale*.  
Were our case *stated* to any sober heathen, he would never  
guess why they who acknowledge the necessity of prayer, and  
confess the same God, may not alk in the same form.  
*Decay of Piety*.  
To *state* it fairly, imitation is the most advantageous way  
for a translator to shew himself, but the greatest wrong which  
can be done to the memory of the dead. *Dryden*.  
I pretended not fully to *state*, much less demonstrate,  
the truth contained in the text. *Atterbury*.  
**STATELINESS**. *n. f.* [from *statuere*.]  
1. Grandeur; majestic appearance; august manner; dignity.  
We may collect the excellency of the understanding then by  
the glorious remainders of it now, and guess at the *stateline*s  
of the building by the magnificence of its ruins. *Smith*.  
For *stateline*s and majesty what is comparable to a horse?  
*Moré's Antidote against Abstinence*.  
2. Appearance of pride; affected dignity.  
She hated *stateline*s; but wisely knew  
What just regard was to her title due. *Battem*.  
**STATELY**. *adj.* [from *statuere*.]  
1. August; grand; lofty; elevated; majestic; magnificent.  
A *statelier* pyramid to her I'll rear. *Shakspeare's Henry VI.*  
Than Rhodope's or Memphis' ever was.  
These regions have abundance of high cedars, and other  
*stately* trees casting a shade. *Raleigh's History of the World*.  
Truth, like a *stately* dome, will not shew herself at the first  
visit. *Shakspeare*.  
He many a walk travers'd  
Of *stateliest* covert, cedar, pine, or palm. *Milton*.  
2. Elevated in mind or sentiment.  
He maintains majesty in the midst of plainness, and is *stateli*  
without ambition, which is the vice of Lucan. *Dryden*.  
**STATELY**. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Majestically.  
Ye that *stateli* tread or lowly creep. *Milton*.  
**STATESMAN**. *n. f.* [from *statuere* and *man*.]  
1. A politician; one versed in the arts of government.  
It looks grave enough. *Ben. Johnson's Epigr.*  
To seem a *statesman*. *Pope's Dunciad*.  
The corruption of a poet is the generation of a *stateli*  
*man*. *Pope*.  
2. One employed in publick affairs.  
If such actions may have passage free,  
Bond-slaves and pagans shall our *statesmen* be. *Shakspeare's Othello*.  
It is a weakness which attends high and low; the *statesmen*  
who holds the helm, as well as the peasant who holds the  
pough. *South's Sermons*.  
A British minister must expect to see many friends fall off  
whom he cannot gratify, since, to use the phrase of a late *stateli*  
*man*, the pasture is not large enough. *Adison*.  
Here Britain's *statesmen* oft the fall foredoom  
Of foreign tyrants, and of nymphs at home. *Pope*.  
**STATESWOMAN**. *n. f.* [from *statuere* and *woman*.] A woman who  
meddles with publick affairs. In contempt.  
How she was in debt, and where she meant  
To raise fresh sums: she's a great *stateswoman*! *Ben. Johnson*.  
Several objects may innocently be ridiculed, as the passions  
of our *stateswomen*. *Adison*.  
**STATICAL**. *adj.* [from the noun.] Relating to the science  
of weighing.  
A man weigheth some pounds less in the height of Winter,  
according to experience, and the *statistical* aphorisms of Sanc-  
torius. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.  
If one by a *statistical* engine could regulate his insensible per-  
piration, he might often, by restoring of that, foreste, pre-  
vent, or shorten a fit of the gout. *Arbuthnot in Diet.*  
**STATICKS**. *n. f.* [from *statuere*, French.] The science which  
considers the weight of bodies.  
This is a catholic rule of *staticks*, that if any body be bulk  
for bulk heavier than a fluid, it will sink to the bottom; and if  
lighter, it will float upon it, having part extant, and part im-  
mersed, as that to much of the fluid as is equal in bulk to the  
immersed part be equal in gravity to the whole. *Bentley*.  
**STATION**. *n. f.* [from *statuere*, French; *statu*, Latin.]  
1. The act of standing.  
Their manner was to stand at prayer, whereupon their  
meetings unto that purpose on those days had the names of  
*stations* given them. *Hooker*.  
2. A state of rest.  
All progression is performed by drawing on or impelling  
forward some part which was before in *station* or at quiet,  
where there are no joints. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.  
3. A place where any one is placed.  
In *station* like the herald, Mercury,  
New-lighted on a heav'n-kissing hill. *Shakspeare's Timon*.  
The seditions remained within their *station*, which, by rea-  
son of the smallness of the beasty multitude, might more fitly  
be termed a kennel than a camp. *Hayward*.  
The planets in their *station* lying flood. *Milton*.  
To single *stations* now what years belong.  
With planets join'd, they claim another long. *Greich*.  
4. Post assigned; office.  
Michael in either hand leads them out of Paradise, the fiery  
serpent waving behind them, and the cherubims taking their  
*stations* to guard the place. *Adison*.  
5. Situation; position.  
The fig and date, why love they to remain  
In middle *station* and an even plain; *Shakspeare's Hamlet*.  
While in the lower marsh the gourd is found,  
And while the hill with olive-hedge is crown'd? *Prior*.  
6. Employment; office.  
No member of a political body so mean, but it may be  
useful in some *station* or other. *LeStrange*.  
They believe that the common use of human understand-  
ing is fitted to some *station* or other. *Swift*.  
Whether those who are leaders of a party arrive at that  
*station* more by a sort of instinct, or influence of the stars, than  
by the possession of any great abilities, may be a point of much  
dispute. *Swift*.  
7. Character; state.  
Far the greater part have kept their *station*. *Milton*.  
8. Rank; condition of life.  
I can be contented with an humbler *station* in the temple of  
virtue, than to be set on the pinnacle. *Dryden*.  
**TO STATION**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place in a certain  
post, rank, or place.  
**STATIONARY**. *adj.* [from *statuere*.] Fixed; not progressive.  
The same harmony and *stationary* constitution, as it hap-  
pened in many species, so doth it fall out in individuals. *Brown*.  
Between the descent and ascent, where the image seem'd  
*stationary*, I stopped the prism, and fixed it in that posture, that  
it should be moved no more. *Newton's Opt.*  
**STATIONER**. *n. f.* [from *station*.]  
1. A bookseller.  
Some modern tragedies are beautiful on the stage, and yet  
Tryphon the *stationer* complains they are seldom asked for in  
his shop. *Dryden*.  
With authors, *stationers* obey'd the call;  
Glory and gain th' industrious tribe provoke,  
And gentle dulness ever loves a joke. *Pope's Dunciad*.  
2. A seller of paper.  
**STATIST**. *n. f.* [from *statuere*.] A statesman; a politician; one  
skilled in government.  
I once did hold it, as our *statists* do,  
A baliness to write fair; and labour'd much. *Shakspeare's Hamlet*.  
How to forget that learning. *Shakspeare's Hamlet*.  
I do believe, that this shall prove a war. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline*.  
Their orators then extoll'd, as those  
The top of eloquence, *statists* indeed, *Shakspeare's Cymbeline*.  
And lovers of their country. *Milton's Paradise Reg.*

## STA

Here Britain's *statesmen* oft the fall foredoom  
Of foreign tyrants, and of nymphs at home. *Pope*.  
**STATUE**. *n. f.* [from *statuere*, French; from *statuere*, Latin.]  
1. The art of carving images or representations of life.  
The northern nations, that overwhelmed it by their num-  
bers, were too barbarous to preserve the remains of learning more  
carefully than they did those of architecture and *statuary*. *Temple*.  
2. One that practises or professes the art of making statues.  
On other occasions the *statuaries* took their subjects from  
the poets. *Adison*.  
How shall any man, who hath a genius for history, under-  
take such a work with spirit and cheerfulness, when he con-  
siders that he will be read with pleasure but a very few years?  
This is like employing an excellent *statuary* to work upon  
mouldering stone. *Swift*.  
**STATUE**. *n. f.* [from *statuere*, French; *statua*, Latin.] An image; a solid  
representation of any living being.  
The princes heard of her mother's *statue*; a piece many  
years in doing, and now newly perform'd by that rare Italian  
master. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale*.  
They spake not a word;  
But like dumb *statues*, or unbreathing stones,  
Stard each on other. *Shakspeare's Richard III.*  
Architects propounded unto Alexander to cut the mountain  
Athos into the form of a *statue*, which in his right hand should  
hold a town capable of containing ten thousand men, and in  
his left a vessel to receive all the water that flowed from the  
mountain. *Wilkins's Math. Magick*.  
A *statue* of Polydorus, called the rule, deserves that name  
for having so perfect an agreement in all its parts, that it is  
not possible to find a fault in it. *Dryden's Dufresnoy*.  
**TO STATUE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place as a statue.  
Thou shalt be worshipp'd, kiss'd, lov'd and ador'd;  
And were there sense in his idolatry.  
My substance should be *statu'd* in thy stead. *Shakspeare*.  
**STATUURE**. *n. f.* [from *statuere*, French; *statuura*, Latin.] The height of  
any animal.  
What *statuure* we attain at seven years we sometimes double,  
most times come short of at one and twenty. *Brown*.  
A creature who might erect  
His *statuure*, and upright with front serene ion stand?  
Govern the rest. *Milton*.  
Foreign men of mighty *statuure* came. *Dryden*.  
Thyself but dust, thy *statuure* but a span;  
A moment thy duration, foolish man!  
We have certain demonstration from Egyptian mummies,  
and Roman urns and rings, and measures and edifices, and  
many other antiquities, that human *statuure* has not diminished  
for above two thousand years. *Bentley's Sermons*.  
**STATUTABLE**. *adj.* [from *statuere*.] According to statute.  
I met with one who was three inches above five feet; the  
*statutable* measure of that club. *Adison's Guardian*.  
**STATUTE**. *n. f.* [from *statuere*, French; *statutum*, Latin.] A law;  
an edict of the legislature.  
Not only the common law, but also the *statutes* and acts of  
parliament were specially intended for its benefit. *Spenser*.  
Blood hath been shed,  
Ere human *statute* purg'd the gen'ral weal. *Shakspeare*.  
There was a *statute* against vagabonds; wherein note the  
distike the parliament had of goaling them as chargeable and  
pestiferous. *Bacon*.  
Know the *statutes* of heaven and laws of eternity, those  
immutable rules of justice. *Tillotson's Sermons*.  
O queen, indulg'd by favour of the gods,  
To build a town, with *statutes* to refrain  
The wild inhabitant beneath thy reign. *Dryden's Æneid*.  
**TO STAVE**. *v. a.* In the plural *staves*, [from *staf*.]  
1. To break in pieces; used originally of batrels made of small  
parts or staves.  
If irreverent expression, or a thought too wanton are crept  
into my verses, let them be *stav'd* or forfeited like contra-  
banded goods. *Dryden*.  
2. To push off as with a staff.  
How can they escape the contagion of the writings, whom  
the virulency of the calumnies have not *staved* off, from read-  
ing. *Ben. Johnson*.  
The condition of a servant *staves* him off to a distance; but  
the gospel speaks nothing but allurements, attraction, and in-  
vitation. *South's Sermons*.  
3. To pour out by breaking the cask.  
The feared disorders that might ensue thereof have been an  
occasion that divers times all the wine in the city hath been  
*staved*. *Sandys's Travels*.  
4. To furnish with rundles or staves.  
This was the shameful end of Aloysius Criticus, Solymans  
deputy in Hungary; who climbing too fast up the evil *staved*  
ladder of ambition, suddenly fell, and never rose more. *Knollet*.  
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Equal shame and envy stir'd  
IV P th' enemy, that one thou'd beard  
So many warriours, and so stout,  
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**TO STAVE AND TAIL**. *v. a.* To part dogs by interposing a staff,  
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## STA

**STATUARY**. *n. f.* [from *statuere*, French; from *statuere*, Latin.]  
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and by pulling the tail.



The conquering foe they soon assail'd.  
First Trulla *flav'd*, and Cerdon *tail'd*.  
STAVES. *n. f.* The plural of *staff*.  
All in strange manner arm'd,  
Some rustick knives, some *staves* in fire warm'd. *Fairy Qu.*  
They tie tassels up in bundles or *staves*. *Mortimer's Husband.*  
STAVESCRE. *n. f.* Larkspur. A plant.  
To STAY. *v. n.* [from *stay*, Dutch.]  
1. To continue in a place; to forbear departure.  
Macbeth, we *stay* upon your leisure. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
If he do bid me pack, I'll give her thanks.  
As though she bid me *stay* by her a week. *Shakespeare.*  
Would ye tarry for them till they were grown? would ye  
*stay* for them from having husbands?  
Not after resurrection shall he *stay*.  
Longer on earth than certain times t'appear. *Milton.*  
He did ordain that as many might depart as would; but as  
many as would *stay* should have very good means to live from  
the state. *Bacon.*  
They flocked in such multitudes, that they not only *stayed*  
for their resort, but discharged divers. *Huyward.*  
Th' injur'd sea, which from her wonted place,  
To gain some acres, avarice did force,  
If the new banks neglected once decay,  
No longer will from her old channel *stay*. *Waller.*  
Stay, I command you, *stay* and hear me first. *Dryden.*  
Nor must he *stay* at home, because he must be back again  
by one and twenty. The father cannot *stay* any longer. *Locke.*  
Every plant has its atmosphere, which hath various effects  
on those who *stay* near them. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
Servants sent on messages *stay* out longer than the message  
requires. *Swift.*  
2. To continue in a state.  
The flames augment, and *stay*  
At their full height, then languish to decay. *Dryden.*  
3. To wait; to attend.  
I'll tell thee my whole device  
When I am in my coach, which *stays* for us. *Shakespeare.*  
We for his royal presence only *stay*. *Dryden.*  
To end the rites,  
I *stay* for Turnus, whose devoted head  
Is owing to the living and the dead;  
My son and I expect it from his hand. *Dryden.*  
4. To stop; to stand still.  
When the list pour out her larger spright,  
She would command the hasty sun to *stay*,  
Or backward turn his course. *Fairy Queen.*  
Perkin Warbeck, finding that when matters once go down  
the hill, they *stay* not without a new force, resolved to try  
some exploit upon England. *Bacon.*  
Satan  
Throws his steep flight in many an airy wheel,  
Nor *stay'd*, till on Niphates' top he lights. *Milton.*  
5. To dwell; to be long.  
Nor will I *stay*  
On Amphix, or what death he dealt that day. *Dryden.*  
I must *stay* a little on one action, which preferred the re-  
lief of others to the consideration of yourself. *Dryden.*  
6. To rest confidently.  
Because ye trust in oppression, and *stay* thereon, this shall  
be as a breach ready to fall. *Isa. xxx. 12.*  
They call themselves of the holy city, and *stay* themselves  
upon God. *Isa. xlviii. 2.*  
To STAY. *v. a.*  
1. To stop; to withhold; to repress.  
All that may *stay* their minds from thinking that true which  
they heartily wish were false, but cannot think it so without  
some scruple. *Hooker.*  
The Syrens sang to allure them into danger; but Orpheus  
sang so well that he *staid* them. *Raleigh's History of the World.*  
He took nothing but a bit of bread to *stay* his stomach. *Locke.*  
To *stay* these sudden gusts of passion  
That hurry you from reason, rest assur'd  
The secret of your love lives with me only.  
Stay her stomach with these half hundred plays, till I can  
procure her a romance big enough to satisfy her great soul with  
adventures. *Pope.*  
Why cease we then the wrath of heaven to *stay*? *Pope.*  
2. To delay; to obstruct; to hinder from progression.  
The joyous time will not be *stay'd*.  
Unless he do him by the forelock take. *Spenser.*  
Your ships are *staid* at Venice. *Shakespeare.*  
Unto the shore, with tears, with sighs, with moan,  
They him conduct; curling the bounds that *stay*  
Their willing fleets, that would have further gone. *Daniel.*  
I will bring thee where no shadow *stays*.  
Thy coming, and thy soft embraces. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
I was willing to *stay* my reader on an argument that appears  
to me new. *Locke.*

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3. To keep from departure.  
If as a prisoner I were here, you might  
Have then insisted on a conqueror's right,  
And *stay'd* me here. *Dryden.*  
4. [from *stay*, French.] To prop; to support; to hold up.  
On this determination we might *stay* ourselves without fur-  
ther proceeding herein. *Hooker.*  
Aaron and Hur *stayed* up his hands, the one on the one side  
and the other on the other. *Exod. xvii. 12.*  
Sallows and reeds for vineyards useful found,  
To *stay* thy vines. *Dryden.*  
STAY. *n. f.* [from *stay*, French.]  
1. Continuance in a place; forbearance of departure.  
Determine.  
Or for her *stay* or going; the affair cries haste. *Shakespeare.*  
Should judges make a longer *stay* in a place than usually they  
do; a day more in a county would be a very good addition. *Bacon.*  
Her long with ardent look his eye purfu'd,  
Delighted I but desired more her *stay*. *Milton.*  
The Thracian youth invades  
Orpheus returning from th' Elysian shades,  
Embrace the hero, and his *stay* implore. *Waller.*  
So long a *stay* will make  
The jealous king suspect we have been plotting. *Denham.*  
What pleasure hop'st thou in my *stay*?  
When I'm constrain'd and with myself away. *Dryden.*  
When the wine sparkles,  
Make haste, and leave thy business and thy care,  
No mortal interest can be worth thy *stay*. *Dryden.*  
2. Stand; cessation of progression.  
Bones, after full growth, continue at a *stay*; teeth stand at  
a *stay*, except their wearing.  
Affairs of state seem'd rather to stand at a *stay*, than to ad-  
vance or decline.  
Made of sphere-metal, never to decay,  
Until his revolution was at *stay*. *Milton.*  
Almighty crowd! thou shorten'st all dispute;  
Nor faith nor reason make thee at a *stay*,  
Thou leap'st o'er all. *Dryden's Mahab.*  
3. A stop; an obstruction; a hindrance from progress.  
His fell heart thought long that little way,  
Griev'd with each step, tormented with each *stay*. *Fairfax.*  
4. Rest; aint; prudence; caution.  
Many just and temperate provisos, well shewed and fore-  
tokened the wisdom, *stay* and moderation of the king. *Bacon.*  
With prudent *stay* he long deserv'd  
The rough contention. *Philips.*  
5. A fixed state.  
Who have before, or shall write after thee,  
Their works though toughly labour'd will be  
Like infancy or age to man's firm *stay*.  
Or early and late twilights to mid-day. *Dennis.*  
Alas, what *stay* is there in human state!  
And who can shun inevitable fate? *Dryden.*  
6. A prop; a support.  
Obedience of creatures unto the law of nature is the *stay*  
of the whole world.  
What surety of the world, what hope, what *stay*,  
What this was once a king, and now is clay. *Shakespeare.*  
My only strength, and *stay*! forlorn of thee,  
Whither shall I betake me?—where subsist?  
Trees serve as so many *stays* for their vines, which hang  
like garlands from tree to tree. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*  
7. Tackling. [See STAYS.]  
With *stays* and cordage last he rig'd a ship,  
And roll'd on leavers, launch'd her in the deep. *Pope.*  
8. [In the plural.] Boddice.  
No stubborn *stays* her yielding shape embrace. *Gay.*  
9. Steadiness of conduct.  
STAYED. *part. adj.* [from *stay*.] *Shakespeare.*  
1. Fixed; settled; serious; not volatile.  
For her son,  
In her own hand the crown he kept in store,  
Till ripe years he taught, and stronger *stays*. *Pope.*  
Whatever is above these proceedeth of shortness of me-  
mory, or of want of a *stayed* and equal attention. *Bacon.*  
He was well *stayed*, and in his gate  
Preserv'd a grave majestic state. *Hudibras.*  
A *stayed* man and wife are seldom so indolent as not to find  
consolation in each other. *Pope.*  
2. Stopped.  
STAYEDLY. *adv.* [from *stayed*.] Composedly; gravely; pru-  
dently; soberly; calmly; judiciously.  
STAYEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *stayed*.]  
1. Solidity; weight.  
When substantialness combineth with delicateness, and  
currentness with *stayedness*, how can the language found other  
than most full of sweetness. *Camden's Remains.*  
2. Com-

2. Composure; prudence; gravity; judiciousness.  
STAYER. *n. f.* [from *stay*.] One who stops, holds or supports.  
May Jove, the guardian of the capitol,  
He, the great *stayer* of our troops in rout,  
Fulfil your hopes, and animate the cohorts. *A. Phillips.*  
STAYLACE. *n. f.* [from *stay* and *lace*.] A lace with which women  
fasten their bodices.  
A *staylace* from England should become a topic for censure  
at vilits. *Swift.*  
STAYS. *n. f.* Without singular.  
1. Boddice; a kind of stiff waistcoat made of whalebone, worn  
by ladies.  
2. Ropes in a ship to keep the mast from falling aft. All masts,  
topmasts, and flagstaves have *stays*, except the spritfail topmast:  
the mainmast, foremast, with the masts belonging to them,  
have also back *stays*, which help to keep the mast from pitch-  
ing forward or overboard. *Harris.*  
They were come upon the *stays*, when one of the sailors  
descried a galley. *Sidney.*  
3. Any support; any thing that keeps another extended.  
Weavers stretch your *stays* upon the west. *Dryden.*  
STEAD. *n. f.* [from *stead*, Saxon.]  
1. Place. Obsolete.  
Fly therefore, fly this fearful *stead* anon,  
Left thy fool hardize work thy sad confusion. *Fairy Queen.*  
They high approach'd to the *stead*  
Where as those maidens dwell. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*  
The term of life is limited,  
Ne may a man prolong nor shorten it;  
The soldier may not move from watchful *stead*.  
Nor leave his stand until his captain bed. *Fairy Queen.*  
2. Room; place which another had or might have.  
If we had simply taken them clean away, or else removed  
them, so as to place in their *stead* others, we had done worke.  
There fell down many slain, and they dwelt in their *steads*  
until the captivity. *Chron. v. 22.*  
Nor do the bold attempts bring forth  
Events still equal to their worth;  
But sometimes fail, and in their *stead*  
Fortune and cowardice succeed. *Butler.*  
Jealousy then fir'd his soul,  
And his face kindled like a burning coal;  
Now cold despair succeeding in her *stead*,  
To livid paleness turns the glowing red. *Dryden.*  
3. Use; help. To *stand in stead*; to be of great use; to help; to  
advantage.  
A compleat man hath some parts, whereof the want could  
not deprive him of his essence; yet to have them *standeth* him  
in singular *stead*, in respect of special uses. *Hooker.*  
He makes his understanding the warehouse of lumber rather  
than a repository of truth, which will *stand* him in *stead*  
when he has occasion for it. *Locke.*  
The smallest act of charity shall *stand* us in great *stead*.  
Atterbury's Sermons.  
4. The frame of a bed.  
The genial bed,  
Sallow the feet, the borders and the *stead*. *Dryden.*  
STEAD, *stead*, being in the name of a place that is distant from  
any river, comes from the Saxon *stæd*, *stæde*, a place; but if  
it be upon a river or harbour, it is to be derived from *stæde*,  
a shore or station for ships. *Gilson's Camden.*  
To STEAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To help; to advantage; to support; to assist. A word some-  
what obsolete.  
We are neither in skill, nor ability of power greatly to  
*stead* you. *Sidney.*  
It nothing *steads* us  
To chide him from our eyes. *Shakespeare.*  
Rich garments, linnens, stuffs, and necessities,  
Which since have *steaded* much. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
Madam, so it *steads* you I will write. *Shakespeare.*  
Can you so *stead* me  
As bring me to the sight of Isabella. *Shakespeare.*  
Your friendly aid and counsel much may *stead* me. *Rowe.*  
2. To fill the place of another. Obsolete.  
We shall advise this wronged maid to *stead* up your ap-  
pointment, and go in your place. *Shakespeare.*  
STEADFAST. *adj.* [from *stead* and *fast*.]  
1. Fast in place; firm; fixed.  
Such was this giant's fall, that seem'd to shake  
This *steadfast* globe of earth, as it for fear did quake. *F. Qu.*  
Laws ought to be like stony tables, plain, *steadfast*, and  
immoveable. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*  
2. Constant; resolute.  
I hope her stubborn heart to bend,  
And that it then more *steadfast* will endure. *Spenser.*  
A generation that set not their heart aright, and whose spirit  
was not *steadfast* with God. *Psalm lxxviii. 8.*  
Be faithful to thy neighbour in his poverty; abide *steadfast*  
unto him in the time of his trouble. *Ecclesi. xxii. 23.*  
Hum resist *steadfast* in the faith. *1 Pet. v. 9.*

What form of death could him affright,  
Who unconcern'd, with *steadfast* sight  
Cou'd view the furies mounting steep,  
And monsters rolling in the deep? *Dryden.*  
STEADFASTLY. *adv.* [from *steadfast*.] Firmly; constantly.  
God's omniscience *steadfastly* grasps the greatest and most  
slippery uncertainties. *South's Sermons.*  
In general, *steadfastly* believe that whatever God hath re-  
vealed is infallibly true. *Wals's Preparation for Death.*  
STEADFASTNESS. *n. f.* [from *steadfast*.]  
1. Immutability; fixedness.  
So hard these heavenly beauties be enfir'd,  
As things divine, least passions do impress,  
The more of *steadfast* minds to be admir'd. *Spenser.*  
The more they *stayed* be on *steadfastly*, no more. *Spenser.*  
2. Firmness; constancy; resolution.  
STEADILY. *adv.* [from *steadfast*.]  
1. Without tottering; without shaking.  
Sin has a tendency to bring men under evils, unless hin-  
dered by some accident which no man can *steadfastly* build upon. *South's Sermons.*  
2. Without variation or irregularity.  
So *steadfastly* does fickle fortune steer  
Th' obedient orb that it should never err. *Blackmore.*  
STEADINESS. *n. f.* [from *steadfast*.]  
1. State of being not tottering nor easily shaken.  
2. Firmness; constancy.  
John got the better of his cholerick temper, and wrought  
himself up to a great *steadiness* of mind, to pursue his interest  
through all impediments.  
3. Consistent unvaried conduct.  
*Steadiness* is a point of prudence as well as of courage. *L'Estr.*  
A friend is useful to form an undertaking, and secure *stead-*  
iness of conduct. *Collier's Friendship.*  
STEADY. *adj.* [from *stead*, Saxon.]  
1. Firm; fixed; not tottering.  
Their feet *steady*, their hands diligent, their eyes watchful,  
and their hearts resolute. *Sidney.*  
He fails 'tween worlds and worlds with *steady* wing. *Mil.*  
Steer the bounding bark with *steady* toil,  
When the storm thickens and the billows boil. *Pope.*  
2. Not wavering; not fickle; not changeable with regard to re-  
solution or attention.  
Now clear I understand,  
What oft my *steadfast* thoughts have search'd in vain. *Milton.*  
*Steady* to my principles, and not dispirited with my af-  
flictions, I have, by the blessing of God, overcome all dif-  
ficulties. *Dryden's Æneid.*  
A clear sight keeps the understanding *steady*. *Locke.*  
STEAK. *n. f.* [from *stæck*, Swedish, a piece; *stæck*, Swedish,  
to boil.] A slice of flesh broiled or fried; a collop.  
The furgeon protesteth he had cured him very well, and of-  
fered to eat the first *steak* of him. *Taylor.*  
Fair ladies who contrive  
To feast on ale and *steaks*. *Swift.*  
To STEAL. *v. a.* Preterite *I stole*, part. pass. *stolen*. [from  
Saxon, *stelan*, Dutch.]  
1. To take by theft; to take clandestinely; to take without right.  
To *steal* generally implies secrecy, to *rob*, either secrecy or vio-  
lence.  
Thou ran'st a tilt in honour of my loves,  
And *stole* away the ladies hearts of France. *Shakespeare.*  
There are some shrewd contents in yon same paper,  
That *steal* the colour from Bassanio's cheek;  
Some dear friend dead. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*  
How should we *steal* silver or gold? *Gen. xlv. 8.*  
A schoolboy finding a bird's nest, shews it his companion  
and he *steals* it. *Shakespeare.*  
2. To withdraw or convey without notice.  
The law of England never was properly applied to the Irish,  
by a purposed plot of government, but as they could insinuate  
and *steal* themselves under the same by their humble carriage  
and submission. *Spenser.*  
Let us shift away, there's warrant in that theft  
Which *steals* itself when there's no mercy left. *Shakespeare.*  
Variety of objects has a tendency to *steal* away the mind  
from its steady pursuit of any subject. *Watts.*  
3. To gain or effect by private means.  
Young Lorenzo  
Stole her soul with many vows of faith,  
And ne'er a true one. *Shakespeare.*  
Were it not that my fellow schoolmaster  
Doth watch Bianca's steps so narrowly,  
'Twere good to *steal* our marriage. *Shakespeare.*  
They hate nothing so much as being alone, for fear some  
affrighting apprehensions should *steal* or force their way in.  
To STEAL. *v. n.*  
1. To withdraw privily; to pass silently.  
Fixt of mind to avoid further entreaty, and to fly all com-  
pany, one night the *steals* away. *Sidney.*



## STE

My lord of Amiens and myself.  
Did *steal* behind him as he lay along  
Under an oak. *Shakespeare.*

I cannot think it.  
That he would *steal* away so guilty like,  
Seeing you coming. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
The most peaceable way, if you take a thief, is to let him  
flew what he is, and *steal* out of your company. *Shakespeare.*  
At time that lover's flights doth still conceal,  
Through Athens' gate have we devis'd to *steal*. *Shakespeare.*  
In my conduct shall your ladies come,  
From whom you now must *steal* and take no leave. *Shakespeare.*  
Others weary of the long journey, lingering behind, were  
*stolen* away; and they which were left, moidled with dirt and  
mire. *Kneller.*

A bride  
Should vanish from her cloaths into her bed,  
As fowls from bodies *steal* and are not spy'd. *Donne.*  
The vapour of charcoal hath killed many; and it is the  
more dangerous, because it cometh without any ill smell, and  
*steals* on by little and little. *Bacon's Natural History.*

A soft and solemn breathing found,  
Rose like a steam of rich difful' perfumes,  
And *steal* upon the air, that even silence  
Was took ere the was ware. *Milton.*

As wife and milk their colours so,  
That by degrees they from each other go;  
Black *steals* unheeded from the neighbour white,  
So on us *steal* our blest change. *Dryden.*

At a time when he had no steward, he *steal* away. *Swift.*  
Now his fierce eyes with sparkling fury glow,  
Now fights *steal* out when tears begin to flow. *Pope.*

2. To practise theft; to play the thief; to take any thing thievish-  
ly; to have the habit of thieving.  
*Stealing* is the taking from another what is his, without his  
knowledge or allowance. *Locke.*

The good humour is to *steal* at a minute's rest. — Convey,  
the wife it call; *steal*! a fico for the phrase! *Shakespeare.*  
*STEAL'ER*. *n. f.* [from *steal*.] One who steals; a thief.  
The transgression is in the *stealer*. *Shakespeare.*

*STEALINGLY*. *adv.* [from *stealing*.] Silly; by invisible mo-  
tion; by secret practice.

They were diverse motions, they did so *stealingly* slip one  
into another, as the latter part was ever in hand before the  
eye could discern the former was ended. *Sidney.*

*STEALTH*. *n. f.* [from *steal*.]  
1. The act of stealing; theft.

The owner proveth the *stealth* to have been committed upon  
him by such an outlaw, and to have been found in the posses-  
sion of the prisoner. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

The *stealth* of mutual entertainment  
With character too gross is written on Juliet. *Shakespeare.*  
In the secret dark that none reproves,  
Their pretty *stealths* shall work, and snares shall spread. *Spenser.*

The gods persuaded Mercury,  
Their good observer, to his *stealth*. *Chapman's Iliad.*

2. The thing stolen.  
On his back a heavy load he bore  
Of nightly *stealths*, and pillage fearful. *Fairy Queen.*  
Store of cabins are but stutth dens, that breed sickness in  
peace, serving to cover *stealths*, and in fight are dangerous to  
tear men with splinters. *Raleigh.*

3. Secret act; clandestine practice. By *stealth* means secretly;  
clandestinely; with desire of concealment: but, like *steal*, is  
often used in a good sense.

The wisdom of the same spirit borrowed from melody that  
pleasure, which mingled with heavenly mysteries, caught the  
smoothness and softness of that which toucheth the ear, to  
convey as it were by *stealth* the treasure of good things into  
man's mind. *Heater.*

I feel this youth's perfections,  
With an invisible and subtle *stealth*,  
To creep in at mine eyes. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

The monarch blinded with desire of wealth,  
With *steal* invades his brother's life by *stealth*. *Dryden.*

Before the sacred altar,  
Let humble Allen, with an awkward shame,  
Do good by *stealth*, and blush to find it fame. *Pope.*

*STEALTHY*. *adj.* [from *stealth*.] Done clandestinely; perform-  
ed by *stealth*.

Now wither'd murder with his *stealthy* pace,  
Moves like a ghost. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

*STEAM*. *n. f.* [from *steem*, Saxon.] The smoke or vapour of any  
thing moist and hot.

Sweet odours are, in such a company as there is *steam* and  
heat, things of great refreshment. *Bacon.*

His offering soon propitious fire from heaven.

Consume'd with nimble glance and grateful *steam*. *Milton.*

While the temple smok'd with hallow'd *steam*, *Dryden.*

They wash the virgin.

## STE

Such the figure of a feast  
Which, were it not for plenty and for *steam*,  
Might be remembered to a sick man's dream. *King.*  
Some it bears in *steam* up into the air, and this in such a  
quantity as to be manifest to the smell, especially the sulphur.  
*Woodward's Natural History.*

To *STEAM*. *v. n.* [from *steem*, Saxon.]

1. To smoke or vapour with moist heat.

Scarcely had Phœbus in the gloomy east,  
Got harnessed his fiery-footed team,  
Ne rear'd above the earth his flaming crest.

When the last deadly smoke aloft did *steam*. *Fairy Queen.*

See, see, my brother's ghost hangs hovering there,  
O'er his warm blood, that *steams* into the air. *Dryden.*

O wretched we! Why were we hurry'd down  
This lubric and adulterate age;

Nay, added far pollutions of our own,  
T' increase the *steaming* ordures of the stage? *Dryden.*

Let the crude humours dance  
In heated brags, *steaming* with fire intense. *Philips.*

These minerals not only issue out at their larger exits, but  
*steam* forth through the pores of the earth, occasioning sul-  
phureous and other offensive stench. *Woodward.*

2. To send up vapours.

Ye mists that rise from *steaming* lake. *Milton.*

3. To pass in vapours.

The dissolved amber plainly swam like a thin film upon the  
liquour, whence it *steamed* away into the air. *Boyle.*

*STEAM* for *stone*. *Spenser.*

*STEATOMA*. *n. f.* [from *steatom*.]

If the matter in a wen resembles milk-curds, the tumour is  
called *atheroma*; if like honey, *meliceris*; and if composed of  
fat, *steatoma*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

*STEED*. *n. f.* [from *stēda*, Saxon.] A horse for state or war.

My noble *steed* I give him,  
With all his trim belonging. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Impresses quaint, caparisons and *steeds*. *Milton.*

Stout are our men, and warlike are our *steeds*. *Waller.*

She thought herself the trembling dame who *steed*,  
And him the grilly ghost that spurr'd th' infernal *steed*. *Dryden.*

Who, like our active African, instructs  
The fiery *steed*, and trains him to his hand? *Addison's Cato.*

See! the bold youth strain up the threatening *steed*;  
Hang o'er their couriers' heads with eager speed,  
And earth rolls back beneath the flying *steed*. *Pope.*

*STEEL*. *n. f.* [from *stēal*, Dutch.]

1. Steel is a kind of iron, refined and purified by the fire with  
other ingredients, which renders it white, and its grain closer  
and finer than common iron. Steel, of all other metals, is  
that susceptible of the greatest degree of hardness, when well  
tempered; whence its great use in the making of tools and  
instruments of all kinds. *Chambers.*

*Steel* is made from the purest and softest iron, by keeping it  
red-hot, stratified with coal-dust and wood-ashes, or other  
substances that abound in the phlogiston, for several hours in  
a close furnace. It may also be made by fusion, and several  
other ways; but they are greatly in the wrong who prefer  
*steel* to iron for medicinal purposes. *Hill's Mat. Addita.*

At her back a bow and quiver gay,  
Stuff'd with *steel*-headed darts wherewith the quell'd  
The savage beats in her victorious play. *Fairy Queen.*

With mighty bars of long enduring brass  
The *steel*-bound doors and iron gates he ties. *Fairy Queen.*

A looking-glass, with the *steel* behind, looketh whiter than  
glass simple. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Diamonds, though hard bodies, will not readily strike fire  
with *steel*, much less with one another; nor a flint easily with  
a *steel*, if they both be wet; the sparks being then quenched  
in their eruption. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Both were of shining *steel*, and wrought to pure  
As might the strokes of two such arms endure. *Dryden.*

2. It is often used metonymically for weapons or armour.

Brave Macbeth with his brandish'd *steel*  
Which smok'd with bloody execution,  
Carv'd out his passage till he had fac'd the slave. *Shakespeare.*

A grove of oaks,  
Whose polish'd *steel* from far severely shines,  
Are not so dreadful as this beauteous queen. *Dryden.*

He sudden as the word,  
In proud Ptolemy's bosom plunged the sword;  
Toxus amaz'd, and with amazement flow,  
Stood doubting; and while doubting thus he stood,  
Receiv'd the *steel* bath'd in his brother's blood. *Dryden.*

3. Chalybeate medicines.

After relaxing, *steel* strengthens the solids, and is likewise  
an antacid. *Boerhaave.*

4. It is used proverbially for hardness; as heads of *steel*.

To *STEEL*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To point or edge with steel.

Add proof unto mine armour with thy prayers, *Shakespeare.*

And with thy blessings *steel* my lance's point. *Shakespeare.*

2. To

## STE

2. To make hard or firm. It is used, if it be applied to the mind,  
very often in a bad sense. *Shakespeare.*

Lies well *steel'd* with weighty arguments.

So service shall refresh itself with hope. *Shakespeare's H. V.*

And labour shall refresh itself with hope. *Shakespeare's H. V.*

From his metal was his party *steel'd*;

Which once in him rebated, all the rest

Turn'd on themselves, like dull and heavy lead. *Shakespeare.*

O God of battles! *steel* my soldiers hearts,

Possess them not with fear. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Why will you fight against so sweet a passion,

And *steel* your heart to such a world of charms? *Addison.*

Man, foolish man!

Scarce know'st thou how thyself began;

Yet *steel'd* with study's d'bolness, thou dar'st try

To fend thy doubted reason's dazzled eye

Through the mysterious gulph of vast immensity. *Prior.*

Let the *steel'd* Turk be dead to matrons' cries,

See virgins ravi'd with relentless eyes. *Tickell.*

*STEELY*. *adj.* [from *steel*.]

1. Made of steel.

Thy brother's blood the thirsty earth hath drunk;

Branch'd with the *steely* point of Clifford's lance. *Shakespeare.*

Here smokes his forge, he bares his finewy arm,

And early strokes the founding anvil warm;

Around his shop the *steely* sparks flew,

As for the *steed* he shap'd the bending shoe. *Gay.*

2. Hard; firm.

That the would unarm her noble heart of that *steely* resis-  
tance against the sweet blows of love. *Sidney.*

*STEELYARD*. *n. f.* [from *steel* and *yard*.] A kind of balance, in  
which the weight is moved along an iron rod, and grows heav-  
ier as it is removed farther from the fulcrum.

*STEEN*, or *Steon*. *n. f.* A vessel of clay or stone. *Ainsworth.*

*STEEP*. *adj.* [from *stēap*, Saxon.] Rising or descending with little  
inclination.

He now had conquer'd Anxur's *steep* ascent. *Addison.*

*STEEP*. *n. f.* Precipice; ascent or descent approaching to per-  
pendicularity.

As that Theban monster that propos'd  
Her riddle, and him, who solv'd it not, devour'd;  
That once found out and solv'd, for grief and fight  
Cast herself headlong from the Iliacian *steep*. *Milton.*

As high turrets for their airy *steep*  
Require foundations, in proportion deep;

And lofty cedars as far upwards shoot,  
As to the nearer heavens they drive the root;

So low did her secure foundation lie,  
She was not humble, but humility. *Dryden.*

Instructs the beast to know his native force,  
To take the bit between his teeth, and fly

To the next headlong *steep* of anarchy. *Dryden.*

We had on each side naked rocks and mountains, broken  
into a thousand irregular *steeps* and precipices. *Addison.*

Leaning o'er the rails, he musing stood,  
And view'd below the black canal of mud,

Where common shores a lulling murmur keep,  
Whose torrents rush from Holborn's fatal *steep*. *Gay.*

To *STEEP*. *v. a.* [from *stēap*, Dutch.] To soak; to macerate;  
to imbue; to dip.

When his brother saw the red blood trail  
Adown so fast, and all his armour *steep*,  
For very fellest loud he 'gan to weep.

He, like an adder, lurking in the weeds,  
His wandering thought in deep desire does *steep*;

And his frail eye with spoil of beauty feeds. *Fairy Queen.*

A napkin *steeped* in the harmless blood  
Of sweet young Rutland. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Present to her, as sometime Marg'ret  
Did to thy father, *steep'd* in Rutland's blood,  
A handkerchief; which, say to her, did drain  
The purple tide from her sweet brother's body.

The conquering wine hath *steep'd* our sense  
In soft and delicate Lethe. *Shakespeare.*

Many dream not to find, neither deserve,  
And yet are *steep'd* in favours. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Four days will quickly *steep* themselves in night.

Four nights will quickly *steep* away the time. *Shakespeare.*

Most of the *steepings* are cheap things, and the goodness of  
the crop is a great matter of gain. *Bacon.*

Whole droves of minds are by the driving god  
Compell'd to drink the deep Lethean flood:

In large forgetful draughts to *steep* the cares  
Of their past labours and their irksome years. *Dryden.*

Wheat *steeped* in brine twelve hours prevents the smuttings.

*STEEPLE*. *n. f.* [from *stēpel*, Saxon.] A turret of a church  
generally furnished with bells. A spire.

Blow, winds, and crack your cheeks; rage, blow!

You cataracts and hurricanoes spout

Till you have drench'd our *steeples*, drown'd the cocks.

*Shakespeare.*

## STE

What was found in many places; and preached for wheat  
fallen on the ground from the clouds, was but the seed of ivy-  
berries, and though found in *steeples* or high places, might be  
conveyed thither or muted by birds. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
A raven I saw yesterday *steep*-high, just over your house.  
*L'Estrange.*

They, far from *steeples* and their sacred sound, *Dryden.*

In fields their fullen conventicles found.

*STEELY*. *adv.* [from *steep*.] With precipitous declivity.

*STEELINESS*. *n. f.* [from *steep*.] Precipitous declivity.

The cragg'dness or *steepness* of that mountain maketh many  
parts of it inaccessible. *Brewer's on Language.*

Lord Lovel swam over Trent on horseback, but could not  
recover the farther side, by reason of the *steepness* of the bank,

and so was drowned. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Vineyards, meadows, and cornfields lie on the borders, and  
run up all the sides of the Alps, where the barrenness of the  
rocks, or the *steepness* of the ascent will suffer them. *Addison.*

*STEELY*. *adj.* [from *steep*.] Having a precipitous declivity.

A poetical word for *steep*.

Who hath dispos'd, but thou, the winding way,  
Where springs down from the *steepy* crags do beat. *Watson.*

A prophet some, and some a poet cry,  
From *steepy* Ochrys' top to Pylus drove

His herd; and for his pains enjoy'd his love. *Dryden.*

No more, my goats, shall I behold you climb  
The *steepy* cliffs, or crop the flow'ry thyme! *Dryden.*

*STEER*. *n. f.* [from *stēor*, Saxon; *stier*, Dutch.]

A young bullock.

They think themselves half exempted from law and obedi-  
ence; and having once tasted freedom, do, like a *steer* that  
hath been long out of his yoke, grudge and repine ever after  
to come under rule again. *Spenser's Ireland.*

Lacaon, Neptune's priest,  
With solemn pomp then sacrific'd a *steer*. *Dryden.*

Nor has the *steer*,

At whose strong chest the deadly tiger hangs,  
E'er plow'd for him. *Thomson.*

To *STEER*. *v. a.* [from *stēor*, Saxon; *stieren*, Dutch.] To  
direct; to guide in a passage.

A comely palmer, clad in black attire,  
Of ripest years, and hairs all hoary gray,

That with a staff his feeble steps did *steer*,  
Left his long way his aged limbs should tire. *Fairy Queen.*

If a pilot cannot see the pole star it can be no fault in him  
to *steer* his course by such stars as do best appear to him. *K. Ch.*

To *STEER*. *v. n.* To direct a course.

As when a ship by skilful steerman wrought,  
Nigh river's mouth, or foreland, where the wind  
Veers oft, as oft to *steers*, and shifts her sail. *Milton.*

In a creature, whose thoughts are more than the fands, and  
wider than the ocean, fancy and passion must needs run him  
into strange courses, if reason, which is his only star and com-  
pass be not that he *steers* by. *Locke.*

*STEERAGE*. *n. f.* [from *steer*.]

1. The act or practice of steering.

2. Direction; regulation of a course.

He that hath the *steerage* of my course,  
Direct my fate. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Having got his vessel launched and set afloat, he committed  
the *steerage* of it to such as he thought capable of conducting  
it. *Spectator.*

3. That by which any course is guided.

His costly frame  
Inscrib'd to Phœbus, here he hung on high,  
The *steerage* of his wings, and cut the sky. *Dryden.*

4. Regulation, or management of any thing.

You raise the honour of the peerage,  
Proud to attend you at the *steerage*. *Swift.*

5. The stern or hinder part of the ship.

*STEERSMATE*. *n. f.* *stier* and *mate*, or *mate*.] A pilot; one  
who steers a ship.



## STE

Salt dissolved, upon fixation, returns to its affected cubes, and regular figures of minerals, as the hexagonal of crystal, and stellar figure of the stone alteria. *Glauville.*

STELLATE. *adj.* [*stellatus*, Latin.] Pointed in the manner of a painted star.

One making a regulus of antimony, without iron, found his regulus adorned with a more conspicuous star than I have seen in several stellate regulus's of antimony and mars. *Boyle.*

STELLATION. *n. f.* [from *stella*.] Emission of light as from a star.

STELLIFEROUS. *adj.* [*stella* and *fero*.] Having stars. *Diét.*

STELLION. *n. f.* [*stellio*, Latin.] A newt. *Ainsworth.*

STELLIONATE. *n. f.* [*stellionatus*, French; *stellionatus*, Latin.] A kind of crime which is committed [in law] by a deceitful selling of a thing otherwise than it really is: as, if a man should sell that for his own estate which is actually another man's.

It discerneth of crimes of *stellionate*, and the inchoations towards crimes capital, not actually committed. *Bacon.*

STEM. *n. f.* [*stemma*, Latin.]

1. The stalk; the twig.

Two lovely berries molded on one stem,  
So with two coming bodies, but one heart. *Shakespeare.*

After they are first shot up thirty foot in length, they spread a very large top, having no bough nor twig in the trunk or stem. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Set them alope a reasonable depth, and then they will put forth many roots, and so carry more shoots upon a stem. *Bacon.*

This, ere it was in th' earth,  
God made, and ev'ry herb, before it grew  
On the green stem. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

The stem thus threaten'd and the sap in thee,  
Drops all the branches of that noble tree. *Waller.*

Farewell, you flow'rs, whose buds with early care  
I watch'd, and to the cheerful sun did rear:  
Who now shall bind your stems? or, when you fall,  
With fountain streams your fainting souls recall? *Dryden.*

The low'ring Spring with lavish rain  
Beats down the slender stem and bearded grain. *Dryden.*

2. Family; race; generation. Pedigrees are drawn in the form of a branching tree.

This is a stem  
Of that victorious flock, and let us fear  
His native mightiness. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

I will assay her worth to celebrate,  
And fo attend ye toward her glittering state;  
Where ye may all, that are of noble stems,  
Approach. *Milton.*

Whoever will undertake the imperial diadem, must have of his own wherewith to support it; which is one of the reasons that it hath continued these two ages and more in that stem, now so much spoken of. *Havel's Vocal Forest.*

Do't thou in hounds aspire to deathless fame?  
Learn well their lineage and their ancient stem. *Tickell.*

3. [*Stammen*, Swedish.] The prow or forepart of a ship.

Hear not my steps, ev'n in the hero's view,  
From stem to stern, by waves was overborn. *Dryden.*

TO STEM. *v. a.* [*stemma*, Icelandic.] To oppose a current; to pass cross or forward notwithstanding the stream.

They on the trading flood,  
Through the wide Ethiopian to the cape  
Ply, stemming nightly tow'rd the Pole. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Above the deep they raise their scaly crests,  
And stem the flood with their erected breasts. *Denham.*

In shipping such as this, the Irish kern  
And untaught Indian, on the stream did glide,  
Ere sharp-keel'd boats to stem the flood did learn,  
Or fin-like oars did spread from either side. *Dryden.*

At length Erasmus, that great injur'd name,  
Stemm'd the wild torrent of a barb'rous age,  
And drove those holy Vandals off the stage. *Pope.*

STENCH. *n. f.* [from *stencan*, Saxon.]

1. A stink; a bad smell.

Death, death; oh amiable and lovely death!  
Thou odorous stench, found rottenness,  
Arise forth from thy couch of lasting night. *Shakesp. K. John.*

So bees with smoke, and doves with noisome stench,  
Are from their hives, and houses, driv'n away. *Shakespeare.*

Physicians by the stench of feathers cure the rising of the mother. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

The ministry will be found the salt of the earth, the only thing that keeps societies of men from stench and corruption. *South's Sermons.*

The hoary Nar,  
Corrupted with the stench of sulphur flows,  
And into Tiber's streams th' infected current throws. *Addis.*

2. I find it used once for a good smell.

Black bulls and bearded goats on altars lie,  
And clouds of fragrant stench involve the sky. *Dryden.*

TO STENCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make to stink.

The foulness of the ponds only stencheth the water. *Mortim.*

2. [*For stench*, corruptly.] To stop; to hinder to flow.

They had better skill to let blood than stench it. *K. Charles.*

Refringents to stench and incrustatives to thicken the blood. *Harvey on Conspiration.*

STENOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*steno* and *graphein*.] Short-hand.

O the accurst stenography of fate!  
The princely eagle shrunk into a bat. *Cleveland.*

STENOROPHONIC. *adj.* [from *stenos*, the Homeric herald, whose voice was as loud as that of fifty men, and *phos*, a voice.] Loudly speaking or sounding.

Of this stenorophonic horn of Alexander there is a figure preserved in the Vatican. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

TO STEP. *v. n.* [*strepian*, Saxon; *stappen*, Dutch.]

1. To move by a single change of the place of the foot.

Whoever first after the troubling the water stepped in, was made whole. *Job. v. 4.*

One of our nation hath proceeded so far, that he was able, by the help of wings, in a running pace to step constantly ten yards at a time. *Wilkins's Math. Mag.*

2. To advance by a sudden progression.

Venidius lately  
Bury'd his father, by whose death he's stepped  
Into a great estate. *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens.*

3. To move mentally.

When a person is hearing a sermon, he may give his thoughts leave to step back so far as to recollect the several heads. *Watts.*

They are stepping almost three thousand years back into the remotest antiquity, the only true mirror of that ancient world. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

4. To go; to walk.

I am in blood  
Stept in so far, that should I wade no more,  
Returning were as tedious as go o'er. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

The old poets step in to the assistance of the medallist. *Addis.*

5. To take a short walk.

See where he comes: so please you, step aside;  
I'll know his grievance. *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet.*

My brothers, when they saw me wearied out,  
Stepped, as they said, to the next thicket-side  
To bring me berries. *Milton.*

When your master wants a servant who happens to be abroad, answer, that he had but just that minute stepped out. *Swift's Directions to Servants.*

6. To walk gravely and slowly.

Pyrius, the most ancient of all the bathways, step forth, and, appealing unto his mercies, earnestly requested him to spare his life. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*

When you stepped forth, how did the monster rage,  
In scorn of your lost looks and tender age! *Cowley.*

Home the swain retreats,  
His flock before him stepping to the fold. *Thomson's Summer.*

STEP. *n. f.* [*strep*, Saxon; *stap*, Dutch.]

1. Progression by one removal of the foot.

Thou found and firm-set earth,  
Hear not my steps, which way they walk. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Ling'ring perdition, worse than any death  
Can be at once, shall step by step attend  
You and your ways. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Who was the first to explore th' untrodden paths,  
When life was hazarded in every step? *Addis's Cat.*

2. One remove in climbing; hold for the foot; a stair.

While Solyman lay at Buda, seven bloody heads of bishops,  
 slain in the battle, were all set in order upon a wooden step. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*

In this deep forest,  
The breadth of every single step or stair should be never less than one foot, nor more than eighteen inches. *Watts.*

Those heights where William's virtue might have stood,  
And on the subject world look'd safely down,  
By Marlbro' pass'd, the props and steps were made  
Sublimed yet to raise his queen's renown. *Prior.*

It was a saying among the ancients, truth lies in a well; and, to carry on this metaphor, we may justly say, that logic does supply us with steps, whereby we may go down to reach the water. *Watts.*

3. Quantity of space passed or measured by one removal of the foot.

The gradus, a Roman measure, may be translated a step, or the half of a passus or pace. *Arbutnot on Catin.*

4. A small length; a small space.

There is but a step between me and death. *1 Sa. xx. 3.*

5. Walk; passage.

Our elders say,  
The barren, touched in this holy chafe,  
Shake off their stony curse. *Shakespeare, Julius Caesar.*

Thy sea marge fertile, and rocky hard,  
In very fertile years corn sown will grow to another kind. *Shakespeare, Temp.*

6. Progression; act of advancing.

To derive two or three general principles of motion from phenomena, and afterwards to tell us how the properties and actions of all corporeal things follow from those manifest principles, would be a very great step in philosophy, though the causes of those principles were not yet discovered. *Newton.*

One

## STE

One injury is best defended by a second, and this by a third: by these steps the old masters of the palace in France became masters of the kingdom; and by these steps a general, during pleasure, might have grown into a general for life, and a general for life into a king.

The querist must not proceed too swiftly towards the determination of his point, that he may with more ease draw the learner to those principles step by step, from whence the final conclusion will arise. *Watts.*

7. Footstep; print of the foot.

From hence Afrea took her flight, and here  
The prints of her departing steps appear. *Dryden's Virgil.*

8. Gait; manner of walking.

Sudden from the golden throne  
With a submissive step I haisted down;  
The glowing garland from my hair I took,  
Love in my heart, obedience in my look. *Prior.*

9. Action; instance of conduct.

The reputation of a man depends upon the first steps he makes in the world.

STEP, in composition, signifies one who is related only by marriage. [Saxo, Saxon, from *stapan*, to deprive or make an orphan: for the Saxons not only said a *step-mother*, but a *step-daughter*, or *step-son*; to which it indeed, according to this etymology, more properly belongs: but as it is now seldom applied but to the mother, it seems to mean, in the mind of those who use it, a woman who has stepped into the vacant place of the true mother.]

How should their minds chafe but misdoubt, left this discipline, which always you match with divine doctrine as her natural and true filter, be found unto all kinds of knowledge a *step-mother*.

His wanton *step-dame* loved him the more;  
But when the law he offered sweets refuse,  
Her love the turn'd to hate. *Fairy Queen.*

You shall not find me, daughter,  
After the slander of most *step-mothers*,  
Ill-ey'd unto you. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*

A father cruel, and a *step-dame* false.  
Cato the elder, being aged, buried his wife, and married a young woman: his son came to him, and said, Sir, what have I offended, that you have brought a *step-mother* into your house? The old man answered, Nay, quite the contrary, son; thou pleasest me so well, as I would be glad to have more such. *Bacon.*

The name of *step-dame*, your praclis'd art,  
By which the law he offered sweets refuse,  
All you have done against me, or design,  
Shows your aversion, but begets not mine. *Dryden, Aureng.*

A *step-dame* too I have, a cruel she,  
Who rules my hen-peck'd fire, and orders me. *Dryden.*

Any body would have guessed mis to have been bred up under the influence of a cruel *step-dame*, and John to be the fondling of a tender mother. *Arbutnot, Hist. of John Bull.*

STEPPINGSTONE. *n. f.* [*step* and *stone*.] Stone laid to catch the foot, and save it from wet or dirt.

Like *steppingstones* to save a stride,  
In streets where kennels are too wide. *Swift.*

STERCORACEOUS. *adj.* [*stercoraceus*, Latin.] Belonging to dung; partaking of the nature of dung.

Green juicy vegetables, in a heap together, acquire a heat equal to that of a human body; then a putrid *stercoraceous* taste and odour, in taste resembling putrid flesh, and in smell human faeces. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

STERCORATION. *n. f.* [from *stercora*, Latin.] The act of dunging; the act of manuring with dung.

The first help to *stercorating* is the sheep's dung is one of the best, and next the dung of kine, and that of horses. *Bacon.*

*Stercoration* is seasonable.

The exterior pulp of the fruit serves not only for the fecundity of the seed, whilst it hangs upon the plant, but, after it is fallen upon the earth, for the *stercoration* of the soil, and promotion of the growth, though not the first germination of the seminal plant. *Ray on the Creation.*

STEREOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*stereos* and *graphein*, Fr.] The art of drawing the forms of solids upon a plane. *Harris.*

STEREOMETRY. *n. f.* [*stereos* and *metron*, French.] The art of measuring all sorts of solid bodies. *Harris.*

STERILE. *adj.* [*sterile*, French; *sterilis*, Latin.] Barren; unfruitful; not productive; wanting fecundity.

Our elders say,  
The barren, touched in this holy chafe,  
Shake off their stony curse. *Shakespeare, Julius Caesar.*

Thy sea marge fertile, and rocky hard,  
In very fertile years corn sown will grow to another kind. *Shakespeare, Temp.*

To separate seeds, put them in water: such as are corrupted and *sterile* swim. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

She is grown *sterile* and barren, and her births of animals are now very inconsiderable. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*

When the vegetative stratum was once washed off by rains, the hills would have become barren, the frata below yield-

ing only mere *sterile* and mineral matter, such as was inept for the formation of vegetables. *Woodward.*

STERILITY. *n. f.* [*sterilitas*, French; *sterilitas*, from *sterilis*, Latin.] Barrenness; want of fecundity; unfruitfulness.

Spain is thin sown of people, by reason of the sterility of the soil, and because their natives are exhausted by so many employments in such vast territories. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

An eternal sterility must have possessed the world, where all things had been fastened everlastingly with the adamantine chains of specific gravity, if the Almighty had not said, Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit-tree yielding fruit. *Bentley's Sermons.*

He had more frequent occasion for repetition than any poet; yet one cannot ascribe this to any sterility of expression, but to the genius of his times, which delighted in these reiterated verses. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

TO STERILIZE. *v. a.* [from *steril*.] To make barren; to deprive of fecundity, or the power of production.

May we not as well suppose the *sterilizing* the earth was suspended for some time, till the deluge became the executioner of it? *Woodward's Natural History.*

Go! *sterilize* the fertile with thy rage. *Savage.*

STERLING. *adj.* [Of this word many derivations have been offered; the most probable of which is that offered by Camden, who derives it from the *Easterlings*, who were employed as coiners.]

1. An epithet by which genuine English money is discriminated. The king's treasure of store, that he left at his death, amounted unto eighteen hundred thousand pounds sterling. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Several of them would rather chuse to count out a sum in farthings than in pounds sterling. *Addison.*

2. Genuine; having past the test.

There is not one single witty phrase in this collection, which hath not received the stamp and approbation of one hundred years: he may therefore be secure to find them all genuine, sterling, and authentick. *Swift's Polite Conversation.*

STERLING. *n. f.* [*sterlingum*, low Lat. from the adjective.]

1. English coin; money.

This visionary various projects tries,  
And knows that to be rich is to be wife:  
By useful observation he can tell  
The sacred charms that in true sterling dwell;  
How gold makes a patrician of a slave,  
A dwarf an Atlas, a Therapist brave,  
Great names, which in our rolls recorded stand,  
Leads honours, and protects the learned bands,  
Accents this offering to thy bounty due,  
And Roman wealth in English sterling view. *C. Arbuthnot.*

2. Standard rate.

STERN. *adj.* [*stern*, Saxon.]

1. Severe of countenance; truculent of aspect.

Why look you still so stern and tragical. *Shakespeare, H. VI.*

I would outlast the sternest eyes that look,  
Outbrave the heart most daring on the earth,  
Pluck the young sucking cubs from the she-bear,  
Yea, mock the lion when he roars for prey,  
To win thee, lady. *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice.*

It shall not be amiss here to present the stern but lively countenance of this so famous a man. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*

Gods and men  
Fear'd her stern frown, and she was queen o' th' woods. *Milt.*

2. Severe of manners; harsh; unrelenting; cruel.

My sometime general,  
I've seen thee stern, and thou hast oft beheld  
Heart-hardning spectacles. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*

Women are soft, mild, pitiful, and flexible;  
Thou stern, obdurate, flinty, rough, remorseless. *Shakespeare.*

The common executioner,  
Whose heart th' accustomed sight of death makes hard,  
Falls not the ax upon the humbled neck,  
But first begs pardon: will you sterner be  
Than he that deals and lives by bloody drops? *Shakespeare.*

Did this in Caesar seem ambitious?  
When that the poor have cry'd, Caesar hath wept;  
Ambition should be made of sterner stuff. *Shakespeare, Julius Caesar.*

Then shall the war, and stern debate and strife  
Immortal, be the business of my life;  
And in thy fane the dusty spoils among,  
High on the burnish'd roof, my banner shall be hung. *Dryden.*

How stern as tutors, and as uncles hard,  
We lash the pupil and defraud the ward. *Dryden's Pers.*

3. Hard; afflictive.

If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that stern time,  
Thou shouldst have said, Go, porter, turn the key,  
All cruels else subscribe. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*

STERN. *n. f.* [Saxon.] Of the same original with *stern*.]

1. The hind part of the ship where the rudder is placed.

Let a barbarous Indian, who had never seen a ship, view the separate and disjointed parts, as the prow and stern, the ribs, masts, ropes, and shrouds, he would form but a very lame idea of it. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

They

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## STE

- They turn their heads to sea, their *sterns* to land. *Dryd.*  
 2. Post of management; direction.  
 The king from Eltam I intend to fend,  
 And sit at chiefest *stern* of publick weal. *Shaksp. H. VI.*  
 3. The hinder part of any thing.  
 She all at once her beastly body raised,  
 With doubled forces high above the ground,  
 Though wrapping up her wreathed *stern* around. *Fa. Queen.*  
*STERNAGE. n. f.* [from *stern*.] The steerage or stern. Not used.  
 Grapple your minds to *sternage* of this navy,  
 And leave your England as dead midnight still. *Shakespeare.*  
*STERNLY. adj.* [from *stern*.] In a stern manner; severely; truculently.  
 Sternly he pronounc'd  
 The rigid interdiction. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*  
 Yet sure thou art not, nor thy face the same,  
 Nor thy limbs moulded in so lost a frame;  
 Thou look'st more *sternly*, do'st more strongly move,  
 And more of awe thou bea'st, and less of love. *Dryden.*  
*STERNNESS. n. f.* [from *stern*.]  
 1. Severity of look.  
 Of stature huge, and eke of courage bold,  
 That sons of men amaz'd their *sternness* to behold. *Spenser.*  
 How would he look to see his work so noble  
 Wildly bound up! or how  
 Should I, in their my borrow'd flaunts, behold  
 The *sternness* of his presence! *Shakespeare.*  
 2. Severity or harshness of manners.  
 I have *sternness* in my soul enough  
 To hear of soldiers work. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*  
*STERNON. n. f.* [sérnon.] The breast-bone.  
 A soldier was shot in the breast through the *sternon*. *Wiseman.*  
*STERNUTATION. n. f.* [sternutatio, Latin.] The act of sneezing.  
*Sternutation* is a convulsive shaking of the nerves and muscles, first occasioned by an irritation of those in the nostrils. *Quincy.*  
 Concerning *sternutation*, or sneezing, and the custom of saluting upon that motion, it is generally believed to derive its original from a disease wherein *sternutation* proved mortal, and such as sneezed died. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
*STERNUTATIVE. adj.* [sternutatif, Fr. from *sternuto*, Latin.] Having the quality of sneezing.  
*STERNUTATORY. n. f.* [sternutatoire, Fr. from *sternuto*, Lat.] Medicine that provokes to sneeze.  
 Physicians, in persons near death, use *sternutatories*, or such medicines as provoke unto sneezing; when if the faculty arise, and *sternutation* ensue, they conceive hopes of life. *Brown.*  
*STEVEN. n. f.* [steyen, Saxon.] A cry, or loud clamour.  
 Ne sooner was out, but swifter than thought,  
 Fast by the hide, the wolf Lowder caught;  
 And had not Rosly renne to the *stevens*,  
 Lowder had been slain thilke same even. *Spenser.*  
 To STEW. *v. a.* [stewer, French; stoven, Dutch.]  
 To seeth any thing in a slow moist heat.  
 Ere I was risen from the place, that show'd  
 My duty kneeling, came a reeking post,  
 Stew'd in his haste, half breathless. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
 I bruil'd my skin with playing at fword and dagger with a  
 matter of fence, three venays for a dith of stew'd prunes. *Shak.*  
 To STEW. *v. n.* To be seethed in a slow moist heat.  
*STEW. n. f.* [stewe, French; stufa, Italian; estufa, Spanish.]  
 1. A bagnio; a hot-house.  
 As burning Hena from his boiling *stew*  
 Doth belch out flames, and rocks in pieces broke,  
 And ragged ribs of mountains molten new,  
 Enwrap in coal-black clouds and filthy smoke. *Fa. Queen.*  
 The Lydians were inhibited by Cyrus to use any armour, and give themselves to baths and *stews*. *Abbot.*  
 2. A brothel; a house of prostitution. [This signification is by some imputed to this, that there were licenced brothels near the *stews* or fishponds in Southwark; but probably *stew*, like *bagnio*, took a bad signification from bad use.]  
 There be that hate harlots, and never were at the *stews*; that  
 abhor fallhood, and never brake promise. *Ascham.*  
 My business in this state  
 Made me a looker-on here in Vienna,  
 Where I have seen corruption boil and bubble,  
 'Till it o'er-run the *stew*. *Shakespeare.*  
 With them there are no *stews*, no dissolute houses, no curtefians. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*  
 Her, though seven years she in the *stews* had laid,  
 A nunnerie durst receive and think a maid  
 And though in childbirth's labour she did lie,  
 Midwives would swear 'twere but a tympany. *Donne.*  
 What need'st thou for would take the park or *stews*,  
 Who among troops of faultless nymphs can chuse? *Recom.*  
 Making his own house a *stew*, a bordel, and a school of  
 lewdness, to infill the rudiments of vice into the unwary  
 flexible years of his poor children. *South's Sermons.*

## STI

3. [Stuven, Dutch, to store.] A storepond; a small pond where fish are kept for the table.  
*STEWARD. n. f.* [steward, Saxon.]  
 1. One who manages the affairs of another.  
 There fat yclad in red,  
 Down to the ground, a comely personage,  
 That in his hand a white rod managed;  
 He *steward* was, high diet, ripe of age,  
 And in demeanour sober, and in council sage. *Fa. Queen.*  
 Whilst I have gold, I'll be his *steward* still. *Shak. Timon.*  
 Take on you the charge  
 And kingly government of this your land;  
 Not as protector, *steward*, substitute,  
 Or lowly factor for another's gain. *Shaksp. Richard III.*  
 How is it that I hear this of thee? Give an account of thy  
 stewardship; for thou mayest be no longer *steward*. *Lu. xvi.*  
 When a *steward* defrauds his lord, he must connive at the  
 rest of the servants while they are following the same practice.  
 What can be a greater honour than to be chosen one of the  
*stewards* and dispensers of God's bounty to mankind? What  
 can give a generous spirit more complacency than to confide,  
 that great numbers owe to him, under God, their subsistence,  
 and the good conduct of their lives? *Swift.*  
 2. An officer of state.  
 The duke of Suffolk is the first, and claims  
 To be high *steward*. *Shakespeare.*  
*STEWARDSHIP. n. f.* [from *steward*.] The office of a  
 steward.  
 The earl of Worcester  
 Hath broke his staff, resign'd his *stewardship*. *Shaksp. R. II.*  
 Shew us the hand of God  
 That hath dismiss'd us from our *stewardship*. *Shaksp.*  
 If they are not employed to such purposes, we are false to  
 our trust, and the *stewardship* committed to us, and shall be  
 one day severely accountable to God for it. *Calamy's Sermons.*  
*STIBIAL. adj.* [from *stibium*, Latin.] Antimonial.  
 The former depend upon a corrupt incinerated melancholy,  
 and the latter upon an adulst *stibial* or eruginous sulphur. *Haro.*  
*STYCADOS. n. f.* [sticadus, Latin.] An herb. *Asclepiad.*  
*STYCK. n. f.* [stycca, Saxon; stycco, Italian; stick, Dutch.] A  
 piece of wood small and long.  
 Onions as they hang will shoot forth, and so will the herb  
 orpin, with which in the country they trim their houses, bind-  
 ing it to a lath or *stick* set against a wall. *Bacon's Nat. History.*  
 Some strike from clashing flints their fiery fire,  
 Some gather *sticks* the kindled flames to feed. *Dryden.*  
 To STICK. *v. a.* preterite *stuck*; participle pass. *stuck*. [stican,  
 Saxon.] To fasten on so as that it may adhere.  
 Two troops in fair array one moment shov'd;  
 The next, a field with fallen bodies strow'd;  
 The points of spears are *stuck* within the shield,  
 The steeds without their riders scour the field,  
 The knights unhors'd. *Dryden.*  
 Would our ladies, instead of *sticking* on a patch against  
 their country, sacrifice their necklaces against the common  
 enemy, what decrees ought not to be made in their fa-  
 vour?  
 Oh for some pedant reign,  
 Some gentle James to bless the land again;  
 To *stick* the doctor's chair unto the throne,  
 Give law to words, or war with words alone. *Pope.*  
 To STICK. *v. n.*  
 1. To adhere; to unite itself by its tenacity or penetrating  
 power.  
 I will cause the fish of thy rivers to *stick* unto thy scales. *Es.*  
 The green caterpillar breedeth in the inward parts of roses  
 not blown, where the dew *sticks*. *Bacon.*  
 Though the sword be put into the sheath, we must not suf-  
 fer it there to rust, or *stick* so fast as that we shall not be able  
 to draw it readily, when need requires. *Rolfe.*  
 2. To be inseparable; to be united with any thing. Generally  
 in an ill sense.  
 Now does he feel  
 His secret murders *sticking* on his hands. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
 He is often stigmatized with it, as a note of infamy, to *stick*  
 by him whilst the world lasteth. *Sanderon.*  
 In their quarrels they proceed to calling names, 'till they  
 light upon one that is sure to *stick*. *Swift.*  
 3. To rest upon the memory painfully.  
 The going away of that which had staid so long, doth yet  
*stick* with me. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 4. To flop; to lose motion.  
 I shudder at the name!  
 My blood runs backward, and my fault's tongue  
*sticks* at the found. *Smith's Phœdra and Hippolitus.*  
 5. To resist emission.  
 Wherefore could I not pronounce amen?  
 I had most need of blessings, and amen  
*stuck* in my throat. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

## STI

6. To be constant; to adhere with firmness.  
 The knave will *stick* by thee, I can assure thee that: he will  
 not out, he is true bred. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
 The first contains a *sticking* fast to Christ, when the Chris-  
 tian profession is persecuted; and the second a rising from sin,  
 as he rose, to a new Christian life. *Hannond.*  
 Some *stick* to you, and some to other side. *Dryden.*  
 They could not but conclude, that to be their interest,  
 being so convinced, pursue it and *stick* to it. *Tillotson.*  
 The advantage will be on our side, if we *stick* to its essen-  
 tials. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
 7. To be troublesome by adhering.  
 I am fatisht to trifle away my time, rather than let it *stick*  
 by me. *Pope's Letters.*  
 8. To remain; not to be lost.  
 Proverbial sentences are formed into a verse, whereby they  
*stick* upon the memory. *Watts.*  
 9. To dwell upon; not to forsake.  
 If the matter be knotty, the mind must stop and buckle to  
 it, and *stick* upon it with labour and thought, and not leave  
 it till it has mastered the difficulty. *Locke.*  
 Every man, besides occasional affections, has beloved stu-  
 dies which the mind will more closely *stick* to. *Locke.*  
 10. To cause difficulties or scruple.  
 This is the difficulty that *sticks* with the most reasonable  
 of those who, from conscience, refuse to join with the Revo-  
 lution. *Swift.*  
 11. To scruple; to hesitate.  
 It is a good point of cunning for a man to shape the answer  
 he would have in his own words and propositions; for it makes  
 the other party *stick* the less. *Bacon.*  
 The church of Rome, under pretext of expolition of Scrip-  
 ture, doth not *stick* to add and alter. *Bacon.*  
 Rather than impute our miscarriages to our own corruptions,  
 we do not *stick* to arraign providence itself. *L'Estrange.*  
 Every one without hesitation supposes eternity, and *sticks*  
 not to ascribe infinity to duration. *Locke.*  
 That two bodies cannot be in the same place is a truth  
 that no body any more *sticks* at, than at this maxim, that it is  
 impossible for the same thing to be, and not to be. *Locke.*  
 To *stick* at nothing for the publick interest is represented as  
 the refined part of the Venetian wisdom. *Addison on Italy.*  
 Some *stick* not to say, that the parson and attorney forged a  
 will. *Arbutnot.*  
 12. To be stopped; to be unable to proceed.  
 If we should fail.  
 — We fail!  
 But screw your courage to the *sticking* place,  
 And we'll not fail. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
 They never doubted the commons; but heard all *stuck* in  
 the lords house, and desired the names of those who hindered  
 the agreement between the lords and commons. *Clarendon.*  
 He threw: the trembling weapon pass'd  
 Through nine bull-hides, each under other plac'd  
 On his broad shield, and *stuck* within the last. *Dryden.*  
 13. To be embarrassed; to be puzzled.  
 Where they *stick*, they are not to be farther puzzled by  
 putting them upon finding it out themselves. *Locke.*  
 They will *stick* long at part of a demonstration, for want of  
 perceiving the connexion of two ideas, that, to one more  
 exercised, is as visible as any thing. *Locke.*  
 Souls a little more capacious can take in the connexion of  
 a few propositions; but if the chain be prolix, here they *stick*  
 and are confounded. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*  
 14. To STICK out. To be prominent with deformity.  
 His flesh is consumed away that it cannot be seen, and his  
 bones that were not seen *stick* out. *Job xxxiii. 21.*  
 15. To STICK out. To be unemployed.  
 To STICK. *v. a.* [stican, Saxon; stiken, Dutch.]  
 1. To stab; to pierce with a pointed instrument.  
 The Hermit, when their old kindred fell sick, *stuck* them  
 with a dagger. *Grev.*  
 2. To fix upon a pointed body.  
 3. To fasten by transfixion.  
 Her death!  
 I'll stand betwixt: it first shall pierce my heart:  
 We will be *stuck* together on his dart. *Dryd. Tyrant Love.*  
 4. To set with something pointed.  
 A lofty pile they rear;  
 The fabrick's front with cypress twigs they strew,  
 And *stick* the sides with boughs of baleful yew. *Dryden.*  
*STICKINESS. n. f.* [from *stick*.] Adhesive quality; viscosity;  
 glutinousness; tenacity.  
 To STICKLE. *v. n.* [from the practice of prizefighters, who  
 placed seconds with staves or *sticks* to interpose occasionally.]  
 1. To take part with one side or other.  
 Fortune, as she's wont, turn'd *stickle*,  
 And for the foe began to *stickle*. *Hudibras.*  
 2. To contest; to altercation; to contend rather with obstinacy  
 than vehemence.  
 Let them go to't, and *stickle*,  
 Whether a conclave, or a conventicle. *Cleveland.*

## STI

- Heralds *stickle*, who got who,  
 So many hundred years ago. *Hudibras.*  
 3. To trim; to play fast and loose; to act a part between op-  
 posites.  
 When he sees half of the Christians killed, and the rest in  
 a fair way of being routed, he *stickles* betwixt the remainder of  
 God's host and the race of fiends. *Dryden's Jew. Dedication.*  
*STICKLEBAG. n. f.* [Properly *stickleback*, from *stick*, to prick.]  
 The smallest of fresh-water fish.  
 A little fish called a *sticklebag*, without scales, hath his body  
 fenced with several prickles. *Watson's Angler.*  
*STICKLER. n. f.* [from *stickle*.]  
 1. A fideleman to fencers; a second to a duellist; one who stands  
 to judge a combat.  
 Balilius came to part them, the *stickler's* authority being un-  
 able to persuade cholerick hearers; and part them he did. *Sidon.*  
 Balilius, the judge, appointed *sticklers* and trampets,  
 whom the others should obey. *Sidon.*  
 Our former chiefs, like *sticklers* of the war,  
 First fought to inflame the parties, then to poise:  
 The quarrel lov'd, but did the cause abhor;  
 And did not strike to hurt, but made a noise. *Dryden.*  
 2. An obstinate contender about anything.  
 Quercetanus, though the grand *stickler* for the *tria prima*,  
 has this conception of the irresolubleness of diamonds. *Boyle.*  
 The inferior tribe of common women have, in most reigns,  
 been the professed *sticklers* for such as have acted against the  
 true interest of the nation. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
 The tory or high church clergy were the greatest *sticklers*  
 against the exorbitant proceedings of king James II. *Swift.*  
 All place themselves in the list of the national church,  
 though they are great *sticklers* for liberty of conscience. *Swift.*  
*STICKY. adj.* [from *stick*.] Viscous; adhesive; glutinous.  
 Herbs which last longest are those of strong smell and with  
 a *sticky* stalk. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
*STIFF. adj.* [stey, Saxon; stiff, Danish; styf, Swedish; stijf,  
 Islandic; stijf, Dutch.]  
 1. Rigid; inflexible; resisting flexure; not flaccid; not limber;  
 not easily flexible; not pliant.  
 They rising on *stiff* pinions tower  
 The mid aerial sky. *Milton.*  
 The glittering robe  
 Hung floating loose, or *stiff* with mazy gold. *Thomson.*  
 2. Not soft; not giving way; not fluid; not easily yielding to  
 the touch.  
 Still less and less my boiling spirits flow;  
 And I grow *stiff* as cooling metals do. *Dryd. Indian Emp.*  
 Mingling with that oily liquor, they were wholly incorpo-  
 rates, and so grew more *stiff* and firm, making but one sub-  
 stance. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
 3. Strong; not easily resisted.  
 On a *stiff* gale  
 The Theban swan extends his wings. *Denham.*  
 4. Hardy; stubborn; not easily subdued.  
 How *stiff* is my vile sense,  
 That I stand up, and have ingenious feeling  
 Of my huge sorrows! Better I were distracted! *Shakespeare.*  
 5. Obstinate; pertinacious.  
 We neither allow unmeet nor purpose the *stiff* defence of  
 any unnecessary custom heretofore received. *Hobbes.*  
 Yield to others when there is cause; but it is a shame to  
 stand *stiff* in a foolish argument. *Taylor.*  
 A war ensues, the Cretans own their cause,  
*Stiff* to defend their hospitable laws. *Dryden.*  
 6. Harsh; not written with ease; constrained.  
 7. Formal; rigorous in certain ceremonies; not disengaged in  
 behaviour; starched; affected.  
 The French are open, familiar, and talkative; the Italians  
*stiff*, ceremonious, and reserved. *Addison on Italy.*  
 8. In *Shakespeare* it seems to mean strongly maintained, or af-  
 fected with good evidence. *Shakespeare.*  
 This is *stiff* news.  
 To STIFFEN. *v. a.* [steyan, Saxon.]  
 1. To make *stiff*; to make inflexible; to make unpliant.  
 When the blast of war blows in our ears,  
 Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood,  
 Disguise fair nature with hard favour'd rage. *Shaksp. H. V.*  
 He *stiffen'd* his neck, and hardened his heart from turning  
 unto the Lord. *2 Chron. xxxvi. 13.*  
 The poor, by them discrobed, naked lie,  
 Veil'd with no other covering but the sky;  
 Expos'd to *stiff'ning* frosts, and drenching showers,  
 Which thicken'd air from her black bosom pours. *Sandys.*  
 Her eyes grow *stiffen'd*, and with sulphur burn. *Dryden.*  
 2. To make obstinate.  
 Her *stiff'ning* grief,  
 Who saw her children slaughter'd all at once,  
 Was dull to mine. *Dryden and Lee.*  
 To STIFFEN. *v. n.*  
 1. To grow *stiff*; to grow rigid; to become unpliant.  
 Aghast, astonish'd, and struck dumb with fear,  
 I stood; like bristles rose my *stiff'ning* hair. *Dryden.*  
 25 F



## STI

- Fix'd in astonishment I gaze upon thee,  
Like one just blasted by a stroke from heaven;  
Who pants for breath, and *stiffens* yet alive;  
In dreadful looks, a monument of wrath. *Addison's Cato.*
2. To grow hard; to be hardened.  
The tender soil, then *stiffening* by degrees,  
Shut from the bounded earth the bounding seas. *Dryden.*
3. To grow less susceptible of impression; to grow obstinate.  
Some souls, we see,  
Grow hard and *stiffen* with adversity. *Dryden.*
- STIFFHEADED**, *adj.* [*stiff* and *heart*.] Obstinate; stubborn; contumacious.  
They are impudent children, and *stiffhearted*. *Ezek. ii.*
- STIFFLY**, *adv.* [*from stiff*.] Rigidly; inflexibly; stubbornly.  
In matters divine, it is still maintained *stiffly*, that they have no *stiffnecked* force. *Hooker.*
- I commended them that stood so *stiffly* for the Lord, & *Esdras*.  
The Indian fig of itself multiplieth from root to root, the plenty of the sap and the softness of the stalk making the bough, being overloaden and not *stiffly* upheld, to weigh down. *Bacon.*
- STIFFNECKED**, *adj.* [*stiff* and *neck*.] Stubborn; obstinate; contumacious.  
An infinite charge to her majesty, to send over such an army as should tread down all that standeth before them on foot, and lay on the ground all the *stiffnecked*. *Spenser.*
- This *stiffnecked* pride, nor art nor force can bend,  
Nor high-blown hopes to reason's lure descend. *Denham.*
- STIFFNESS**, *n. f.* [*from stiff*.]  
1. Rigidity; inflexibility; hardness; ineptitude to bend.  
The *stiffness* and dryness of iron to melt, must be holpen by moistening or opening it. *Bacon.*
- The willow bows and recovers, the oak is stubborn and inflexible; and the punishment of that *stiffness* is one branch of the allegory. *L'Estrange.*
2. Ineptitude to motion.  
The pillars of this frame grow weak,  
My sinews slacken, and an icy *stiffness*  
Benumbs my blood. *Denham.*
3. Tension; not laxity.  
To try new shrouds, one mounts into the wind,  
And one below, their ease or *stiffness* notes. *Dryden.*
4. Obstinate; stubbornness; contumaciousness.  
The vices of old age have the *stiffness* of it too; and as it is the unfittest time to learn in, so the unfittest of it to unlearn will be found much greater. *South's Sermons.*
- Firmness or *stiffness* of the mind is not from adherence to truth, but submission to prejudice. *Locke.*
- These hold their opinions with the greatest *stiffness*; being generally the most fierce and firm in their tenets. *Locke.*
5. Unpleasing formality; constraint.  
All this religion sat easily upon him, without any of that *stiffness* and constraint, any of those forbidding appearances which disparage the actions of the sincerely pious. *Atterbury.*
6. Rigorously; harshness.  
There fill yourself with those most joyous sights;  
But speak no word to her of these sad plights,  
Which her too constant *stiffness* doth constrain. *Spenser.*
7. Manner of writing, not easy but harsh and constrained.  
Rules and critical observations improve a good genius, where nature leadeth the way, provided he is not too scrupulous; for that will introduce a *stiffness* and affectation, which are utterly abhorrent from all good writing. *Felton.*
- TO STIFFLE**, *v. a.* [*stiffler*, French.]  
1. To oppress or kill by closeness of air; to suffocate.  
Where have you been broiling?  
—Among the crowd i' th' abbey, where a finger  
Cou'd not be wedg'd in more; I am *stifled*. *Shakespeare.*
- With the mere rankness of their joy,  
Pray'r against his absolute decree,  
No more avails than breath against the wind;  
Blown *stifling* back on him that breathes it forth. *Milton.*
- That part of the air that we drew out, left the more room for the *stifling* steams of the coals to be received into it. *Boyle.*
- Stifled* with kisses a sweet death he dies. *Dryden.*
- At one time they keep their patients so close and warm, as almost to *stifle* them with care; and all on a sudden, the cold regimen is in vogue. *Baker.*
- I took my leave, being half *stifled* with the closeness of the room. *Swift's Account of Partridge's Death.*
2. To keep in; to hinder from emission.  
Whilst bodies become coloured by reflecting or transmitting this or that sort of rays more copiously than the rest, they stop and *stifle* in themselves the rays which they do not reflect or transmit. *Newton's Opticks.*
3. To extinguish by hindering communication.  
4. To extinguish by artful or gentle means.  
5. Every reasonable man will pay a tax with cheerfulness for *stifling* a civil war in its birth. *Addison's Freeholder.*
6. To suppress; to conceal.  
If't prove thy fortune, Polydore, to conquer,  
Trust me, and let me know thy love's success,  
That I may ever after *stifle* mine. *Orway's Orphan.*

## STI

- These conclusions have been acknowledged by the disputants themselves, till with labour and study they had *stifled* their first convictions. *Rogers.*
- You excel in the art of *stifling* and concealing your resentment. *Swift.*
- STYGMA**, *n. f.* [*stigma*, Latin.]  
1. A brand; a mark with a hot iron.  
2. A mark of infamy.
- STIGMATICAL**, *adj.* [*from stigma*.] Branded or marked with some token of infamy.  
Foul *stigmatical*, that's more than thou can'st tell. *Shak.*
- Thou'rt like a foul mishapen *stigmatical*,  
Mark'd by the destinies to be avoided. *Shakespeare.*
- He is deformed, crooked, old and ere,  
Vicious, ungente, foolish, blunt, unkind,  
*Stigmatical* in making, worse in mind. *Shakespeare.*
- TO STIGMATIZE**, *v. a.* [*stigmatizer*, French, from *stigma*.]  
To mark with a brand; to disgrace with a note of reproach.  
Men of learning who take to business, discharge it with greater honesty than men of the world; because the former in reading have been used to find virtue extolled and vice *stigmatized*, while the latter have seen vice triumphant and virtue discountenanced. *Addison.*
- Sour enthusiasts affect to *stigmatize* the finest and most elegant authors both ancient and modern, as dangerous to religion. *Addison's Freeholder.*
- The privileges of juries should be ascertained, and whoever violates them *stigmatized* by public censure. *Swift.*
- STYLAR**, *adj.* [*from stile*.] Belonging to the stile of a dial.  
At fifty one and a half degrees, which is London's latitude, make a mark, and laying a ruler to the center of the plane and to this mark, draw a line for the *stilar* line. *Moran.*
- STILE**, *n. f.* [*stigele*, from *stigan*, Sax. to climb.]  
1. A set of steps to pass from one enclosure to another.  
There comes my master and another gentleman from Frog-mare over the *stile* this way. *Shakespeare.*
- If they draw several ways, they be ready to hang themselves upon every gate or *stile* they come at. *L'Estrange.*
- The little *stirling* pile,  
You see just by the church-yard *stile*. *Swift.*
2. [*Stile*, Fr.] A pin to cast the shadow in a sun dial.  
Erect the *stile* perpendicularly over the subdial line, so as to make an angle with the dial plane equal to the elevation of the pole of your place. *Moran's Mech. Exercise.*
- STILETTO**, *n. f.* [*Italian*; *stilet*, Fr.] A small dagger, of which the blade is not edged but round, with a sharp point.  
When a senator should be torn in pieces, he hired one, who entering into the senate-house, should assault him as an enemy to the state; and stabbing him with *stilettes* leave him to be torn by others. *Hakewill on Providence.*
- TO STILL**, *v. a.* [*stillan*, Sax. *stillen*, Dutch.]  
1. To silence; to make silent.  
Is this the scourge of France?  
Is this the Talbot so much fear'd abroad,  
That with his name the mothers *still* their babes. *Shak.*
2. To quiet; to appease.  
In all refrainings of anger, it is the best remedy to make a man's self believe, that the opportunity of revenge is not yet come; but that he foresees a time for it, and so to *still* himself in the mean time, and reserve it. *Bacon.*
3. To make motionless.  
He having a full sway over the water, had power to *still* and compose it, as well as to move and disturb it. *Woodward.*
- The third fair morn now blaz'd upon the main,  
Then glassy smooth lay all the liquid plain,  
The winds were hush'd, the billows scarcely curl'd,  
And a dead silence *still'd* the watry world. *Pope.*
- STILL**, *adj.* [*stil*, Dutch.]  
1. Silent; uttering no noise. It is well observed by *Junius* that *si* is the found commanding silence.  
We do not act, that often jest and laugh;  
'Tis old but true, *still* swine eat all the draught. *Shak.*
- Your wife Octavia, with her modest eyes,  
And *still* conclusion, shall acquire no honours  
Demuring upon me. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*
- The storm was laid, the winds retir'd,  
Obedient to thy will;  
The sea that roar'd at thy command,  
At thy command was *still*. *Addison.*
2. Quiet; calm.  
Atin when he spied  
Thus in *still* waves of deep delight to wade,  
Fiercely approaching to him loudly cry'd,  
From hence my lines and I depart,  
I to my soft *still* walks, they to my heart;  
I to the nurse, they to the child of art.  
Religious pleasure moves gently, and therefore constantly.  
It does not affect by rapture, but is like the pleasure of health, which is *still* and sober. *South's Sermons.*

## STI

- Hope quickens all the *still* parts of life, and keeps the mind awake in her most remis and indolent hours. *Addison.*
- Silins* Italicus has represented it as a very gentle and *still* river, in the beautiful description he has given of it. *Addison.*
- How all things listen, while thy muse complains;  
Such silence waits on philomela's strains,  
In some *still* ev'ning, when the whisp'ring breeze  
Pants on the leaves, and dies upon the trees. *Pope.*
3. Motionless.  
Gyrecia fit *still*, but with no *still* pensiveness.  
Though the body really moves, yet not changing perceivable distance with other bodies, as fast as the ideas of our minds follow in train, the thing seems to stand *still*, as we find in the hands of clocks. *Locke.*
- That in this state of ignorance, we short-sighted creatures might not mistake true felicity, we are endowed with a power to suspend any particular desire. This is standing *still* where we are not sufficiently assured. *Locke.*
- This stone, O Syphilus, stands *still*;  
Ixion rests upon his wheel. *Pope.*
- STILL**, *n. f.* Calm; silence.  
Hence the hunter,  
Sometime a keeper here in Windsor forest,  
Doth all the winter time at *still* of mid-night,  
Walk round about an oak with ragged horns. *Shakespeare.*
- He had never any jealousy with his father, which might give occasion of altering court or council upon the change; but all things pass'd in a *still*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
- STILL**, *adv.* [*stille*, Saxon.]  
1. To this time; till now.  
It hath been anciently reported, and is *still* received, that extreme applauses of great multitudes have so rarified the air, that birds flying over have fallen down. *Bacon.*
- Thou, O matron!  
Here dying to the shore hast left thy name:  
Cajeta *still* the place is call'd from thee,  
The nurse of great *Aeneas*' infancy. *Dryden's Aeneid.*
2. Nevertheless; notwithstanding.  
The desire of fame betrays the ambitious man into indecencies that lessen his reputation; he is *still* afraid left any of his actions should be thrown away in private. *Addison.*
3. In an encraving degree.  
As God sometimes addresse himself in this manner to the hearts of men; so, if the heart will receive such motions by a ready compliance, they will return more frequently, and *still* more and more powerfully. *South.*
- The moral perfections of the Deity, the more attentively we consider them, the more perfectly *still* shall we know them. *Atterbury.*
4. Always; ever; continually.  
Unless God from heaven did by vision *still* shew them what to do, they might do nothing. *Hooker.*
- My brain I'll prove the female to my soul;  
My soul, the father; and these two beget  
A generation of *still*-breeding thoughts,  
Whom the disease of talking *still* once possesseth, he can never hold his peace. *Shakespeare.*
- He told them, that if their king were *still* absent from them, they would at length crown apes. *Davies on Ireland.*
- Chymists would be rich, if they could *still* do in great quantities, what they have sometimes done in little. *Boyle.*
- Trade begets trade, and people go much where many people are already gone: so men run *still* to a crowd in the streets, though only to see. *Temple.*
- The fewer *still* you name, you wound the more,  
Bond is but one; but Harpax is a score. *Pope.*
5. After that.  
In the primitive church, such as by fear being compelled to sacrifice to strange gods, after repented, and kept *still* the office of preaching the gospel. *Whitgift.*
6. In continuance.  
I with my hand at midnight held your head,  
And, like the watchful minutes to the hour,  
*Still* and anon cheer'd up the heavy time.  
Saying, what want you? *Shakespeare's King John.*
- STILL**, *n. f.* [*from still*.] A vessel for distillation; an alembick.  
Nature's confederator, the bee,  
Whose suckets are moist alchimy;  
The *still* of his refining mold,  
Minting the garden into gold. *Claveland.*
- In distilling hot spirits, if the head of the *still* be taken off, the vapour which ascends out of the *still* will take fire at the flame of a candle, and the flame will run along the vapour from the candle to the *still*. *Newton's Opticks.*
- This fragrant spirit is obtained from all plants in the least aromatick, by a cold *still*, with a heat not exceeding that of summer. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
- TO STILL**, *v. a.* [*from still*.] To distil; to extract or operate upon by distillation.

## STI

- TO STILL**, *v. n.* [*stillo*, Latin.] To drop; to fall in drops;  
Out of use.  
His sceptre gainst the ground he threw;  
And tears *still'd* from him which mov'd all the crew. *Chapm.*
- Short thick fobs, whose thund'ring volleys float,  
And roul themselves over her lubric throat  
In panting murmurs, *still'd* out of her breast; *Crashaw.*
- That ever-bubbling spring,  
**STILLATI**, *adj.* [*stillatus*, Latin.] Falling in drops;  
drawn by a still.
- STILLATORY**, *n. f.* [*from still* or *distil*.]  
1. An alembick; a vessel in which distillation is performed.  
In all *stillatories*, the vapour is turned back upon itself, by the encounter of the sides of the *stillatory*. *Bacon.*
2. The room in which stills are placed; laboratory.  
All offices that require heat, as kitchens, *stillatories*, stoves, should be meridional. *Wotton's Architecture.*
- These are nature's *stillatories*, in whose caverns the ascending vapours are congealed to that universal aquavite, that good fresh water. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*
- STILLBORN**, *adj.* [*still* and *born*.] Born lifeless; dead in the birth.  
Grant that our hopes, yet likely of fair birth,  
Should be *stillborn*; and that we now possist  
The utmost man of expectation; we are  
A body strong enough to equal with the king. *Shak.*
- Many casualties were but matter of sense, as whether a child were abortive or *stillborn*. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*
- The pale assistants on each other star'd,  
With gaping mouths for issuing words prepar'd;  
The *stillborn* sounds upon the palate hung,  
And dy'd imperfect on the falt'ring tongue. *Dryden.*
- I know a trick to make you thrive;  
O, 'tis a quaint device!  
Your *stillborn* poems shall revive,  
And scorn to wrap up pipe. *Swift.*
- STILLICIDE**, *n. f.* [*stillidium*, Latin.] A succession of drops.  
The *stillicides* of water, if there be water enough to follow, will draw themselves into a small thread; because they will not discontinue. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- STILLICIDIOUS**, *adj.* [*from stillicide*.] Falling in drops.  
Crystal is found sometimes in rocks, and in some places not unlike the furious or *stillidious* dependencies of ice. *Brown.*
- STILLNESS**, *n. f.* [*from still*.]  
1. Calm; quiet.  
How sweet the moonlight sleeps upon this bank!  
Here will we sit, and let the sounds of musick  
Creep in our ears; soft *stillness* and the night  
Become the touches of sweet harmony. *Shakespeare.*
- When black clouds draw down the lab'ring fikes,  
And horrid *stillness* first invades the ear;  
And in that silence we the tempest fear. *Dryden.*
- Virgil, to heighten the horror of *Aeneas*' passing by this coast, has prepared the reader by Cajeta's funeral and the *stillness* of the night. *Dryden.*
- If a house be on fire, those at next door may escape, by the *stillness* of the weather. *Swift.*
2. Silence; taciturnity.  
The gravity and *stillness* of your youth  
The world hath noted. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
- STILLSTAND**, *n. f.* [*still* and *stand*.] Absence of motion.  
The tide swell'd up unto his height,  
Then makes a *stillstand*, running neither way. *Shakespeare.*
- STILLY**, *adv.* [*from still*.]  
1. Silently; not loudly.  
From camp to camp, through the foul womb of night,  
The hum of either army *stilly* sounds. *Shakesp. Henry V.*
2. Calmly; not tumultuously.  
**STILTS**, *n. f.* [*stiltor*, Swedish; *stelten*, Dutch; *reelcan*.] Supports on which boys raise themselves when they walk.  
Some could not be content to walk upon the battlements, but they must put themselves upon *stilts*. *Howel's Eng. Tears.*
- The heron and such like fowl live of fishes, walk on long *stilts* like the people in the marshes. *More's Ant. against Atheism.*
- Men must not walk upon *stilts*. *L'Estrange.*
- TO STIMULATE**, *v. a.* [*stimulus*, Latin.]  
1. To prick.  
2. To prick forward; to excite by some pungent motive.  
3. [*In physics*.] To excite a quick sensation, with a derivation towards the part.  
Extreme cold *stimulates*, producing first a rigour, and then a glowing heat; those things which *stimulate* in the extreme degree excite pain. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
- Some medicines lubricate, and others both lubricate and *stimulate*. *Sharpe.*
- STIMULATION**, *n. f.* [*stimulatio*, Latin.] Excitement; pungency.  
Some persons, from the secret *stimulations* of vanity or envy, despise a valuable book, and throw contempt upon it by wholesale. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*



## STI

To STING. *v. a.* Preterite, *I stung*, participle passive *stung*, and *stung*. [Jrangan, Saxon; *stungen*, fore pricked, Islandick.]

1. To pierce or wound with a point darted out, as that of wasps or scorpions.

The snake, rolled in a flow'ry bank,  
With shining checker'd slough, doth *sting* a child  
That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Shakespeare.*  
That snakes and vipers *sting* and transmit their mischief by  
the tail is not easily to be justified, the poison lying about the  
teeth and communicated by the bite. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. To pain acutely.  
His unkindness  
That stript her from his benediction, turn'd her  
To foreign casualties, gave her dear right,  
To his doghearted daughters: these things *sting* him  
So venomously, that burning flame detains him  
From his Cordelia. *Shakespeare.*

To prove the hero—Slander *stings* the brave. *Pope.*

STING. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A sharp point with which some animals are armed, and which is commonly venomous.

Serpents have venomous teeth, which are mistaken for their *sting*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

His rapier was a hornet's *sting*.

It was a very dangerous thing:  
For if he chanc'd to hurt the king,  
It would be long in healing. *Drayton.*

2. Any thing that gives pain.

The Jews receiving this book originally with such *sting* in  
it, shews that the authority was high. *Forbes.*

3. The point in the last verse.

It is not the jerk or *sting* of an epigram, nor the seeming  
contradiction of a poor antithesis. *Dryden.*

STINGILY. *adv.* [from *sting*.] Covetously.

STINGINESS. *n. f.* [from *stingy*.] Avarice; covetousness; nig-  
gardliness.

STINGLESS. *adj.* [from *sting*.] Having no sting.

He hugs this viper when he thinks it *stingless*. *Decay of Piety.*

STINGO. *n. f.* [from the sharpness of the taste.] Old beer. A  
cant word.

STINGY. *adj.* [A low cant word. In this word, with its de-  
rivatives, the *g* is pronounced as in *gem*.] Covetous; nig-  
gardly; avaricious.

A *stingy* narrow hearted fellow that had a deal of choice  
fruit, had not the heart to touch it till it began to be rotten.

He relates it only by parcels, and wont give us the whole,  
which forces me to bespeak his friends to engage him to lay  
aside that *stingy* humour, and gratify the publick at once.

Arbutnot's History of J. Bull.

To STINK. *v. n.* Preterite *I stunk* or *stank*. [Jerman, Saxon;  
*stinken*, Dutch.] To emit an offensive smell, commonly a  
smell of putrefaction.

John, it will be *stinking* law for his breath. *Shakespeare.*

When the children of Ammon saw that they *stank* before  
David, they sent and hired Syrians. *2 Sam. x. 6.*

What a fool art thou, to leave thy mother for a nasty *stink-  
ing* goat? *L'Estrange.*

Most of smells want names; sweet and *stinking* serve our  
turn for these ideas, which is little more than to call them  
pleasing and displeasing. *Locke.*

Chloris, this costly way to *stink* give o'er,  
'Tis throwing sweet into a common thore;

Not all Arabia would sufficient be,

Thou smell'st not of thy sweets, they *stink* of thee. *Grano.*

STINK. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Offensive smell.

Those *stinks* which the nostrils straight abhor are not most  
pernicious, but such as have some similitude with man's  
body, and so betray the spirits. *Bacon's Natural History.*

They share a *stink*; and such proportions fall,

That, like a *stink*, 'tis nothing to them all. *Dryden.*

By what criterion do ye eat, d'ye think?

If this is priz'd for sweetness, that for *stink*. *Pope.*

STINKARD. *n. f.* [from *stink*.] A mean stinking paltry fellow.

STINKER. *n. f.* [from *stink*.] Something intended to offend by  
the smell.

The air may be purified by burning of stinkpots or *stinkers*  
in contagious lanes. *Harvey.*

STINKINGLY. *adv.* [from *stinking*.] With a stink.

Can't thou believe thy living is a life,

So *stinkingly* depending? *Shakespeare.*

STINKPOT. *n. f.* [from *stink* and *pot*.] An artificial composition  
offensive to the smell.

The air may be purified by fires of pitch-barrels, especially  
in close places, by burning of *stinkpots*. *Harvey.*

To STINT. *v. a.* [Jyuta, Swed. *stunta*, Islandick.] To bound;  
to limit; to confine; to restrain; to stop.

The reason hereof is the end which he hath propos'd, and  
the law whereby his wisdom hath *stinted* the effects of his

## STI

power in such sort, that it doth not work infinitely, but cor-  
respondently unto that end for which it worketh. *Hobbes.*

Then hopeless, heartless, 'gan the cunning thief,  
Persuade us die, to *stint* all further strife. *Fairy Queen.*

Nature wisely *stints* our appetites.

And craves no more than undisturb'd delight. *Dryden.*

I shall not go about to extenuate the latitude of the curse  
upon the earth, or *stint* it only to the production of weeds, but  
give it its full scope in an universal diminution of the fruit-  
fulness of the earth.

A suppos'd heathen deity might be so poor in his attributes,  
so *stinted* in his knowledge, that a Pagan might hope to con-  
ceal his perjury from his notice. *Addison.*

Few countries, which, if well cultivated, would not sup-  
port double their inhabitants, and yet fewer where one child  
are not extremely *stinted* in necessities. *Swift.*

STINT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Limit; bound; restraint.

We must come at the length to some pause: for if every  
thing were to be desired for some other without any *stint*, there  
could be no certain end propo'd unto our actions, we should  
go on we know not whither. *Hobbes.*

Touching the *stint* or measure thereof, rites and ceremonies,  
and other external things of the like nature being hurtful unto  
the church, either in respect of their quality, or in regard of  
their number; in the former there could be no doubt or dif-  
ficulty what would be done; their deliberation in the latter  
was more difficult. *Hobbes.*

The exterior of mourning, a decent funeral, and black  
habits are the usual *stints* of common husbands. *Dryden.*

2. A proportion; a quantity assigned.

Our *stint* of woe

Is common; every day, a sailor's wife,  
The masters of some merchant, and the merchant  
Have just our theme of woe. *Shakespeare.*

He that gave the hint,  
This letter for to print,  
Must also pay the *stint*. *Denham.*

How much wine drink you in a day? my *stint* in company  
is a pint at noon. *Swift.*

STIPEND. *n. f.* [from *stipendium*, Latin.] Wages; settled pay.

All the earth,

Her kings and tetrarchs are their tributaries;  
People and nations pay them hourly *stipends*. *Ben. Johnson.*

St. Paul's zeal was express'd in preaching without any offer-  
ings or *stipend*. *Taylor.*

STIPENDIARY. *adj.* [from *stipendarius*, Latin.] Receiving salaries;  
performing any service for a fixed price.

His great *stipendiary* prelates came with troops of evil ap-  
pointed horsemen not half full. *Knight's Hist. of the Turk.*

Place rectories in the remaining churches, which are now  
served only by *stipendiary* curates. *Swift.*

STIPENDIARY. *n. f.* [from *stipendarius*, Latin.] One  
who performs any service for a fixed payment.

This whole country is called the kingdom of Tunis; the  
king whereof is a kind of *stipendiary* unto the Turk. *Abbot.*

STIPTICK. *adj.* [from *stipticus*.] Having the power to staunch  
bleed; alstringent. This by analogy should be  
written *stiptick*.

There is a low *stiptick* salt diffus'd through the earth, which  
passing a concoction in plants, becometh milder. *Brown.*

From spirit of salt, carefully dephlegmed and removed into  
lower glasses, having gently abstracted the whole, there re-  
mained in the bottom, and the neck of the retort, a great  
quantity of a certain dry and *stiptick* substance, mostly of a  
yellowish colour. *Boyle.*

In an effusion of blood, having doills ready dip't in the royal  
*stiptick*, we applied them. *Wife's Surgery.*

To STIPULATE. *v. n.* [from *stipulari*, Latin; *stipulari*, Fr.] To  
contract; to bargain; to settle terms.

The Romans very much neglected their maritime affairs;  
for they *stipulated* with the Carthaginians to furnish them  
with ships for transport and war. *Arbutnot.*

STIPULATION. *n. f.* [from *stipulare*, Fr. from *stipulare*.] Bargain;  
We promise obediently to keep all God's commandments;  
the hopes given by the gospel depend on our performance of  
that *stipulation*. *Rogers's Sermons.*

To STIR. *v. a.* [Jerman, Saxon; *stieren*, Dutch.]

1. To move; to remove from its place.

My foot I had never yet in five days been able to *stir* but at  
it was lifted. *Temple.*

Other spirits

Shoot through their tracts, and distant muscles fill:  
This sovereign, by his arbitrary nod,  
Restrains or sends his ministers abroad;  
Swift and obedient to his high command  
They *stir* a finger, or they lift a hand. *Blackmore.*

2. To agitate; to bring into debate.

Preserve the right of thy place, but *stir* not questions of ju-  
ridiction, and rather assume thy right in silence than voice it  
with claims. *Bacon.*

## STI

One judgment in parliament, that cases of that nature ought  
to be determined according to the common law, is of greater  
weight than many cases to the contrary, wherein the question  
was not *stirred*: yes, even though it should be *stirred* and the  
contrary affirmed. *Hale.*

3. To incite; to instigate; to animate.

With him is come the mother queen;  
An At *stirring* him to blood and strife. *Shakespeare.*

If you *stir* these daughters hearts  
Against their father, fool me not so much  
To bear it tamely. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

The soldiers love her brother's memory;  
And for her sake some mutiny will *stir*. *Dryden.*

4. To *stir* up. To incite; to animate; to instigate.

This would seem a dangerous commission, and ready to *stir*  
up all the Irish in rebellion. *Spenser's Ireland.*

The greedy thirst of royal crowns,  
That knows no kindred, no regards, no right,  
Stirred Porrex up to put his brother down. *Spenser.*

God *stirred* him up another adversary. *1 Kings xi. 23.*

The words of Judas were very good, and able to *stir* them  
up to valour. *2 Maccab. xiv. 17.*

Having overcome and thrust him out of his kingdom, he  
*stirred* up the Christians and Numidians against him. *Knight.*

The vigorous spirit of Montrose *stirred* him up to make  
some attempt whether he had any help or no. *Clarendon.*

The improving of his own parts and happiness *stir* him up  
to so notable a design. *Mare's Anna, against Atalapha.*

To *stir* up vigour in him, employ him in some constant  
bodily labour. *Lacks.*

Thou with rebel insolence did'st dare  
To own and to protect that hoary ruffian,  
To *stir* the factious rabble up to arms. *Rowe.*

The use of the passions is to *stir* it up, and put it upon action,  
to awake the understanding and to enforce the will. *Addison.*

5. To *stir* up. To put in action.

Hell is moved for thee to meet thee at thy coming; it *stir-  
reth* up the dead for thee. *Ija. xiv. 9.*

Such mirth the jocund flute or gameful pipe  
*stirs* up among the loose unletter'd hinds. *Milton.*

To STIR. *v. n.*

1. To move one's self; to go out of the place; to change place.

No power he had to *stir* nor will to rise. *Fairy Queen.*

They had the semblance of great bodies behind on the other  
side of the hill, the falsehood of which would have been ma-  
nifest as soon as they should move from the place where they  
were, and from whence they were therefore not to *stir*. *Clarendon.*

2. To be in motion; not to be still; to pass from inactivity to  
motion.

The great Judge of all knows every different degree of hu-  
man improvement, from these weak *stirrings* and tendencies  
of the will, which have not yet formed themselves into regu-  
lar purposes, to the last entire consummation of a good habit.  
*Addison's Spectator.*

3. To become the object of notice.

If they happen to have any superiour character, they fancy  
they have a right to talk freely upon every thing that *stirs* or  
appears. *Watts.*

4. To rise in the morning. This is a colloquial and familiar  
use.

If the gentleman who attends the general's wife be *stir-  
ring*, tell her, there's one Cassio entreats of her a little favour  
of speech. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

STIR. *n. f.* [Jury, Runick, a battle; *sturf*, noise, Welsh.]

1. Tumult; bustle.

What hallooing and what *stir* is this to-day?

These are my mates, that make their wills their law,  
Have some unhappy passenger in chace. *Shakespeare.*

He hath spun a fair thread, to make all this *stir* for such a  
necessity as no man ever denied. *Bp. Bramhall.*

Tell, said the soldier, miserable *stir*,

Why all these words, this clamour and this *stir*,

Why do disputes in wrangling spend the day? *Denham.*

Silence is usually worse than the fiercest and loudest accusa-  
tions; since it proceeds from a kind of numbness or stupidity  
of conscience, and an absolute dominion obtained by sin over  
the soul, so that it shall not so much as dare to complain or  
make a *stir*. *South's Sermons.*

The great *stirs* of the disputing world are but the conflicts  
of the humours. *Glanville.*

After all this *stir* about them they are good for nothing. *Til.*

Consider, after so much *stir* about genus and species, how  
few words we have yet settled definitions of. *Locke.*

2. Commotion; public disturbance; tumultuous disorder; fe-  
ditions uproar.

Whensoever the earl shall die, all those lands are to come  
unto her majesty; he is like to make a foul *stir* there, though  
of himself of no power, yet through supportance of some  
others who lie in the wind. *Spenser's Ireland.*

He did make these *stirs*, grieving that the name of Christ  
was at all brought into those parts. *Abbot.*

## STI

Being advertised of some *stirs* raised by his unnatural sons  
in England, he departed out of Ireland without striking a blow. *Davies.*

Raphael, thou hear'st what *stir* on earth,  
Satan from hell 'cap'd through the darksome gulf  
Hath rais'd in paradise, and how disturb'd  
This night the human pair. *Milton.*

3. Agitation; conflicting passion.

He did keep

The deck, with glove or hat, or handkerchief,  
Still waving, as the *stirs* and fits of his mind  
Could best express how flow his soul fail'd on,  
How swift his ship. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

STIRIOUS. *adj.* [from *stiria*, Latin.] Resembling icicles.

Chryftal is found sometimes in rocks, and in some places  
not much unlike the *stirious* or fillicious dependencies of  
ice. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

STIRP. *n. f.* [from *stirps*, Latin.] Race; family; generation. Not  
used.

Sundry nations got footing in that land, of the which there  
yet remain divers great families and *stirps*. *Spenser.*

Democracies are less subject to sedition than when there  
are *stirps* of nobles. *Bacon.*

All nations of might and fame resorted hither; of whom  
we have some *stirps* and little tribes with us at this day. *Bacon.*

STIRRER. *n. f.* [from *stir*.]

1. One who is in motion; one who puts in motion.

2. A riser in the morning.

Come on; give me your hand, *stir*; an early *stirrer*. *Shak.*

3. An inciter; an instigator.

4. STIRRER up. An inciter; an instigator.

A perpetual spring, not found elsewhere but in the Indies  
only, by reason of the sun's neighbourhood, the life and *stirrer*  
up of nature in a perpetual activity. *Kaleigh.*

Will it not reflect on thy character, Nic, to turn barterer  
in thy old days; a *stirrer* up of quarrels betwixt thy neigh-  
bours? *Arbutnot.*

STIRRUP. *n. f.* [Jreiganap, Jreiganap, from Jreigan, Saxon, to  
climb, and nap, a cord.] An iron hoop suspended by a strap,  
in which the horseman sets his foot when he mounts or rides.

Neither is his manner of mounting unseemly, though he  
lack *stirrups*; for in his getting up, his horse is still going,  
whereby he gaineth way: and therefore the *stirrup* was called  
so in foin, as it were a stay to get up, being derived of the  
old English word *stir*; which is to get up, or mount. *Spenser.*

Half thou not kiss'd my hand, and held my *stirrup*? *Shak.*

His horse hipped with an old mothy saddle, the *stirrups* of  
no kindred. *Shaksp. Taming of the Shrew.*

Between the *stirrup* and the ground,

Mercy I ask'd, mercy I found. *Camden's Remains.*

At this the knight began to cheer up,  
And raising up himself on *stirrups*,

Cry'd out Victoria. *Hudibras.*

To STITCH. *v. a.* [from *sticken*, Danish; *sticken*, Dutch.]

1. To sew, to work on with a needle.

2. To join; to unite, generally with some degree of clumsiness  
or inaccuracy.

Having *stitched* together these animadversions touching archi-  
tecture and their ornaments, contemplative spirits are as  
restless as active. *Watson.*

3. To *stitch* up. To mend what was rent.

It is in your hand as well to *stitch* up his life again, as it was  
before to rent it. *Sidney.*

I with a needle and thread *stitch'd* up the artery and the  
wound. *Wife's Surgery.*

To STITCH. *v. n.* To practise needlework.

STITCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A pass of the needle and thread through any thing.

2. [From Jreigan, Saxon.] A sharp lancinating pain.

If you desire the spleen, and will laugh yourself into *stitches*,  
follow me; yond gull Malvolio is turned heathen, a very re-  
negado. *Shaksp. Twelfth Night.*

A simple bloody sputation of the lungs is differenced from a  
pleurisy, which is ever painful, and attended with a *stitch*. *Harvey*



## STO

To STRIVE. *v. a.* [Supposed of the same original with *stew*.]

1. To stuff up close.  
You would admire, if you saw them *stive* it in their ships.  
*Sandy's Journey.*

2. To make hot or sultry.  
His chamber was commonly *stived* with friends or tutors of one kind or other.  
*Watson.*

STOAT. *n. f.* A small stinking animal.  
STOCH. *n. f.* [Irish; *stock*, *Erse*.] An attendant; a wallet-boy; one who runs at a horseman's foot; a horseboy.

He holdeth himself a gentleman, and scorneth to work, which he faith is the life of a peasant; but thenceforth becometh an horseboy, or a *stock* to some kern, inuring himself to his sword, and the gentlemanly trade of stealing. *Spenser.*  
STOCCADO. *n. f.* [From *stocco*, from *stocco*, a rapier, Italian.] A thrust with the rapier.

I have heard the Frenchman hath good skill in his rapier. — You stand on distance, your paces, *stoccado's*, and I know not what.  
*Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

STOCK. *n. f.* [From *stoc*, Saxon; *stock*, Dutch; *estoc*, French.]

1. The trunk; the body of a plant.

That furious beast  
His precious horn, fought of his enemies,  
Strikes in the *stock*, ne thence can be releas'd.  
*Fa. Queen.*

There is hope of a tree, if cut down, that it will sprout again, though the root wax old in the earth, and the *stock* die in the ground.  
*Job xiv. 8.*

2. The trunk into which a graft is inserted.  
The cion over-rueth the *stock* quite; and the *stock* is but passive only, and giveth aliment but no motion to the graft.  
*Paeon's Natural History.*

As fruits, ungrateful to the planter's care,  
On savage *stocks* inserted, learn to bear;  
The surest virtues thus from passions shoot,  
Wild nature's vigour working at the root.  
*Pope.*

3. A log; a post.  
That they kept thy truth so pure of old,  
When all our fathers worshipp'd *stocks* and stones,  
Forget not.

Why all this fury? What's the matter,  
That oaks must come from Thrace to dance?  
Must stupid *stocks* be taught to flatter?  
And is there no such wood in France?  
*Prior.*

4. A man proverbially stupid.  
What tyranny is this, my heart to thrall,  
And eke my tongue with proud restraint to tie,  
That neither I may speak nor think at all,  
But like a stupid *stock* in silence die?  
*Spenser.*

While we admire  
This virtue and this moral discipline,  
Let's be no *stocks*, nor no *stocks*.  
*Shakespeare.*

5. The handle of any thing.
6. A support of a ship while it is building.

Fresh supplies of ships,  
And such as fitted since the fight had been,  
Or new from *stocks* were fall'n into the road.  
*Dryden.*

7. [From *stocco*, a rapier, Italian.] A thrust; a *stoccado*.  
To see thee here, to see thee there; to see thee pass thy punche, thy *stock*, thy reverie.  
*Shakespeare.*

8. Something made of linen; a cravat; a close neckcloth. Anciently a stocken.

His lackey with a linen *stock* on one leg, and a kersey boot-hose on the other.  
*Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*

9. A race; a lineage; a family.  
Say what *stock* he springs of.  
*Shakel. Coriolanus.*

— The noble house of Marcus.  
His early virtues to that ancient *stock*  
Gave as much honour as from thence he took.  
*Waller.*

The like shall sing  
All prophecy, that of the royal *stock*  
Of David, so I name this king, shall rise  
A son, the woman's seed.  
*Milton.*

Thou hast seen one world begin, and end,  
And man, as from a second *stock*, proceed.  
*Milton.*

To no human *stock*  
We owe this fierce unkindness; but the rock,  
That cloven rock produc'd thee.  
*Waller.*

Thy mother was no goddess, nor thy *stock*  
From Dardanus; but in some horrid rock,  
Perfidious wretch, rough Caucasus thee bred.  
*Denham.*

10. The principal; a capital store; fund already provided.  
Prodigal men  
Feel not their own *stock* wasting.  
*Ben. Johns. Catiline.*

Let the exportation of home commodities be more in value than the importation of foreign; so the *stock* of the kingdom shall yearly increase; for then the balance of trade must be returned in money or bullion.  
*Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

A king, against a storm, must foresee to a convenient *stock* of treasure.  
*Bacon.*

'Tis the place where God promises and delights to dispense larger proportions of his favour, that he may fix a mark of

## STO

honour on his sanctuary, and recommend it to the sons of men, upon the *stock* of their own interest as well as his own glory.  
*South.*

Some honour of your own acquire;  
Add to that *stock*, which justly we bestow,  
Of those blest shades to whom you all things owe.  
*Dryden.*

Yet was she not profuse; but fear'd to waste,  
And wisely manag'd that the *stock* might last;  
That all might be supply'd, and she not grieve,  
When crouds appear'd, she had not to relieve;  
Which to prevent, the still increas'd her store;  
Laid up, and spar'd, that she might give the more.  
*Dryden.*

Beneath one law bees live,  
And with one common *stock* their traffick drive;  
All is the state's, the state provides for all.  
*Dryden's Georg.*

If parents die without actually transferring their right to another, why does it not return to the common *stock* of mankind?  
*Locke.*

When we brought it out it took such a quantity of air into its lungs, that it swelled almost twice as big as before; and it was perhaps on this *stock* of air that it lived a minute longer the second time.

Be ready to give, and glad to distribute, by setting apart something out of thy *stock* for the use of some charities. *Milton.*

Of those stars, which our imperfect eye  
Has doom'd and fix'd to one eternal sky,  
Each by a native *stock* of honour great,  
May dart strong influence, and diffuse kind heat.  
*Prior.*

They had law-suits; but, though they spent their income, they never mortgag'd the *stock*.  
*Arbutnot.*

Quantity; store; body.  
A great benefit such a natural history, as may be confided in, will prove to the whole *stock* of learned mankind. *Glauco.*

Nor do those ills on single bodies prey;  
But often bring the nation to decay,  
And sweep the present *stock* and future hope away. *Dryd.*

He proposes to himself no small *stock* of fame in future ages, in being the first who has undertaken this design. *Arbutnot.*

12. A fund established by the government, of which the value rises and falls by artifice or chance.  
An artificial wealth of funds and *stocks* was in the hands of those who had been plundering the public.  
*Swift.*

Statesman and patriot ply alike the *stocks*,  
Persuade and bludgeon there alike the box.  
*Pope.*

To STOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To store; to fill sufficiently.

If a man will commit such rules to his memory, and *stock* his mind with portions of Scripture answerable to all the heads of duty, his conscience can never be at a loss.  
*South.*

I, who before with shepherds in the groves,  
Sung to my oaten pipe their rural loves,  
Manur'd the glebe, and *stock'd* the fruitful plain.  
*Dryden.*

The world begun to be *stocked* with people, and human industry drained those uninhabitable places.  
*Burnet.*

Springs and rivers are by large supplies continually *stocked* with water.  
*Woodward.*

2. To lay in store. See STOCKS.

3. To put in the *stocks*. See STOCKS.

Call not your flocks for me: I serve the king,  
On whose employment I was sent to you:  
You shall do small respects, they too bold malice  
Against the grace and person of my master,  
Stocking his messenger.  
*Shakel. King Lear.*

4. To STOCK up. To extirpate.  
The wild boar not only spoils her branches, but *stocks* up her roots.  
*Deacy of Pitt.*

Or *stock* qualm'd at land, a dram of this  
Will drive away distemper.  
*Shakel. Cymbeline.*

This filthy simile, this beastly line,  
Quite turns my *stock*.  
*Pope.*

5. To STOCK. *n. f.* [From *stoc*, Saxon; *stock*, Dutch; *estoc*, French.] A support of a ship while it is building.

6. To STOCK. *n. f.* [From *stoc*, Saxon; *stock*, Dutch; *estoc*, French.] A support of a ship while it is building.

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24. To STOCK. *n. f.* [From *stoc*, Saxon; *stock*, Dutch; *estoc*, French.] A support of a ship while it is building.

25. To STOCK. *n. f.* [From *stoc*, Saxon; *stock*, Dutch; *estoc*, French.] A support of a ship while it is building.

## STO

Unless we should expect that nature should make jerkins and stockings grow out of the ground, what could she do better than afford us so fit materials for clothing as the wool of sheep?

More's Antidote against Atheism.  
He spent half a day to look for his odd stocking, when he had them both upon a leg.  
*L'Estrange.*

See how he rolls his stockings!  
The families of farmers live in filth and nastiness, without a shoe or stocking to their feet.  
*Swift.*

To STOCKING. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress in stockings.  
Stocking'd with loads of fat town-dirt, he goes. *Dryden.*

STOCKJOBBER. *n. f.* [From *stock* and *job*.] A low wretch who gets money by buying and selling shares in the funds.  
The *stockjobber* thus from 'Change-alley goes down,  
And tips you the freeman a wink;  
Let me have but your vote to serve for the town,  
And here is a guinea to drink.  
*Swift.*

STOCKISH. *adj.* [from *stock*.] Hard; blockish.  
The poet  
Did feign that Orpheus drew trees, stones, and floods;  
Since nought to *stockish*, hard, and full of rage,  
But music for the time doth change his nature.  
*Shakel.*

STOCKLOCK. *n. f.* [From *stock* and *lock*.] Lock fixed in wood.  
There are locks for several purposes; as street-door-locks, and called *stocklocks*; chamber-door-locks, called spring-locks, and cupboard-locks.  
*Moxon's Mach. Exer.*

STOCKS. *n. f.* [Commonly without singular.] Prison for the legs.  
Fetch forth the *stocks*;  
As I have life and honour, there shall he sit 'till noon. *Shak.*

Tom is whipt from tything to tything, *stock*-punish'd, and imprisoned.  
I have sat in the *stocks* for the puddings he hath stol'n, otherwise he had been executed. *Shakel. Two Gent. of Verona.*

Matrimony is exprest by a young man standing, his legs being fast in a pair of *stocks*.  
The *stocks* hinder his legs from obeying the determination of his mind, if it would transfer his body to another place. *Locke.*

STOCKSTILL. *adj.* [From *stock* and *still*.] Motionless as logs.  
Our preachers stand *stockstill* in the pulpit, and will not so much as move a finger to let off the best sermon. *Addison.*

STOCK. *n. f.* [From *stoc*, Saxon; *stock*, Dutch; *estoc*, French.] A support of a ship while it is building.  
The sect of *Stocks*, holding the neutrality of external things.  
While we admire  
This virtue, and this moral discipline,  
Let's be no *stocks*, nor no *stocks*, I pray.  
*Shakel.*

STOCK. *n. f.* [From *stoc*, Saxon; *stock*, Dutch; *estoc*, French.] A support of a ship while it is building.  
The stock or body of a tree.  
*Giffen's Camden.*

STOLE. *n. f.* [From *stole*, Latin.] A long vest.  
Over all a black *stole* she did throw,  
As one that only mourned.  
*Fairy Queen.*

The solemn feast of Ceres now was near,  
When long white linen *stoles* the matrons wear.  
*Dryden.*

STOLE. The preterite of *steal*.  
A factor *stole* a gem away.  
*Pope.*

STOLEN. Participle passive of *steal*.  
Stolen waters are sweet, and bread eaten in secret is pleasant.  
*Prov. ix. 17.*

STOLIDITY. *n. f.* [From *stolidus*, Lat. *stoliditas*, French.] Stupidity; want of sense.  
These are the fools in the text, indocile untractable fools, whose *stolidity* can baffle all arguments.  
*Bentley.*

STOMACH. *n. f.* [From *stomach*, French; *stomachus*, Latin.]  
1. The ventricle in which food is digested.  
If you're sick at sea,  
Or *stomach* qualm'd at land, a dram of this  
Will drive away distemper.  
*Shakel. Cymbeline.*

This filthy simile, this beastly line,  
Quite turns my *stomach*.  
*Pope.*

2. Appetite; desire of food.  
Tell me, what it's that takes from thee  
Thy *stomach*, pleasure, and thy golden sleep? *Shakel.*

Will fortune never come with both hands full,  
But write her fair words still in foulest letters?  
She either gives a *stomach*, and no food,  
Such as the poor in health; or else a feast,  
And takes away the *stomach*; such the rich.  
*Shakel. Hen. IV.*

As appetite or *stomach* to meat is a sign of health in the body, so is this hunger in the soul a vital quality, an evidence of some life of grace in the heart; whereas decay of appetite, and the no manner of *stomach*, is a most desperate prognostick.  
*Hammond.*

3. Inclination; liking.  
He which hath no *stomach* to this fight,  
Let him depart.  
*Shakel. Henry V.*

In his first approach before my lady he will come to her in yellow stockings, and 'tis a colour she abhors.  
*Shakel.*

By the loyalty of that town he procured *stomach*, *stomach*, and money for his soldiers.  
*Clarendon.*

The very trade went against his *stomach*.  
*L'Estrange.*

## STO

4. [From *stomach*, Latin.] Anger; resolution.  
Disdain he called was, and did disdain  
To be so call'd, and who so did him call:  
Stern was his look, and full of *stomach* vain,  
His portance terrible, and stature tall.  
*Fairy Queen.*

Is't near dinner-time? — I would it were,  
That you might kill your *stomach* on your meat,  
And not upon your maid.  
*Shak. Two Gent. of Verona.*

Instead of trumpet and of drum,  
That makes the warrior's *stomach* come.  
*Butler.*

5. Sullenness; resentment.  
Some of the chiefest laity profess'd with greater *stomach*  
their judgments, that such a discipline was little better than  
popish tyranny disguised under a new form.  
*Hooker.*

Arius, a subtle witted and a marvellous fair-spoken man,  
was discontented that one should be placed before him in  
honour, whose superior he thought himself in desert, because  
through envy and *stomach* prone unto contradiction. *Hooker.*

They plainly saw, that when *stomach* doth strive with wit,  
the match is not equal.  
*Hooker.*

Whereby the ape in wondrous *stomach* wax,  
Strongly encouraged by the crafty fox.  
*Hubbard's Tale.*

That nobles should such *stomachs* bear!  
I myself fight not once in forty year.  
*Shakel. Henry VI.*

It stuck in the camel's *stomach*, that bulls should be armed  
with horns, and that a creature of his size should be left de-  
fenceless.  
*L'Estrange.*

Not courage but *stomach* that makes people break rather  
than they will bend.  
*L'Estrange.*

This sort of crying proceeding from pride, obsequiousness, and  
*stomach*, the will, where the fault lies, must be bent.  
*Locke.*

6. Pride; haughtiness.  
He was a man  
Of an unbounded *stomach*, ever ranking  
Himself with princes.  
*Shakel. Henry VIII.*

To STOMACH. *v. a.* [From *stomach*, Latin.] To relate; to  
remember with anger and malignity.  
Believe not all; or, if you must believe,  
*stomach* not all.  
*Shakel. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Jonathan loved David, and the people applauded him; only  
Saul *stomach'd* him, and therefore hated him. *Hall's Contempl.*

The lion began to fawn his teeth, and to *stomach* the as-  
front.  
*L'Estrange's Fables.*

To STOMACH. *v. n.* To be angry.  
Let a man, though never so justly, oppose himself unto  
those that are disorder'd in their ways, and what one amongst  
them commonly doth not *stomach* at such contradiction, storm  
at reproach, and hate such as would reform them? *Hooker.*

STOMACHED. *adj.* [from *stomach*.] Filled with passions of re-  
sentment.  
High *stomach'd* are they both, and full of ire;  
In rage deaf as the sea, hasty as fire.  
*Shakel.*

STOMACHER. *n. f.* [from *stomach*.] An ornamental covering  
worn by women on the breast.  
Golden quilts and *stomachers*,  
For my lads to give their dears.  
*Shakel. Winter's Tale.*

Instead of a *stomacher*, a girding of sackcloth. *Is. iii. 24.*  
Thou marry'st every year  
The lyric lark and the grave whispering dove,  
The sparrow that neglects his life for love,  
The household bird with the red *stomacher*.  
*Donne.*

STOMACHFUL. *adj.* [From *stomachus*, Latin; *stomach* and *full*.]  
Sullen; stubborn; perverse.  
A *stomachful* boy put to school, the whole world could not  
bring to pronounce the first letter.  
*L'Estrange.*

Obstinate or *stomachful* crying should not be permitted, be-  
cause it is another way of encouraging those passions which  
'tis our business to subdue.  
*Locke.*

STOMACHFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *stomachful*.] Stubbornness;  
sullenness; obstinacy.  
STOMACHICAL. *adj.* [From *stomachus*, Fr.] Relating to the sto-  
mach; pertaining to the stomach.

An hypochondriack consumption is an extenuation, occa-  
sioned by an infarction and obstruction of the *stomachick* ves-  
sels through melancholy humours.  
*Harvey.*

By a catarrh the *stomachical* ferment is vitiated.  
*Flyer.*

STOMACHICK. *n. f.* [from *stomach*.] A medicine for the stomach.  
STOMACHOUS. *adj.* [from *stomach*.] Stout; angry; sullen;  
obstinate. Obsolete.

That stranger knight in presence came,  
And goodly falsh'd them; but nought again  
Him answered, as courtesy became;  
But with stern looks, and *stomachous* disdain,  
Gave signs of grudge and discontentment vain.  
*Fa. Queen.*

STON. *n. f.* [for *stone*.]

1. Post; station.  
On th' other side, th' assieged castle's ward  
Their steadfast *stons* did mightily maintain.  
*Fairy Queen.*

2. Stop; indisposition to proceed.  
There be not *stons* nor restiveness in a man's nature; but  
the wheels of his mind keep way with the wheels of his  
fortune.  
*Bacon's Essay.*

STONE.



## STO

STONE. *n. f.* [*stain*, Gothick; *stan*, Saxon; *steen*, Dutch.] 1. Stones are bodies insipid, hard, not ductile or malleable, nor soluble in water.

We understand by the term *stones* fossil bodies, solid, not ductile under the hammer, fixed in the fire, not easily melted in it, and not to be dissolved by water. *Stones* are arranged under two distinct series, the softer and the harder. Of the softer *stones* there are three general distinctions. 1. The fossilaceous or flaky, as talk. 2. The fibrore, as the alabaster. 3. The granulated, as the gypsum. Of the harder *stones* there are also three general distinctions. 1. The opaque *stones*, as limestone. 2. The semi-pellucid, as agate. 3. The pellucid, as crystal and the gems.

Should I go to church, and see the holy edifice of *stone*, And not be struck by the sight of dangerous rocks! *Shakespeare*. The English used the *stones* to reinforce the pier. *Hayward*.

2. Piece of *stone* cut for building. He shall bring forth the head *stone* with shoutings. *Zech. iv.* 3. Gem; precious *stone*.

I thought I saw Wedges of gold, great anchors, heaps of pearl, Inestimable *stones*, unvalued jewels. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.* 4. Any thing made of *stone*.

Lend me a looking-glass; If that her breath will melt or stain the *stone*, Why then her lives. *Shakespeare*.

5. Calculous concretion in the kidneys or bladder; the disease arising from a calculus. A specific remedy for preventing of the *stone* I take to be the constant use of alcohol-ale. *Temple*.

A gentleman supposed his difficulty in urinating proceeded from the *stone*. *Wife's Surgery*.

6. The scale which in some fruits contains the seed. To make fruits without core or *stone* is a curiosity. *Bacon*.

7. Tefelle. 8. A weight containing fourteen pounds. Does Wood think that we will sell him a *stone* of wool for his counters? *Swift*.

9. *STONE* is used by way of exaggeration. What need you be so bullish rough? I will not struggle, I will stand *stone* still. *Shakespeare, K. John*.

And there lies Whacum by my side, *Stone* dead, and in his own blood dy'd. *Hudibras*.

The fellow held his breath, and lay *stone* still, as if he was dead. *L'Estrange*.

She had got a trick of holding her breath, and lying at her length for *stone* dead. *L'Estrange*.

The cottages having taken a country-dance together, had been all out, and stood *stone* still with amazement. *Pope*.

10. To leave no *stone* unturned. To do every thing that can be done for the production or promotion of any effect. Women, that left no *stone* unturned. In which the cause might be concerned, Brought in their children's spoons and whistles, To purchase fowls, carabines, and pistols. *Hudibras*.

He crimes invented, left unturned no *stone* To make my guilt appear, and hide his own. *Dryden*.

Present her at the lect, Because she bought *stone* jugs, and no seal'd quarts. *Shakespeare*.

To *STONE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To pelt or beat or kill with *stones*. These people be almost ready to *stone* me. *Ex. xvii. 4.* Crucifixion was a punishment unknown to the Jewish laws, among whom the *stoning* to death was the punishment for blasphemy. *Stephan's Sermons*.

2. To harden. Oh perjurd woman! thou dost *stone* my heart; And mak'st me call what I intend to do, A murder, which I thought a sacrifice. *Shakespeare, Othello*.

STONEBREAK. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth*.

STONECHATTER. *n. f.* A bird. *Ainsworth*.

STONECROP. *n. f.* A sort of tree. *Stonecrop* tree is a beautiful tree, but not common. *Mortimer*.

STONECUTTER. *n. f.* [from *stone* and *cutter*.] One whose trade is to hew *stones*. A *stonecutter's* man had the vesiculae of his lungs stuffed with dust, that, in cutting, the knife went as if through a heap of sand. *Derham's Physico-Theology*.

My prosecutor provided me a monument at the *stonecutter's*, and would have erected it in the parish-church. *Swift*.

STONEFERN. *n. f.* A plant. *Ainsworth*.

STONEFRUIT. *n. f.* [from *stone* and *fruit*.] Fruit of which the seed is covered with a hard shell enveloped in the pulp. We gathered ripe peaches and ripe plums upon one tree, from which we expect some other sorts of *stonefruit*. *Boyle*.

STONEHAWK. *n. f.* A kind of hawk. *Ainsworth*.

STONEHORSE. *n. f.* [from *stone* and *horse*.] A horse not castrated. Where there is most arable land, *stonehorses*, or geldings are more necessary. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.

## STO

STONEPIT. *n. f.* [from *stone* and *pit*.] A quarry; a pit where *stones* are dug. There's one found in a *stonepit*. *Woodward*.

STONEPITCH. *n. f.* [from *stone* and *pitch*.] Hard insipid pitch. The Egyptian mummies are reported to be as hard as *stonepitch*. *Bacon's Nat. History*.

STONEPLOVER. *n. f.* A bird. *Ainsworth*.

STONESMICKLE. *n. f.* A bird. *Ainsworth*.

STONETWORK. *n. f.* [from *stone* and *work*.] Building of *stone*. They make two walls with flat *stones*, and fill the space with earth, and so they continue the *stonework*. *Mortimer*.

STONINESS. *n. f.* [from *stone*.] The quality of having many *stones*. The name Hexton owes its original to the *stoniness* of the place. Small gravel or *stoniness* is found therein. *Mortimer*.

STONY. *adj.* [from *stone*.] 1. Made of *stone*. Nor *stone* tower, nor walls of beaten brass, Can be retentive to the strength of spirit. *Shak. Jul. Cef.* With love's light wings did I o'erperch these walls; For *stone* limits cannot hold love out. *Shak. Rom. and Jul.*

Not slept the winds Within their *stone* caves, but rustled abroad From the four hinges of the world, and fell On the vext wilderness, whose tallest pines, Though rooted deep as high and furdieft oaks, Bow'd their stiff necks, laden with stormy blasts, Or torn up sheer. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd*.

Here the marshy grounds approach your fields, And there the foil a *stone* harvest yields. *Dryden's Virgil*. As in spires he stood, he turn'd to *stone*; The *stone* snake retain'd the figure still his own. *Dryden*. They suppose these bodies to be only water petrified, or converted into these sparry or *stone* icicles. *Woodward*.

2. Abounding with *stones*. From the *stone* Maenalus, Bring your flocks, and live with us. *Milton*.

3. Petrified. Now let the *stone* dart of senseless cold Pierce to my heart, and pass through every side. *F. Queen*.

4. Hard; inflexible; unrelenting. The *stone* hardness of too many patrons hearts, not touch'd with any feeling in this case. Thou art come to answer A *stone* adversary, an inhuman wretch, Un capable of pity. *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*. Eight yards of uneven ground is threefold and ten miles a-foot with me, and the *stone* hearted villains know it. *Shakespeare*.

At this sight My heart is turn'd to *stone*; and while 'tis mine, It shall be *stone*. I will clear their senses dark, What may suffice, and soften *stone* hearts To pray, repent, and bring obedience due. *Milton, Par. Lost*. Indist' rince, clad in wisdom's guise, All fortitude of mind supplies; For how can *stone* bowels melt, In those who never pity felt? *Swift*.

STOOP. *v. a.* The pretence of *to stand*. Adam, at the news, Heart-struck with chilling gripe of sorrow stood. *Milton*.

STOOL. *n. f.* [*stool*, Gothick; *seol*, Saxon; *stool*, Dutch.] 1. A seat without a back, so distinguished from a chair. If a chair be defined a seat for a single person, with a back belonging to it, then a *stool* is a seat for a single person without a back. Thou fearful fool, Why takest not of the same fruit of gold? Ne sittest down on that same silver *stool*. To rest thy weary person in the shadow cold? *Fa. Queen*. Now which were wife, and which were fools? Poor Alma sits between two *stoops*. *Prior*.

2. Evacuation by purgative medicines. There be medicines that move *stoops*, and not urine; some other urine, and not *stoops*: those that purge by *stool* are such as enter not at all, or little, into the mesenteric veins; but either at the first are not digestible by the guts; or else are afterwards immediately downwards to the guts; and so turn likewise downwards to the guts. *Bacon's Natural History*. The peristaltick motion, or repeated changes of contraction and dilatation, is not in the lower guts; else one would have a continual need of going to *stool*. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.

3. *Stool* of Repentance, or *catty stool*, in the kirks of Scotland, is somewhat analogous to the pillory. It is elevated above the congregation. In some places there may be a seat in it; but it is generally without, and the person stands therein who has been generally without, and the person stands therein who has been generally without, for three Sundays in the forenoon, and after sermon.

## STO

sermon is called upon by name and surname, the headle or kirk-officer bringing the offender, if refractory, forwards to his post; and then the preacher proceeds to admonition. Here too are set to publick view adulterers; only these are habited in a coarse canvas, analogous to a hairy or monastick vest, with a hood to it, which they call the sack or sackcloth, and that every Sunday throughout a year, or longer. Unequal and unreasonable judgment of things brings many a great man to the *stool* of repentance. *L'Estrange*.

STOOLBALL. *n. f.* [*stool* and *ball*.] A play where balls are driven from *stool* to *stool*. While Betty dances on the green, And Susan is at *stoolball* seen. *Prior*.

To STOOP. *v. n.* [*stropen*, Saxon; *stropen*, Dutch.] 1. To bend down; to bend forward. Like unto the boughs of this tree he bended downward, and stooped toward the earth. *Raleigh*.

2. To lean forward standing or walking. When Pelopidas and Imenias were sent to Artaxerxes, Pelopidas did nothing unworthy; but Imenias let fall his ring to the ground, and, stooping for that, was thought to make his adoration. He stooping open'd my left side, and took From thence a rib. *Milton*.

3. To yield; to bend; to submit. I am the son of Henry the fifth, Who made the dauphin and the French to stoop. *Shakespeare*. Mighty in her ships stood Carthage long, And swept the riches of the world from far; Yet stoop'd to Rome, less wealthy, but more strong. *Dryden*.

4. To descend from rank or dignity. He that condescended so far, and stooped so low, to invite and to bring us to heaven, will not refuse us a gracious reception there. Where men of great wealth stoop to husbandry, it multiplies riches exceedingly. *Boyle's Seraphick Love*. *Bacon*.

5. To yield; to be inferior. Death his death-wound shall then receive, And stoop inglorious. *Milton*.

6. To sink from resolution or superiority; to condescend. They, whose authority is required unto the satisfying of your demand, do think it both dangerous to admit such course of divided minds, and unmeet that their laws, which, being once solemnly established, are to exact obedience of all men and to constrain thereunto, should so far stoop as to hold themselves in suspense from taking any effect upon you, till some disputer can persuade you to be obedient. *Hooker*.

7. To come down on prey as a falcon. The bird of Jove stoop'd from his airy tour, Two birds of gayest plume before him drove. *Milton*.

8. To alight from the wing. Satan ready now To stoop with wearied wings and willing feet, On the bare outside of this world. Twelve swans behold in beauteous order move, And stoop with closing pinions from above. *Dryden*.

9. To sink to a lower place. Cowing low With blandishment, each bird stoop'd on his wing. *Milton*.

STOOP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] 1. Act of stooping; inclination downward. 2. Descent from dignity or superiority. Can any loyal subject see With patience such a stoop from sovereignty? An ocean pour'd upon a narrow brook? *Dryden*.

3. Fall of a bird upon his prey. Now will I wander through the air, Mount, make a stoop at ev'ry fair. An eagle made a stoop at him in the middle of his exaltation, and carried him away. *L'Estrange*.

4. [Scoppa, Saxon; *stoope*, Dutch.] A vessel of liquor. Comes, lieutenant, I have a stoop of wine; and here without are a brace of gallants, that would fain have a measure to the health of Othello. There's nothing more in me, fir, but may be squeez'd out without racking, only a stoop or two of wine. A caldron of fat beef, and stoop of ale, On the huzzaging mob shall more prevail, Than if you give them, with the nicest art, Ragouts of peacocks brains, or filbert tart. *Denham*.

STOOPINGLY. *adv.* [from *stooping*.] With inclination downwards. Nani was noted to tread softly, to walk stoopingly, and raise himself from benches with laborious gesture. *Watson*.

To STOOP. *v. a.* [*stropen*, Fr. *stoppere*, Ital. *stoppere*, Dutch.] 1. To hinder from progressive motion. From the oracle They will bring all, whose spiritual counsel had Shall stoop or spur me. Can any dross find a way To stoop th' approaches of decay, And mend a ruin'd face? *Shakespeare*. *Dorset*.

## STO

2. To hinder from any change of state, whether to better or worse. 3. To hinder from action. As the truth of Christ is in me, no man shall stoop me of this boasting. *2 Cor. xi. 10.*

4. To put an end to the motion or action of any thing. Friend, 'tis the duke's pleasure, Whose disposition, all the world well knows, Will not be rubb'd nor stoop'd. *Shakespeare, King Lear*. Almon falls, pierc'd with an arrow from the distant war: Fix'd in his throat the flying weapon stood, And stoop'd his breath, and drank his vital blood. *Dryden*.

5. To stoppage. Every bold sinner, when about to engage in the commission of any known sin, should arrest his confidence, and stoop the execution of his purpose with this question: Do I believe that God has denounced death to such a practice, or do I not? *South*. He, on occasion of stopping my play, did me a good office at court, by representing it as long ago designed. *Dryden*.

6. To regulate musical strings with the fingers. In instruments of strings, if you stoop a string high, whereby it hath less scope to tremble, the sound is more treble, but yet more dead. *Bacon's Natural History*.

7. To close any aperture. Smite every fenced city, stoop all wells of water, and mar land with *stones*. *2 Kings iii. 19.* They pulled away the shoulder, and stooped their ears, that they should not hear. *Zech. vii. 11.* A hawk's bell, the holes stooped up, hang by a thread within a bottle-glass, and stoop the glass close with wax. *Bacon*. His majesty stooped a leak that did much harm. *Bacon*. Stopping; and suffocations are dangerous in the body. *Bacon*. They first raised an army with this design, to stoop my mouth or force my consent. *King Charles*. Celsus gives a precept about bleeding, that when the blood is good, which is to be judged by the colour, that immediately the vein should be stooped. *Arbutnot*.

8. To obstruct; to encumber. Mountains of ice that stoop th' imagin'd way. *Milton*.

To STOP. *v. n.* To cease to go forward. Some strange commotion Is in his brain: he bites his lip, and starts; Stops on a sudden, looks upon the ground, Then lays his finger on his temple; frait Springs out into fast gait, then stoops again. *Shak. H. VIII.* When men pursue their thoughts of space, they stoop at the confines of body, as if space were there at an end. *Locke*. If the rude throng pour on with furious pace, And hap to break thee from a friend's embrace, Stop short, nor struggle through. *Gray*.

STOP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] 1. Cessation of progressive motion. Thought's the slave of time, and life time's fool; And time, that takes survey of all the world, Must have a stop. *Shakespeare*.

The marigold, whose courtier's face Echoes the sun, and doth unlance Her at his rise, at his full stop Packs and shuts up her gawdy shop, Mistakes her cue, and doth display. *Cleveland*. A lion, ranging for his prey, made a stop on a sudden at a hideous yelling noise, which startled him. *L'Estrange*.

2. Hindrance of progress; obstruction. In weak and tender minds we little know what misery this strict opinion would breed, besides the stops it would make in the whole course of all mens lives and actions. These gates are not sufficient for the communication between the walled city and its suburbs, as daily appears by the stops and embarras of coaches near both these gates. *Gravina*.

My praise the Fabii claim, And thou great hero, greatest of thy name, Ordain'd in war to save the sinking state, And, by delays, to put a stop to fate. *Dryden's Æn.* Occult qualities put a stop to the improvement of natural philosophy, and therefore have been rejected. *Newton's Opt.* Brokers hinder trade, by making the circuit which the money goes larger, and in that circuit more stops, so that the returns must necessarily be slower and scantier. *Locke*. Female zeal, though proceeding from so good a principle, if we may believe the French historians, often put a stop to the proceedings of their kings, which might have ended in a reformation. *Addison's Freeholder*.

3. Hindrance of action. 'Tis a great step towards the mastery of our desires to give this stop to them, and shut them up in silence. *Locke*.

4. Cessation of action. Look you to the guard to-night: Let's teach ourselves that honourable stop, Not to outport discretion. *Shakespeare*.

5. Interruption. Thou art full of love and honesty, And weigh'st thy words before thou giv'st them breath; Therefore these stops of thine fright me the more. *Shakespeare*.



## STO

6. Prohibition of sale.  
If they should open a war, they foresee the consumption  
France must fall into by the *stop* of their wine and salts, wholly  
taken off by our two nations. *Temple.*
7. That which obstructs; obstacle; impediment.  
The proud Duessa, full of wrathful spite  
And fierce disdain to be affronted so,  
Inforc'd her purple beard with all her might,  
That *stop* out of the way to overthrow. *Fairy Queen.*  
On indeed they went: but O! not far;  
A fatal *stop* travers'd their headlong course. *Daniel.*  
Bless'd be that God who cast rubs, *stops*, and hindrances in  
my way, when I was attempting the commission of such a  
sin. *South's Sermons.*  
So melancholy a prospect should inspire us with zeal to op-  
pose some *stop* to the rising torrent, and check this overflowing  
of ungodliness. *Rogers.*
8. Instrument by which the founts of wind music are regulated.  
You would play upon me, you would seem to know my  
*stops*; you would pluck out the heart of my mystery. *Shakespeare.*  
Blest are those,  
Whose blood and judgment are so well commingl'd,  
That they are not a pipe for fortune's finger,  
To sound what *stop* the please. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*  
The harp  
Had work; and rested not; the solemn pipe,  
And dulcimer, all organs of sweet *stop*. *Milt. Par. Lost.*  
The found  
Of instruments, that made melodious chime,  
Was heard of harp and organ; and who mov'd  
Their *stops*, and chords, was seen; his volant touch  
Instinct through all proportions, low and high.  
Fled, and purpos'd transverse the resonant fugue. *Milton.*  
A variety of strings may be observed on their harps, and of  
*stops* on their tibias; which shews the little foundation that  
such writers have gone upon, who, from a short passage in a  
classical author, have determined the precise shape of the an-  
cient musical instruments, with the exact number of their pipes,  
strings, and *stops*. *Addison on Italy.*
9. Regulation of musical chords by the fingers.  
The further a string is strained, the less supertraining goeth  
to a note; for it requireth good winding of a string before it  
will make any note at all: and in the *stops* of lutes, the higher  
they go, the less distance is between the frets. *Bacon.*
10. The act of applying the stops in music.  
Before it doth the dying note give up. *Daniel's Civil War.*
11. A point in writing, by which sentences are distinguished.  
Even the iron-pointed pen,  
That notes the tragick dooms of men,  
Wet with tears still'd from the eyes  
Of the flinty destinies,  
Would have learn'd a softer style,  
And have been afraid to spoil  
His life's sweet story by the haste  
Of a cruel *stop* ill-plac'd. *Crashaw.*
- STOPCOCK.** *n. f.* [*stop* and *cock*.] A pipe made to let out  
liquor, stopp'd by a turning cock.  
No man could spit from him without it, but would drivel  
like some paralytick or fool; the tongue being as a *stopcock* to  
the air, 'till upon its removal the spittle is driven away. *Grew.*
- STOPPAGE.** *n. f.* [*stop*.] The act of stopping; the state  
of being stopp'd.  
The effects are a *stoppage* of circulation by too great a  
weight upon the heart, and suffocation. *Arbutnot.*  
The *stoppage* of a cough, or spitting, increases phlegm in  
the stomach. *Floyer on the Humours.*
- STOPPLE, or Stopper.** *n. f.* [*stop*.] That by which any  
hole or the mouth of any vessel is filled up.  
Bottles stopp'd, or carried in a wheel-barrow upon rough  
ground, fill not full, but leave some air; for if the liquor  
come close to the *stopple*, it cannot flower. *Bacon.*  
There were no thuds or *stopples* made for the ears, that any  
loud or sharp noise might awaken it, as also a soft and gentle  
murmur provoke it to sleep. *Ray on the Creation.*
- STORAXTREE.** *n. f.* [*styrax*, Latin.]  
1. A tree.  
The flower consists of one leaf, shaped like a funnel, and  
cut into several segments, out of whose flower-cup rises the  
pointal, which is fixed like a nail in the forepart of the flower:  
this afterwards becomes a roundish fleshy fruit, including one  
or two seeds in hard shells. *Miller.*
2. A resinous and odoriferous gum.  
I yielded a pleasant odour like the best myrrh, as galbanum,  
and sweet *storax*. *Ecclesiast. xxiv. 15.*
- STORE.** *n. f.* [*stör*, in old Swedish and Runick, is *much*, and  
is prefixed to other words to intend their signification; *stör*,  
Danish; *stors*, Islandick, is *great*. The Teutonic dialects  
nearer to English seem not to have retained this word.]
1. Large number; large quantity; plenty.  
The ships are fraught with *store* of victuals, and good quan-  
tity of treasure. *Bacon.*

## STO

- None yet, but *store* hereafter from the earth  
Up hither like aereal vapours flew,  
Of all things transitory and vain, when fin  
With vanity had fill'd the works of men. *Milt. Par. Lost.*  
Jove, grant me length of life, and years good *store*.  
Heap on my bended back. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
2. A flock accumulated; a supply hoarded.  
We liv'd  
Supine amidst our flowing *store*,  
We slept securely, and we dreamt of more. *Dryden.*  
Thee, goddess, thee, Britannia's isle adores:  
How has the oft exhausted all her *store*,  
How oft in fields of death thy presence fought?  
Nor thinks the mighty prize too dearly bought. *Addison.*  
Their minds are richly fraught  
With philosophick *store*. *Thomson.*
3. The state of being accumulated; hoard.  
Is not this laid up in *store* with me, and sealed up among  
my treasures? *Deutr. xxxii. 34.*  
Divine Cecilia came,  
Inventress of the vocal frame:  
The sweet enthusiast from her sacred *store*  
Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds,  
And added length to solemn sounds. *Dryden.*
4. Storehouse; magazine.  
Sulphurous and nitrous foam,  
Concocted and adulter'd, they reduc'd  
To blackest grain, and into *store* convey'd. *Milton.*
- STORE.** *adj.* Hoarded; laid up; accumulated.  
What floods of treasure have flow'd into Europe by that  
action, so that the cause of Christendom is rais'd since twenty  
times told: of this treasure the gold was accumulate and *store*  
treasure; but the silver is still growing. *Bacon's Holy War.*
- TO STORE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To furnish; to replenish.  
Wife Plato said the world with men was *stor'd*,  
That succour each to other might afford. *Denham.*  
Her face with thousand beauties blest;  
Her mind with thousand virtues *stor'd*;  
Her pow'r with boundless joy content,  
Her person only not ador'd. *Prior.*
2. To stock against a future time.  
Some were of opinion that it were best to slay where they  
were, until more aid and store of victuals were come; but  
others said the enemy were but barely *stor'd* with victuals, and  
therefore could not long hold out. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*  
One having stor'd a pond of four acres with carps, tench,  
and other fish, and only put in two small pikes, at seven years  
end, upon the draught, not one fish was left, but the two  
pikes grown to an excessive bigness. *Hale.*  
The mind reflects on its own operations about the ideas  
got by sensation, and thereby *stores* itself with a new set of  
ideas, which I call ideas of reflection. *Locke.*  
*To store* the vessel let the care be mine,  
With water from the rocks and rosy wine,  
And life-sustaining bread. *Pope's Odyssey.*
3. To lay up; to hoard.  
Let the main part of the corn be a common stock, laid in  
and *stor'd* up, and then delivered out in proportion. *Bacon.*  
**STOREHOUSE.** *n. f.* [*store* and *house*.] Magazine; treasury;  
place in which things are hoarded and reposit'd against a fu-  
ture time.  
By us it is willingly confessed, that the Scripture of God is  
a *storehouse* abounding with inestimable treasures of wisdom  
and knowledge, in many kinds over and above things in this  
kind barely necessary. *Holker.*  
They greatly joyed merry tales to feign,  
Of which a *storehouse* did with her remain. *Fairy Queen.*  
Suffer us to famish, and their *storehouses* cramm'd with  
grain! *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*  
Joseph opened all the *storehouses*, and sold unto the Egyp-  
tians. *Gen. xli. 56.*  
To these high pow'rs a *storehouse* doth pertain,  
Where they all arts and gen'ral reasons lay;  
Which in the soul, ev'n after death, remain,  
And no Lethæan flood can wash away.  
My heart hath been a *storehouse* long of things  
And sayings laid up, portending strange events. *Paradise Reg.*  
The image of God was replendent in man's practical  
understanding, namely that *storehouse* of the soul, in which  
are treasured up the rules of action and the seeds of morality. *South's Sermons.*
- As many different founts as can be made by single articula-  
tions, so many letters there are in the *storehouse* of nature. *Held.*  
**STORER.** *n. f.* [*from store*.] One who lays up.  
**STORIED.** *adj.* [*from story*.] Adorned with historical pictures.  
Let my due feet never fail  
To walk the studious cloisters pale,  
And love the high embow'd roof,  
With antick pillar massy proof,  
And *storied* windows richly dight,  
Casting a dim religious light. *Milton.*

## STO

- Some greedy minion or imperious wife,  
The trophy'd arches, *story'd* halls invade. *Pope.*
- STORK.** *n. f.* [*storp*, Saxon.] A bird of passage famous for  
the regularity of its departure.  
Its beak and legs are long and red; it feeds upon serpents,  
frogs, and insects: its plumage would be quite white, were  
not the extremity of its wings, and also some part of its head  
and thighs black: it sits for thirty days and lays but four eggs.  
Formerly they would not eat the *stork*; but at present it is  
much esteemed for the deliciousness of its flesh: they go away  
in the middle of August, and return in spring. *Cabnet.*  
The *stork* in the heaven knoweth her appointed times. *Jer.*  
**STORKBILL.** *n. f.* An herb. *Answerth.*
- STORM.** *n. f.* [*storm*, Welsh; *stroom*, Saxon; *storm*, Dutch;  
*sturm*, Italian.]  
1. A tempest, a commotion of the elements.  
O turn thy rudder hitherward a while,  
Here may thy *storm*-beat vessel safely ride.  
We hear this fearful tempest sing,  
Yet seek no shelter to avoid the *storm*. *Shakespeare.*  
Them she upstays, mindless the while  
Herself, though fairest unsupported flower,  
From her best prop so far and *storm* so high.  
Sulphurous hail shot after us in *storm*. *Milton.*  
Then stay my child! *Storms* beat and rolls the main;  
Oh, beat those *storms* and roll the seas in vain. *Pope.*
2. Assault on a fortified place.  
How by *storm* the walls were won,  
Or how the victor sack'd and burnt the town. *Dryden.*
3. Commotion; sedition; tumult; clamour; bustle.  
Whilst I in Ireland nourish a mighty band,  
I will stir up in England some black *storm*. *Shakespeare.*  
Her sister  
Began to scold and raise up such a *storm*,  
That mortal ears might hardly endure the din. *Shakespeare.*
4. Affliction; calamity; distress.  
Violence; vehemence; tumultuous force.  
As oft as we are delivered from those either imminent or  
present calamities, against the *storm* and tempest whereof we  
all instantly craved favour from above, let it be a question  
what we should render unto God for his blessings, universally,  
fensively, and extraordinarily bestowed. *Hooker.*
- TO STORM.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack by open force.  
From ploughs and harrows sent to seek renown,  
They fight in fields, and *storm* the shaken town. *Dryden.*  
There the brazen tow'r was *storm'd* of old,  
When Jove descended in almighty gold. *Pope.*
- TO STORM.** *v. n.*  
1. To raise tempests.  
So now he *storms* with many a sturdy floure,  
So now his blustering blast each coast doth scour. *Spenser.*
2. To rage; to fume; to be loudly angry.  
Hoarse, and all in rage,  
As mock'd they *storm*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
When you return, the master *storms*, the lady scolds, *Swift.*  
While thus they rail, and scold, and *storm*,  
It passes but for common form. *Swift.*
- STORMY.** *adj.* [*from storm*.]  
1. Tempestuous.  
Bellowing clouds burst with a *stormy* found,  
And with an armed winter strew the ground. *Addison's Italy.*  
The tender apples from their parents rent  
By *stormy* flocks, must not neglected lie. *Philips.*
2. Violent; passionate.  
The *stormy* sultan rages at our stay. *Irene.*
- STORY.** *n. f.* [*storp*, Saxon; *storia*, Dutch; *storia*, Italian;  
*istoria*.]  
1. History; account of things past.  
The fable of the dividing of the world between the three  
sons of Saturn, arose from the true *story* of the dividing of  
the earth between the three brethren the sons of Noah. *Raleigh.*  
Thee I have heard relating what was done  
Ere my remembrance: now hear me relate  
My *story* which perhaps thou hast not heard. *Milton.*  
To king Artaxerxes, thy servants Rathumnus the *story*-  
writer, and Smellius the scribe. *Edr. ii. 17.*  
The four great monarchies make the subject of ancient  
*story*, and are related by the Greek and Latin authors. *Temple.*  
Governments that once made such a noise, as founded up-  
on the deepest counsels and the strongest force; yet by some  
light miscarriage, which let in ruin upon them, are now so  
utterly extinct, that nothing remains of them but a name;  
nor are there the least traces of them to be found but only in  
the *story*. *South's Sermons.*
2. Small tale; petty narrative; account of a single incident.  
In the road between Bern and Soleurre, a monument erect-  
ed by the republic of Bern, tells us the *story* of an English-  
man not to be met with in any of our own writers. *Addison.*
3. An idle or trifling tale; a petty fiction.  
These fables and starts, would well become  
A woman's *story* at a winter's fire,  
Author'd by her grandame. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
9

## STO

- This scene had some bold Greek or British bard  
Beheld of old, what *stories* had we heard  
Of fancies, fables, and the nymphs their dames, *Denham.*  
Their feasts, their revels, and their am'rous flames.  
My maid left on the table one of her *story*-books, which I  
found full of strange impertinence, of poor servants who came  
to be ladies. *Swift.*
4. [*storp*, place, Saxon.] A floor; a flight of rooms.  
Avoid enormous heights of seven *stories*, as well as irre-  
gular forms, and the contrary fault of low diffended fronts.  
*Watson.*
- Sonnets or elegies to Chloris,  
Might raise a house about two *stories*; but ad bsheld  
A lyric ode wou'd flate; a catch  
Would tile; an epigram would thatch. *Swift.*
- TO STORY.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To tell in history; to relate.  
How worthy he is, I will leave to appear hereafter, rather  
than *story* him in his own hearing. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
This not vain or fabulous  
What the sage poets, taught by th' heav'nly muse,  
*Story'd* of old in high immortal verse,  
Of dire chimera's and enchanted isles, a bold shoddy  
And rifted rocks, whose entrance leads to hell. *Milton.*  
It is *storied* of the brazen Colossus, in the island of Rhodes,  
that it was seventy cubits high; the thumbs of it being so big,  
that no man could grasp one of them about with both his arms.  
*Wilkins.*  
Recite them, nor in erring pity fear,  
To wound with *storied* griefs the filial ear. *Pope.*
2. To range one under another.  
Because all the parts of an undisturbed fluid are of equal  
gravity, or gradually placed or *storied* according to the differ-  
ence of it; any concretion that can be supposed to be natu-  
rally and mechanically made in such a fluid, must have a like  
structure of its several parts; that is, either be all over of a  
similar gravity, or have the more ponderous parts nearer to  
its basis. *Bentley's Sermons.*
- STORYTELLER.** *n. f.* [*story* and *tell*.] One who relates tales;  
An historian. In contempt.  
In such a satire all would seek a share,  
And every fool will fancy he is there;  
Old *storytellers* too must pine and die,  
To see their antiquated wit laid by;  
Like hers, who mis'd her name in a lampoon,  
And griev'd to find herself decay'd so soon.  
Company will be no longer pestered with dull, dry, tedi-  
ous *storytellers*. *Swift's Polite Conversation.*
- STOVE.** *n. f.* [*stos*, Islandick, a fire place; *stovon*, Saxon;  
*estue*, French; *stove*, Dutch.]  
1. A hot house; a place artificially made warm.  
Fishermen who make holes in the ice, to dip up such fish  
with their nets as resort thither for breathing, light on swallows  
congealed in clods, of a slimy substance, and carrying them  
home to their *stoves*, the warmth recovereth them to life and  
flight. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
The heat which arises out of the lesser spiracles brings forth  
nitre and sulphur; some of which it affixes to the tops and  
sides of the grotto's, which are usually so hot as to serve for  
natural *stove* or sweating vaults. *Woodward.*  
The most proper place for unction is a *stove*. *Wiseeman.*
2. A place in which fire is made, and by which heat is commu-  
nicated.  
If the season prove exceeding piercing, in your great house  
kindle some charcoals; and when they have done smoking,  
put them into a hole sunk a little into the floor, about the  
middle of it. This is the safest *stove*.  *Evelyn.*
- TO STOVE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To keep warm in a house  
artificially heated.  
For December, January, and the latter part of November,  
take such things as are green all winter; orange trees, lemon  
trees, and myrtles, if they be *stoved*; and sweet marjoram  
warm set. *Bacon.*
- TO STOUND.** *v. n.* [*stunda*, I grieved, Islandick.]  
1. To be in pain or sorrow. Out of use.  
2. For stund.
- STOUND.** *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]  
1. Sorrow; grief; mishap. Out of use. The Scots retain it.  
Begin and end the bitter baleful *stounds*. *Shakespeare.*  
If less than that I fear, no more I shall be afraid. *Fair. Queen.*  
The fox his copemate sound, and in his den  
To whom complaining his unhappy *stounds*,  
He with him far'd some better chance to find. *Hubbard.*
2. Astonishment; amazement.  
Thus we stood as in a *stound*,  
And wet with tears, like dew, the ground. *Gay.*
3. Hour; time; season.  
**STOUR.** *n. f.* [*stör*, Runick, a battle; *stroom*, Saxon, to dis-  
turb.] Assault; incursion; tumult. Obsolete.  
And he that harrow'd hell with heavy *stours*,  
The faulty souls from thence brought to his heavenly bowr.  
*Fairy Queen.*  
Love



## STR

Love, that long since has to thy mighty pow'r  
Per force subdu'd my poor captiv'd heart;  
And raging now therein with restless flames,  
Do't tyrannize in every weaker part.  
The giant struck too mainly mercilefs;  
That could have overthrown a stonny tower,  
And were not heavenly grace that him did bless,  
He had been pouldered all as thin as flowers.  
But he was wary of that deadly flower.  
STOUT. *n. f.* [from *stout*, Dutch; *stolz*, proud, German; *stoutan*,  
Gothick, is to strike.]

1. Strong; lusty; valiant.

When I was young,  
I do remember how my father said,  
A flower champion never handled sword.  
Some captain of the land or fleet,  
Stout of his hands, but of a soldier's wit;  
Cries, I have sense to serve my turn, in store,  
And he's a rascal who pretends to more.  
2. Brave; bold; intrepid.

The stout-hearted are spoiled, they have slept their sleep.  
He lost the character of a bold, stout, and magnanimous  
man, which he had been long reputed to be.  
3. Obstinate; pertinacious; resolute; proud.

To clear their cause, most resolutely stout.  
There virtue and stout honour pass'd the guard,  
Those only friends that could not be debar'd.

4. Strong; firm.

The stout vessel to the storm gave way,  
And tuck'd through loofen'd planks the rushing sea.

STOUT. *n. f.* A cant name for strong beer.

Should but his muse defending drop  
A dice of bread and mutton chop,  
Or kindly, when his credit's out,  
Surprise him with a pint of stout.

He flies and leaves the stars behind;  
Exalted in his mighty mind,  
He flies and leaves the stars behind.

STOUTLY. *adv.* [from *stout*] Lustily; boldly; obstinately.

STOUTNESS. *n. f.* [from *stout*] Boldness; fortitude.

His bashfulness in youth was the very true sign of his virtue  
and stoutness after.

3. Obstinate; stubbornness.

Come all to ruin, let widow and maid  
Thy mother rather feel thy pride, than fear.

Thy dangerous stoutness: for I mock at death  
With as stout heart as thou.

TO STOW. *v. a.* [from *stow*, Sax. *stoa*, old Frick, a place; *stowen*,  
Dutch; to lay up.] To lay up; to repose in order; to lay  
in the proper place.

Foul thief! where hast thou stow'd my daughter?  
T'ho' boldsters of the saddle-bow.

T'wo aged pistols he did stow.  
Some stow their oars, or stop the leaky sides.

All the patriots of their ancient liberties were beheaded,  
stowed in dungeons, or condemned to work in the mines.

The goddess shov'd the vessel from the shores,  
And stow'd within its womb the naval stores.

STOWAGE. *n. f.* [from *stow*.] Room for laying up.

In every vessel there is stowage for immense treasures, when  
the cargo is pure bullion, or merchandize of as great a value.

2. The state of being laid up.

'Tis plate of rare device, and jewels  
Of rich and exquisite form, their value's great;  
And I am something curious, being strange,  
To have them in safe stowage.

STOWE, *see*. Whether singly or jointly are the same with the  
Saxon *stow*, a place.

STRA'BISM. *n. f.* [from *strabismos*, Gr. *στραβισμός*.] A squinting; act  
of looking askint.

TO STRADLE. *v. n.* [Supposed to come from *striddle* or *stride*.]  
To stand or walk with the feet removed far from each other  
to the right and left.

Let man survey himself, divested of artificial charms, and  
he will find himself a forked stradling animal, with bandy legs.

TO STRAGGLE. [Of this word no etymology is known;  
it is probably a frequentative of *strey*, from *straviare*, Italian,  
of *extraviare*, Latin.]

1. To wander without any certain direction; to rove; to  
ramble.

But stay, like one that thinks to bring his friend  
A mile or two, and sees the journey's end;  
I straggle on too far.

Having passed the Syrens, they came between Seylla and  
Charybdis, and the straggling rocks, which seemed to cast out  
great fire of flames and smoke.

## STR

A wolf spied out a straggling kid, and pursued him.  
Children, even when they endeavour their utmost, cannot  
keep their minds from straggling.

2. To wander dispersedly.

He likewise enriched poor straggling soldiers with great  
quantity.

They found in Burford some of the straggling soldiers, who  
out of weariness layed behind.

From straggling mountaineers for publick good,  
To rank in tribes, and quit the savage wood;  
Houses to build, and them contiguous make;  
For cheerful neighbourhood and safety's sake.

3. To exuberate; to shoot too far.

Of straggling branches, and improve the vine,  
Trim off the small superfluous branches on each side of the  
hedge that straggle too far out.

4. To be dispersed; to be apart from any main body; to stand  
single.

Wide was his parish, not contracted close  
In streets, but here and there a straggling house;  
Yet still he was at hand.

STRA'GLER. *n. f.* [from *straggle*.]

1. A wanderer; a rover; one who forsakes his company; one  
who rambles without any settled direction.

The last should keep the countries from passage of stragglers  
from those parts, whence they use to come forth, and often-  
times use to work much mischief.

Let's whip these stragglers o'er the seas again,  
Lest hence these over-weening rags of France,  
These famish'd beggars.

His pruning hook corrects the vines,  
And the loose stragglers to their ranks confines.

Bottles missing are supposed to be half stolen by stragglers,  
and the other half broken.

2. Any thing that pushes beyond the rest, or stands single.

Let thy hand supply the pruning knife,  
And crop luxuriant stragglers, nor be loth  
To strip the branches of their leafy growth.

STRAIGHT. *adj.* [from *strak*, old Dutch. It is well observed by  
Answorth, that for not crooked we ought to write *straight*, and  
for narrow *strait*; but for *straight*, which is sometimes found,  
there is no good authority.]

1. Not crooked; right.

Beauty made barren the swell'd boast  
Of him that best could speak; feature, laming  
The shrine of Venus, or straight-pight Minerva.

A hunter's horn and cornet is oblique; yet they have like-  
wise straight horns; which, if they be of the same bore with the  
oblique, differ little in found, save that the straight require  
somewhat a stronger blast.

There are many several sorts of crooked lines; but there  
is one only which is straight.

Water and air the varied form confound;  
The straight looks crooked, and the square grows round.

When I see a straight staff appear crooked, while half under  
the water, the water gives me a false idea.

2. Narrow; close.

This should properly be *strait*, *strait*, Fr.  
[See STRAIT.]

Queen Elizabeth used to say of her instructions to great of-  
ficers, that they were like to garments, *strait* at the first put-  
ting on, but did by and wear loose enough.

STRAIGHT. *adv.* [from *strax*, Danish; *strack*, Dutch.] Immedi-  
ately; directly. This sense is naturally derived from the ad-  
jective, as a straight line is the shortest line between two points.

If the devil come and roar for them,  
I will not fend them. I will after straight.

And tell him so.  
Those flinks which the nostrils straight abhor and expel are  
not the most pernicious.

With chalk I first describe a circle here,  
Where the æthereal spirits must appear.

Come in, come in; for here they will be straight.  
Around, around the place I fumigate.

I know thy generous temper well,  
Fling but the appearance of dishonour on it.

It straight takes fire, and mounts into a blaze.

TO STRAIGHTEN. *v. a.* [from *straight*.] To make not  
crooked; to make straight.

A crooked stick is not straightened except it be as far bent  
on the clean contrary side.

Of our selves being so apt to err, the only way which we  
have to straighten our paths is, by following the rule of his  
will, whose footsteps naturally are right.

STRAIGHTNESS. *n. f.* [from *straight*.] Rectitude; the con-  
trary to crookedness.

Some are for masts, as fir and pine, because of their length  
and straightness.

STRAIGHTWAYS. *adv.* [from *straight* and *way*.] Immediately  
straight.

## STR

Let me here for ay in peace remain,  
On straightway on that last long voyage fare.

Soon as he entered was, the door straightway

Did shut.

Thus stands my state, 'twixt Cade and York distrest;  
Like to a ship, that, having 'scap'd a tempest,  
Is straightway claim'd and boarded with a pirate.

Blood will I draw on thee, thou art a witch,  
And straightway give thy soul to him thou serv'st.

The Turks straightway breaking in upon them, made a  
bloody fight.

As soon as iron is out of the fire, it deadeth straightways.

The found of a bell is strong; continueth some time after  
the percussion; but ceaseeth straightways if the bell or string be  
touched.

The sun's power being in those months greater, it then  
straightways hurries steams up into the atmosphere.

TO STRAIN. *v. a.* [from *strain*, Fr.]

1. To squeeze through something.

Their aliment ought to be light, rice boiled in whey and  
strained.

2. To purify by filtration.

Earth doth not strain water so finely as sand.

3. To squeeze in an embrace.

I would have strain'd him with a strict embrace;  
But through my arms he slip'd and vanish'd.

Old Evander, with a close embrace,  
Strain'd his departing friend; and tears o'erflow his face.

4. To sprain; to weaken by too much violence.

The jury make no more scruple to pass against an English-  
man and the queen, though it be to strain their oaths, than to  
drink milk unstrained.

Prudes decay'd about may tack,  
Strain their necks with looking back.

5. By this we see in a cause of religion, to how desperate ad-  
ventures men will strain themselves for relief of their own  
part, having law and authority against them.

Too well I wrote my humble vaine,  
And how my rhimes been rugged and unkempt;  
Yet as I con my cunning I will strain.

Thus mine enemy fell,  
And thus I set my foot on his neck;—even then  
The princely blood flows in his cheek, he sweats,  
Strains his young nerves, and puts himself in posture

That acts my words.

My earthly by his heavenly overpowered,  
Which it had long stood under, strain'd to th' height  
In that celestial colloquy sublime.

As with an object that excels the sense,  
Dazzled and spent, sunk down.

The lark and linner sing with rival notes;  
They strain their warbling throats,  
To welcome in the spring.

Not yet content, the strain her malice more,  
And add new life to those contriv'd before.

It is the worst sort of good husbandry for a father not to  
strain himself a little for his son's breeding.

Our words flow from us in a smooth continued stream,  
without those trainings of the voice, motions of the body, and  
majesty of the hand, which are so much celebrated in the or-  
ators of Greece and Rome.

Strain'd to the root, the flopping forest pours  
A rustling shower of yet untimely leaves.

6. To make strait or tense.

A bigger string more strained, and a lesser string less strained,  
may fall into the same tone.

Thou, the more he varies forms, beware  
To strain his fetters with a stricter care.

7. To push beyond the proper extent.

See they suffer death,  
But in their deaths remember they are men,  
Strain not the laws to make their torture grievous.

There can be no other meaning in this expression, how-  
ever some may pretend to strain it.

8. To force; to constrain; to make uneasy or unnatural.

The lark sings so out of tune,  
Straining harsh discords and unpleasing strains.

He talks and plays with Fatima, but his mirth  
Is forc'd and strain'd: in his looks appears  
A wild distracted fierceness.

TO STRAIN. *v. n.* To make violent efforts.

To build his fortune I will strain a little,  
For 'tis a bond in men.

You stand like greyhounds in the slips,  
Straining upon the start.

That death may not them idly find t' attend  
Their certain last, but work to meet their end.

## STR

Straining with too weak a wing,  
We needs will write epistles to the king.

2. To be filtered by compulsion.

Cæsar thought that all for funds had natural springs of fresh  
water: but it is the sea water; because the pit filled according  
to the measure of the tide, and the sea water passing or strain-  
ing through the sands leaveth the saltness behind them.

STRAINS. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. An injury by too much violence.

Credit is gained by custom, and seldom recovers a strain;  
but if broken, is never well set again.

In all pain there is a deformity by a solution of continuity,  
as in cutting; or a tendency to solution, as in convulsions or  
strains.

2. [revenge, Saxon.] Race; generation; descent.

Thus far I can praise him; he is of a noble strain,  
Of approv'd valour.

Twelve Trojan youths, born of their noblest strain,  
I took alive: and, yet enrag'd, will empty all their veins  
Of vital spirits.

Why do'st thou fallily feign  
Thyself a Sidney? from which noble strain  
He sprung, that could so far exalt the name  
Of love.

Turn then to Pharamond, and Charlemagne,  
And the long heroes of the Gallick strain.

3. Hereditary disposition.

Amongst these sweet knaves and all this courtly strain  
Of men's bred out into baboon and monkey.

Intemperance and lust breed diseases, which propagated,  
spoil the strain of a nation.

4. A file or manner of speaking.

According to the genius and strain of the book of Proverbs,  
the words wisdom and righteousness are used to signify all re-  
ligion and virtue.

In our liturgy are as great strains of true sublime eloquence,  
as are any where to be found in our language.

Macrobios speaks of Hippocrates' knowledge in very lofty  
strains.

5. Song; note; found.

Wilt thou love such a woman? what, to make thee an in-  
strument, and play false strains upon thee.

Orpheus self may heave his head  
From golden slumber on a bed  
Of hap'd Elysian flowers, and hear  
Such strains as would have won the ear  
Of Pluto, to have quite set free  
His half-regain'd Eurydice.

Their heav'nly harps a lower strain began,  
And in soft music mourn the fall of man.

When the first bold vessel dar'd the seas,  
High on the stern the Thracian rais'd his strain,  
While Argo saw her kindred trees  
Descend from Pelion to the main.

6. Rank; character.

But thou who lately of the common strain,  
Wert one of us, if still thou do'st retain  
The same ill habits, the same follies too,  
Still thou art bound to vice, and still a slave.

7. Turn; tendency.

Because heretics have a strain of madness, he applied her  
with some corporal chastisements, which with respite of time  
might haply reduce her to good order.

8. Manner of violent speech or action.

You have shew'd to-day your valiant strain,  
And fortune led you well.

Such take too high a strain at the first, and are magna-  
nanimous more than tract of years can uphold, as was Scipio  
Africanus, of whom Livy saith, *ultima primis cedebant*.

STRAINER. *n. f.* [from *strain*.] An instrument of filtration.

The excrementitious moisture passeth in birds through a  
finer and more delicate strainer than it doth in beasts; for  
feathers pass through quills, and hair through skin.

Shave the goat's shaggy beard, lest thou too late  
In vain should'st seek a strainer to dispart.

The husky terrene dregs from purer must.  
The stomach and intestines are the press, and the lactical ves-  
sels the strainers to separate the pure emulsion from its feces.

These when condens'd, the airy region pours  
On the dry earth, in rain or gentle showers,  
Th' insinuating drops sink through the sand,  
And pass the porous strainers of the land.

STRAIT. *adj.* [from *strait*, French; *stratto*, Italian.]

1. Narrow; close; not wide.

Witnesses, like watches go  
Just as they're set, too fast or slow;  
And where in conscience they're straight laid,  
'Tis ten to one that hide is call.

2. Close; intimate.

He, forgetting all former injuries, had received that naughty  
Plexitus into a straight degree of favour, his goodness being as  
apt to be deceived, as the other's craft was to deceive.

3. Strict;



## STR

3. Strict; rigorous.  
Therefore hold I *strait* all thy commandments; and all false ways I utterly abhor.  
Fugitives are not relieved by the profit of their lands in England, for there is a *straiter* order taken.  
He now, forthwith, takes on him to reform  
Some certain edicts, and some *strait* decrees  
That lay too heavy on the commonwealth. *Shakespeare.*
4. Difficult; distressful.  
Proceed no *straiter* 'gainst our uncle Gloucester,  
Than from the evidence of good esteem.  
He be approv'd in practice culpable. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*  
It is used in opposition to crooked, but is then more properly written *straight*. [See STRAIGHT.]  
A bell or a cannon may be heard beyond a hill which intercepts the sight of the founding body, and sounds are propagated as readily through crooked pipes as through *straights*.  
ones. *Newton's Opticks.*
- STRAIT, *n. f.*  
1. A narrow pass, or strait.  
Plant garrisons to command the *straights* and narrow passages.  
Honour travels in a *strait* so narrow,  
Where one but goes abreast. *Shakespeare's Troil. and Cressida.*  
Pretum Magellanicum, or Magellan's Straits. *Abbot.*  
They went forth unto the *straits* of the mountain. *Judith.*  
The Saracens brought together with their victories their language and religion into all that coast of Africk, even from Egypt to the *straights* of Gibraltar. *Brewster on Languages.*
2. Distress; difficulty.  
The independent party which abhorred all motions towards peace, were in as great *straights* as the other how to carry on their designs.  
It was impossible to have administered such advice to the king, in the *strait* he was in, which being pursued might not have proved inconvenient. *Clarendon.*
- Bred up in poverty, and *straights* at home,  
Lost in a desert here, and hunger-bit. *Milton's Paradise Reg.*  
O heaven! in evil *strait* this day I stand  
Before my Judge. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Let no man who owns a Providence grow desperate under any calamity or *strait* whatsoever, but compose the anguish of his thoughts upon this one consideration, that he comprehends not those strange unaccountable methods by which Providence may dispose of him. *South's Sermons.*
- Some modern authors observing what *straits* they have been put to in all ages, to find out water enough for Noah's flood, say, Noah's flood was not universal, but a national inundation. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
- 'Tis hard with me, whatever choice I make,  
I must not merit you, or must forsake:  
But in this *strait*, to honour I'll be true,  
And leave my fortune to the gods and you. *Dryden.*
- Caesar fees  
The *straights* to which you're driven, and as he knows  
Cato's high worth, is anxious for your life. *Addison's Cato.*  
Ulysses made use of the presence of natural infirmity to conceal the *straits* he was in at that time in his thoughts. *Brome.*
- TO STRAIT, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put to difficulties.  
If your lady  
Interpretation should abuse, and call this  
Your lack of love or bounty; you were *straited*.  
For a reply, at least, if you make care  
Of happy holding her. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
- TO STRAITEN, *v. a.* [from *strait*.]  
1. To make narrow.  
The city of Zion has a secure haven, yet with something a dangerous entrance, *straitened* on the north side by the sea, and on the south by the ruined wall of the mole.  
If this be our condition, thus to dwell  
In narrow circuit, *straiten'd* by a foe,  
Subtle or violent. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Whatever *straitens* the vessels, so as the channels become more narrow, must heat; therefore *strait* cloaths and cold baths, heat.  
2. To contract; to confine.  
The *straitning* and confining the profession of the common law, must naturally extend and enlarge the jurisdiction of the church.  
The landed man finds him aggrieved by the falling of his rents, and the *straitning* of his fortune, whilst the monied man keeps up his gain. *Locke.*  
Feeling can give us a notion of all ideas that enter at the eye, except colours; but it is very much *straitened* and confined to the number, bulk, and distance of its objects. *Addison.*  
The causes which *straiten* the British commerce, will enlarge the French. *Addison's State of the War.*
3. To make tight; to intend.  
Stretch them at their length,  
And pull the *straiten'd* cords with all your strength. *Dryd.*

## STR

- Morality, by her false guardians drawn,  
Chicane in furs, and casuistry in law,  
Gulps, as they *straiten* at each end the cord,  
And dies when dulcels gives her page the word. *Dand.*
4. To deprive of necessary room.  
Waters when *straiten'd* as in the falls of bridges, give a roaring noise.  
He could not be *straiten'd* in room or provisions, or compelled to fight.  
Several congregations find themselves very much *straiten'd*, and if the mode encrease, I wish it may not drive many ordinary women into meetings.  
5. To distress; to perplex.  
Men by continually striving and fighting to enlarge their bounds, and encroaching upon one another, seem to be *straiten'd* for want of room.  
STRAITLY, *adv.* [from *strait*.]  
1. Narrowly.  
Those laws he *straitly* requireth to be observed without breach or blame.  
2. Strictly; rigorously.  
3. Closely; intimately.  
STRAITNESS, *n. f.* [from *strait*.]  
1. Narrowness.  
The town was hard to fashion, and uneasy to come unto, by reason of the *straitness* of all the places.  
It is a great error, and a narrowness of *straitness* of mind, if any man think that nations have nothing to do one with another, except there be a union in sovereignty, or a conjunction in pact.  
The *straitness* of my conscience will not give me leave to swallow down such camels.  
2. Strictness; rigour.  
If his own life answer the *straitness* of his proceeding, it shall become him well.  
Among the Romans, the laws of the twelve tables did exclude the females from inheriting, and had many other *straitnesses* and hardships which were successively remedied.  
3. Distress; difficulty.  
4. Want; scarcity.  
The *straitness* of the conveniences of life amongst them had never reached so far, as to the use of fire, till the Spaniards brought it amongst them.  
STRAITNESS, *adv.* [from *strait* and *lax*.] Stiff; constrained; without freedom.  
Let nature have scope to fashion the body as she thinks best; we have few well-shaped that are *straitlaced*, or much tamper'd with.  
STRAKE, *v.* The obsolete preterite of *strike*.  
Did'st thou not see a bleeding hind  
Whose right haunch earst my steadiest arrow *strake*.  
Fearing lest they should fall into the quick-sands, they *strake* fail, and so were driven.  
STRAND, *n. f.* [reprob. Saxon; *strand*, Dutch; *strand*, Danish.] The verge of the sea or of any water.  
I saw sweet beauty in her face;  
Such as the daughter of Agenor had,  
That made great Jove to humble him to her hand.  
When with his knees he kiss'd the Cretan *strand*.  
Some wretched lines from this neglected hand,  
May find my hero on the foreign *strand*,  
Warm'd with new fire.  
TO STRAND, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive or force upon the shallows.  
Terehon's alone was lost, and *stranded* flood,  
Suck on a bank, and beaten by the flood.  
I have seen of both those kinds from the sea, but I fear that they can only be such as have strayed from their main residence, and been accidentally intercepted and *stranded* by great storms.  
Some from the *stranded* vessel force their way,  
Fearful of fate they meet it in the sea;  
Some who escape the fury of the wave,  
Sicken on earth, and sink into a grave.  
STRANGE, *adj.* [from *strange*, French; *extraneus*, Latin.]  
1. Foreign; of another country.  
I do not contain the knowledge of *strange* and divers tongues.  
The natural subjects of the state should bear a sufficient proportion to the *strange* subjects that they govern.  
2. Not domestic.  
As the man loves least at home to be  
That hath a stutish house, haunted with spittes;  
So the impatient her own faults to see,  
Turns from herself, and in *strange* things delights.  
Wonderful; causing wonder.  
It is evident, and it is one of the *strangest* secrets in fables, that the whole sound is not in the whole air only; but is also in every small part of the air.  
Sated at length, ere long I might perceive  
Strange alteration in me.

## STR

- It is *strange* they should be so silent in this matter, when there were so many occasions to speak of it, if our Saviour had plainly appointed such an infallible judge of controversies. Till-  
Strange to relate, from young Iulus' head  
A lambent flame arose, which gently spread  
Around his brows, and on his temples fed. *Dryden's En.*  
Strange to relate, the flames, involv'd in smoke  
Of incense, from the sacred altar broke. *Dryden's En.*  
3. Odd; irregular; not according to the common way.  
Desire my man's abode, where I did leave him:  
He's *strange* and peevish.  
A *strange* proud return you may think I make you, madam, when I tell you it is not from every body I would be thus obliged.  
4. Unknown; new.  
Long custom had inured them to the former kind alone, by which the latter was new and *strange* in their ears.  
Here is the hand and seal of the duke: you know the character, I doubt not; and the signet is to you. *Shak.*  
Joseph saw his brethren, but made himself *strange* unto them.  
Here passion first I felt,  
Commotion *strange*!  
5. Remote.  
She makes it *strange*, but she would be best pleas'd  
To be so anger'd with another letter.  
6. Uncommonly good or bad.  
This made David to admire the law of God at that *strange* rate, and to advance the knowledge of it above all other knowledge.  
7. Unacquainted.  
They were now, like sand without lime, ill bound together, at a gaze, looking *strange* one upon another, not knowing who was faithful.  
STRANGE, *interj.* An expression of wonder.  
Strange! what extremes should thus preserve the snow,  
High on the Alps, or in deep caves below.  
Strange! that fatherly authority should be the only original of government, and yet all mankind not know it.  
TO STRANGE, *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To wonder; to be astonished.  
Were all the assertions of Aristotle such as theology pronounceth impieties, which we *strange* not at from one, of whom a father said, *Nec Deum coluit, nec curavit*.  
STRANGELY, *adv.* [from *strange*.]  
1. With some relation to foreigners.  
As by *strange* fortune  
It came to us, I do in justice charge thee  
That thou commend it *strangely* to some place,  
Where chance may nurse or end it.  
2. Wonderfully; in a way to cause wonder, but with a degree of dislike.  
My former speeches have but hit your thoughts,  
Which can interpret farther: only, I say,  
Things have been *strangely* borne.  
How *strangely* active are the arts of peace,  
Whose restless motions less than wars do cease;  
Peace is not freed from labour, but from noise;  
And war more force, but not more pains, employs.  
We should carry along with us some of those virtuous qualities, which we were *strangely* careless if we did not bring from home with us.  
In a time of affliction the remembrance of our good deeds will *strangely* cheer and support our spirits.  
STRANGENESS, *n. f.* [from *strange*.]  
1. Foreignness; the state of belonging to another country.  
If I will obey the Gospel, no distance of place, no *strangeness* of country can make any man a stranger to me.  
2. Uncommunicativeness; distance of behaviour.  
Ungird thy *strangeness*, and tell me what I shall vent to my lady.  
Will you not observe  
The *strangeness* of his alter'd countenance?  
3. Remoteness from common apprehension; uncouthness.  
Men worthier than himself  
Here tend the savage *strangeness* he puts on;  
And undergo, in an observing kind,  
His humorous predominance.  
This raised greater tumults and boilings in the hearts of men, than the *strangeness* and seeming unreasonableness of all the former articles.  
4. Mutual dislike.  
In this peace there was an article that no Englishman should enter into Scotland, and no Scottishman into England, without letters commendatory: this might seem a means to continue a *strangeness* between the nations; but it was done to lock in the borders.  
5. Wonderfulness; power of raising wonder.  
If a man, for curiosity or *strangeness* sake, would make a puppet pronounce a word, let him consider the motion of the instruments of voice, and the like sounds made in inanimate bodies.

## STR

- STRANGER, *n. f.* [from *stranger*, French.]  
1. A foreigner; one of another country.  
I am a most poor woman, and a *stranger*,  
Born out of your dominions; having here  
No judge indifferent.  
Your daughter hath made a gross revolt;  
Tying her duty, beauty, wit and fortunes  
To an extravagant and wheeling *stranger*.  
Of here and every where.  
There is no place in Europe so much frequented by *strangers*, whether they are such as come out of curiosity, or such who are obliged to attend the court of Rome.  
Melons on beds of ice are taught to bear,  
And *strangers* to the sun yet ripen here.  
After a year's inter-regnum from the death of Romulus, the senate of their own authority chose a successor, and a *stranger*, merely upon the fame of his virtues.  
2. One unknown.  
Strangers and foes do sunder, and not kiss.  
You did void your rheum upon my beard,  
And foot me, as you spurn a *stranger* cur  
Over your threshold.  
We ought to acknowledge, that no nations are wholly aliens and *strangers* the one to the other.  
That *stranger* guest the Taphean realm obeys.  
They came, and near him plac'd the *stranger* guest.  
3. A guest; one not a domestic.  
He will vouchsafe  
This day to be our guest: bring forth and pour  
Abundance, fit to honour and receive  
Our heavenly *stranger*.  
4. One unacquainted.  
My child is yet a *stranger* in the world;  
She hath not seen the change of fourteen years.  
I was no *stranger* to the original: I had also studied Virgil's design, and his disposition of it.  
5. One not admitted to any communication or fellowship.  
I unspeak my detraction; here abjure  
The taint and blames upon myself,  
For *strangers* to my nature.  
TO STRANGER, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To estrange; to alienate.  
Will you with those infirmities she owes,  
Dower'd with our curse, and *stranger'd* with our oath,  
Take her or leave her?  
TO STRANGLE, *v. a.* [from *strangle*, Latin.]  
1. To choke; to suffocate; to kill by intercepting the breath.  
His face is black and full of blood;  
His e-e-balls farther out, than when he liv'd;  
Staring full ghastly, like a *strangled* man.  
Shall I not then be stifled in the vault,  
To whose foul mouth no healthsome air breathes in,  
And there be *strangled* ere my Romeo comes?  
Do'st thou not know that thou hast *strangled* thine husband?  
The lion did tear in pieces enough for his whelps, and *strangled* for his lionesses, and filled his holes with prey.  
So heinous a crime was the sin of adultery, that our Saxon ancestors compelled the adulterers to *strangle* herself; and he who debauched her was to be hanged over her grave.  
2. To suppress; to hinder from birth or appearance.  
By th' clock, 'tis day;  
And yet dark night *strangles* the travelling lamp:  
Is't night's predominance, or the day's shame?  
STRANGLER, *n. f.* [from *strangle*.] One who strangles.  
The band that seems to tie their friendship together, will be the very *strangler* of their amity.  
STRANGLES, *n. f.* [from *strangle*.] Swellings in a horse's throat.  
STRANGULATION, *n. f.* [from *strangle*.] The act of strangling; suffocation; the state of being strangled.  
A sponge is mischievous, not in itself, for its powder is harmless; but because, being received into the stomach, it swelleth, and occasioning its continual distension, induceth a *strangulation*.  
The reduction of the jaws is difficult, and, if they be not timely reduced, there happen paralysis and *strangulation*.  
STRANGURY, *n. f.* [from *stranguria*, French.] A difficulty of urine attended with pain.  
STRAPP, *n. f.* [from *strapp*, Dutch; *stroppa*, Italian.] A narrow long slip of cloth or leather.  
These cloaths are good enough to drink in, and so be these boots too; an' they be not, let them hang themselves in their own *straps*.  
I found but one husband, a lively collier, that kicked and spurred all the while his wife was carrying him on; and had scarce passed a day without giving her the discipline of the strap.  
STRAPPADO, *n. f.* Chastisement by blows.  
Were I at the *strappado*, or all the racks in the world, I would not tell you on compulsion.  
STRAPPING, *adj.* Vast; large; bulky. Used of large men or women in contempt.

STRATA.



## STR

**STRATA**, *n. f.* [The plural of *stratum*, Latin.] Beds; layers. A philosophical term.

The terrestrial matter is disposed into *strata*, or layers, placed one upon another; in like manner as any earthy sediment, settling down from a fluid, will naturally be.

With how much wisdom are the *strata* laid,  
Of sundry forms for sundry ends design'd!

**STRATAGEM**, *n. f.* [στρατήγημα; *stratagem*, French.]

1. An artifice in war; a trick by which an enemy is deceived. John Talbot, I did fend for thee,  
To tutor thee in stratagems of war.

Ev'ry minute now  
Should be the father of some stratagem.

2. An artifice; a trick by which some advantage is obtained. Rouse up your courage, call up all your counsels,  
And think on all those stratagems which nature  
Keeps ready to encounter sudden dangers.

Those oft are stratagems which errors seem;  
Nor is it Homer notes, but we who dream.

**STRATIFY**, *v. a.* [stratifico, Fr. from *stratum*, Lat.] To range in beds or layers. A chymical term.

**STRATUM**, *n. f.* [Latin.] A bed; a layer. A term of philosophy.

Another was found in a perpendicular fissure of a *stratum* of stone in Langeron iron-mine, Cumberland.

Drill'd through the sandy *stratum*, every way  
The waters with the sandy *stratum* rise.

**STRAW**, *n. f.* [strop, Saxon; *strow*, Dutch.]

1. The stalk on which corn grows, and from which it is threshed.

I can counterfeit the deep tragedian,  
Tremble and start at wagging of a *straw*,  
Intending deep suspicion.

Plate sin with gold,  
And the strong lance of justice hurtles breaks;  
Arm it in rags, a pigmy's *straw* doth pierce it.

Apples in hay and *straw* ripened apparently; but the apple in the *straw* more.

My new *straw* hat, that's trimly lin'd with green,  
Let Peggy wear.

More light he treads, more tall he seems to rise,  
And struts a *straw* breadth nearer to the skies.

2. Any thing proverbially worthless.

Thy arms, thy liberty, beside  
All that's on th' outside of thy hide,  
Are mine by military law.

Of which I will not bate one *straw*.

'Tis not a *straw* matter whether the main cause be right or wrong.

**STRAWBERRY**, *n. f.* [fragaria, Latin.] A plant.

It hath a perennial fibrous root: the leaves are veined, growing upon each footstalk; the stalks trail upon the ground: the cup of the flower consists of one leaf, divided into ten equal parts, and expands in form of a star: the flower consists, for the most part, of five leaves, expanded in form of a rose, and having many stamina in the middle, round the base of the ovary: the fruit is globose or oval, and consists of a fleshy catable pulp, full of protuberances. The species are seven.

The *strawberry* grows underneath the nettle,  
And wholesome berries thrive and ripen best,  
Neighbour'd by fruit of baler quality.

Content with food, which nature freely bred,  
On wildings and on *strawberries* they fed.

*Strawberries*, by their fragrant smell, seem to be cordial: the seeds obtained by shaking the ripe fruit in Winter, are an excellent remedy against the stone. The juice of *strawberries* and limmons in spring-water is an excellent drink in bilious fevers.

**STRAWBERRY Tree**, *n. f.* [arbutus, Latin.]

It is ever green, the leaves roundish and serrated on the edges: the flowers consist of one leaf, and shaped like a pitcher: the fruit is of a fleshy substance, and very like a strawberry; divided into five cells, which contain many small seeds.

**STRAWBUILT**, *adj.* [straw and built.] Made up of straw.

The suburb of their *strawbuilt* citadel,  
New rubb'd with balm, expatiate.

**STRAWCOLOURED**, *adj.* [straw and colour.] Of a light yellow.

I will discharge it in your *strawcoloured* beard.

**STRAWWORM**, *n. f.* [straw and worm.] A worm bred in straw.

**STRAWY**, *adj.* [from straw.] Made of straw; consisting of straw.

There the *strawy* Greeks, ripe for his edge,  
Fall down before him, like the mower's swath.

In a field of corn, blown upon by the wind, there will appear waves of a colour differing from that of the rest; the wind, by depressing some of the ears, and not others, makes the one reflect more from the lateral and *strawy* parts than the rest.

## STR

**TO STRAY**, *v. n.* [stree, Danish, to scatter; *straviare*, Italian, to wander.]

1. To wander; to rove.

My eye, descending from the hill, surveys  
Where Thames gales o'er all her beauties *stray*.

Breathe on her lips, and in her beauties *stray*.

2. To rove out of the way; to range beyond the proper limits.

What grace hath thee now hither brought this way?  
Or doest thy feeble feet unwearied hither *stray*?

No: where can I *stray*,  
Save back to England? all the world's my way.

Hath not else his eye  
*Stray'd* his affection in unlawful love?

By holy crosses, where the kneeling prays  
For happy wedlock hours.

Wand'rest thou within this lucid orb,  
And *stray'd* from those fair fields of light above,  
Amidst this new creation want it a guide  
To reconduct thy steps?

3. To err; to deviate from the right.

We have erred and *strayed*.

**STRAY**, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Any creature wandering beyond its limits; any thing lost by wandering.

She hath herself not only well defended,  
But taken and impounded as a *stray*.

The king of Scots.  
Should I take you for a *stray*,  
You must be kept a year and day.

When he has traced his talk through all its wild ramblings,  
let him bring home his *stray*; not like the lost sheep with joy,  
but with tears of penitence.

Seeing him wander about, I took him up for a *stray*.  
He cries out, neighbour, hast thou seen a *stray*?

Of bullocks and of heifers pass this way?

2. Act of wandering.

I would not from your love make such a *stray*,  
To match you where I hate.

**STREAK**, *n. f.* [streich, Saxon; *strecke*, Dutch; *stria*, Ital.]

A line of colour different from that of the ground.

The West yet glimmers with some *streaks* of day;  
Now spurs the lated traveller apace,  
To gain the timely inn.

What mean those colour'd *streaks* in heav'n?  
Dislended, as the brow of God appear'd?

The night comes on, we eager to pursue  
'Till the last *streaks* of dying day withdrew,  
And doubtful moonlight did our rage deceive.

Ten wildings have I gather'd for my dear;  
How ruddy, like your lips, their *streaks* appear!

While the fantastick tulip strives to break  
In two-fold beauty, and a parted *streak*.

**TO STREAK**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To stripe; to variegate in hues; to dapple.

Mark what Jacob did;  
When all the yearlings which were *streak'd* and pied,  
Should fall as Jacob's hire.

A mule, admirably *streaked* and dapp'd with white and black.

To-morrow, ere fresh morning *streaks* the East,  
With first approach of light we must be ris'n.

And at our pleasant labour, to reform  
Yon flow'ry arbores.

Now let us leave this earth, and lift our eye  
To the large convex of yon azure sky:  
Behold it like an ample curtain spread,  
Now *streak'd* and glowing with the morning red;

Anon at noon in flaming yellow bright,  
And chusing fable for the peaceful night.

2. To stretch. Obsolete.

She lurks in midst of all her den, and *streaks* her neck  
From out a ghastly whirlpool all her necks;

Where, glotting round her rock, to fish the falls.

**STREAKY**, *adj.* [from streak.] Striped; variegated by hues.

When the hoary head is hid in snow,  
The life is in the leaf, and still between  
The fits of falling snows appears the *streaky* green.

**STREAM**, *n. f.* [stream, Sax. *straum*, Icelandic; *strom*, Dut.]

1. A running water; the course of running water; current.

As plays the fun upon the glazy *stream*,  
He brought *stream* out of the rock, and caused waters to run down like rivers.

Had their cables of iron chains had any great length, they had been unportable; and, being short, the ships must have sunk at an anchor in any *stream* of weather.

Thus from one common source our *stream* divides:  
Ours is the Trojan, yours th' Arcadian side.

Divided interests, while thou think'st it to ways,  
Draw like two brooks thy middle *stream* away.

## STR

2. Anything issuing from a head, and moving forward with continuity of parts.

The breath of the Lord is like a *stream* of brimstone.

You, Drances, never want a *stream* of words.

The *stream* of beneficence hath, by several rivulets which have since fallen into it, wonderfully enlarged its current.

3. Any thing forcible and continued.

The very *stream* of his life, and the business he hath helmed,  
must give him a better proclamation.

It is looked upon as insolence for a man to adhere to his own opinion, against the current *stream* of antiquity.

**TO STREAM**, *v. n.* [stream, Icelandic.]

1. To flow; to run in a continuous current.

On all sides round  
*Stream* the black blood, and smokes upon the ground.

2. To flow with a current; to pour out water in a stream; to be overflowed.

Then grateful Greece with *streaming* eyes would raise  
Historick marbles to record his praise.

3. To issue forth with continuance.

Now to impartial love, that god most high,  
Do my sighs *stream*.

**TO STREAM**, *v. a.* To mark with colours or embroidery in long tracks.

The herald's mantle is *streamed* with gold.

**STREAMER**, *n. f.* [from stream.] An ensign; a flag; a pennon; any thing flowing loosely from a stock.

His brave fleet  
With silken *streamers*, the young Phœbus fanning.

The rosy morn began to rise,  
And way'd her soft *streamers* through the sky.

Brave Rupert from afar appears,  
Whose waving *streamers* the glad general knows.

The man of sense his meat devours;  
But only smells the peel and flow'rs:  
And he must be an idle dreamer.

Who leaves the pie, and gnaws the *streamer*.

**STREAMY**, *adj.* [from stream.]

1. Abounding in running water.

Acadia,  
However *streamy* now, adust and dry,  
Deny'd the goddess water: where deep Melas,  
And rocky Cratis flow, the chariot smok'd  
Obscure with rising dust.

2. Flowing with a current.

Before him flaming his enormous shield,  
Like the broad sun, illum'd all the field;  
His nodding helm emits a *streamy* ray.

**STREET**, *n. f.* [street, Saxon; *straz*, German; *stada*, Spanish and Ital. *stada*, Danish; *street*, Dutch; *stratum*, Lat.]

1. A way, properly a paved way, between two rows of houses.

He led us through fair *streets*; and all the way we went there were gathered people on both sides, standing in a row.

The *streets* are no larger than allies.

When night  
Darkens the *streets*, then wander forth the fons  
Of Belial, flown with insolence and wine;  
Witness the *streets* of Sodom.

The Italians say the ancients always considered the situation of a building, whether it were high or low, in an open square, or in a narrow *street*, and more or less deviated from their rule of art.

When you tattle with some crony servant in the same *street*,  
leave your own *street*-door open.

2. Proverbially, a public place.

That there be no leading into captivity, and no complaining in our *streets*.

Our public ways would be so crowded, that we should want *street*-rooms.

Let us reflect upon what we daily see practised in the world, and can we believe, if an apostle of Christ appeared in our *streets*, he would retract his caution, and command us to be conformed to the world?

**STREETWALKER**, *n. f.* [street and walk.] A common prostitute that offers herself to sale in the open street.

**STRENGTH**, *n. f.* [strength, Saxon.]

1. Force; vigour; power of the body.

Thy youth, thy *strength*, thy beauty, which will change  
To wither'd, weak, and grey.

Th' insulting Trojan came,  
And menac'd us with force, our fleet with flame:  
Was it the *strength* of this tongue-valiant lord,  
In that black hour, that sav'd you from the sword?

2. Power of endurance; firmness; durability; toughness; hardness.

Not founded on the brittle *strength* of bones.

3. Vigour of any kind; power of any kind.

The allies, after a successful Summer, are too apt, upon the *strength* of it, to neglect their preparations for the ensuing campaign.

4. Power of mind; force of any mental faculty.

Aristotle's large views, acuteness and penetration of thought, and *strength* of judgment, few have equalled.

## STR

He enjoyed the greatest *strength* of good-sense, and the most exquisite taste of politeness.

5. Potency of liquors.

6. Fortification; fortress.

The rashness of talking should not only be retarded by the guard of our heart, but fenced in by certain *strengths* placed in the mouth.

He thought  
This inaccessible high *strength* to have seiz'd.

Betray'd in all his *strengths*, the wood belet;  
All instruments, all arts of ruin met.

7. Support; maintenance of power.

What they boded would be a mischief to us, you are providing shall be one of our principal *strengths*.

8. Armament; force; power.

What is his *strength* by land?

Nor was there any other *strength* designed to attend about his highness than one regiment.

9. Persuasive prevalence; argumentative force.

This presupposed, it may then stand very well with *strength* and foundness of reason, thus to answer.

**TO STRENGTHEN**, *v. a.* To strengthen. Not used.

Edward's happy-order'd reign, most fertile breeds  
Plenty of mighty spirits, to *strengthen* his state.

**TO STRENGTHEN**, *v. a.* [from strength.]

1. To make strong.

2. To confirm; to establish.

Let us rise up and build: so they *strengthened* their hands for this work.

Authority is by nothing so much *strengthened* and confirmed as by custom; for no man easily distrusts the things which he and all men have been always bred up to.

Thence, bold Longinus! all the Nine inspire,  
And bless your critic's with a poet's fire:  
An ardent judge, who, zealous in his trust,  
With warmth gives sentence, yet is always just;  
Whole own example *strengthen* all his laws,  
And is himself that great sublime he draws.

3. To animate; to fix in resolution.

Charge Joshua, and encourage him and *strengthen* him.

4. To make to increase in power or security.

Let noble Warwick, Cobham, and the rest,  
With powerful policy *strengthen* themselves.

They fought the *strengthening* of the heathen.

**TO STRENGTHEN**, *v. n.* To grow strong.

Oh men for starr'y and specious renown'd!  
Thus when y' are young ye learn it all like him,  
'Till as your years increase, that *strengthen* too,  
'T'undo poor maids.

**STRENGTHENED**, *n. f.* [from strengthen; by contraction.]

1. That which gives strength; that which makes strong.

Gatlick is a great *strengthened* of the stomach upon decays of appetite or indigestion.

2. [In medicine.] Strengtheners add to the bulk and firmness of the solids: cordials are such as drive on the vital actions; but these such as confirm the stamina.

**STRENGTHLESS**, *adj.* [from strength.]

1. Wanting strength; deprived of strength.

Yet are these feet, whose *strengthless* stay is numb,  
Unable to support this lump of clay.

As the wretch, whose fever-weaken'd joints,  
Like *strengthless* hinges, buckle under life,  
Impatient of his fit, breaks like a fire  
Out of his keeper's arms.

2. Wanting potency; weak. Used of liquors.

This liquor must be inflammable or not, and yet subtle and pungent, which may be called spirit; or else *strengthless* or insipid, which may be named phlegm.

**STRENUOUS**, *adj.* [strenuus, Latin.]

1. Brave; bold; active; valiant.

Nations grown corrupt  
Love bondage more than liberty;

Bondage with ease than *strenuous* liberty.

2. Zealous; vehement.

He resolves to be *strenuous* for taking off the test, against the maxims of all wise Christian governments, which always had some established religion, leaving at best a toleration to others.

Citizens within the bills of mortality have been *strenuous* against the church and crown.

**STRENUOUSLY**, *adv.* [from strenuous.]

1. Vigorously; actively.

Many can use both hands, yet will there divers remain that can *strenuously* make use of neither.

2. Zealously; vehemently; with ardour.

Writers dispute *strenuously* for the liberty of conscience, and inveigh largely against all ecclesiastics under the name of high church.

**STREPEROUS**, *adj.* [strepus, Latin.] Loud; noisy.

Porta conceives, because in a *strepitous* eruption it riseth against fire, it doth therefore resist lightning.



## STR

**STRESS.** *n. f.* [Irecc, Saxon, violence; or from *disstress*.] 1. Importance; important part.

A body may as well lay too little as too much *stress* upon a dream; but the less we heed them the better. *L'Estrange*.  
The *stress* of the fable lies upon the hazard of having a numerous flock of children. *L'Estrange*.

This, on which the great *stress* of the business depends, would have been made out with reasons sufficient. *Locke*.  
Consider how great a *stress* he laid upon this duty, while upon earth, and how earnestly he recommended it. *Atterbury*.  
2. Violence; force, either acting or suffering.

By *stress* of weather driv'n, *Dryden's Zen*.  
Though the faculties of the mind are improved by exercise, yet they must not be put to a *stress* beyond their strength. *Locke*.

To **STRESS.** *v. a.* [Evidently from *disstress*.] To distress; to put to hardships or difficulties.

Stirred with pity of the *stressed* plight *Fairy Queen*.  
Of this sad realm. *Fairy Queen*.

To **STRETCH.** *v. a.* [Ireccan, Saxon; *strecken*, Dutch.] 1. To extend; to spread out to a distance.

The *stretching* out of his wings shall fill the breadth of thy land. *Is. viii. 8*.

*Stretch* thine hand unto the poor. *Eccles. vii. 32*.  
Take thy rod, and *stretch* out thine hand. *Ex. vii. 19*.

2. To elongate, or strain to a greater space.

3. To expand; to display.

Leviathan on the deep, *Milton*.  
*Stretch'd* like a promontory, sleeps.

What more likely to *stretch* forth the heavens, and lay the foundation of the earth, than infinite power? *Tillotson*.

4. To strain to the utmost.

This kiss, if it durst speak, *Shak. K. Lear*.  
Would *stretch* thy spirits up into the air.

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So the *stretch'd* cord the slack'd dancer tries. *Smith*.  
6. To carry by violence farther than is right: as, to *stretch* a text.

To **STRETCH.** *v. n.*  
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Idolatry is a horrible sin, yet doth repentance *stretch* unto it. *Whitgift*.

A third is like the former: a fourth? start eye!

What! will the line *stretch* out to th' crack of doom? *Shak*.  
This to rich Ophir's rising morn is known;

And *stretch'd* out far to the burnt swarthy zone. *Cowley*.  
Your dungeon *stretching* far and wide beneath. *Milton*.

2. To bear extension without rupture.

The inner membrane, that involved the liquors of the egg, because it would *stretch* and yield, remained unbroken. *Boyle*.

3. To fully beyond the truth.

What an allay do we find to the credit of the most probable event, that is reported by one who uses to *stretch*? *Gov. Tongue*.

**STRETCH.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Extension; reach; occupation of more space.

At all her *stretch* her little wings the spread;

And with her feather'd arms embrac'd the dead:

Then flickering to his pallid lips, the frowe

To print a kiss. *Dryden's Ceyx and Alcyon*.

Disruption, as strong as they are, the bones would be in some danger of, upon a great and sudden *stretch* or contortion, if they were dry. *Ray on the Creation*.

2. Force of body extended.

He thought to swim the stormy main,

By *stretch* of arms the distant shore to gain. *Dryden's Zen*.

3. Effort; struggle: from the act of running.

Those put a lawful authority upon the *stretch* to the abuse of power, under the colour of prerogative. *L'Estrange*.

Upon this alarm we made incredible *stretch* towards the South, to gain the fastnesses of Preston. *Addison*.

4. Utmost extent of meaning.

Quotations, in their utmost *stretch*, can signify no more than that Luther lay under severe agonies of mind. *Atterbury*.

5. Utmost reach of power.

This is the utmost *stretch* that nature can,

And all beyond is fulsome, false, and vain. *Graville*.

**STRETCHER.** *n. f.* [from *stretch*.]

1. Any thing used for extension.

Tooth in the stretching course two inches with the *stretcher* only. *Mason*.

2. The timber against which the rower plants his feet.

This fiery speech inflames his fearful friends,

They tug at ev'ry oar, and ev'ry *stretcher* bends. *Dryden*.

To **STREW.** *v. a.* [The orthography of this word is doubtful: it is generally written *strew*, and *Junius* writes *strew*.  
Shiner likewise proposes *strew*, and *Junius* writes *strew*.  
Their reasons will appear in the word from which it may be derived. *Straw*, German; *strew*, Dutch; *strew*, Saxon. *Straw*, German; *strew*, Danish. Perhaps *strew* is best, being that which reconciles etymology with pronunciation.]

1. To spread by being scattered.

The snow which does the top of Pindus *strew*,  
Did never whiter shew. *Spenser*.

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And with her feather'd arms embrac'd the dead:

Then flickering to his pallid lips, the frowe

To print a kiss. *Dryden's Ceyx and Alcyon*.

Disruption, as strong as they are, the bones would be in some danger of, upon a great and sudden *stretch* or contortion, if they were dry. *Ray on the Creation*.

2. Force of body extended.

He thought to swim the stormy main,

By *stretch* of arms the distant shore to gain. *Dryden's Zen*.

3. Effort; struggle: from the act of running.

Those put a lawful authority upon the *stretch* to the abuse of power, under the colour of prerogative. *L'Estrange*.

Upon this alarm we made incredible *stretch* towards the South, to gain the fastnesses of Preston. *Addison*.

4. Utmost extent of meaning.

Quotations, in their utmost *stretch*, can signify no more than that Luther lay under severe agonies of mind. *Atterbury*.

5. Utmost reach of power.

This is the utmost *stretch* that nature can,

And all beyond is fulsome, false, and vain. *Graville*.

**STRETCHER.** *n. f.* [from *stretch*.]

1. Any thing used for extension.

Tooth in the stretching course two inches with the *stretcher* only. *Mason*.

2. The timber against which the rower plants his feet.

This fiery speech inflames his fearful friends,

They tug at ev'ry oar, and ev'ry *stretcher* bends. *Dryden*.

To **STREW.** *v. a.* [The orthography of this word is doubtful: it is generally written *strew*, and *Junius* writes *strew*.  
Shiner likewise proposes *strew*, and *Junius* writes *strew*.  
Their reasons will appear in the word from which it may be derived. *Straw*, German; *strew*, Dutch; *strew*, Saxon. *Straw*, German; *strew*, Danish. Perhaps *strew* is best, being that which reconciles etymology with pronunciation.]

1. To spread by being scattered.

The snow which does the top of Pindus *strew*,  
Did never whiter shew. *Spenser*.

## STR

The fatal noose performed its office, and with most *strict* ligature squeezed the blood into his face. *Arbutnot*.

5. Tense; not relaxed.

We feel our fibres grow *strict* or lax according to the state of the air. *Arbutnot*.

**STRICTLY.** *adv.* [from *strict*.]

1. Exactly; with rigorous accuracy.

The other parts being grosser, composed not only water, *strictly* so called, but the whole mass of liquid bodies. *Burnet*.

Charge him *strictly*.

Not to proceed, but wait my farther pleasure. *Dryden*.

2. Rigorously; severely; without remission or indulgence.

In the discharge of thy place, set before thee the best examples; and after a time let before thee thine own, and examine thyself *strictly* whether thou dost not best at first. *Bacon*.

A weak prince again disposed the people to new attempts, which it was the clergy's duty to endeavour to prevent, if some of them had not proceeded upon a topic that, *strictly* followed, would enslave all mankind. *Swift*.

3. Closely; with tenderness.

**STRICTNESS.** *n. f.* [from *strict*.]

1. Exactness; rigorous accuracy; nice regularity.

I could not grant too much or distrust too little to men, that pretended singular piety and religious *strictness*. *K. Charles*.

Such of them as cannot be concealed connive at, though in the *strictness* of your judgment you cannot pardon. *Dryden*.

Who were made privy to the secrets of heaven, but such as performed his revealed will at an higher rate of *strictness* than the rest? *Smith*.

Though in *strictness* our Saviour might have pleaded exemption from the Jewish tribute, he exerted his divine power in a miracle to pay it. *Rogers*.

2. Severity; rigour.

These committments proceeded with such *strictness* and severity as did much obscure the king's mercy. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

3. Closeness; tightness; not laxity.

**STRICTURE.** *n. f.* [from *strictura*, Latin, a [spark].]

1. A stroke; a touch.

The God of nature implanted in their vegetable natures certain passive *strictures*, or signatures of that wisdom which hath made and ordered all things with the highest reason. *Hale*.

2. Contraction; closure by contraction.

As long as there is thirst, with a free passage by urine, and *stricture* of the vessels, so long is water safely taken. *Arbutnot*.

3. A slight touch upon a subject; not a set discourse.

**STRIDE.** *n. f.* [Ireccan, Saxon.] A long step; a step taken with great violence; a wide divarication of the legs.

I'll speak between the change of man and boy,

With a red voice, and turn two machine steps

Into a manly *stride*. *Shak. Merchant of Venice*.

The monster moved on with horrid *stride*. *Milton*.

Her voice theatrically loud,

And masculine her *stride*. *Swift*.

To **STRIDE.** *v. n.* preter. *I stride* or *strid*; part. pass. *stridden*. [from the noun.]

1. To walk with long steps.

Mars in the middle of the shining field

Is grav'd, and *strides* along the liquid field. *Dryden*.

To Jove, or to thy father Neptune, pray,

The brethren cry'd, and instant *stride* away. *Pope*.

2. To stand with the legs far from each other.

To **STRIDE.** *v. a.* To pass by a step.

See him *stride*

Vallies wide. *Arbutnot*.

**STRIDULOUS.** *adj.* [from *stridulus*, Latin.] Making a small noise.

It arises from a small and *stridulous* noise, which, being firmly rooted, maketh a division of parts. *Brown*.

**STRIFE.** *n. f.* [from *striv*.]

1. Contention; contest; discord.

I and my people were at great *strife* with the children of Ammon. *Judg. xii. 2*.

Some preach Christ even of envy and *strife*, and some of good-will. *Phil. i. 15*.

He is proud, knowing nothing; but doating about questions and *strife* of words. *1 Tim. vi. 4*.

These vows, thus granted, rais'd a *strife* above

Between the god of war and queen of love:

She granting first, had right of time to plead;

But he had granted too, and would recede. *Dryden*.

2. Opposition of nature or appearance; contrariety; contrast.

Artificial *strife*

Lives in those touches, livelier than life. *Shakespeare*.

How passion's well accorded *strife*

Makes all the harmony of life. *Johnson*.

**STRIFEFUL.** *adj.* [from *strife* and *full*.] Contentious; discordant.

The ape was *strife*ful and ambitious,

And the fox guileful and most covetous. *Hubbard's Tale*.

I know not what new creation may creep forth from the *strife*ful heap of things, into which, as into a second chaos, we are fallen. *Dr. Maine*.

## STR

**STRIGMENT.** *n. f.* [from *strigmentum*, from *stringo*, Lat. to scrape.]

Scraping; recement.

Many, besides the *strigments* and fudorous adhesions from mens hands, acknowledge that nothing proceedeth from gold in its usual decoction. *Brown's Vulgar Errurs*.

To **STRIKE.** *v. a.* preter. *I struck* or *strok*; part. pass. *struck*.

*Stricken*, *stricken*. [Ireccan, Saxon; *streichen*, German; *ad-strigere*, Ilandick; *stricker*, Danish.]

1. To act upon by a blow; to hit with a blow.

He at Philippi kept

His sword 'en like a dancer, while I *struck*

The lean and wrinkled Cassius. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

We will deliver you the cause,

Why I, that did love Caesar when I *struck* him,

Proceeded thus. *Shak. Julius Caesar*.

I must

But wail his fall, whom I myself *struck* down. *Shak. Macb.*

2. To dash; to throw by a quick motion.

The blood *strike* on the two side-poles. *Ex. xii. 7*.

3. To notify by the found of a bell.

The Windsor bell hath *struck* twelve. *Shak. Henry*

A judicious friend moderates the pursuit, gives the signal for action, presses the advantages, and *strikes* the critical minute. *Collier of Friendship*.

4. To stamp; to impress.

The memory in some men is very tenacious; but yet there seems to be a constant decay of all our ideas, even of those which are *struck* deepest, and in minds the most retentive. *Locke*



## STR

11. To cause to sound by blows. With *up* only emphatical. The drums presently *striking up* a march, they plucked up their ensignes, and forward they go. *Kneller.*  
Strike up the drums, and let the tongue of war plead for our interest, and our being here. *Shakespeare.*
12. To forge; to mint. Some very rare coins *struck* of a pound weight, of gold and silver, Constantine sent to Chilperick. *Arbuthnot.*  
13. It is used in the participle, I know not well how, for advanced in years. The king Is wife and virtuous, and his noble queen Well *struck* in years; fair and not jealous. *Shakespeare.*  
14. To STRIKE off. To erase from a reckoning or account. Deliver Helen, and all damage else Shall be *struck off*. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*  
I have this while with leaden thoughts been prest; But I shall in a more convenient time Strike off this score of absence. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
Ask mens opinions: Scoto now shall tell How trade encreases, and the world goes well: Strike off his pension by the letting fun, And Britain, if not Europe, is undone. *Pope.*  
15. To STRIKE off. To separate as by a blow. Germany had *stricken off* that which appeared corrupt in the doctrine of the church of Rome, but seemed nevertheless in discipline still to retain therewith great conformity. *Hooker.*  
They followed so fast that they overtook him, and without further delay *struck off* his head. *Kneller.*  
He was taken prisoner by Surinas, Lieutenant-general for the king of Parthia, who *strake off* his head. *Hakewell.*  
A mass of water would be quite *struck off* and separate from the rest, and tolt through the air like a flying river. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
16. To STRIKE out. To produce by collision. My thoughtless youth was wing'd with vain desires; My manhood long misled by wand'ring fires, Follow'd false lights; and when their glimpe was gone, My pride *struck out* new sparkles of her own. *Dryden.*  
17. To STRIKE out. To blot; to efface. By expurgatory animadversions, we might *strike out* great numbers of hidden qualities, and having once a conceded list, with more safety attempt their reasonings. *Brown.*  
To methodize is as necessary as to *strike out*. *Pope.*  
18. To STRIKE out. To bring to light. Whether thy hand *strike out* some free design, Where life awakes and dawns at every line, Or blend in beauteous tints the colour'd mists, And from the canvass call the mimic face. *Pope.*  
To STRIKE, *v. n.*  
1. To make a blow. I in mine own woe charm'd, Could not find death, where I did hear him groan; Nor feel him where he *struck*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
It pleased the king To *strike* at me upon his misconstruction; When he tript me behind. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
He wither'd all their strength before he *strook*. *Dryden.*  
2. To collide; to clash. Holding a ring by a thread in a glass, tell him that holdeth it, it shall *strike* so many times against the side of the glass, and no more. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
3. To act by repeated percussion. Bid thy mistrefs when my drink is ready, She *strike* upon the bell. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
Those antique minstrels, sure, were Charles like kings, Cities their lutes, and subjects hearts their strings; On which with to divine a hand they *strook*, Consent of motion from their breath they took. *Waller.*  
4. To sound by the stroke of a hammer. Caesar, 'tis *strucken* eight. *Shakespeare.*  
Deep thoughts will often suspend the senses so far, that about a man clocks may *strike* and bells ring, which he takes no notice of. *Grew.*  
5. To make an attack. Is not the king's name forty thousand names? Arm, arm, my name; a puny subject *strikes* At thy great glory. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*  
When by their designing leaders taught To *strike* at power, which for themselves they fought; The vulgar gull'd into rebellion arm'd, Their blood to action by their prize was warm'd. *Dryden.*  
6. To act by external influx. Consider the red and white colours in porphyre; hinder light but from *striking* on it, and its colours vanish. *Locke.*  
7. To sound with blows. Whilst any trumpet did sound, or drum *struck up*, His sword did ne'er leave striking in the field. *Shakespeare.*  
8. To be dashed upon shallows; to be stranded. The admiral galley wherein the emperor was, *struck* upon a sand, and there stuck fast. *Kneller.*

## STR

9. To pass with a quick or strong effect. Now and then a glittering beam of wit or passion *strikes* through the obscurity of the poem: any of these effect a present liking, but not a lasting admiration. *Dryden.*  
10. To pay homage, as by lowering the sail. We see the wind sit sore upon our sails; And yet we *strike* not, but securely perish. *Shakespeare.*  
I'd rather chop this hand off at a blow, And with the other fling it at thy face, Than bear so low a sail, to *strike* to thee. *Shakespeare.*  
The interest of our kingdom is ready to *strike* to that of your poorest fishing towns: it is hard you will not accept our services. *Swift.*  
11. To be put by some sudden act or motion into any state; to break forth. It *struck* on a sudden into such reputation, that it seems any longer to sculk, but owns itself publicly. *Gow. of the Tongue.*  
12. To STRIKE in with. To conform; to suit itself to; to join with at once. Those who by the prerogative of their age, should frown youth into sobriety, imitate and *strike in with* them, and are really virtuous that they may be thought young. *Saunders.*  
They catch at every shadow of relief, *strike in* at a venture with the next companion, and so the dead commodity is taken off, care not who be the chapman. *Norris.*  
The cares or pleasures of the world *strike in with* every thought. *Addison.*  
He immediately *struck in with* them, but described this march to the temple with so much horror, that he shivered every joint. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
13. To STRIKE out. To spread or rove; to make a sudden excursion. In this plain was the last general rendezvous of mankind; and from thence they were broken into companies and dispersed, the several successive generations, like the waves of the sea over-reaching one another, and *striking out* farther and farther upon the land. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
When a great man *strikes out* into a sudden irregularity, he needs not question the respect of a retinue. *Collier of Popularity.*  
STRIKE, *n. f.* A buffel; a dry measure of capacity. Wing, carthave and buffel, pecks, *strike* ready at hand, *Tusser's Hu bandry.*  
STRIKEBLOCK, *n. f.* Is a plane shorter than the jointer, having its sole made exactly flat and straight, and is used for the shooting of a short joint. *Moson's Mechanical Exercise.*  
STRICKER, *n. f.* [from *strike*.] One that strikes A bishop then must be blameless, not given to wine, no *striker*. *Tim. iii. 3.*  
He thought with his staff to have struck the *striker*. *Saunders.*  
The *striker* must be dense, and in its best velocity. *Digby.*  
STRICKING, *part. adj.* [from *strike*.] Affecting; surprising. *STRING, n. f.* [from *string*, Saxons; *string*, German and Danish; *string* be Dutch; *string*, Latin.]  
1. A slender rope; a small cord; any slender and flexible band; a riband; any thing tied. Any lower bullet hanging upon the other above it, must be conceived, as if the weight of it were in that point where its *string* touches the upper. *Willis's Debalin.*  
Round Ormond's knee thou ty'dst the mystick *string*, That makes the knight companion to the king. *Prior.*  
2. A thread on which any things are filed. Their priests pray by their beads, having a *string* with a hundred of nutshells upon it; and the repeating of certain words with them they account meritorious. *Stillingfleet.*  
3. Any set of things filed on a line. I have caught two of these dark undermining vermin, and intend to make a *string* of them, in order to hang them up in one of my papers. *Addison's Spectator.*  
4. The chord of a musical instrument. The *string* that jars When rudely touch'd, ungrateful to the sense, With pleasure feels the master's flying fingers, Swells into harmony, and charms the hearers. *Ross.*  
By the appearance they make in marble, there is not one *string*-instrument that seems comparable to our violins. *Addison.*  
5. A small fibre. Duckweed putteth forth a little *string* into the water, from the bottom. *Bacon.*  
In pulling broom up, the least *strings* left behind will grow. *Mortimer's Linbandry.*  
6. A nerve; a tendon. The most piteous tale which in recounting, His grief grew puiant, and the *strings* of life Began to crack. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
The *string* of his tongue loosed. *Mark xxvii. 35.*  
7. The nerve of the bow. The wicked bend their bow, they make ready their arrows upon the *string*. *Psal. xi. 2.*  
8. Any concatenation or series, as a *string* of propositions. *To have two STRINGS to the bow.* To have two views or two expedients; to have double advantage, or double security. *N.*

## STR

- No lover has that power To enforce a desperate amour, As he that has two *strings* to his bow, And burns for love and money too. *Hudibras.*  
To STRING, *v. a.* Preterite *I string*, part. pass. *stringed*. [from the noun.]  
1. To furnish with strings. Has not wise nature *stringed* the legs and feet With firmest nerves, design'd to walk the street? *Gay.*  
2. To put a stringed instrument in tune. Here the muse so oft her harp has *stringed*, That not a mountain rears its head unstring. *Addison.*  
3. To file on a string. Men of great learning or genius are too full to be exact; and therefore chuse to throw down their pearls in heaps before the reader, rather than be at the pains of *stringing* them. *Speit.*  
4. To make tense. Toil *stringed* the nerves, and purified the blood. *Dryden.*  
STRINGED, *adj.* [from *string*.] Having strings; produced by strings. Praise him with *stringed* instruments and organs. *Psalms.*  
Divinely warbl'd voice, Answering the *stringed* nole, As all their souls in blissful rapture took. *Milton.*  
STRINGENT, *adj.* [from *stringens*, Latin.] Binding; contracting. *STRINGHART, n. f.* [from *string* and *hart*.] *Stringhalt* is a sudden twitching and snatching up of the hinder leg of a horse much higher than the other, or an involuntary or convulsive motion of the muscles that extend or bend the hough. *Farrier's Dict.*  
STRINGLESS, *adj.* [from *string*.] Having no strings. Nothing; all is laid; His tongue is now a *stringless* instrument, Words, life, and all, old Lancaster hath spent. *Shakespeare.*  
STRINGY, *adj.* [from *string*.] Fibrous; consisting of small threads. A plain Indian fan, made of the small *stringy* parts of roots spread out in a round flat form. *Grew.*  
To STRIP, *v. a.* [from *stripe*, Dutch; *berzupre*, stripped, Sax.]  
1. To make naked; to deprive of covering. They began to *strip* her of her cloaths when I came in among them. *Sidney.*  
They *stript* Joseph out of his coat. *Gen. xxxvii. 23.*  
Sance credible it is how soon they were *stript* and laid naked on the ground. *Hayward.*  
Hadst thou not committed Notorious murder on those thirty men At Atkleton, who never did thee harm, Then like a robber *strip* off them of their robes. *Milton.*  
You cloath all that have no relation to you, and *strip* your master that gives you food. *L'Estrange.*  
A rattling tempest through the branches went, That *stript* them bare. *Dryden's Knights Tale.*  
He saw a beauteous maid With hair dishevel'd, issuing through the shade, *Strip* of her cloaths. *Dryden.*  
He left the pillagers, to rapine bred, Without controul to *strip* and spoil the dead. *Dryden.*  
The bride was put in form to bed; He follow'd *strip*. *Swift.*  
2. To deprive, to divest. The apostle in exhorting men to contentment, although they have in this world no more than bare food and raiment, giveth us to understand that those are even the lowest of things necessary, that if we should be *stript* of all these things, without which we might possibly be, yet these must be left. *Hooker.*  
We *strip* and divest ourselves of our own will, and give ourselves entirely up to the will of God. *Dutton.*  
It is difficult to lead another by words into the thoughts of things, *stripped* of those specifick differences we give them. *Locke.*  
One would imagine these to be the expressions of a man blessed with ease and affluence, not of one just *stript* of all those advantages, and plunged in the deepest miseries; and now sitting naked upon a dunghill. *Atterbury.*  
3. To rob; to plunder; to pillage. That which lays a man open to an enemy, and that which *strip* him of a friend, equally attacks him in all those interests that are capable of being weakened by the one and supported by the other. *Saunders's Sermons.*  
4. To peel; to decorticate. If the leaves or dried floes be *stripped* into small straws, they arise unto amber, wax, and other electrics, no other ways than thofe of wheat or rye. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
5. To deprive of all. When some fond easy fathers *strip* themselves before they lie down to their long sleep, and settle their whole estates upon their sons, has it not been seen that the father has been requit with beggary? *South's Sermons.*  
He *stript* off his cloaths. *1 Sam. xix. 24.*  
Logick helps us to *strip* off the outward disguise of things, and to behold and judge of them in their own nature. *Watts.*

## STR

7. To cast off. His unkindness That *stript* her from his benediction, turn'd her To foreign casualties, gave her dear rights To her doghearted daughters: these things sting him. *Shakes.*  
8. To separate from something adhesive or connected. Amongst men who examine not scrupulously their own ideas, and *strip* them not from the marks men use for them, but confound them with words, there must be endless dispute. *Locke.*  
STRIP, *n. f.* [Probably for *strips*.] A narrow shred. These two apartments were hung in close mournings, and only a *strip* of bays round the other rooms. *Swift.*  
To STRIPE, *v. a.* [from *stripe*, Dutch.] To variegate with lines of different colours. STRIPE, *n. f.* [from *stripe*, Dutch.] This seems to be the original notion of the word. Gardeners may have three roots among an hundred that are rare, as purple and carnation of several *stripes*. *Bacon.*  
2. A shred of a different colour. One of the most valuable trimmings of their cloaths was a long *stripe* sowed upon the garment, called latus clavus. *Arbuth.*  
3. A weal; or discolouration made by a lash or blow. Cruelly marked him with inglorious *stripes*. *Thomson.*  
4. A blow; a lash. A body cannot be so torn with *stripes*, as a mind with remembrance of wicked actions. *Hayward.*  
To those that are yet within the reach of the *stripes* and reproofs of their own conscience; I would address that they would not seek to remove themselves from that wholesome discipline. *Decay of Piety.*  
STRYPING, *n. f.* [Of uncertain etymology.] A youth; one in the state of adolescence. Thwart the lane, He, with two *stripings*, lads, more like to run The country base, than to commit such slaughter, Made good the passage. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
Now a *stripling* cherub he appears, Not of the prime, yet such as in his face Youth smil'd celestial. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Compositions on any important subjects are not matters to be wrung from poor *stripings*, like blood out of the nose, or the plucking of untimely fruit. *Milton on Education.*  
As when young *stripings* whip the top for sport, On the smooth pavement of an empty court; The wooden engine wheels. *Dryden's Euclid.*  
As every particular member of the body is nourished with a several qualified juice, so children and *stripings*, old men and young men must have divers diets. *Arbuthnot on Diamonds.*  
To STRIVE, *v. n.* Preterite *I strove*, anciently *I strive*; part. pass. *striven*. [from *streu*, Dutch; *striver*, French.]  
1. To struggle; to labour; to make an effort. The immutability of God they *strive* unto, by working after one and the same manner. *Hooker.*  
Many brave young minds have, through hearing the praises and eulogies of worthy men, been stirred up to affect the like commendations, and so *strive* to the like deserts. *Spenser.*  
Strive with me in your prayers to God for me. *Rom. xv. 20.*  
So have I *strived* to preach the gospel. *Rom. xv. 20.*  
2. To contest; to contend; to struggle in opposition to another: with *against* or *with* before the person opposed. Do as adversaries do in law; Strive mightily, but eat and drink as friends. *Shakespeare.*  
Thou art caught, because thou hast *striven* against the Lord. *Jer. i. 24.*  
Strive for the truth unto death. *Ecclesi. iv. 28.*  
Why dost thou *strive* against him? *Jab xxxiii. 13.*  
Charge them that they *strive* not about words to no profit. *2 Tim. ii. 14.*  
Avoid contentions and *strivings* about the law. *Tit. iii. 9.*  
This is only warrantable conflict for the trial of our faith; so that these *strivings* are not a contending with superior powers. *L'Estrange.*  
Thus does every wicked man that contemns God, who can save or destroy him who *strives* with his Maker. *Tillotson.*  
Now private pity *strives* with public hate, Reason with rage, and eloquence with fate. *Denham.*  
If intestine broils alarm the hive, For two pretenders oft for empire *strive*, The vulgar in divided factions jar; And murmur'ing sounds proclaim the civil war. *Dryden.*  
3. To vie; to be comparable to; to emulate; to contend in excellence. Nor that sweet grove Of Daphne by Orontes, and the inspir'd Castalian springs, might with this paradise Of Eden *strive*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
STRIVER, *n. f.* [from *strive*.] One who labours; one who contends. STROKAL, *n. f.* An instrument used by glass makers. *Bailey.*  
STROKE, or STROOK, O'd preterite of *strike*, now commonly *struck*. *He*



## STR

He hoodwinked with kindness, least of all men knew who *stroke* him. *Sidney.*

**STROKE.** *n. f.* [from *strook*, the preterite of *strike*]  
1. A blow; a knock; a sudden act of one body upon another.

Which to the tune of flutes kept *stroke*, and made  
The water which they beat to follow faster,  
As amorous of their *strokes*. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

2. A hostile blow.  
As cannons overcharg'd with double cracks,  
So they redoubled *strokes* upon the foe. *Shaksp. Henry.*  
He entered and won the whole kingdom of Naples, without  
striking *stroke*. *Bacon.*

His white-man'd steeds that bow'd beneath the yoke,  
He cheer'd to courage with a gentle *stroke*,  
Then urg'd his fiery chariot on the foe,  
And rising, shook his lance in act to throw. *Dryden.*  
Both were of shining steel, and wrought so pure,  
As might the *strokes* of two such arms endure. *Dryden.*  
I had a long design upon the ears of Curl, but the rogue  
would never allow me a fair *stroke* at them, though my pen-  
knife was ready. *Swift.*

3. A sudden disease or affliction.  
Take this purple, thou whom the heav'n's plagues  
Have humbled to all *strokes*. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

4. The found of the clock.  
What is't o'clock?—  
Upon the *stroke* of four. *Shaksp. Richard III.*

5. The touch of a pencil.  
Oh, lasting as those colours may they shine!  
Free as thy *stroke*, yet faultless as thy line. *Pope.*

6. A touch; a masterly or eminent effort.  
Another in my place would take it for a notable *stroke* of  
good breeding, to compliment the reader. *L'Estrange.*  
The boldest *strokes* of poetry, when managed artfully, most  
delight the reader. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

As he purchased the first success in the present war, by forc-  
ing, into the service of the confederates, an army that was  
raised against them, he will give one of the finishing *strokes* to  
it, and help to conclude the great work. *Addison.*

A verdict more puts me in possession of my estate, I ques-  
tion not but you will give it the finishing *stroke*. *Arbutnot.*  
Isidore's collection was the great and bold *stroke*, which  
in its main parts has been discovered to be an impudent for-  
gery. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

7. An effect suddenly or unexpectedly produced.  
8. Power; efficacy.

These having equal authority for instruction of the young  
prince, and well agreeing, bare equal *stroke* in divers facul-  
ties. *Hayward.*

Perfectly opacous bodies can but reflect the incident beams,  
those that are diaphanous refract them too, and that refraction  
has such a *stroke* in the production of colours, generated by  
the trajectory of light through drops of water, that exhibit a  
rainbow through divers other transparent bodies. *Boyle.*

He has a great *stroke* with the reader when he condemns any  
of his poems, to make the world have a better opinion of  
them. *Dryden.*

The subtle effluvia of the male seed have the greatest *stroke*  
in generation. *Ray.*

**TO STROKE.** *v. a.* [reacan, Saxon.]  
1. To rub gently with the hand by way of kindness or endear-  
ment; to soothe.

Thus children do the silly birds they find  
With *stroking* hurt, and too much cramming kill. *Sidney.*  
The senior weaned, his younger shall teach,  
More *stroked* and made of, when ought it doth aile,  
More gentle ye make it for yoke or the pail. *Tusser.*

Thy praise or dispraise is to me alike,  
One doth not *stroke* me, nor the other strike. *Ben. Jonson.*  
He let forth a proclamation *stroking* the people with fair  
promises, and humouring them with invectives against the  
king and government. *Bacon.*

He dry'd the falling drops, and yet more kind,  
He *strook* her cheeks. *Dryden.*

Come, let us practise death,  
*Stroke* the grim lion till he grow familiar.

She pluck'd the rising flow'rs, and fed  
The gentle beads, and fondly *strook* his head. *Addison.*

2. To rub gently in one direction.  
When the big-udder'd cows with patience stand,  
Waiting the *stroking* of the damsel's hand. *Gay.*

**TO STROLL.** *v. n.* To wander; to ramble; to rove; to be  
a vagrant.

She's mine, and thine, and *strolling* up and down. *Grav.*  
Your wine lock'd up, your butler *stroll'd* abroad. *Pope.*  
These mothers *strole*, to beg sustentance for their helpless in-  
fants. *Swift.*

**STROLLER.** *n. f.* [from *stroll*.] A vagrant; a wanderer; a va-  
gabond.

Two brother-hermits, faints by trade,  
Disguis'd in tatter'd habits, went  
To a small village down in Kent;

## STR

Where, in the *strollers* cantic strain,  
They begg'd from door to door in vain. *Swift.*

The men of pleasure, who never go to church, form their  
ideas of the clergy from a few poor *strollers* they often observe  
in the streets. *Swift.*

**STROND.** *n. f.* [from *strand*.] The beach; the bank of the  
water.

So looks the *strand* whereon th' imperious flood  
Hath left a witness'd usurpation. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

**STRONG.** *adj.* [repanz, Saxon.]

1. Vigorous; forceful; of great ability of body.  
Though 'gan the villain wax so fierce and *strong*,  
That nothing may sustain his furious force,  
He cast him down to ground, and all along  
Drew him through dirt and mire. *Fairy Queen.*

The *strong-wing'd* Mercury should fetch thee up,  
And set thee by Jove's side. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

That our oxen may be *strong* to labour. *Psal. cxliv. 14.*  
The Marlian and Sabellian race,  
*Strong* limb'd and stout. *Dryden.*

Orles the *strong* to greater strength must yield;  
He, with Parthenus, were by Rapo kill'd. *Dryden.*

2. Fortified; secure from attack.  
Within Troy's *strong* immures

The ravish'd Helen with wanton Paris sleeps. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*  
An army of English engaged in the midst, between an army  
of a greater number, fresh and in vigour on the one side, and  
a town *strong* in fortification, and *strong* in men on the other.

It is no matter how things are, to a man observe but the  
agreement of his own imaginations, and talk conformably, it  
is all truth: such castles in the air will be as *strong* holds of  
truth as the demonstrations of Euclid. *Locke.*

3. Powerful; mighty.  
While there was war between the houses of Saul and David,  
Abner made himself *strong* for Saul. *2 Sam. iii. 6.*

The merchant-adventurers being a *strong* company, and  
well underfed with rich men and good order, held out bravely.  
*Bacon.*

Those that are *strong* at sea may easily bring them to what  
terms they please. *Addison.*

The weak, by thinking themselves *strong*, are induced to  
proclaim war against that which ruins them; and the *strong*,  
by conceiving themselves weak, are thereby rendered as useless  
as if they really were so. *South's Sermons.*

4. Supplied with forces.  
When he was not fix and twenty *strong*,  
Sick in the world's regard, wretched and low,  
My father gave him welcome to the shore. *Shak. Hen. IV.*

He was, at his rising from Exeter, between six and seven  
thousand *strong*. *Bacon.*

In Britain's lovely isle a shining throng  
War in his cause, a thousand beauties *strong*. *Tidell.*

5. Hale; healthy.  
Better is the poor being found and *strong* in constitution,  
than a rich man afflicted in his body. *Ecclus. xxx. 14.*

6. Forcibly acting in the imagination.  
This is one of the *strongest* examples of a personation that  
ever was. *Bacon.*

7. Ardent; eager; positive; zealous.  
Her mother, ever *strong* against that match,  
And firm for doctor Caius, hath appointed,  
That he shall shuffle her away. *Shaksp. Mer. Wives of Windsor.*

In choice of committees for ripening business for the  
council, it is better to chuse indifferent persons, than to make  
an indifferency, by putting in those that are *strong* on both  
sides. *Bacon.*

The knight is a much *stronger* tory in the country than in  
town, which is necessary for the keeping up his interest. *Add.*

8. Full; having any quality in a great degree; affecting the  
sight or smell forcibly.

Add with Ciceronian thyme *strong*-scented centaury. *Dryd.*  
By mixing such powders we are not to expect a *strong* and  
full white, such as is that of paper; but some dusky obscure  
one, such as might arise from a mixture of light and dark-  
ness, or from white and black, that is, a grey or dun, or rus-  
set brown. *Newton's Opticks.*

Thus shall there be made two bows of colours, an interior  
and *stronger*, by one reflexion in the drops, and an exterior  
and fainter by two; for the light becomes fainter by every  
reflexion. *Newton's Opticks.*

9. Potent; intoxicating.  
Get *strong* beer to rub your horses heels. *Swift.*

10. Having a deep tincture; affecting the taste forcibly.  
Many of their propitiations favour very *strong* of the old  
leaven of innovations. *King Charles.*

11. Affecting the smell powerfully.  
The prince of Cambray's daily food  
Is asps, and basilisk and toad,  
Which makes him have to *strong* a breath,  
Each night he thinks a queen to death. *Hudibras.*

## STR

The heat of a human body, as it grows more intense,  
makes the urine smell more *strong*. *Arbutnot.*

11. Hard of digestion; not easily nutrimental.  
*Strong* meat belongeth to them that are of full age. *Hebr.*

13. Furnished with abilities for any thing.  
I was *stronger* in prophecy than in criticism. *Dryden.*

14. Valid; confirmed.  
In process of time, an ungodly custom grown *strong*, was  
kept as a law. *Wisd. xiv. 16.*

15. Violent; vehement; forcible.  
In the days of his flesh he offered up prayers, with *strong*  
crying and tears. *Heb. v. 7.*

The scriptures make deep and *strong* impressions on the minds  
of men: and whoe'er denies this, as he is in point of reli-  
gion atheistical, so in understanding brutish. *J. Corbet.*

16. Cogent; conclusive.  
Messengers  
Of *strong* prevailment in unhardened youth. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*  
What *strong* cries must they be that shall drown to loud a  
clamour of imprecations. *Decay of Piety.*

17. Able; skilful; of great force of mind.  
There is no English soul  
More *stronger* to direct you than yourself,  
If with the sap of reason you would quench,  
Or but allay the fire of passion. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

18. Firm; compact; not soon broken.  
Full on his ankle fell the pond'rous stone,  
Burst the *strong* nerves, and crash'd the solid bone. *Pope.*

19. Forcibly written; compelling much meaning in few words.  
**STRONGER'STED.** *adj.* [from *strong* and *sted*.] Stronghanded.

Join, who was pretty *strong* fix'd, gave him such a squeeze  
as made his eyes water. *Arbutnot.*

**STRONGHAND.** *n. f.* [from *strong* and *band*.] Force; violence.  
When their captain dieth, if the seniors should descend to  
his child, and an infant, another would thrust him out by  
his hands, being then unable to defend his right. *Spenser.*

They wanting land wherewith to sustain their people, and  
the Tuscans having more than enough, it was their meaning  
to take what they needed by *stronghand*. *Raleigh.*

**STRONGLY.** *adv.* [from *strong*.]  
1. Powerfully; forcibly.  
The colewort is an enemy to any plant, because it draw-  
eth *strongly* the fattest juice of the earth. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The dazzling light  
Had flash'd too *strongly* on his aking sight. *Addison.*

Water impregnated with salt attenuates *strongly*. *Arbutnot.*  
When the attention is *strongly* fixed to any subject, all that  
is said concerning it makes a deeper impression. *Watts.*

2. With strength; with firmness; in such a manner as to last;  
in such a manner as not easily to be forced.

Great Dunstons he *strongly* fortifies. *Shaksp. Ez. vi. 3.*  
Let the foundations be *strongly* laid.

3. Vehemently; forcibly; eagerly.  
All these accuse him *strongly*. *Shaksp. Ez. vi. 3.*

The ruinous consequences of Wood's patent have been  
*strongly* represented by both houses. *Swift.*

**STRONGWATER.** *n. f.* [from *strong* and *water*.] Distilled spirits.  
Metals receive in readily *strongwaters*; and *strongwaters*  
do readily pierce into metals and stones: and some will touch  
upon gold, that will not touch upon silver. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

**STROOK.** The preterite of *strike*, used in poetry for *struck*.  
A sudden tempest from the desert flew,  
With horrid wings, and thunder'd as it blew:  
Then whirling round, the quinos together *strook*. *Sandys.*

That conqu'ring look  
When next beheld, like light'ning *strook*  
My blasted soul, and made me bow. *Waller.*

He, like a patient angler, ere he *strook*,  
Would let them play a while upon the hook. *Dryden.*

**STROPE.** *n. f.* [from *strophe*, Gr. στροφή.] A stanza.  
**STROVE.** The preterite of *strive*.  
Having quite lost the way, of nobleness, he *strove* to climb  
to the height of terribleness. *Sidney.*

**TO STROUT.** *v. n.* [from *strout*, German.] To swell with an ap-  
pearance of greatness; to walk with affected dignity; to strut.

This is commonly written *strut*, which seems more proper.  
**TO STROUT.** *v. a.* To swell out; to puff out; to enlarge by  
affectation.

I will make a brief list of the particulars in an historical  
truth nowise *stroved*, nor made greater by language. *Bacon.*

**TO STROW.** *v. n.* [See *TO STREW*.]  
1. To spread by being scattered.

Angel forms lay entranc'd,  
Thick as autumnal leaves that *strow* the brooks  
In Valambroia. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. To spread by scattering; to beprinkle.  
All the ground  
With silver'd armour *strow'd*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Come, shepherds come, and *strow* with leaves the plain;  
Such funeral rites your Daphnis did ordain. *Dryden.*

With o'er floats the standing water *strew*,  
With massy stones make bridges if it flow. *Dryden.*

## STR

3. To spread.  
There have been three years dearth of corn, and every  
place *strow'd* with beggars. *Swift.*

4. To scatter; to throw at random.  
Synah, can I tell thee more?  
And of our ladies bowre;  
But little need to *strow* my store,  
Suffice this hill of our. *Spenser.*

The tree in flowers  
The glad earth about her *strow'd*. *Waller.*

With treasure from her yielding boughs,  
Possession kept the beaten road,  
And gather'd all his brother *strow'd*. *Swift.*

**TO STROWL.** *v. n.* To range; to wander. [See *STROLL*.]  
'Tis he who nightly *strowls* with faunt'ring pace. *Gay.*

**TO STROY.** *v. a.* [For *destry*.]  
Dig gardens, *stroy* mallow, now may you at ease. *Tusser.*

**STRUCK.** The old preterite and participle passive of *strike*.  
This message bear: the Trojans and their chief  
Bring holy peace, and beg the king's relief;  
Struck with so great a name, and all on fire,  
The youth replies; whatever you require. *Dryden.*

In a regular plantation, I can place myself in its several  
centers, so as to view all the walks *struck* from them. *Spencer.*

High on his car Sefostris *struck* my view,  
Whom scepter'd slaves in golden harness drew. *Pope.*

Some to conceit alone their taste confine,  
And glitt'ring thoughts *struck* out at ev'ry line. *Pope.*

**STRUCKEN.** The old participle passive of *strike*.  
Down fell the duke, his joints dissolv'd afinder,  
Blind with the light, and *strucken* dead with wonder. *Fairf.*

All liquours *strucken* make round circles, and dash. *Bacon.*  
Silent, and in face

Confounded, long they sat, as *strucken* mute. *Milton.*

**STRUCTURE.** [from *structure*, Fr. *structura*, from *struere*, Latin.]  
1. Act of building; practice of building.  
His son builds on, and never is content,  
Till the last farthing is in *structure* spent. *Dryden.*

2. Manner of building; form; make.  
Several have gone about to inform them, but for want of  
insight into the *structure* and constitution of the terraqueous  
globe, have not given satisfaction. *Woodward.*

3. Edifice; building.  
Ecbatana her *structure* vast there shews,  
And Hecatompylos her hundred gates. *Milton.*

High on a rock of ice the *structure* lay. *Pope.*  
There stands a *structure* of majestic frame. *Pope.*

**STRUDE.** or **STRODE.** *n. f.* A flock of breeding mares.  
**TO STRUGGLE.** *v. n.* [Of uncertain etymology.]

1. To labour; to act with effort.  
2. To strive; to contend; to contest.

No man is guilty of an act of intemperance but he might  
have forborn it; not without some trouble from the *struggles*  
of the contrary habit, but still the thing was possible. *South.*

In the time of Henry VIII. differences of religion tore the  
nation into two mighty factions, and, under the name of Papist  
and Protestant, *struggled* in her bowels with many various  
events. *Temple.*

I repent, like some despairing wretch,  
That boldly plunges in the frightful deep,  
Then pants, and *struggles* with the whirling waves;  
And catches every slender reed to save him. *Smith.*

3. To labour in difficulties; to be in agonies or distress.  
Strong virtue, like strong nature, *struggles* still,  
Exerts itself, and then throws off the ill. *Dryden.*

'Tis wisdom to beware  
And better shun the bait, than *struggle* in the snare. *Dryden.*

If men *struggle* through as many troubles to be miserable as  
to be happy; my readers may be persuaded to be good. *Spett.*

He *struggles* groans beneath the cruel hands  
Even of the clowns he feeds.

**STRUGGLE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Labour; effort.

2. Contest; contention.  
When, in the division of parties, men only *strove* for the  
first place in the prince's favour, an honest man might look  
upon the *struggle* with indifference. *Addison.*

It began and ended without any of those unnatural *struggles*  
for the chair, which have disturbed the peace of this great  
city. *Atterbury.*

3. Agony; tumultuous distress.  
**STRUMA.** *n. f.* [Latin.] A glandular swelling; the king's evil.

A gentlewoman had a *struma* about the intep, very hard  
and deep about the tendons. *Wisdeman's Surgery.*

**STRUMOUS.** *adj.* [from *struma*.] Having swelling in the glands.  
How to treat them when *strumous*, scirrhus, or cancerous.

**STRUMPET.** *n. f.* A whore; a prostitute. Of doubtful original.

*Strape* vieux mot *palliarde*. Stuprum, Lat. *Trevoux.*

How like a younker or a prodigal  
The skared bark puts from her native bay,

Hugg'd



## STU

Hugg'd and embraced by the *strumpet* wind!  
 How like a prodigal doth she return,  
 Lean, rent, and beggar'd by the *strumpet* wind. *Shaksp.*  
 Ne'er could the *strumpet*,  
 With all her double vigour, art and nature,  
 Once stir my temper, but this virtuous maid  
 Subdues me quite. *Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*  
 If to preserve this vessel for my lord  
 From any other, foul, unlawful touch,  
 Be not to be a *strumpet*, I am none. *Shaksp. Othello.*  
 Common fame is as false and impudent as a common *strumpet*.  
 Honour had his due;  
 Before the holy priest my vows were ty'd;  
 So came I not a *strumpet* but a bride. *Dryden.*  
 To STRUMPET. *v. a.* To make a whore; to debauch.  
 If we two be one, and thou play false,  
 I do digest the poison of thy flesh.  
 Being *strumpeted* by the contagion. *Shaksp. Othello.*  
 The *strung* bow points out the Cynthian queen. *Gay.*  
 To STRUT. *v. n.* [*strufen*, German.]  
 1. To walk with affected dignity; to swell with stateliness.  
 Adore our errors, laugh at's while we *strut*  
 To our confusion. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
 Does he not hold up his head and *strut* in his gait? *Shaksp.*  
 Though thou *strut* and paint,  
 Yet art thou both *strunk* up and old. *Ben. Jonson.*  
 The false *strut*  
 Struts on th' waves, and shews the brute below. *Dryden.*  
 We will be with you ere the crowing cock  
 Salutes the light, and *struts* before his feather'd flock. *Dryd.*  
 2. To swell; to protuberate.  
 The goats with *strutting* dugs shall homeward speed. *Dryd.*  
 The pow'r appears'd, with winds suffic'd the sail,  
 The belling canvass *strutted* with the gale. *Dryden.*  
 As thy *strutting* bags with money rife,  
 The love of gain is of an equal size. *Dryden.*  
 STRUT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] An affectation of stateliness in the walk.  
 Certain gentlemen of the gown, by smirking countenances  
 and an ungainly *strut* in their walk, have got preferment. *Swift.*  
 STUB. *n. f.* [*trech*, Sax. *Stubbe*, Danish; *stob*, Dutch; *stipes*, Latin.]  
 1. A thick short stock left when the rest is cut off.  
 Dametas guided the horses to ill, that the wheel coming  
 over a great *stub* of a tree, overturned the coach. *Sidney.*  
 All about, old stocks and *stubs* of trees,  
 Whereon nor fruit nor leaf was ever seen,  
 Did hang upon the ragged rocky knees. *Fairy Queen.*  
 To buy at the *stub* is the best for the buyer,  
 More timely provision, the cheaper is fire. *Tusser.*  
 Upon cutting down of an old timber tree, the *stub* hath put  
 out sometimes a tree of another kind. *Bacon's Nat. History.*  
 We here  
 Live on tough roots and *stubs*, to thirt inur'd,  
 Men to much misery and hardships born. *Milton.*  
 Tricky *stubs*, instead of trees are found,  
 Cr woods with knots and knares deform'd and old;  
 Headless the most, and hideous to behold. *Dryd. Knights Tale.*  
 2. A log; a block.  
 You shall have more adoe to drive our dullest and laziest  
 youth, our stocks and *stubs*, from the infinite desire of such a  
 happy nurture, than we have now to haul our choicest wits to  
 that asinine feat of saw-thistles and brambles. *Milton.*  
 To STUB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To force up; to extirpate.  
 His two tusks serve for fighting and feeding; by the help  
 wherof he *stubs* up edible roots out of the ground, or tears  
 off the bark of trees. *Grew's Musaeum.*  
 The other tree was griev'd,  
 Grew scrubby, dry'd a-top, was stunted;  
 So the next parson *stubb'd* and burnt it. *Swift.*  
 STUBBED. *adj.* [from *stub*.] Truncated; short and thick.  
 A pain he in his head-piece feels,  
 Against a *stubb'd* tree he reels,  
 And up went poor Hobgoblin's heels. *Dryden.*  
 To spight the coy nymphs,  
 Hang upon our *stubb'd* horns  
 Garland, ribbons, and fine poesies. *Ben. Jonson.*  
 STUBBEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *stubb'd*.] The state of being short,  
 thick, and truncated.  
 STUBBLE. *n. f.* [*estouble*, Fr. *stoppel*, Dutch; *stipula*, Latin.]  
 The stalks of corn left in the field by the reaper.  
 This suggested  
 At some time, when his frowning infolence  
 Shall reach the people, will be the fire  
 To kindle their dry *stubbles*, and their blaze  
 Shall darken him for ever. *Shaksp. Othello.*  
 If a small red flower in the *stubble*-fields, called the winco-  
 pipe, open in the morning, you may be sure of a fair day.  
 2 *Bacon.*

## STU

His succeeding years afford him little more than the *stubble*  
 of his own harvest. *Dryden.*  
 Thrice happy Duck, employ'd in threshing *stubbles*.  
 Thy toil is less'n'd and thy profits double.  
 After the first crop is off they plow in the wheat *stubble*.  
 STUBBORN. *adj.* [This word, of which no obvious etymo-  
 logy appears, is derived by *Minlow* from *stubborn*, related  
 by *Junius* to *stobos*, and deduced better by Mr. Lye, from  
*stub*, perhaps from *stub-born*.]  
 1. Obdurate; inflexible; contumacious.  
 The queen is obstinate,  
 Stubborn to justice, apt t' accuse it, and  
 Disdainful to be tried by't. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*  
 You *stubborn* ancient knave, you reverend braggart,  
 We'll teach you.—  
 He believed he had so humbled the garrison, that they would  
 be no longer so *stubborn*. *Clarendon.*  
 2. Persevering; persevering; steady.  
 All this is to be had only from the epistles themselves, with  
*stubborn* attention, and more than common application. *Locke.*  
 3. Stiff; not pliable; inflexible; not easily admitting impression.  
 Strifeful Atin in their *stubborn* mind,  
 Coals of contention and hot vengeance tin'd. *Spenser.*  
 Love softens me, and blows up fires which pass  
 Through my tough heart, and melt the *stubborn* mafs. *Dryd.*  
 I'll not flatter this tempestuous king,  
 But work his *stubborn* soul a nobler way. *Dryden.*  
 Take a plant of *stubborn* oak,  
 And labour him with many a sturdy stroke. *Dryden.*  
 4. Hardy; firm.  
 Patience under torturing pain,  
 Where *stubborn* stoicks would complain. *Swift.*  
 5. Harsh; rough; rugged.  
 We will not oppose any thing that is hard and *stubborn*, but  
 by a soft answer deaden their force. *Bacon.*  
 6. In all its uses it commonly implies something of a bad quality.  
 STUBBORNLY. *adv.* [from *stubborn*.] Obstinately; contuma-  
 ciously; inflexibly.  
 Stubbornly he did repugn the truth,  
 About a certain question in the law. *Shaksp. II. VI.*  
 He wilfully neglects his book, and *stubbornly* refuses any  
 thing he can do. *Locke.*  
 So close they cling, so *stubbornly* retire,  
 Their love's more violent than the chymist's fire. *Garth.*  
 STUBBORNNESS. *n. f.* [from *stubborn*.] Obstinacy; vicious  
 stoutness; contumacy; inflexibility.  
 Happy is your grace,  
 That can translate the *stubbornness* of fortune  
 Into so quiet and so sweet a style. *Shaksp. As you like it.*  
 He chose a course least subject to envy, between stiff *stub-*  
 bornness and filthy flattery. *Hayward.*  
 Patriots, in peace, assert the people's right,  
 With noble *stubbornness* resisting might. *Dryden.*  
*Stubbornness*, and an obstinate disobedience, must be mal-  
 tered with blows. *Locke.*  
 It failed, partly by the accidents of a storm, and partly by  
 the *stubbornness* or treachery of that colony for whose relief it  
 was designed. *Swift.*  
 STUBBY. *adj.* [from *stub*.] Short and thick; short and strong;  
 bristles.  
 The bafe is furrowed with a garland of black and *stubby*  
 bristles. *Grew's Musaeum.*  
 STUBNAIL. *n. f.* [*stub* and *nail*.] A nail broken off; a short  
 thick nail.  
 STUCCO. *n. f.* [*stucco*, Ital. *stucco*, Fr.] A kind of fine plaster for walls,  
 Palladian walls, Venetian doors,  
 Grottoes roofs, and *stucco* floors. *Pope.*  
 STUCK. The preterite and participle passive of *stick*.  
 I had a pass with rapier, scabbard and all, and he gives me  
 the *stuck* in with such a mortal motion, that it is inevitable.  
*Shaksp. Twelfth Night.*  
 What more infamous brands have records *stuck* upon any,  
 than those who used the best parts for the worst ends? *Decay of Piety.*  
 The partners of their crime will learn obedience,  
 When they look up and see their fellow-traitors  
 Stuck on a fork. *Addison.*  
 When the polypus from forth his cave,  
 Torn with full force, reluctant beats the wave,  
 His ragged claws are *stuck* with stones and sands. *Pope.*  
 Stuck o'er with titles, and hung round with strings,  
 That thou may't be by kings, or whores of kings. *Pope.*  
 STUCKER. *n. f.* [*stuck*, Scottish.] A number of sheaves laid toge-  
 ther in the field to dry. *Ainsworth.*  
 STUP. *n. f.* [*stupu*, Saxon.]  
 1. A post; a stake. In some such meaning perhaps it is to be  
 taken in the following passage, which I do not understand.  
 A barn in the country, that hath one single *stud*, or one  
 height of *studs* to the roof, is two fillings a foot. *Mortimer.*  
 2. A nail with a large head driven for ornament; any ornamen-  
 tal knob or protuberance. *Hanley.*

## STU

Handles were to add,  
 For which he now was making *studs*. *Chapman's Iliad.*  
 A belt of straw, and ivy buds,  
 With coral clasps and amber studs. *Raleigh.*  
 Crystal and myrrhine cups emboss'd with gems,  
 And *studs* of pearl. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*  
 Upon a plane are several small oblong *studs*, placed regularly  
 in a quincunx order. *Woodward on Pessil.*  
 A dull he had of curious work,  
 With glittering *studs* about. *Swift.*  
 3. [Scobe, Saxon; *stod*, Islandick, is a stallion.] A collection  
 of breeding horses and mares.  
 In the *studs* of Ireland, where care is taken, we see horses  
 bred of excellent shape, vigour, and size. *Temple.*  
 To STUD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with studs or  
 shining knobs.  
 Thy horses shall be trapp'd,  
 Their harnesses *studded* all with gold and pearl. *Shaksp. Othello.*  
 A silver *studded* ax, alike below'd. *Dryden's En.*  
 STU'DENT. *n. f.* [*studens*, Latin.] A man given to books; a  
 scholar; a bookish man.  
 Keep a gameter from dice, and a good *student* from his  
 book. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
 This grave advice some sober *studen* bears,  
 And loudly rings it in his fellow's ears. *Dryden's Pers.*  
 A *student* shall do more in one hour, when all things concur  
 to invite him to any special study, than in four at a dull sea-  
 son. *Watson's Logic.*  
 I highly touch the subject, and recommend it to some  
*student* of the profession. *Arbutnot on Coins.*  
 STU'DIED. *adj.* [from *study*.]  
 1. Learned; versed in any study; qualified by study.  
 He died  
 As one that had been *studied* in his death,  
 To throw away the dearest thing he ow'd,  
 As 'twere a careless trifle. *Shaksp. Othello.*  
 I am well *studied* for a liberal thanks,  
 Which I do owe you. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
 It will be fit that some man, reasonably *studied* in the law,  
 go as chancellor. *Bacon.*  
 2. Having any particular inclination. Out of use.  
 A prince should not be so loosely *studied* as to remember to  
 weak a composition. *Shaksp. Othello.*  
 STU'DIER. *n. f.* [from *study*.] One who studies.  
 Lippius was a great *studier* of the stoical philosophy: upon  
 his death-bed his friend told him, that he needed not use ar-  
 guments to persuade him to patience, the philosophy which he  
 had studied would furnish him; he answers him, Lord Jesus,  
 give me Christian patience.  
 There is a law of nature, as intelligible to a rational crea-  
 ture and *studier* of that law, as the positive laws of common-  
 wealths. *Locke.*  
 STU'DIOUS. *adj.* [*studiosus*, French; *studiosus*, Latin.]  
 1. Given to books and contemplation; given to learning.  
 A proper remedy for wandering thoughts, he that shall  
 propose, would do great service to the *studious* and contempla-  
 tive part of mankind. *Locke.*  
 2. Diligent; busy.  
*Studious* to find new friends, and new allies. *Tickell.*  
 3. Attentive to; careful.  
 The people made  
 Stout for the war, and *studious* of their trade. *Dryden.*  
 There are who, fondly *studious* of increase,  
 Rich foreign mold on their ill-natur'd land  
 Induce. *Philips.*  
 4. Contemplative; suitable to meditation.  
 Let my due feet never fail  
 To walk the *studious* cloister's pale. *Milton.*  
 Him for the *studious* shade  
 Kind nature form'd. *Thomson's Summer.*  
 STU'DIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *studious*.]  
 1. Contemplatively; with close application to literature.  
 2. Diligently; carefully; attentively.  
 On a short pruning hook his head reclines,  
 And *studiously* surveys his gen'rous wines. *Dryden's En.*  
 All of them *studiously* cherish'd the memory of their hon-  
 ourable extraction. *Atterbury.*  
 STU'DIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *studious*.] Addition to study.  
 STU'DY. *n. f.* [*studium*, French; *studium*, Latin.]  
 1. Application of mind to books and learning.  
 Study gives strength to the mind; conversation, grace. *Temp.*  
 Engage the mind in *study* by a consideration of the divine  
 pleasures of truth and knowledge. *Watson.*  
 2. Perplexity; deep cogitation.  
 Th' idea of her life shall sweetly creep  
 Into his *study* of imagination. *Shak. Much Ado about Nothing.*  
 The king of Castile, a little confus'd, and in a *study*, said,  
 that can I not do with my honour. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
 3. Attention; meditation; contrivance.  
 What can happen  
 To me above this wretchedness? All your *studies*  
 Make me a curse like this. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

## STU

Just men they seem'd, and all their *stud*; bent  
 To worship God aright, and know his works. *Milton.*  
 4. Any particular kind of learning.  
*Studies* serve for delight in privateness and retiring, for or-  
 nament in discourse, and for ability in the judgment and dis-  
 position of business. *Bacon's Essays.*  
 5. Apartment set off for literary employment.  
 Get me a taper in my *study*, Lucius. *Shaksp. Jul. Cæs.*  
 Knock at the *study*, where, they say, he keeps,  
 To ruminate strange plots. *Shaksp. Titus Andronicus.*  
 Let all *studies* and libraries be towards the East. *Watson.*  
 Some servants of the king visited the lodgings of the accused  
 members, and sealed up their *studies* and trunks. *Clarendon.*  
 Both adorn'd their age;  
 One for the *study*, t'other for the stage. *Dryden.*  
 To STU'DY. *v. n.* [*studeo*, Latin; *estudier*, French.]  
 1. To think with very close application; to muse.  
 I found a moral first, and then *studied* for a fable. *Swift.*  
 2. To endeavour diligently.  
 Study to be quiet, and do your own business. *1 Thes. iv. 11.*  
 To STU'DY. *v. a.*  
 1. To apply the mind to.  
 Nothing lovelier can be found  
 In woman, than to *study* household good. *Milton.*  
 If a gentleman be to *study* any language, it ought to be  
 that of his own country. *Locke.*  
 2. To consider attentively.  
 He hath *studied* her well, and translated her out of honesty  
 into English. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
 Study thyself: what rank, or what degree  
 The wife Creator has ordain'd for thee. *Dryden's Pers.*  
 You have *studied* every spot of ground in Flanders, which  
 has been the scene of battles and sieges. *Dryden.*  
 3. To learn by application.  
 You could, for a need, *study* a speech of some dozen lines,  
 which I would set down. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 STUFF. *n. f.* [*stuf*, Dutch; *estuffe*, French.]  
 1. Any matter or body.  
 Let Phidias have rude and obstinate *stuff* to carve: though  
 his art do that it should, his work will lack that beauty, which  
 otherwise in fitter matter it might have had. *Hooker.*  
 The workman on his *stuff* his skill doth show,  
 And yet the *stuff* gives not the man his skill. *Davies.*  
 Of brick, and of that *stuff*, they cast to build  
 A city and tow'r. *Milton.*  
 Pierce an hole near the inner edge, because the triangle  
 hath there most substance of *stuff*. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*  
 2. Materials out of which any thing is made.  
 Thy verse swells with *stuff* so fine and smooth,  
 That thou art even natural in thine art. *Shaksp. Timon.*  
 Cæsar hath wept;  
 Ambition should be made of sterner *stuff*. *Shaksp. Jul. Cæs.*  
 Success or loss, what is or is not, serves  
 As *stuff* for these two to make paradoxes. *Shaksp. Othello.*  
 Thy father, that poor rag,  
 Must be thy subject, who in spite put *stuff*  
 To some the-beggar, and compounded thee  
 Poor rogue hereditary. *Shaksp. Timon.*  
 Degrading prose explains his meaning all,  
 And shews the *stuff*, and not the workman's skill. *Reform.*  
 3. Furniture; goods.  
 Fare away to get our *stuff* aboard. *Shaksp. Othello.*  
 He took away locks, and gave away the king's *stuff*. *Hayward.*  
 Groaning waggons loaded high  
 With *stuff*. *Cowley's Davidis.*  
 4. That which fills any thing.  
 With some sweet oblivious antidote  
 Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous *stuff*  
 Which weighs upon the heart. *Shaksp. Othello.*  
 5. Effence; elemental part.  
 Though in the trade of war I have slain men,  
 Yet do I hold it very *stuff* o' th' conscience  
 To do no contriv'd murder. *Shaksp. Othello.*  
 6. Any mixture or medicine.  
 I did compound for her  
 A certain *stuff*, which, being ta'en, would seize  
 The present power of life. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*  
 7. Cloth or texture of any kind.  
 Textures of wool thinner and lighter than cloth.  
 Let us turn the wools of the land into cloaths and *stuffs* of  
 our own growth, and the hemp and flax growing here into  
 linen cloth and cordage. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*  
 9. Matter or thing. In contempt.  
 O proper *stuff*!  
 This is the very painting of your fear. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
 Such *stuff* as madmen  
 Tongue and brain not. *Shaksp. Othello.*  
 At this fusty *stuff*  
 The large Achilles, on his prest bed lollings,  
 From his deep chest laughs out a loud applause. *Shaksp.*  
 Please not thyself the flatt'ring crowd to hear,  
 'Tis fulsome *stuff* to feed thy itching ear. *Dryden's Pers.*  
 Anger



## STU

Anger would indite  
Such woful *stuff* as I or Shadwell write. *Dryden's Juven.*  
To-morrow will be time enough  
To hear such mortifying *stuff*. *Swift.*  
The free things that among rakes pass for wit and spirit,  
Must be shocking *stuff* to the ears of persons of delicacy. *Cariss.*  
10. It is now seldom used in any sense but in contempt or dislike.

To *STUFF*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fill very full with any thing.  
When we've *stuff'd*

These pipes, and these conveyances of blood,  
With wine and feeding, we have suppler souls. *Shakespeare.*  
If I find him comforting the kings,  
It will *stuff* his suspicion more fully. *Shakespeare.*

Though plenteous, all too little seems  
To *stuff* this maw, this vast unhide-bound corps. *Milton.*  
What have we more to do than to *stuff* our guts with these  
figs? *L'Estrange.*

This crook drew hazel boughs adown,  
And *stuff'd* her apron wide with nuts for brown. *Gay.*

2. To fill to uncleaness.  
With some oblivious antidote  
Cleanse the *stuff'd* bottom of that perilous *stuff*  
Which weighs upon the heart. *Shakespeare.*

3. To thrust into any thing.  
Put roses into a glass with a narrow mouth, *stuffing* them  
close together, but without bruising, and they retain smell and  
colour fresh a year. *Bacon's Natural History.*

4. To fill by being put into any thing.  
Grief fills the room up of my absent child,  
Lies in his bed, walks up and down with me,  
*Stuffs* out his vacant garments with his form. *Shakespeare.*  
With inward arms the dire machine they load,  
And iron bowels *stuff* the dark abode. *Dryden's Æn.*  
A bed,

The *stuffing* leaves, with hides of bears o'erspread. *Dryden.*  
5. To swell out by something thrust in.  
I will be the man that shall make you great.—I cannot  
perceive how, unless you give me your doubtlet, and *stuff* me  
out with straw. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

The gods for sin  
Should with a swelling drop of *stuff* thy skin. *Dryden.*  
Officers Banckis lays

Two cushions *stuff'd* with straw, the seat to raise. *Dryden.*  
6. To fill with something improper or superfluous.  
It is not usual among the best patterns to *stuff* the report of  
particular lives with matter of public record. *Wotton.*  
Those accusations are *stuffed* with odious generals, that the  
proofs seldom make good. *Clarendon.*

For thee I dim these eyes, and *stuff* this head  
With all such reading as was never read. *Pope.*

7. To obstruct the organs of scent or respiration.  
These gloves the count sent me; they are an excellent per-  
fume.—I am *stuffed*, cousin, I cannot smell. *Shakespeare.*

8. To fill meat with something of high relish.  
She went for partly to *stuff* a rabbit. *Shakespeare.*  
He aim'd at all, yet never could excel  
In any thing but *stuffing* of his veal. *King's Cookery.*

9. To form by *stuffing*.  
An eastern king put a judge to death for an iniquitous sen-  
tence, and ordered his hide to be *stuffed* into a cushion, and  
placed upon the tribunal. *Swift.*

To *STUFF*. *v. n.* To feed gluttonously.  
Wedg'd in a spacious elbow-chair,  
And on her plate a treble share,  
As if she ne'er could have enough,  
Taught harmless man to cram and *stuff*. *Swift.*

STUFFING. *n. s.* [from *stuff*.]  
1. That by which any thing is filled.  
Rome was a farrago out of the neighbouring nations; and  
Greece, though one monarchy under Alexander, yet the  
people that were the *stuffing* and materials thereof, existed  
before. *Hale.*

2. Relishing ingredients put into meat.  
Arrach leaves are very good in pottage and *stuffings*. *Mort.*

STUKE, or STUCK. *n. s.* [*stuc*, French; *stucco*, Italian.] A com-  
position of lime and marble, powdered very fine, commonly  
called plaister of Paris, with which figures and other ornaments  
resembling sculpture are made. *Bailey.*

STULM. *n. s.* A shaft to draw water out of a mine. *Bailey.*  
STULTILOQUENCE. *n. s.* [*stultus* and *loquens*, Lat.] Foolish  
talk. *Dier.*

STUM. *n. s.* [*stum*, Swedish, supposed to be contracted from  
*multum*, Latin.]

1. Wine yet unfermented; the cream or froth on *sum*.  
An unctuous clammy vapour, that arises from the *sum* of  
grapes, when they lie matted in the vat, puts out a light,  
when dipped into it. *Addison on Italy.*

2. New wine used to raise fermentation in dead and vapid wines.  
Let our wines without mixture or *sum* be all fine,  
Or call up the matter, and break his dull noddle. *B. Johnson.*

## STU

3. Wine revived by a new fermentation.  
Drink ev'ry letter on't in *sum*,  
And make it brisk champagne become. *Hudibras.*

To STUM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To renew wine by mixing  
fresh wine and raising a new fermentation.  
Vapid wines are put upon the lees of noble wines to give  
them spirit, and we *stum* our wines to renew their spirits. *Pope.*

To STUMBLE. *v. n.* [This word *junius* derives from *stump*,  
and says the original meaning is to strike or trip against a  
*stump*. I rather think it comes from *tumble*.]

1. To trip in walking.  
When the will take the rein, I let her run;  
But she'll not *stumble*. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*  
A headfall being restrained to keep him from *stumbling*,  
hath been often burr. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*

As we pac'd along  
Upon the giddy footing of the hatches,  
Methought that Glo'ister *stumbled*; and, in falling,  
Struck me, that fought to stay him, overboard. *Shakespeare.*  
The way of the wicked is as darkness: they know not at  
what they *stumble*. *Prov. iv. 19.*

Cover'd o'er with blood,  
Which from the patriot's breast in torrents flow'd,  
He faints: his blood no longer hears the reins;  
But *stumbles* o'er the heap his hand had slain. *Prior.*

2. To slip; to err; to slide into crimes or blunders.  
He that loveth his brother, abideth in the light, and there is  
none occasion of *stumbling* in him. *1 Jo. ii. 10.*

This my day of grace  
They who neglect and scorn, shall never taste;  
But hard be harden'd, blind be blinded more,  
That they may *stumble* on, and deeper fall. *Milton.*

3. To strike against by chance; to light on by chance.  
This extreme dealing had driven her to put herself with a  
great lady of that country, by which occasion she had *stumbled*  
upon such mischances as were little for the honour of her or  
her family. *Sidney.*

What man art thou, that thus becomest in night,  
So *stumblest* on my counsel. *Shak. Romeo and Juliet.*  
A mouse, bred in a chest, dropped out over the file, and  
*stumbled* upon a delicious morsel. *L'Estrange.*

Ovid *stumbled*, by some inadvertency, upon Livia in a  
bath.  
Many of the greatest inventions have been accidentally  
*stumbled* upon by men busy and inquisitive. *Ray.*

Write down *p* and *b*, and make signs to him to endeavour  
to pronounce them, and guide him by shewing him the motion  
of your own lips; by which he will, with a little endeavour,  
*stumble* upon one of them. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

To STUMBLE. *v. a.*  
1. To obstruct in progress; to make to trip or flop.  
2. To make to boggle; to offend.  
Such terms amuse'd them all,  
And *stumbled* many. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

One thing more *stumbles* me in the very foundation of this  
hypothesis. *Locke.*

STUMBLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]  
1. A trip in walking.  
2. A blunder; a failure.  
One *stumble* is enough to deface the character of an hon-  
ourable life. *L'Estrange.*

STUMBLER. *n. s.* [from *stumble*.] One that stumbles.  
Be sweet to all: is thy complexion four?  
Then keep such company; make them thy ally:  
Get a sharp wife, a servant that will low'r;  
A *stumbler* stumbles least in rugged way. *Horat.*

STUMBLINGBLOCK. *n. s.* [from *stumble*.] Cause of stumbling;  
STUMBLINGSTONE. } cause of error; cause of offence.  
We preach Christ crucified, unto the Jews a *stumblingblock*,  
and unto the Greeks foolishness. *1 Cor. i. 23.*

This *stumblingstone* we hope to take away.  
Shakespeare is a *stumblingblock* to these rigid critics. *Spenser.*

STUMP. *n. s.* [*stump*, Danish; *stompe*, Dutch; *stompen*, Dan.  
to lop.] The part of any solid body remaining after the rest  
is taken away.

He struck so strongly, that the knotty *stump*  
Of his huge tail he quite in under cleft;  
Five joints thereof he hew'd, and but the *stump* him left. *Spenser.*  
Your colts' tooth is not cast yet.—Not while I have a  
*stump*. *Shakespeare.*

He through the bushes scrambles;  
A *stump* doth trip him in his pace;  
Down comes poor Hob upon his face,  
Amongst the briars and brambles. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

Who, 'cause they're waded to the *stumps*,  
Are represented best by rumps. *Hudibras.*  
A coach-horse snapt off the end of his finger, and I dressed  
the *stump* with common digestive. *Wise man's Surgery.*

A poor ass, now wore out to the *stump*, fell down under his  
load. *L'Estrange.*  
Against a *stump* his tusks the monster grinds,  
And in the sharpen'd edge new vigour finds. *Dryden.*  
A tongue

## STU

A tongue might have some resemblance to the *stump* of a  
feather. *Grew's Museum.*  
Worn to the *stumps* in the service of the maids, 'tis thrown  
out of doors, or condemned to kindle a fire. *Swift.*

STUMPY. *adj.* [from *stump*.] Full of stumps; hard; stiff;  
strong. A bad word.  
They burn the stubble, which, being so *stumpy*, they seldom  
plow in. *Mortimer.*

To STUN. *v. a.* [German, Saxon, *zerstun*, noise.]  
1. To confound or dizzy with noise.  
An universal hubbub wild  
Of *stunning* sounds, and voices all confus'd,  
Assaults his ear. *Milton.*

Still shall I hear, and never quit the score,  
*Stunn'd* with hoarse Codrus' Theleid o'er and o'er. *Dryden.*  
Too strong a noise *stuns* the ear, and one too weak does  
not act upon the organ. *Chryse.*

So Alma, weary'd of being great,  
And nodding in her chair of state,  
*Stunn'd* and worn out with endless chat,  
Of Will did this, and Nan said that.

Shouts as thunder loud afflict the air,  
And *stun* the birds released.  
The Britons, once a savage kind,  
Descendants of the barbarous Huns,  
With limbs robust, and voice that *stuns*,  
You taught to modulate their tongues,  
And speak without the help of lungs. *Swift.*

2. To make senseless or dizzy with a blow.  
One hung a pole-axe at his saddle-bow,  
And one a heavy mace to *stun* the foe. *Dryden.*

STUNG. The preterite and participle passive of *sting*.  
To both these sisters have I sworn my love:  
Each jealous of the other, as the *stung*  
Are of the adder. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

With envy *stung*, they view each other's deeds,  
The fragrant work with diligence proceeds. *Dryden's Æn.*  
STUNG. The preterite of *stink*.  
To STUNT. *v. a.* [*stunta*, Islandick.] To hinder from growth.

Though this usage *stunted* the girl in her growth, it gave  
her a hardy constitution; she had life and spirit. *Arbutnot.*  
There he stopt short, nor since has writ a title,  
But has the wit to make the most of little;  
Like *stunted* hide-bound trees, that just have got  
Sufficient sap at once to bear and rot. *Pope.*

The tree grew scrubby, dry'd a-top and *stunted*,  
And the next parson stubb'd and burnt it. *Swift.*

STUPE. *n. s.* [*stupa*, Latin.] Cloath or flax dipped in warm  
medicaments, and applied to a hurt or sore.

A fomentation was by some pretender to surgery applied  
with coarse woollen *stupes*, one of which was bound upon his  
leg. *Wise man's Surgery.*

To STUPE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To foment; to dress with *stupes*.  
The scar divide, and *stupe* the part affected with wine. *Wise man.*

STUPEFACTION. *n. s.* [*stupescere*, Fr. *stupescere*, Lat.] Insen-  
sibility; dulness; stupidity; sluggishness of mind; heavy folly.  
All resistance of the dictates of conscience brings a hard-  
ness and *stupescence* upon it. *South.*

She sent to ev'ry child  
Firm impudence, or *stupescence* mild;  
And trait succeeded, leaving shame no room,  
Cibberian forehead, or Cimberian gloom. *Dunciad.*

STUPEFACTIVE. *adj.* [from *stupescere*, Latin; *stupescere*, Fr.]  
Causing insensibility; dulling; obstructing the senses; narco-  
tick; opiate.  
It is a gentle fomentation, and hath a very little mixture  
of some *stupescative*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Opium hath a *stupescative* part, and a heating part; the one  
moving sleep, the other a heat. *Bacon.*

STUPEFACIOUS. *adj.* [*stupendus*, Lat.] Wonderful; amazing;  
astonishing.  
All those *stupendus* acts deservedly are the subject of a his-  
tory, excellently written in Latin by a learned prelate. *Claren.*

Great joy was at their meetings, and at fight  
Of that *stupendus* bridge his joy increas'd. *Milton.*  
Portents and prodigies their souls amaz'd;  
But most, when this *stupendus* pile was rais'd. *Dryden.*

Mortals, fly this curst detected race:  
A hundred of the same *stupendus* size,  
A hundred Cyclops live among the hills.  
Our numbers can scarce give us an idea of the vast quantity  
of systems in this *stupendus* piece of architecture. *Gibson.*

STUPID. *adj.* [*stupidus*, French; *stupidus*, Latin.]  
1. Dull; wanting sensibility; wanting apprehension; heavy;  
sluggish of understanding.  
O that men should be so *stupid* grown  
As to forsake the living God. *Milton.*

Men, boys and women, *stupid* with surprise,  
Where'er the paffes, fix their wond'ring eyes. *Dryden.*  
Know, I am not so *stupid*, or so hard,  
Not to feel praise, or fame's deferred reward. *Dryden.*

## STU

With wild surprise  
A moment *stupid*, motionless he stood. *Thomson.*  
2. Performed without skill or genius.  
Wit, as the chief of virtue's friends,  
Disdains to serve ignoble ends:  
Observe what loads of *stupid* thimes  
Oppress us in corrupted times. *Swift.*

STUPIDITY. *n. s.* [*stupiditas*, Fr. *stupiditas*, Latin.]  
Heaviness of mind; sluggishness of understanding.  
Shadwell alone, of all my sons, is he  
Who stands confirm'd in full *stupidity*. *Dryden.*

STUPIDLY. *adv.* [from *stupid*.]  
1. With suspension or inactivity of understanding.  
That space the evil one abstracted stood  
From his own evil, and for the time remain'd  
*stupidly* good. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Dully; without apprehension.  
On the shield there was engraven maps of countries, which  
Ajax could not comprehend, but looked on as *stupidly* as his  
fellow-beast the lion. *Dryden's Fables, Deduct.*

STUPIDITY. *n. s.* [from *stupid*.] That which causes stu-  
pidity.  
To STUPIDIFY. *v. a.* [*stupidifico*, Latin.] This word should  
therefore be spelled *stupidify*; but the authorities are against it.]  
To make stupid; to deprive of sensibility; to dull.  
It is not malleable; but yet is not fluent, but *stupid*. *Bac.*

Those  
Will *stupidify* and dull the sense a while. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*  
Pounce it into the quicksilver, and so proceed to the *stupi-*  
*fying*. *Bacon.*

Consider whether that method, used to quiet some con-  
fusions, does not *stupidify* more. *Decay of Piety.*  
The fumes of his passion do as really intoxicate his discern-  
ing faculty, as the fumes of drink discompose and *stupidify* the  
brain of a man overcharged with it. *South.*

Envy, like a cold poison, benumbs and *stupidifies*; and con-  
scious of its own impotence, folds its arms in despair. *Gilbert.*  
STUPOR. *n. s.* [Latin; *stupor*, French.] Suspension or dimi-  
nution of sensibility.

A pungent pain in the region of the kidneys, a *stupor*, or  
dull pain in the thigh and colick, are symptoms of an inflamma-  
tion of the kidneys. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

To STUPRATE. *v. a.* [*stuprare*, Latin.] To ravish; to violate.  
STUPRATION. *n. s.* [*stupratio*, from *stuprare*, Lat.] Rape; vio-  
lation.

Stupration must not be drawn into practice. *Brown.*  
STURDILY. *adv.* [from *sturdy*.]

1. Stoutly; hardily.  
2. Obstinately; resolutely.  
Then withdraw  
From Cambridge, thy old nurse; and, as the rest,  
Here toughly chew and *sturdily* digest  
Th' immense vast volumes of our common law. *Donne.*

STURDINESS. *n. s.* [from *sturdy*.]  
1. Stoutness; hardiness.  
Sacrifice not his innocency to the attaining some little skill  
of bustling for himself, by his conversation with vicious boys,  
when the chief use of that *sturdiness*, and standing upon his  
own legs, is only for the preservation of his virtue. *Locke.*

2. Brutal strength.  
STURDY. *adv.* [*sturdy*, French.]  
1. Hardy; stout; brutal; obstinate. It is always used of men  
with some disagreeable idea of coarseness or rudeness.  
This must be done, and I would fain see  
Mortal so *sturdy* as to gainfay. *Hudibras.*

A *sturdy* hardened finner shall advance to the utmost pitch  
of impiety with less reluctance than he took the first steps,  
whilst his conscience was yet vigilant and tender. *Atterbury.*  
Aw'd by that house, accusom'd to command,  
The *sturdy* kerns in due subjection stand,  
Nor bear the reins in any foreign hand. *Dryden.*

2. Strong; forcible.  
The ill-apparelled knight now had gotten the reputation of  
some *sturdy* lout, he had so well defended himself. *Sidney.*  
Ne ought his *sturdy* strokes might stand before,  
That high trees overthrew, and rocks in pieces tore. *F. Q.*

3. Stiff; stout.  
He was not of any delicate contexture, his limbs rather  
*sturdy* than dainty. *Wotton.*

*Sturdy* oaks  
Bow'd their stiff necks, loaden with stormy blasts,  
Or torn up their. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

STURGEON. *n. s.* [*sturio*, *sturio*, Latin.] A sea-fish.  
It is part of the scutellated bone of a *sturgeon*, being flat, of  
a porous or cellular constitution on one side, the cells being  
worn down, and smooth on the other. *Woodward.*

STURK. *n. s.* [*stirpe*, Saxon.] A young ox or heifer. *Bailey.*  
Thus they are still called in Scotland.

To STUT. *v. n.* [*stuten*, to hinder, Dutch.] To speak  
To STUTTER. } with hesitation; to stammer.  
Divers *stut*: the cause is the refrigeration of the tongue, where-  
by it is less apt to move; and therefore naturals *stut*. *Bacon.*

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## STU

STUTTER. } *n. f.* [from *stut*.] One that speaks with hesita-  
 STUTTERER. } tion; a stammerer.  
 Many stutters are very choleric, choler inducing a dryness  
 in the tongue. *Bacon's Natural History.*

STY. *n. f.* [Frige, Saxon.]  
 1. A cabin to keep hogs in.  
 Tell Richmond,

That in the *sty* of this most bloody boar,  
 My son George Stanley is frank'd up in hold. *Shakep. R. III.*

When her hogs had mis'd their way,  
 Th' untoward creatures to the *sty* I drove,  
 And whistl'd all the way. *Gay.*

May thy black pigs lie warm in little *sty*,  
 And have no thought to grieve them 'till they die. *King.*

Any place of bestial debauchery.  
 They all their friends and native home forget,  
 To roll with pleasure in a sensual *sty*. *Milton.*

With what ease  
 Might'st thou expel this monster from his throne,  
 Now made a *sty*. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*

To STY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up in a *sty*.  
 Here you *sty* me

In this hard rock, while you do keep from me  
 The rest of th' island. *Shakepeare's Tempest.*

To STY. *v. n.* To fear; to ascend. *Sponser.*  
 STYGIAN. *adj.* [Stygian, Latin.] Hellish; infernal; pertaining  
 to Styx, one of the poetical rivers of hell.

At that to sudden blaze the Stygian throng  
 Bent their aspect. *Milton.*

STYLE. *n. f.* [Stylus, Latin.]  
 1. Manner of writing with regard to language.  
 Happy

That can transmute the stubbornness of fortune  
 Into so quiet, and so sweet a *style*. *Shakepeare.*

Their beauty I will rather leave to poets, than venture upon  
 to tender and nice a subject with my feverish *style*. *Milton.*

Proper words in proper places, make the true definition of  
 a *style*. *Swift.*

Let some lord but own the happy lines,  
 How the wit brightens, and the *style* refines. *Pope.*

2. Manner of writing appropriate to particular characters.  
 No *style* is held for base, where love well named is. *Sidney.*

There was never yet philosopher,  
 That could endure the toothach patiently,  
 However they have writ the *style* of gods,  
 And make a pish at chance and sufferance. *Shakepeare.*

3. Title; appellation.  
 Ford's a knave, and I will aggravate his *style*; thou shalt  
 know him for knave and cuckold. *Shakepeare.*

The king gave them in his commission the *style* and appella-  
 tion which belonged to them. *Clarendon.*

O virgin! or what other name you bear  
 Above that *style*; O more than mortal fair!  
 Let not an humble suppliant sue in vain. *Dryden's En.*

Propitious hear our pray'r,  
 Whether the *style* of Titan please thee more,  
 Whose purple rays th' Achaemenes adore. *Pope's Statius.*

4. Course of writing. Unusual.  
 While his thoughts the ling'ring day beguile,  
 To gentle Arcite let us turn our *style*. *Dryden.*

5. A manner of iron used anciently in writing on tables of wax.  
 Placing two *styles* or needles of the same steel, touched  
 with the same loadstone, when the one is removed but half a  
 span, the other would stand like Hercules's pillars. *Brown.*

7. The stalk which rises from amid the leaves of a flower.  
*Style* is the middle prominent part of the flower of a plant,  
 which adheres to the fruit or seed: 'tis usually slender and  
 long, whence it has its name. *Quincy.*

The figure of the flower-leaves, stamina, apices, *style*, and  
 seed-vessel. *Ray.*

8. STYLE of Court, is properly the practice observed by any court  
 in its way of proceeding. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To STYLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To call; to term; to  
 name.

The chancellor of the Exchequer they had no mind should  
 be *styled* a knight. *Clarendon.*

Er not that so shall end  
 The strife which thou call'st evil, but we *style*  
 The strife of glory. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Fortune's gifts, my actions  
 May *style* their own rewards. *Denham's Sephy.*

Whoever backs his tenets with authorities, thinks he ought  
 to carry the cause, and is ready to *style* impudence in any one  
 who shall stand out. *Locke.*

His conduct might have made him *stil'd*  
 A father, and the nymph his child. *Swift.*

STYPTICK. *adj.* [stypticus; stypticus, Fr.] This is usually writ-  
 ten *styptic*. See STYPTIC. The same as astringent; but  
 generally expresses the most efficacious sort of astringents, or  
 those which are applied to stop hemorrhages. *Quincy.*

Fruits of trees and shrubs contain phlegm, oil, and an

## STU

essential salt, by which they are sharp, sweet, four or *styptic*.  
*Abbot on Aliments.*

STYPTICITY. *n. f.* [Properly *stypticity*.] The power of stanch-  
 ing blood.

Catharticks of mercurials precipitate the viscidities by their  
*stypticity*, and mix with all animal acids. *Flower.*

To STYTHY. *v. a.* [See STYTHY.] To forge on an anvil.  
 By the forge that *styth'd* Mars his helm,

I'll kill thee every where, yea, o'er and o'er. *Shakepeare.*

SUA'SIBLE. *adj.* [from *suades*, Latin.] Easy to be persuaded.  
 SUA'SIVE. *adj.* [from *suades*, Lat.] Having power to persuade.

It had the passions in perfect subjection; and though its  
 command over them was but *suasive* and political, yet it had  
 the force of coercion, and despotical. *South's Sermons.*

SUA'SORY. *adj.* [suasorius, Latin.] Having tendency to per-  
 suade.

SUA'VITY. *n. f.* [suavitas, French; *suavitas*, Latin.]  
 1. Sweetness to the senses.  
 She desired them for rarity, pulchritude, and *suavity*. *Brown.*

2. Sweetness to the mind.  
 SUB, in composition, signifies a subordinate degree.

SUBACID. *adj.* [sub and acidus, Latin.] Sour in a small de-  
 gree.

The juice of the stem is like the chyle in the animal body,  
 not sufficiently concocted by circulation, and is commonly *sub-*  
*acid* in all plants. *Abbot on Aliments.*

SUBACRID. *adj.* [sub and acridus, Latin.] Sharp and pungent in a small  
 degree.

The green choler of a cow tasted sweet, bitter, *subacrid*, or  
 a little pungent, and turned syrup of violets green. *Flower.*

To SUBACR. *v. a.* [subacris, Latin.] To reduce; to subdue.  
 Tangible bodies have no pleasure in the comfort of air, but  
 endeavour to *subac* it into a more dense body. *Bacon.*

SUBACTION. *n. f.* [subactio, Latin.] The act of reducing to  
 any state, as of mixing two bodies completely, or beating any  
 thing to a very small powder.

There are of concoction two periods: the one assimilation,  
 or absolute conversion and *subdivision*; the other maturation;  
 whereof the former is most conspicuous in living creatures, in  
 which there is an absolute conversion and assimilation of the  
 nourishment into the body. *Bacon's Natural History.*

SUBALTERN. *adj.* [subalterne, French.] Inferiour; subordi-  
 nate; that which in different respects is both superior and in-  
 feriour. It is used in the army of all officers below a captain.

There had like to have been a duel between two *subalterns*,  
 upon a dispute which should be governor of Portsmouth. *Ad.*

Love's *subalterns*, a duteous band,  
 Like watchmen round their chief appear;  
 Each had his lantern in his hand,

And Venus, mask'd, brought up the rear. *Prior.*

One, while a *subaltern* officer, was every day complaining  
 against the pride of colonels towards their officers; yet after  
 he received his commission for a regiment, he consulted the  
 spirit of colonelship was coming fast upon him, and it daily  
 increased to his death. *Swift.*

This sort of universal ideas, which may either be considered  
 as a genus or species, is called *subaltern*. *Watts.*

SUBALTERNATE. *adj.* [subalternus, Latin.] Succeding by  
 turns. *Ditt.*

SUBASTRINGENT. *adj.* [sub and astringent.] Astringent in a  
 small degree.

SUBBEADLE. *n. f.* [sub and beadle.] An under beadle.  
 They ought not to execute those precepts by simple mes-  
 sengers, or *subbeadles*, but in their own persons. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

SUBCELESTIAL. *adj.* [sub and celestialis.] Placed beneath the  
 heavens.

The most refined glories of *subcelestial* excellencies are but  
 more faint resemblances of these. *Glavin's Serp.*

SUBCHANTER. *n. f.* [sub and cantans; successor, Lat.] The  
 deputy of the precentor in a cathedral.

SUBCLAVIAN. *adj.* [sub and clavius, Latin.]  
 Subclavian is applied to any thing under the armpit or shoul-  
 der, whether artery, nerve, vein, or muscle. *Quincy.*

The liver, though seated on the right side, yet, by the *sub-*  
*clavian* division, doth equi-distantly communicate its activity  
 unto either arm. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The chyle first mixeth with the blood in the *subclavian*  
 vein, and enters with it into the heart, where it is very im-  
 perfectly mixed, there being no mechanism nor fermentation  
 to convert it into blood, which is effected by the lungs. *Art.*

SUBCONSTELLATION. *n. f.* [sub and constellation.] A subordi-  
 nate or secondary constellation.

As to the picture of the seven stars, if thereby be meant  
 the pleiades, or *subconstellation* upon the back of Taurus,  
 what congruity they are described in a clear night an ordinary  
 eye may discover. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

SUBCONTRARY. *adj.* [sub and contrary.] Contrary in an in-  
 feriour degree.

If two particular propositions differ in quality, they are *sub-*  
*contraries*; as, some vine is a tree: some vine is not a  
 tree. These may be both true together, but they can never  
 be both false. *Watts.*

SUBCONTRACTED.

## SUB

SUBCONTRACTED. *part. adj.* [sub and contracted.] Contracted  
 after a former contract.

Your claim,  
 I bar it in the interest of my wife;  
 'Tis she is *subcontracted* to this lord,  
 And I her husband contradict your bances. *Shakep. K. Lear.*

SUBCUTANEOUS. *adj.* [sub and cutaneous.] Lying under the  
 skin.

SUBDEACON. *n. f.* [subdeaconus, Latin.]  
 In the Romish church they have a *subdeacon*, who is the  
 deacon's servant. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

SUBDEAN. *n. f.* [subdecanus, Lat.] The vicegerent of a dean.  
 Whenever the dean and chapter confirm any act, that such  
 confirmation may be valid, the dean must join in person, and  
 not in the person of a deputy or *subdean* only. *Ayliffe.*

SUBDECEU'PLE. *adj.* [sub and decuplus, Lat.] Containing one  
 part of ten.

SUBDERISORIOUS. *adj.* [sub and derisor.] Scoffing or ridi-  
 culing with tenderness and delicacy.

This *subderisorous* mirth is far from giving any offence to us:  
 it is rather a pleasant condiment of our conversation. *Mare.*

SUBDITIOUS. *adj.* [subditivus, Latin.] Put secretly in the  
 place of something else.

To SUBDIVERSIFY. *v. a.* [sub and diversify.] To diversify  
 again what is already diversified.

The same wool one man felts into a hat, another weaves it  
 into cloth, another into arras; and these variously *subdi-*  
*versify* according to the fancy of the artificer. *Hale.*

To SUBDIVIDE. *v. a.* [subdividit, French; sub and divide.]  
 To divide a part into yet more parts.

In the rise of eight, in tones, there be two becmols, or half  
 notes; so as if you divide the tones equally, the eight is but  
 seven whole and equal notes; and if you *subdivide* that into  
 half notes, as in the stops of a lute, it maketh the number  
 thirteen. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

When Brutus and Cassius were overthrown, soon after An-  
 tonius and Octavianus brake and *subdivided*. *Bacon.*

The glad father glories in his child,  
 When he can *subdivide* a fraction. *Recommon.*

When the progenies of Cham and Japhet swarmed into  
 colonies, and those colonies were *subdivided* into many others,  
 in time their descendants lost the primitive rites of divine  
 worship, retaining only the notion of one deity. *Dryden.*

STANYSION. *n. f.* [stansioison, French; from *subdivide*.]  
 1. The act of subdividing.

When any of the parts of any idea are farther divided, in  
 order to a clear explication of the whole, this is called a *sub-*  
*division*; as when a year is divided into months, each month  
 into days, and each day into hours, which may be farther *sub-*  
*divided* into minutes and seconds. *Watts's Logick.*

2. The parts distinguished by a second division.  
 How can we see such a multitude of souls cast under so  
 many *subdivisions* of misery, without reflecting on the abur-

dicty of a government that sacrifices the happiness of so many  
 reasonable beings to the glory of one? *Addison.*

In the decimal table the *subdivisions* of the cubit, as span,  
 palm, and digit, are deduced from the shorter cubit. *Arbutnot.*

SUBDU'CE. *adj.* [subducere, Latin.] Cunning; subtle; sly.

To SUBDUCE. *v. a.* [subducere, Latin.]  
 To SUBDUCE. *v. a.* [subducere, Latin.]

1. To withdraw; to take away.  
 Or nature fail'd in me, and left some part  
 Not proof enough such object to sustain;  
 Or from my side *subducing*, took perhaps  
 More than enough. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. To subtract by arithmetical operation.  
 Take the other operation of arithmetick, *subduction*: if out  
 of that supposed infinite multitude of antecedent generations  
 we should *subduce* ten, the residue must be less by ten than it  
 was before, and yet still the quotient must be infinite. *Hale.*

SUBDU'CTION. *n. f.* [from *subducere*.]  
 1. The act of taking away.

Possibly the Divine Beneficence *subducing* that influence,  
 which it communicated from the time of their first creation,  
 they were kept in a state of immortality 'till that moment of  
 the *subduction*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Arithmetical subtraction.  
 Suppose we take the other operation of arithmetick, *subduc-*  
*tion*: if out of that infinite multitude of antecedent genera-

tions we should *subduct* ten, the residue must be less by ten  
 than it was before that *subduction*, and yet still the quotient be  
 infinite. *Hale.*

To SUBDUCE. *v. a.* [from *subducere*, or *subducere*, Latin.]  
 1. To crush; to oppress; to sink; to overpower.

Nothing could have *subdu'd* nature  
 To such a lowliness, but his unkind daughters. *Shakepeare.*

Them that rose up against me, hast thou *subdu'd* under me. *2 Sa. xxii. 40.*

If aught were worthy to *subduce*  
 The soul of man. *Milton.*

2. To conquer; to reduce under a new dominion.  
 Be fruitful, and replenish the earth; and *subduce* it. Gen. i. 28.

## SUB

Augustus Cæsar *subdued* Egypt to the Roman empire. *Peach.*  
 To overcome in battle, and *subdue*

Nations, and bring home spoils. *Milton.*  
 The Romans made those times the standard of their wit,  
 when they *subdued* the world. *Sprat.*

3. To tame; to subact.  
 Nor is't unwholesome to *subdue* the land  
 By often exercise; and where before  
 You broke the earth, again to plow. *Mary's Virgil.*

SUBDU'EMENT. *n. f.* [from *subducere*.] Conquest. A word not  
 used, nor worthy to be used.

I have seen thee,  
 As hot as Perseus, spur thy Phrygian steed,  
 Bravely despoiling forests and *subdu' em*. *Shakepeare.*

SUBDU'ER. *n. f.* [from *subducere*.] Conquerour; tamer.  
 Great god of might, that reignest in the mind,  
 And all the body to thy heft do it flame;

Victor of gods, *subdue* of mankind,  
 That do'st the lions and fell tyers tame,  
 Who can express the glory of thy might? *Sponser.*

Their curious eye  
 Discerns their great *subduer's* awful mien  
 And corresponding features fast. *Philips.*

Figs are great *subduers* of acrimony, useful in hoarseness  
 and coughs, and extremely emollient. *Arbutnot.*

SUBDU'PLE. *adj.* [subduplex, Fr. *sub* and *duplex*, Latin.]  
 SUBDUPLICATE. } Containing one part of two.

As one of these under *subdu'ples* doth abate half of that heaviness  
 which the weight hath in itself, and cause the power to be  
 in a *subdu'ple* proportion unto it, so two of them do abate  
 half of that which remains, and cause a subquadruple propor-

tion, and three a subseptuple. *Wilson's Math. Mag.*

The motion generated by the forces in the whole passage of  
 the body or thing through that space, shall be in a *subduplex* te  
 proportion of the forces. *Cartes's Opt.*

SUBJACENT. *adj.* [subjacens, Latin.] Lying under.  
 The superficial parts of rocks and mountains are washed  
 away by rains, and borne down upon the *subjacent* plains. *Wood.*

To SUBJECT. *v. a.* [subjicitus, Latin.]  
 1. To put under.

The angel led them direct, and down the cliff as fast  
 To the *subjected* plain. *Milton.*

The medal bears each form and name:  
 In one short view, *subjected* to our eye,  
 Gods, emperors, heroes, sages, beauties lie. *Pope.*

2. To reduce to submission; to make subordinate; to make  
 submissive.

Think not, young warriors, your diminish'd name  
 Shall lose of lustre, by *subjecting* rage  
 To the cool dictates of experience'd age. *Dryden.*

3. To enslave; to make obnoxious.  
 I live on bread like you, feel want like you,  
 Taste grief, need friends, like you: *subjected* thus,  
 How can you say to me, I am a king? *Shakep. Rich. II.*

I see thee, in that fatal hour,  
*Subjected* to the victor's cruel pow'r,  
 Led hence a slave. *Dryden.*

The blind will always be led by those that see, or fall into  
 the ditch: and he is the most *subjected*, the most enslaved, who  
 is so in his understanding. *Locke.*

4. To expose; to make liable.  
 If the vessels yield, it *subjects* the person to all the inconve-  
 niences of an erroneous circulation. *Ambrosini.*

5. To submit; to make accountable.  
 God is not bound to *subject* his ways of operation to the  
 scrutiny of our thoughts, and confine himself to do nothing  
 but what we must comprehend. *Locke.*

6. To make subservient.  
*Subjected* to his service angel-wings. *Milton.*

SUBJECT. *adj.* [subjectus, Latin.]  
 1. Placed or situated under.

Th' eastern tower,  
 Whose height commands, as *subject*, all the vale  
 To see the sight. *Shakep. Troilus and C. ssida.*

2. Living under the dominion of another.  
 Esau was never *subject* to Jacob, but founded a distinct people  
 and government, and was himself prince over them. *Locke.*

3. Exposed; liable; obnoxious.  
 Most *subject* is the fattest soil to weeds;  
 And he the noble image of my youth  
 Is overspread with them. *Shakepeare.*

All human things are *subject* to decay,  
 And when fate summons, monarchs must obey. *Dryden.*

4. Being that on which any action operates, whether intellectual  
 or material.

I enter into the *subject* matter of my discourse. *Dryden.*

SUBJECT. *n. f.* [subjicit, French.]  
 1. One who lives under the dominion of another.

Every *subject's* duty is the king's,  
 But every *subject's* soul is his own. *Shakepeare's Henry V.*

Never *subject* long'd to be a king,  
 As I do long and wish to be a *subject*. *Shakep. Henry VI.*

25 N The



## SUB

The *subject* must obey his prince, because God commands it, human laws require it. *Swift.*  
Those I call *subjects* which are governed by the ordinary laws and magistrates of the sovereign. *Davies.*

Were *subjects* to but only by their choice,  
And not from birth did fore'd dominion take,  
Our prince alone would have the publick voice. *Dryden.*  
2. That on which any operation either mental or material is performed.

Now spurs the late traveller apace,  
To gain the timely inn, and near approaches  
The *subject* of our watch. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
This *subject* for heroic song pleas'd me. *Milton.*  
Here he would have us fix our thoughts; nor are they too dry a *subject* for our contemplation. *Deacy of Poetry.*  
I will not venture on so nice a *subject* with my feeble style. *Milton.*

Make choice of a *subject* beautiful and noble, which being capable of all the graces that colours, and elegance of design can give, shall afford a perfect art, an ample field of matter wherein to expatiate. *Dryden.*

The *subject* of a proposition is that concerning which any thing is affirmed or denied. *Watts's Logic.*  
My real design is, that of publishing your praises to the world; not upon the *subject* of your noble birth. *Swift.*

3. That in which any thing inheres or exists.  
Anger is certainly a kind of baseness, as it appears well in the weakness of those *subjects* in whom it reigns, children, women, old folks, sick folks. *Bacon.*

4. [In Grammar.] The nominative case to a verb, is called by Grammarians the *subject* of the verb. *Clarke's Lat. Gram.*  
SUBJECTION. *n. f.* [from *subject*.] The act of subduing.

1. The act of subduing.  
After the conquest of the kingdom and *subjection* of the rebels, enquiry was made who there were that fighting against the king had saved themselves by flight. *Hale.*

2. [Subjection, Fr.] The state of being under government.  
Because the *subjection* of the body to the will is by natural necessity, the *subjection* of the will unto God voluntary; we therefore stand in need of direction after what sort our wills and desires may be rightly conformed to his. *Hobbes.*

How hard it is now for him to frame himself to *subjection*, that having once set before his eyes the hope of a kingdom, hath found one engagement. *Spenser.*

Both in *subjection* now to sensual appetite.  
SUBJECTIVE. *adj.* [from *subject*.] Relating not to the object but the subject.

Certainty, according to the schools, is distinguished into objective and *subjective*: objective is when the proposition is certainly true in itself; and *subjective*, when we are certain of the truth of it. *Watts.*

SUBINTRACTION. *n. f.* [from *sub* and *intrahere*, Latin.] Secret entrance.

The pressure of the ambient air is strengthened upon the accession of the air sucked out; which, forceth the neighbouring air to a violent *subinjection* of its parts. *Boyle.*

TO SUBJOIN. *v. a.* [from *sub* and *joindre*, French; *subjungo*, Latin.] To add at the end; to add afterwards.

He makes an excuse from ignorance, the only thing that could take away the fault; namely, that he knew not that he was the high-priest, and *subjoins* a reason. *Saunders's Sermons.*

SUBITANEOUS. *adj.* [from *subitaneus*, Latin.] Sudden; hasty.  
TO SUBJUGATE. *v. a.* [from *subjugare*, Fr. *subjugo*, Latin.] To conquer; to subdue; to bring under dominion by force.

O fav'rite virgin that hast warm'd the breast,  
Whole sov'reign dictates *subjugate* the east! *Prior.*  
He *subjugated* a king, and called him his vassal. *Baker.*

SUBJUGATION. *n. f.* [from *subjugare*.] The act of subduing.  
This was the condition of the learned part of the world, after their *subjugation* by the Turks. *Hale.*

SUBJUNCTION. *n. f.* [from *subjunctio*, Latin.] The state of being subjoined; the act of subjoining.

The verb undergoes in Greek a different formation; and in dependence upon, or *subjunction* to some other verb. *Clarke.*  
SUBJUNCTIVE. *adj.* [from *subjunctivus*, Latin; *subjunctif*, Fr.]

1. Subjoined to something else.

2. [In Grammar.] The verb undergoes in Greek a different formation, to signify the same intentions as the indicative, yet not absolutely but relatively to some other verb, which is called the *subjunctive* mood. *Clarke.*

SUBLARY. *adj.* [from *sub* and *lary*, Latin.] Done after the fall of man.

SUBLATION. *n. f.* [from *sublatio*, Latin.] The act of taking away.  
SUBLIMATION. *n. f.* [from *sublevar*, Latin.] The act of raising on high.

SUBLIMABLE. *adj.* [from *sublimare*.] Possible to be sublimed.  
SUBLIMABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *sublimabilitas*.] Quality of admitting sublimation.

He obtained another concrete as to taste and smell, and easy *sublimability*, as common salt armoniac. *Boyle.*

SUBLIMATE. *n. f.* [from *sublimare*.]

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1. Any thing raised by fire in the retort.  
Enquire the manner of subliming, and what metals endure subliming, and what body the *sublimata* makes. *Bacon.*

2. Quicksilver raised in the retort.

The particles of mercury uniting with the acid particles of spirit of salt compose mercury *sublimata*, and with the particles of sulphur, cinnabar. *Newton's Opticks.*

TO SUBLIMATE. *v. a.* [from *sublimare*.]

1. To raise by the force of chemical fire.

2. To exalt; to heighten; to elevate.

Not only the gross and illiterate souls, but the most aerial and *sublimated* are rather the more proper fuel for an immaterial fire. *Deacy of Poetry.*

The precepts of Christianity are so excellent and refined, and so apt to cleanse and *sublimate* the more gross and corrupt, as shews flesh and blood never revealed it. *Deacy of Poetry.*

SUBLIMATION. *n. f.* [from *sublimare*, Fr. from *sublimare*.]

1. A chemical operation which raises bodies in the vessel by the force of fire.

*Sublimation* differs very little from distillation, excepting that in distillation, only the fluid parts of bodies are raised, but in this the solid and dry; and that the matter to be distilled may be either solid or fluid, but *sublimation* is only concerned about solid substances. There is also another difference, namely, that rarefaction, which is of very great use in distillation, has hardly any room in *sublimation*; for the substances which are to be sublimed being solid are incapable of rarefaction; and so it is only impulse that can raise them. *Quincy.*

Separation is wrought by weight, as in the settlement of liquors, by heat, by precipitation or *sublimation*; that is a calling of the several parts up or down, which is a kind of attraction. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Since oil of sulphur per campanam is of the same nature with oil of vitriol, may it not be inferred that sulphur is a mixture of volatile and fixed parts so strongly cohering by attraction, as to ascend together by *sublimation*. *Newt. Opt.*

2. Exaltation; elevation; act of heightening or improving.

She turns  
Bodies to spirits, by *sublimation* strange. *Deacy.*  
Shall he pretend to religious attainments, who is defective and short in moral, which are but the rudiments and first draught of religion, as religion is the perfection, refinement, and *sublimation* of morality. *Saunders.*

SUBLIME. *adj.* [from *sublimis*, Latin.]

1. High in place; exalted aloft.

They sum'd their pens, and soaring th' air *sublime*  
With clang despoil'd the ground. *Milton.*

Sublime on these a tow'r of steel is rear'd,  
And dire Tiphon there keeps the ward. *Dryden.*

2. High in excellence; exalted by nature.

My earthly frained to the height  
In that celestial colloquy *sublime*. *Milton.*

Can it be, that souls *sublime*  
Return to visit our terrestrial clime;  
And that the gen'rous mind releas'd by death,  
Can cover lazy limbs? *Dryden.*

3. High in style or sentiment; lofty; grand.

Easily in style, they work in sense *sublime*. *Prior.*

4. Elevated by joy.

All yet left of that revolted rout,  
Hear'n-fallen, in station stood or just array, *Milton.*

Sublime with expectation  
Their hearts were joind and *sublime*. *Milton.*

Drunk with idolatry, drunk with wine.

5. Haughty; proud.

He was *sublime*, and almost tumorous in his looks and gestures. *Watson.*

SUBLIME. *n. f.* The grand or lofty style. The *sublime* is a Gallicism, but now naturalized.

Longinus strengthens all his laws,  
And is himself the great *sublime* he draws. *Pope.*

The *sublime* rises from the nobleness of thoughts, the magnificence of the words, or the harmonious and lively turn of the phrase; the perfect *sublime* arises from all three together. *Adams.*

TO SUBLIME. *v. a.* [from *sublimare*, Fr. from the adjective.]

1. To raise by a chemical fire.

Study our manuscripts, those myriads  
Of letters, which have past 'twixt thee and me,  
Thence write our annals, and in them lessons be  
To all, whom love's *subliming* fire invades. *Dante.*

2. To raise on high.

Although thy trunk be neither large nor strong,  
Nor can thy head, not help; itself *sublime*, *Denham.*

Yet, like a serpent, a tall tree can climb.

3. To exalt; to heighten; to improve.

Flowers, and then fruit,  
Man's nourishment, by gradual scale *sublim'd*. *Milton.*

To vital spirits aspire.

The fancies of most are moved by the inward springs of the corporeal machine, which even in the most *sublimed* intellectual is dangerously influential. *Clarke.*

Art

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Art being strengthened by the knowledge of things, may pass into nature by slow degrees, and to be *sublimed* into a pure genius which is capable of distinguishing betwixt the beauties of nature and that which is low in her. *Dryden's Duffess.*

Meanly they seek the blessing to confine,  
And force that fun but on a part to thine; *Shakespeare.*

Which not alone the southern wit *sublime*,  
But ripens spirits in cold northern climes. *Pope.*

TO SUBLIME. *v. n.* To rise in the chemical vessel by the force of fire.

The particles of sal ammoniac in sublimation carry up the particles of antimony, which will not *sublime* alone. *Newt. Opt.*  
This salt is fixed in a gentle fire, and *sublimes* in a great one. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

SUBLIMELY. *adv.* [from *sublime*.] Loftily; grandly.

This fustian is to *sublimely* bad;

It is not poetry, but prose run mad. *Pope.*

SUBLIMITY. *n. f.* [from *sublime*; *sublimitas*, Fr. *sublimitas*, Lat.]

1. Height of place; local elevation.

2. Height of nature; excellence.

As religion looketh upon him who in majesty and power is infinite, as we ought we account not of it, unless we esteem it even according to that very height of excellency which our hearts conceive, when divne *sublimity* itself is rightly considered. *Hobbes.*

In respect of God's incomprehensible *sublimity* and purity, this is also true, that God is neither a mind, nor a spirit like other spirits, nor a light such as can be discerned. *Raleigh.*

3. Sublimity of style or sentiment.  
Milton's distinguishing excellency lies in the *sublimity* of his thoughts, in the greatness of which he triumphs over all the poets, modern and ancient, Homer only excepted. *Addison.*

SUBLINGUAL. *adj.* [from *sublingualis*, Fr. *sub* and *lingua*, Lat.] Placed under the tongue.

Those *subliming* humours should be intercepted, before they mount to the head, by *sublingual* pills. *Harvey on Conjunction.*

SUBLUNAR. *adj.* [from *sublunaris*, Fr. *sub* and *luna*, Latin.] SUBLUNARY. } situated beneath the moon; earthly; terrestrial; of this world.

Dull *sublunary* lovers, love,  
Whole soul is love, cannot admit  
Of absence, 'cause it doth remove  
The thing which elemented it. *Donne.*

Night measur'd, with her shadowy cone,  
Half way up hill this vast *sublunary* vault. *Milton.*

Through seas of knowledge we our course advance;  
Discovering still new worlds of ignorance;  
And these discoveries make us all confess  
That *sublunary* science is but guess. *Denham.*

The celestial bodies above the moon being not subject to chance, remained in perpetual order, while all things *sublunary* are subject to change. *Dryden's Duffess.*

Ovid had warn'd her to beware  
Of strolling gods, whose usual trade is,  
Under pretence of taking air,  
To pick up *sublunary* ladies. *Swift.*

SUBMARINE. *adj.* [from *sub* and *mare*.] Lying or acting under the sea.

This contrivance may seem difficult, because these *submarine* navigators will want winds and tides for motion, and the sight of the heavens for direction. *Wilkins.*

Not only the herbaceous and woody *submarine* plants, but also the lithophyta affect this manner of growing, as I observed in corals. *Ray on the Creation.*

TO SUBMERGE. *v. a.* [from *submergere*, Fr. *submergo*, Lat.] To drown; to put under water.

So half my Egypt were *submerg'd* and made  
A cistern for scald snakes. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

SUBMERSION. *n. f.* [from *submergere*, Fr. from *submersus*, Latin.] The act of drowning; state of being drowned.

The great Atlantick island is mentioned in Plato's *Timæus*, almost contiguous to the western parts of Spain and Africa, yet wholly swallowed up by that ocean: which if true, might afford a passage from Africa to America by land before that *submerg'd*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

TO SUBMINISTER. } *v. a.* [from *subministrare*, Latin.] To supply.  
TO SUBMINISTRATE. } ply; to afford. A word not much in use.

Some things have been discovered, not only by the industry of mankind, but even the inferior animals have *subministrated* unto man the invention of many things, natural, artificial, and medicinal. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Nothing *subministrates* matter to be converted into pestilent emanations, than steams of nasty folks. *Harvey.*

Our passions, as fire and water, are good servants, but bad masters, and *subminister* to the best and worst of purposes. *Locke.*

SUBMISS. *adj.* [from *submittere*, Lat.] Humble; submissive; obsequious.

King James mollified by the bishop's *submiss*, and eloquent letters, wrote back, that though he were in part moved by his

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letters, yet he should not be fully satisfied except he spoke with him. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Nearer his presence, Adam, though not aw'd,  
Yet wit's *submiss* approach, and reverence meek,  
As to a superior nature, bowed low. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Rising, but with awe,  
In adorati'n at his feet I fell  
*Submiss*: he rear'd me. *Milton.*

SUBMISSION. *n. f.* [from *submittere*, Fr. from *submittere*, Latin.]

1. Delivery of himself to the power of another.

*Submission*, Dauphin! 'tis a meer French word,  
We English warriors wot not what it means. *Shakespeare.*

2. Acknowledgement of inferiority or dependance; humble or suppliant behaviour.

In all *submissi* n and humility,  
York doth present himself unto your highness. *Shakespeare.*  
Great prince, by that *submissi* n you'll gain more  
Than e'er your haughty courage won before. *Hallifax.*

3. Acknowledgment of a fault; confession of error.

Be not as extreme in *submissi* n, as in offence. *Shakespeare.*

4. Obsequiousness; resignation; obedience.

No duty in religion is more justly required by God Almighty than a perfect *submissi* n to his will in all things. *Temple.*

SUBMISSIVE. *adj.* [from *submittere*, Lat.] Humble; testifying submission or inferiority.

On what *submissive* message art thou sent? *Shakespeare.*

Her at his feet *submissive* in distress  
He thus with peaceful words upr'd. *Milton.*

Sudden from the golden throne,  
With a *submissive* step I halted down;  
The glowing garland from my hair I took,  
Love in my heart, obedience in my look. *Prior.*

SUBMISSIVELY. *adv.* [from *submittere*.] Humbly; with confession of inferiority.

The goddesses,  
Soft in her tone, *submissively* replies. *Dryden's Æneid.*  
Speech ev'n there *submissively* withdraws  
From rights of subjects, and the poor man's cause;  
Then pious silence reigns, and stills the noisy laws. *Pope.*

SUBMISSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *submittere*.] Humility; confession of fault, or inferiority.

If thou sin in wine and wantonness,  
Boast not thereof, nor make thy shame thy glory;  
Trailing gets pardon by *submissive*ness,  
But he that boasts, shuts that out of his story:  
He makes flat war with God, and doth defy,  
With his poor clod of earth, the spacious sky. *Herbert.*

SUBMISSLY. *adv.* [from *submittere*.] Humbly; with submission.  
Humility consists, not in wearing mean cloaths, and going softly and *submissly*, but in hearty mean opinion of thy self. *Taylor.*

TO SUBMIT. *v. a.* [from *submittere*, Fr. *submittere*, Latin.]

1. To let down; to sink.

Sometimes the hill *submit* it itself a while  
In small descents, which do its height beguile,  
And sometimes mounts, but to as billows play,  
Whole rise not hinders, but makes short our way. *Dryden.*

Neptune flood,  
With all his hosts of waters at command,  
Beneath them to *submit* th' officious flood,  
And with his trident shov'd them off the land. *Dryden.*

2. To subject; to resign without resistance to authority.  
Return to thy mistress, and *submit* thyself under her hands. *Gen. xvi. 9.*

Will ye *submit* your neck, and chuse to bend  
The supple knee? *Milton.*

3. To leave to discretion; to refer to judgment.  
Whether the condition of the clergy be able to bear a heavy burden, is *submitted* to the house. *Swift.*

TO SUBMIT. *v. n.* To be subject; to acquiesce in the authority of another; to yield.

To thy husband's will  
Thine shall *submit*: he over thee shall rule. *Milton.*

Our religion requires from us, not only to forego pleasure, but to *submit* to pain, affliction, disgrace, and even death. *Rogers's Sermons.*

SUBMULTIPLE. *n. f.* A *submultiple* number or quantity is that which is contained in another number, a certain number of times exactly: thus 3 is *submultiple* of 21, as being contained in it seven times exactly.

SUBOCTAVE. } *adj.* [from *sub* and *octava*, Lat. and *octuple*.] Con-

SUBOCTUPLE. } taining one part of eight.

As one of these under pulleys abates half of that heaviness of the weight, and causes the power to be in a submultiple proportion, so two of them abate half of that which remains, and cause a subquadruple proportion, three a subseptuple, four a suboctuple. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

Had they erected the cube of a foot for their principal conceive, and geometrically taken its *suboctave*, the congrus, from the cube of half a foot, they would have divided the congrus into eight parts, each of which would have been regularly



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larly the cube of a quarter foot, their well-known palm: this is the course taken for our gallon, which has the pint for its *octave*.

**SUBORDINACY.** *n. f.* [from *subordinate*.] Subordinacy is the *subordination*. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

**SUBORDINANCY.** *n. f.* [from *subordinate*.] Subordinacy is the *subordination*. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

1. The state of being subject.

Pursuing the imagination through all its extravagancies, is no improper method of correcting, and bringing it to act in *subordination* to reason. *Spectator.*

2. Series of subordination.

The *subordinacy* of the government changing hands so often, makes an untidiness in the pursuit of the publick interests. *Temple.*

**SUBORDINATE.** *adj.* [from *subordinate*, Latin.]

1. Inferior in order; in nature; in dignity or power.

It was *subordinate*, not enslaved to the understanding; not as a servant to a master, but as a queen to her king, who acknowledges a subjection, and yet retains a majesty. *South's Sermons.*

Whether dark prefaces of the night proceed from any latent power of the soul, during her abstraction, or from any operation of *subordinate* spirits, has been a dispute. *Addison.*

2. Descending in a regular series.

The two armies were assigned to the leading of two generals, rather courtiers than martial men, yet assisted with *subordinate* commanders of great experience. *Bacon.*

His next *subordinate*

Awak'ning, thus to him in secret spoke. *Milton.*

These carry such plain characters of disagreement or affinity, that the several kinds and *subordinate* species of each are easily distinguished. *Woodward.*

**TO SUBORDINATE.** *v. a.* [from *subordinate*, Latin.] To range under another. Not in use, but proper and elegant.

If I have *subordinate* picture and sculpture to architecture as their mistress, so there are other inferior arts subordinate to them. *Watson.*

**SUBORDINATELY.** *adv.* [from *subordinate*.] In a series regularly descending.

It being the highest step of ill, to which all others *subordinate* tend, one would think it could be capable of no improvement. *Decay of Piety.*

**SUBORDINATION.** *n. f.* [from *subordinate*, Fr. from *subordinate*.]

1. The state of being inferior to another.

Nor can a council national decide, But with *subordination* to her guide. *Dryden.*

2. A series regularly descending.

If we would suppose a ministry, where every single person was of distinguished piety, and all great officers of state and law diligent in chusing persons, who in their several *subordinations* would be obliged to follow the examples of their superiors, the empire of irreligion would be soon destroyed. *Swift.*

**TO SUBORN.** *v. a.* [from *suborn*, Fr. from *suborn*, Latin.]

1. To procure privately; to procure by secret collusion.

His judges were the self-same men by whom his accusers were *suborned*. *Hooker.*

Fond wretch, thou know'st not what thou speak'st, Or else thou art *suborn'd* against his honour

In hateful practice. *Shakespeare.*

Reason may meet

Some specious object, by the foe *suborn'd*;

And fall into deception. *Milton.*

His artful bosom heaves dissembl'd sighs;

And tears *suborn'd* fall dropping from his eyes; *Prior.*

2. To procure by indirect means.

Behold

Those who by ling'ring sickness lose their breath,

And those who by despair *suborn* their death. *Dryden.*

**SUBORNATION.** *n. f.* [from *suborn*, Fr. from *suborn*, Latin.] The crime of procuring any to do a bad action.

Thomas earl of Desmond was, through false *subornation* of the Queen of Edward IV. brought to his death at Tredagh most unjustly. *Spenser's Ireland.*

You set the crown

Upon the head of this forgetful man,

And for his sake wear the detested blot

Of murderous *subornation*. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

The fear of punishment in this life will preserve men from few vices, since some of the blackest often prove the surest steps to favour; such as ingratitude, hypocrisy, treachery, and *subornation*. *Swift.*

**SUBORNER.** *n. f.* [from *suborn*, Fr. from *suborn*, Latin.] One that procures a bad action to be done.

**SUBORNAGE.** *n. f.* [from *suborn*, Fr. from *suborn*, Latin.] A writ commanding attendance in a court under a penalty.

**SUBQUADRUPLE.** *adj.* [from *sub* and *quadruple*.] Containing one part of four.

As one of these under pulleys abates half of that heaviness the weight hath in itself, and causes the power to be in a subduplicate proportion unto it, so two of them abate half of that which remains, and cause a *subquadruple* proportion. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

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**SUBQUINTUPLE.** *adj.* [from *sub* and *quintuple*.] Containing one part of five.

It unto the lower pulley there were added another, then the power would be unto the weight in a *subquintuple* proportion. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

**SUBRECTOR.** *n. f.* [from *sub* and *rector*.] The rector's vicegerent.

He was chosen *subrektor* of the college. *Walton.*

**SUBREPTION.** *n. f.* [from *subreptio*, Fr. *subreptus*, Lat.] The act of obtaining a favour by surprise or unfair representation. *Did.*

**SUBREPTIOUS.** *adj.* [from *subreptio*, French; *subreptivus*, Latin.]

Fraudulently obtained from a superior, by concealing some truth, which, if known, would have prevented the grant. *Baillet.*

**TO SUBSCRIBE.** *v. a.* [from *subscribe*, Fr. *subscribo*, Latin.]

1. To give consent to, by underwriting the name.

They united by *subscribing* a covenant, which they pretended to be no other than had been *subscribed* in the reign of King James, and that his Majesty himself had *subscribed* it; by which imposition people of all degrees engaged themselves in it. *Clarendon.*

The reader fees the names of those persons by whom this letter is *subscribed*. *Addison.*

2. To attest by writing the name.

Their particular testimony ought to be better credited, than some other *subscribed* with an hundred hands. *Watts.*

3. To contract; to limit. Not used.

The king gone to night! *subscrib'd* his pow'r!

Confin'd to exhibition! all is gone. *Shakespeare.*

**TO SUBSCRIBE.** *v. n.*

1. To give consent.

Onus, with whose hand the Nicene creed was set down, and framed for the whole Christian world to *subscribe* unto, so far yielded in the end, as even with the same hand to ratify the Arians confession. *Hooker.*

Advise thee what is to be done,

And we will all *subscribe* to thy advice. *Shakespeare.*

If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that stern time,

Thou should'st have said, go porter, turn the key,

All cruels else *subscrib'd*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

So spake much humbled Eve; but late

*Subscrib'd* not: nature first gave signs, impress'd

On bird, beast, air. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

2. To promise a stipulated sum for the promotion of any undertaking.

**SUBSCRIBER.** *n. f.* [from *subscriptio*, Lat.]

1. One who subscribes.

Let a pamphlet come out upon a demand in a proper juncture, every one of the party who can spare a shilling shall be a *subscriber*. *Swift.*

**SUBSCRIPTION.** *n. f.* [from *subscriptio*, Latin.]

1. Any thing underwritten.

The man asked, are ye Christians? We answered we were; fearing the less because of the cross we had seen in the *subscription*. *Bacon.*

2. Consent or attestation given by underwriting the name.

3. The act or state of contributing to any undertaking.

The work he ply'd;

Stocks and *subscriptions* pour on ev'ry side. *Pope.*

South-sea *subscriptions* take who please,

Leave me but liberty. *Pope.*

4. Submission; obedience. Not in use.

I tax not you, you elements, with unkindness;

I never gave you kingdom, call'd you children,

You owe me no *subscription*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

**SUBSECTION.** *n. f.* [from *sub* and *sectio*, Latin.] A subdivision of a larger section into a lesser. A section of a section. *Did.*

**SUBSEQUENCE.** *n. f.* [from *subsequor*, Latin.] The state of following; not precedence.

By this faculty we can take notice of the order of precedence and *subsequence* in which they are past. *Grew.*

**SUBSECUIVE.** *adj.* [from *subsequor*.] Following in train.

**SUBSEPTUPL.** *adj.* [from *sub* and *septuplus*, Latin.] Containing one of seven parts.

If unto this lower pulley there were added another, then the power would be unto the weight in a subquintuple proportion; if a third, a *subseptuple*.

**SUBSEQUENT.** *adj.* [from *subsequent*, Fr. *subsequens*, Latin.]

Following in train; not preceding.

In such indexes, although small pricks

To their *subsequent* volumes, there is seen

The baby figure of the giant masts

Of things to come, at large. *Shakespeare, Treil. and Cressida.*

The *subsequent* words come on before the precedent v.

Why does each consenting figa

With prudent harmony combine

In turns to move, and *subsequent* appear

To gird the globe and regulate the year? *Prior.*

This

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This article is introduced as *subsequent* to the treaty of Munster, made about 1648, when England was in the utmost confusion. *Swift.*

**SUBSEQUENTLY.** *adv.* [from *subsequent*.] Not so as to go before; so as to follow in train.

To men in governing most things fall out accidentally, and come not into any compliance with their preconceived ends; but they are forced to comply *subsequently*, and to strike in with things as they fall out, by postliminious after-applications of their purposes. *South's Sermons.*

**TO SUBSERVE.** *v. a.* [from *subserve*, Latin.] To serve in subordination; to serve instrumentally.

Not made to rule,

But to *subserve* where wisdom bears command. *Milton.*

It is a greater credit to know the ways of captivating nature, and making her *subserve* our purposes, than to have learned all the intricacies of policy. *Glanville.*

The memory hath no special part of the brain devoted to its own service, but uses all those parts which *subserve* our sensations, as well as our thinking powers. *Walsh.*

**SUBSERVIENT.** *n. f.* [from *subserve*.] Instrumental fitness

*subservient*, or use.

Wicked spirits may by their cunning, carry farther in a seeming confederacy or *subservient* to the designs of a good angel. *Dryden.*

We cannot look upon the body, wherein appears so much fitness, use, and *subservient* to infinite functions, any other wife than as the effect of contrivance.

There is an immediate and agill *subservient* of the spirits to the empire of the soul. *Hall's Origin. of Mankind.*

There is a regular subordination and *subservient* among all the parts to beneficial ends. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

**SUBSERVIENT.** *adj.* [from *subserviens*, Latin.] Subordinate; instrumentally useful.

Philosophers and common heathens believed one God, to whom all things are referred; but under this God they worshipped many inferior and *subservient* gods. *Stillingfleet.*

These ranks of creatures are *subservient* one to another, and the most of them servicable to man. *Roy.*

While awake, we feel none of those motions continually made in the disposal of the corporeal principles *subservient* herein. *Grew.*

Sense is *subservient* unto fancy, fancy unto intellect. *Grew.*

We are not to consider the world as the body of God; he is an uniform being, void of organs, members or parts, and they are his creatures subordinate to him, and *subservient* to his will. *Newton's Opticks.*

Most critics, fond of some *subservient* art,

Still make the whole depend upon a prize;

They talk of principles, but notions prize;

And all to one low dolly sacrifice. *Pope.*

**SUBSEXTUPLE.** *adj.* [from *sub* and *sextuplus*, Latin.] Containing one part of six.

One of these under pulleys abates half of that heaviness the weight hath, and causes the power to be in a subduplicate proportion unto it, two of them a subquadruple proportion, three a *subsextuple*. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

**TO SUBSIDE.** *v. n.* [from *subside*, Latin.] To sink; to tend downwards.

He shook the sacred honours of his head

With terror trembled heav'n's *subsiding* hill;

And from his shaken curls ambrosial dews diffill. *Dryden.*

Now Jove suspends his golden scales in air,

Weighs the mens wits against the lady's hair;

The doubtful beam long nods from side to side:

At length the wits mount up, the hairs *subside*. *Pope.*

**SUBSIDENCE.** *n. f.* [from *subside*.] The act of sinking; tendency downwards.

This gradual *subsidence* of the abyss would take up a considerable time. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

This miscellany of bodies being determined to *subsidence* merely by their different specific gravities, all those which had the same gravity subsided at the same time. *Woodward.*

By the alternate motion of those air-bladders, whose surfaces are by turns freed from mutual contact, and by a sudden *subsidence* meet again by the ingress and egress of the air, the liquor is still farther attenuated. *Arbutnot.*

**SUBSIDIARY.** *adj.* [from *subsidiarius*, Lat. from *sub* and *adi*.] Assistant; brought in aid.

Bitter substances burn the blood, and are a sort of *subsidiary* gall. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

**SUBSIDY.** *n. f.* [from *subsidio*, Fr. *subsidiarius*, Latin.] Aid, commonly such as is given in money.

They advised the king to send speedy aids, and with much alacrity granted a great rate of *subsidy*. *Bacon.*

'Tis all the *subsidy* the present age can raise.

It is a celebrated notion of a patriot, that a house of commons should never grant such *subsidies* as give no pain to the people, lest the nation should acquire, under a burden they did not feel. *Addison.*

**TO SUBSIDON.** *v. a.* [from *subsidio*, Latin.] To sign under.

Neither have they seen any deed before the conquest, but *subsidon* with crosses and single names without surnames. *Camd.*

**TO SUBSIST.** *v. n.* [from *subsistere*, Fr. *subsistere*, Latin.]

1. To continue; to retain the present state or condition.

Firm we *subsist*, but pollicite to swerve. *Milton.*

The very foundation was removed, and it was a moral impossibility that the republic could *subsist* any longer. *Swift.*

2. To have means of living; to be maintained.

He shone so powerfully upon me, that like the heat of a Russian summer, he ripened the fruits of poetry in a cold climate; and gave me wherewithal to *subsist* in the long winter which succeeded. *Dryden.*

Let us remember those that want necessities, as we ourselves should have desired to be remembered, had it been our sad lot to *subsist* on other mens charity. *Atterbury.*

3. To inhere; to have existence.

Though the general natures of these qualities are sufficiently distant from one another, yet when they come to *subsist* in particulars, and to be clothed with several accidents, then the discernment is not so easy. *South's Sermon.*

**SUBSISTENCE.** *n. f.* [from *subsistere*, Fr. from *subsistere*.]

1. Real being.

The flesh, and the conjunction of the flesh with God began both at one instant, his making and taking to himself our flesh was but one act; so that in Christ there is no personal *subsistence* but one, and that from everlasting. *Hooker.*

We know as little how the union is dissolved, that is the chain of these differing *subsistencies* that compound us, as how it first commenced. *Glanville.*

Not only the things had *subsistence*, but the very images were of some creatures existing. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Competence; means of supporting life.

His viceroy could only propole to himself a comfortable *subsistence* out of the plunder of his province. *Addison.*

**SUBSISTENT.** *adj.* *subsistens*, Latin.] Having real being.

Such as deny spirits *subsistent* without bodies, will with difficulty affirm the separate existence of their own. *Brown.*

These qualities are not *subsistent* in those bodies, but are operations of fancy begotten in something else. *Bentley.*

**SUBSTANCE.** *n. f.* [from *substantia*, Fr. *substantia*, Latin.]

1. Being; something existing; something of which we can say that it is.

Since then the soul works by herself alone,

Springs not from sense, nor humours well agreeing,

Her nature is peculiar, and her own;

She is a *substance*, and a perfect being. *Davies.*

The strength of gods,

And this empyreal *substance* cannot fail. *Milton.*

2. That which supports accidents.

What creatures there inhabit, of what mould,

And *substance*.

Every being is considered as subsisting in and by itself, and then it is called a *substance*; or it subsists in and by another, and then it is called a mode or manner of being. *Watts.*

3. The essential part.

It will serve our turn to comprehend the *substance*, without confining ourselves to scrupulous exactness in form. *Digby.*



S U B

2. True; *substantial*; real; not merely seeming.  
 O blessed! blessed night! I am afraid,  
 Being in night, all this is but a dream;  
 Too flattering sweet to be *substantial*. *Shakespeare.*  
 To give thee being, I lent  
 Out of my side to thee, nearest my heart,  
*Substantial* life. *Milton.*  
 If happiness be a *substantial* good,  
 Not fram'd of accidents, nor subject to them,  
 I err'd to seek it in a blind revenge. *Denham.*  
 Time, as a river, hath brought down to us what is more  
 light and superficial, while things more solid and *substantial*  
 have been immerg'd. *Garville.*  
 The difference betwixt the empty vanity of ostentation, and  
 the *substantial* ornaments of virtue. *Elfrange.*  
 Observations are the only sure grounds whereon to build a  
 lasting and *substantial* philosophy. *Woodward.*  
 A solid and *substantial* greatness of look, looks down with  
 neglect on the censures and applauses of the multitude. *Addison.*  
 3. Corporal; material.  
 Now shine these planets with *substantial* rays?  
 Does innate lustre give their measur'd days? *Prior.*  
 The sun appears fast like a plate of silver, the moon as big  
 as the sun, and the rainbow a large *substantial* arch in the sky,  
 all which are gross falsehoods. *Watts.*  
 4. Strong; stout; bulky.  
*Substantial* doors,  
 Cross-bard'd and bolted fast, fear no assault. *Milton.*  
 5. Responsible; moderately wealthy.  
 Trials of crimes and titles of right shall be made by verdict  
 of a jury, chosen out of the honest and most *substantial* free-  
 holders. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
 The merchants, and *substantial* citizens, cannot make up  
 more than a hundred thousand families. *Addison on the War.*  
 SUBSTANTIALLY. *n. f.* [Without influence.] Essential parts.  
 Although a custom introduced against the *substantials* of an  
 appeal be not valid, as that it should not be appealed to a supe-  
 rior, but to an inferior judge, yet a custom may be introduced  
 against the accidentals of an appeal. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*  
 SUBSTANTIALLY. *n. f.* [from *substantial*.]  
 1. The state of real existence.  
 2. Corpority; materiality.  
 Body cannot act on any thing but by motion; motion cannot  
 be received but by quantity and matter: the soul is a  
 stranger to such gross *substantialities*, and owns nothing of the  
*Glanv. Sceps.*  
 SUBSTANTIALLY. *adv.* [from *substantial*.]  
 1. In manner of a substance; with reality of existence.  
 In him his Father thence *substantially* express'd. *Milton.*  
 2. Strongly; solidly.  
 Having to *substantially* provided for the North, they promised  
 themselves they should end the war that Summer. *Clarendon.*  
 3. Truly; solidly; really; with fixed purpose.  
 The laws of this religion would make men, if they would  
 truly observe them, *substantially* religious towards God, chaste  
 and temperate. *Tillotson.*  
 4. With competent wealth.  
 SUBSTANTIALLYNESS. *n. f.* [from *substantial*.]  
 1. The state of being substantial.  
 2. Firmness; strength; power of holding or lasting.  
 When *substantiallyness* combineth with delightfulness, fulness  
 with fineness, how can the language which consisteth of these  
 found other than most full of sweetness? *Camden's Remains.*  
 In degree of *substantiallyness* next above the doricque, sustain-  
 ing the third, and adorning the second story. *Wotton.*  
 To SUBSTANTIATE. *v. a.* [from *substance*.] To make to  
 exist.  
 The accidental of any act is said to be whatever advances to  
 the act itself already *substantiated*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*  
 SUBSTANTIVE. *n. f.* [*substantif*, French; *substantivum*, Latin.]  
 A noun betokening the thing, not a quality.  
 Claudian perpetually clothes his sense at the end of a verse,  
 commonly call'd golden, or two *substantives* and two adjectives  
 with a verb between them. *Dryden.*  
 SUBSTANTIVE. *adj.* [*substantivus*, Latin.]  
 1. Solid; depending only on itself. Not in use.  
 He considered how sufficient and *substantive* this land was  
 to maintain itself, without any aid of the foreigner. *Bacon.*  
 2. Betokening existence.  
 One is oblig'd to join many particulars in one proposition, be-  
 cause the repetition of the *substantive* verb would be tedious. *A. b.*  
 To SUBSTITUTE. *v. a.* [*substitutus*, Fr. *substitutum*, from *sub-*  
*stantivus*, Latin.] To put in the place of another.  
 In the original defens of speaking, a man can *substitute* none  
 for them that can equally conduct to his honour. *Gow's Tongue.*  
 If a swarthy tongue  
 Is underneath his humid palate hung,  
 Reject him and *substitute* another. *Dryden.*  
 Some few verbs are inferred or *substituted* in the room of  
 others. *Congreve.*  
 SUBSTITUTE. *n. f.* [*substitut*, Fr. from the verb.] One placed  
 by another to act with delegated power.

S U B

- Were you sworn to the duke, or to the deputy ?  
 — To him and his *substitutes*. *Shakespeare*  
 You're taken up  
 Under the countess's zeal of God,  
 The subjects of his *substitute*, my father,  
 And here upswarm'd them. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*  
 Hail thou not made me here thy *substitute*,  
 And these inferior far beneath me set ?  
 Providence delegates to the supreme magistrate the  
 power for the good of men, which that supreme magistrate  
 transfers to those *substitutes* who act under him. *Milton*  
**SUBSTITUTION**, *n. f.* [*substitution*, Fr. from *substitute*]. The  
 act of placing any person or thing in the room of another;  
 the state of being placed in the room of another.  
 He did believe  
 He was the duke, from *substitution*,  
 And executing th' outward face of royalty,  
 With all prerogative. *Shakespeare, Temp.*  
 Nor salt, sulphur, or mercury can be separated from any  
 perfect metals; for every part, so separated, may easily be re-  
 duced into perfect metal without *substitution* of that which che-  
 mists imagine to be wanting. *Bacon's Phys. Rem.*  
**TO SUBSTRATE**, *v. a.* [*substrate*, Lat. *substratio*, French.]  
 1. To take away part from the whole.  
 2. To take one number from another.  
**SUBSTRATION**, *n. f.* [*substrains*, *substruction*, French.]  
 1. The act of taking away part from the whole.  
 I cannot call this piece Tully's nor my own, being much  
 altered not only by the change of the style, but by addition  
 and *substruction*. *Dequemi*  
 2. [In arithmetic.] The taking of a lesser number out of a  
 greater of like kind, whereby to find out a third number,  
 being or declaring the inequality, excess, or difference be-  
 tween the numbers given. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*  
**SUBSTRUCTION**, *n. f.* [*substruction*, from *sub* and *struo*, Latin].  
 Underbuilding.  
 To found our habitation firmly, examine the bed of earth  
 upon which we build, and then the underpillings, or *substruc-  
 tion*, as the ancients called it. *Watson's Architecture.*  
**SUBSTRY**, *AR.* *adj.* [*sub* and *stris*]. *Substry* lay is, in dialling,  
 a right line, whereon the gnomon or style of a dial is erected  
 at right angles with the plane. *Diet.*  
 Erect the style perpendicularly over the *substry* line, so as  
 to make the angle with the dial-plane equal to the elevation of  
 the pole of your place. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*  
**SUBSULTORY**, *adj.* [*subsultus*, Latin]. Bouncings; moving  
**SUBSULTORY**, *adj.* by starts.  
**SUBSULTORILY**, *adv.* [from *subsultury*]. In a bounding  
 manner.  
 The spirits spread even, and move not *subsultorily* for that  
 will make the parts cloyse and pliant. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
**SUBTANGENT**, *n. f.* In any curve, is the line which deter-  
 mines the intersection of the tangent in the axis prolonged. *D.*  
**TO SUBTEND**, *v. a.* [*sub* and *tendo*, Latin]. To be extended  
 under.  
 In rectangles and triangles the square, which is made of the  
 side that *subtendeth* the right angle, is equal to the squares  
 which are made of the sides containing the right angle. *Barrow.*  
 From Aries rightways draw a line, to end  
 In the fame round, and let that line *subtend*  
 An equal triangle : now finisce the lines  
 Must three times touch the round, and meet three signs,  
 Where e'er they meet in angles, those are triple. *Orsch.*  
**SUBTENSE**, *n. f.* [*sub* and *tensus*, Latin]. The chord of an  
 arch; that which is extended under any thing.  
**SUBTER**, [Latin]. In composition, signifies under.  
**SUBTERFUG**, *adj.* [*subterfugio*, Latin]. Running under.  
**SUBTERFUGOUS**, *adj.* [*subterfugio*, French; *subter* and *fugio*, Lat.]  
 A shift; an evasion; a trick.  
 The king cared not for *subterfuges*, but would stand eye,  
 and appear in any thing that was to his mind. *Bacon.*  
 Notwithstanding all their fly *subterfuges* and studied evasions,  
 yet the product of all their endeavours is but as the birth of  
 the labouring mountains, wind and emptiness. *Glauc.*  
 Affect not little shifts and *subterfuges* to avoid the force of  
 an argument. *Watson.*  
**SUBTERRANEAL**, *adj.* [*sub* and *terra*, Lat. *subterraneus*, Fr.  
**SUBTERRANEAN**, *adj.* *subterraneum* or *subterraneus* is the word  
**SUBTERRANEANOUS**, *adj.* now used.] Lying under the earth; placed  
**SUBTERRANEARY**, below the surface.  
 Metals are wholly *subterrany*, whereas plants are part above  
 earth, and part under. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 In *subterrany*, as the fathers of their tribes, are brimstone  
 and mercury. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 The force  
 Of *subterranean* wind transports a hill  
 Torn from Pelorus, or the flatter'd side  
 Of thund'ring *Etna*, whose combustible  
 And fuel'd entrails these conceiving fire,  
 Sublim'd with mineral fury, did the winds. *Milton.*

## SUB

- Alteration proceeded from the change made in the neighbouring *subterranean* parts by that great conflagration. ▶ *Boyle*.  
Tell by what paths, what *subterranean* ways,  
Back to the fountain's head the sea conveys  
The reluctant rivers. *Blackmore*.  
Let my loft minutes glide obscurely on,  
Like *subterranean* fires, unheard, unknown. *Norris*.  
This *subterranean* passage was not at first designed for much  
for a highway as for a quarry. *Addison*.  
Rous'd within the *subterranean* world,  
Th' expanding earthquake unfrisked flames  
Aflaring cities. *Thomson*.  
SUBTERRANEAN. *n. f.* [*jub* and *terra*, Lat.] A place under  
ground. Not in use.  
We commonly consider *subterranean*, not in contempla-  
tions, sufficiently respective unto the creation. *Brown*.  
SUBTILE. *adj.* [*subtile*, Fr. *subtilis*, Lat.] This word is often  
written *subtle*.  
1. Thin; not dense; not gross.  
From his eyes the fleeting fair  
Retir'd, like *subtle* smoke dissolv'd in air. *Dryden's Georg.*  
Deny Des Cart his *subtile* matter,  
You leave him neither fire nor water. *Prior*.  
Is not the heat conveyed through the vacuum by the vibra-  
tions of a much *subtile* medium than air, which, after the air  
was drawn out, remained in the vacuum? *Newton's Opt.*  
2. Nice; fine; delicate; not coarse.  
But of the clook which in our breasts we bear,  
The *subtile* motions we forget the while.  
Thou only know'st th' her nature, and her pow'r;  
Her *subtile* form thou only can't define. *Davies*.  
I do distinguish plain  
Each *subtile* line of her immortal face. *Davies*.  
3. Piercing; acute.  
Pals we the flow disease and *subtile* pain,  
Which our weak frame is defin'd to sustain;  
The cruel fœton, the cold catarrh. *Prior*.  
4. Cunning; artful; sly; sordulous. In this sense it is now  
commonly written *subtle*.  
Arrius, a priest in the church of Alexandria, a *subtile*  
witted and a marvellous false spoken man, was discontented  
that one should be placed before him in honour, whose superior  
he thought himself in desert, because through envy and sto-  
mach prone unto contradiction. *Hosker*.  
Think you this York  
Was not incited by his *subtle* mother,  
To taunt and scorn you? *Shakspeare, Richard III.*  
O *subtile* love, a thousand wiles thou hast  
By humble flouts, by services, or by hire,  
To win a maiden's hold. *Fairfax*.  
A woman, an harlot and *subtile* of heart. *Prov. vii. 10.*  
Nor thou th' malice, and false guile, condemn:  
*Subtile* he needs must be, who could seduce  
Angels. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.  
5. Deceitful.  
Like a bow! upon a *subtle* ground,  
I've tumbled past the throw. *Shakspeare, Coriolanus*.  
6. Refined; acute beyond exactness.  
Things remote from use, obscure and *subtle*. *Milton*.  
SUBTILLY. *adv.* [from *subtile*.]  
1. Finely; not grossly.  
The constitution of the air appeareth more *subtily* by worms  
in oak-apples than to the sense of man. *Bacon*.  
In these plasters the stone should not be too *subtily* pow-  
dered; for it will better manifest its attraction in more sensible  
dimensions. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.  
The opakeft bodies, if *subtily* divided, as metals dissolved  
in acid menstruums, become perfectly transparent. *Newton*.  
2. Artfully; cunningly.  
By grudging the add the reputation of loving the truth fin-  
cerly, that of having been able to expose it *subtily*. *Bayle*.  
Others have taught safe themselves of affliction by dis-  
puting *subtily* against it, and pertinaciously maintaining that  
afflictions are no real evils. *Tillotson's Sermons*.  
SUBTILNESS. *n. f.* [from *subtile*.]  
1. Fineness; rareness.  
2. Cunning; artfulness.  
TO SUBTILIATE. *v. a.* [from *subtile*.] To make thin.  
A very dry and warm or *subtilizing* air opens the surface of  
the earth. *Harvey in the Plague*.  
SUBTILIZATION. *n. f.* [*subtilization*, French; from *subtilitate*.]  
The act of making thin.  
By *subtilization* and rarefaction the oil contained in grapes  
if distilled before it be fermented, becomes spirit of wine. *Boyle*.  
SUBTILTY. *n. f.* [*subtilite*, French; from *subtile*.]  
1. Thinness; fineness; quality of parts.  
The *subtilities* of particular fouds may pass through fine  
crannies not confuted, but its magnity not so well. *Bacon*.  
How shall we this union well express?  
Nought ties the soul, her *subtily* is such. *Davies*.  
The corporeity of all bodies being the fame, and *subtily* in  
all bodies being essentially the same thing, could any body be

S U B

- fability* become vital, then any degree of *fability* would produce some degree of life. Grav's Cognol.
- Bodies the more of kin they are to spirit in *fability* and refinements, the more spreading and self-diffusive are they. *Norris*.
2. Nicety.
- Whatsoever is invisible, in respect of the fineness of the body, or *fability* of the motion, is little enquired. Bacon.
3. Refinement; too much acuteness.
- You prefer the reputation of candour before that of *fability*. Boyle.
- Intelligible discourses are spoiled by too much *fability* in nice divisions. Locke.
- Greece did at length a learned race produce,  
Who needful science mock'd, and arts of use;  
Mankind with idle *fabilities* embroil,  
And fashion systems with romantick toil. Blackmore.
- They give method, and shed *fability* upon their author. *Baker*.
4. Cunning; artifice; slyness.
- Finding force now faint to be,  
He thought grey hairs afford *fability*. Sidney.
- The rudeness and barbarity of savage Indians knows not so perfectly to hate all virtues as some mens *fability*. K. Charles.
- As from his wit and native *fability*, Milton.
- SUBTILIZ'N *n. f.* [from *subtilize*.]
1. Subtilization is making any thing so volatile as to rise readily in steam or vapour. Quincy.
- Fluids have their refinances proportional to their densities, so that no *subtilization*, division of parts, or refining can alter these refinances. Chyney's Phil. Princ.
2. Refinement; superfluous acuteness.
- To SUBTILIZE *v. a.* [*subtilizer*, French; from *subtile*.]
1. To make thing; to make less gross or coarse.
- Chyle, being mixed with the choler and pancreatic juices, is further *subtilized*, and rendered so fluid and penetrant, that the thinner and finer part easily finds way in at the straight orifices of the lacteous veins. Ray on the Creation.
- Body cannot be vital; for if it be, then is it so either as *subtilized* or organized, moved or endowed with life. Grew.
2. To refine; to spin into useless niceties.
- The most obvious verity is *subtilized* into niceties, and spun into a thread indiscernible by common optics. Glauville.
- To SUBTILIZE *v. n.* To talk with too much refinement.
- Qualities and moods some modern philosophers have *subtilized* on. Dryden on Bodies.
- SUBTILE *adj.* [Written often for *subtile*, especially in the sense of cunning.] Sly; artful; cunning.
- Some *subtle* headed fellow will put some quirk, or devise some evasion, whereof the rest will take hold. Spenser.
- Shall we think the *subtle* witted French  
Confess and forereth, that, afraid of him,  
By magick verbe have thus contriv'd his end? *Shak. H. VI.*
- The serpent, *subtile* beast of all the field. Milton.
- The Arabians were men of a deep and *subtile* wit. Sprat.
- SUBTLY *adv.* [from *subtle*.]
1. Slyly; artfully; cunningly.
- Thou'lt see how *subtly* to detain thee I devise;  
Inviting thee to hear, while I relate. *Milton's Paradi. Lost.*
2. Nicely; delicately.
- In the nice be, what sense fo' *subtly* true,  
From poisonous herbs extract's the healing dew! Pope.
- To SUBTRACT *v. a.* [*subtractio*, Latin.] They who derive it from the Latin write *subtract*; those who know the French original, write *substract*, which is the common word.] To withdraw part from the rest.
- Reducing many things into charge, which, by confusion, became concealed and *subtracted* from the crown. Davies.
- What is *subtracted* or subducted out of the extent of the lively perfection, leaves still a quotient infinite. Hale.
- The same fowls, by the *subtracting* dally of her eggs, lay nineteen successively, and then gave over. Ray.
- SUBTRACT *v. n. f.* See SUBTRACTION.
- SUBTRACTEND *n. f.* [*subtractendum*, Lat.] The number to be taken from a larger number.
- SUBTRIPLE *adj.* [*subtriplo*, Fr. *sub* and *triplo*, Latin.] Containing a third or one part of three.
- The power will be in a *subtriple* proportion to the weight. Witkin's Math. Magic.
- SUBVENTA'NEOUS *adj.* [*subventaneus*, Lat.] Adde; windy.
- Suitable unto the relation of the waters in Spain, and their *subventaneous* conceptions from the western wind. Browne.
- To SUBVERBE *v. a.* [*subverbo*, Latin.] To subvert. Spenser.
- uses *subverbo* in the same sense.
- Empires *subverbo'd*, when ruling fate has struck  
Th' unalterable hour. Thomson's Autumn.
- SUBVERSION *n. f.* [*subversio*, Fr. *subverfus*, Latin.] Overthrow; ruin; destruction.
- These seek *subversion* of thy harmless life. *Shak. H. VI.*
- It is far more honourable to suffer, than to prosper in their ruin and *subversion*. King Charles.
- These things refer to the opening and shutting the abyss with the dissolution or *subversion* of the earth. Burnet's



# SUC

Laws have been often abused, to the oppression and the sub-  
version of that order they were intended to preserve. *Rogers.*  
SUBVERSIVE. *adj.* [from *subvert*.] Having tendency to over-  
turn.

Lying is a vice *subversive* of the very ends and design of  
conversation. *Rogers.*  
To SUBVERT. *v. a.* [*subverti*, French; *subverti*, Latin.]  
1. To overthrow; to overturn; to destroy; to turn upside  
down.

God, by things deem'd weak,  
Subverts the worldly strong and worldly wife. *Milton.*  
No proposition can be received for divine revelation, if  
contradictory to our clear intuitive knowledge; because this  
would *subvert* the principles of all knowledge. *Locke.*  
Trees are *subverted* or broken by high winds. *Mortimer.*

2. To corrupt; to confound.  
Strive not about words to no purpose, but to the *subverting*  
of the hearers. *2 Tim. ii. 14.*

SUBVERTER. *n. f.* [from *subvert*.] Overthrower; destroyer.  
O traitor! worse than Simon was to Troy;  
O vile *subverter* of the Gallick reign,  
More false than Gano was to Charlemagne. *Dryden.*

SUBURB. *n. f.* [*suburbium*, Latin.]  
1. Building without the walls of a city.

There's a trim rabble let in: are all these your faithful  
friends of th' *suburbs*? *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
What can be more to the disvaluation of the power of the  
Spaniard, than to have marched seven days in the heart of his  
country, and lodged three nights in the *suburbs* of his prin-  
cipal city? *Bacon's War with Spain.*

2. The confines; the outpart.

The *suburbs* of my jacket are so gone,  
I have not left one skirt to fit upon. *Cleopatra.*  
They on the smooth plank,  
The *suburbs* of their strawbuilt citadel,  
Expatiate. *Milton.*

When our fortunes are violently changed, our spirits  
are unchanged, if they always stood in the *suburbs* and expec-  
tation of sorrows. *Taylor.*

SUBURBAN. *adj.* [*suburbanus*, Latin; from *suburb*.] Inhabit-  
ing the suburb.

Poor clinches the *suburban* muse affords. *Dryden.*

SUBWORKER. *n. f.* [*sub and worker*.] Underworker; subor-  
dinate helper.

He that governs well leads the blind; but he that teaches  
gives him eyes: and it is glorious to be a *subworker* to grace,  
in freeing it from some of the inconveniences of original  
sin. *South.*

SUCCESSORS. *adj.* [*successarius*, Lat.] Supplying the place  
of something else.

Nor is *Jesus* strictly to be believed when he prescribed the  
stone of the otter as a *successarius* unto calceum. *Brown.*

I have not discovered the menstruum: I will present a *suc-  
cessarius* experiment made with a common liquor. *Boyle.*

SUCCESSANUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] That which is put to serve  
for something else.

To SUCCEED. *v. n.* [*succedere*, French; *succedere*, Latin.]

1. To follow in order.

If I were now to die,  
'Twere to be most happy; for I fear,  
My soul hath her consent to absolute,  
I hat not another comfort like to this  
*Succed* in unknown fate. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Those of all ages to *succeed* will curse my head. *Milton.*

Workmen let it cool by degrees in such relents of neal-  
ing heats, lest it should shiver in pieces by a violent *succeeding*  
of air in the room of the fire. *Digby on Bodies.*

Enjoy till I return  
Short pleasures; for long woes are to *succeed*. *Milton.*

If the father left only daughters, they equally *succeeded* to  
him in copartnership, without prelation or preference of the  
eldest to a double portion. *Hale.*

Revenge *succeeds* to love, and rage to grief. *Dryden.*

While day to night, and night to day *succeeds*,  
Burn-off rings morn and evening shall be thine,  
And fires eternal in thy temples shine. *Dryden.*

These dull harmless makers of lampoons are yet of dangerous  
example to the public: some witty men may *succeed* to their  
designs, and, mixing sense with malice, blast the reputation  
of the most innocent. *Dryden.*

The pretensions of Saul's family, who received his crown  
from the immediate appointment of God, ended with his reign;  
and David, by the same title, *succeeded* in his throne, to the  
exclusion of Jonathan. *Locke.*

2. To obtain one's wish; to terminate an undertaking in the  
desired effect.

'Tis almost impossible for poets to *succeed* without ambition:  
imagination must be raised by a desire of fame to a desire of  
pleasing. *Dryden.*

# SUC

This address I have long thought owing; and if I had  
never attempted, I might have been vain enough to think I  
might have *succeeded*. *Dryden.*

A knave's a knave to me in ev'ry state;  
Alike my scorn, if he *succeeds* or fail:  
Sporus at court, or Japhet in a jail. *Pope.*

4. To terminate according to wish.

If thou deal truly, thy doings shall prosperously *succeed* to  
thee. *Job. iv. 6.*

5. To go under cover.

This was impossible for Virgil to imitate, because of the  
severity of the Roman language: Spencer endeavoured it in  
Shepherd's Kalender; but neither will it *succeed* in English. *Dry.*

Please that filvan scene to take,  
Where whistling winds uncertain shadows make;  
Or will you to the cooler cave *succeed*,  
Whole mouth the curling vines have overspread. *Dryden.*

To SUCCEED. *v. a.*

1. To follow; to be subsequent or consequent to.

In that place no creature was hurtful unto man, and those  
destructive effects they now discover *succeeded* the curse, and  
came in with thorns and briars. *Irving's Vulgar Errors.*

2. To prosper; to make successful.

Now frequent trines the happier lights among;  
And high-raised Jove from his dark prison freed,  
Those weights took off that on his planet hung.  
Will gloriously the new laid works *succeed*. *Dryden.*

*Succeed* my wish, and second my design,  
The fairest Deiopeia shall be thine,  
And make thee father of a happy line. *Dryden's Zen.*

SUCCESSER. *n. f.* [from *succeed*.] One who follows; one who  
comes into the place of another.

Why should calamity be full of words?  
—Windy attorneys to their client woes,  
Airs *successers* of intestate joys,  
Poor breathing orators of miseries! *Shakespeare's R. III.*

Now this great *successer* all repairs,  
He builds up strength and greatness for his heirs,  
Out of the virtues that adorn'd his blood. *Daniel.*

Nature has so far imprinted it in us, that should the  
envy of predecessors deny the secret to *successers*, they yet  
would find it out.

They make one man's particular fancies, perhaps fail-  
ings, confining laws to others; and convey them to their *suc-  
cessers*, who afterwards misname all unobsequiousness as pre-  
sumption. *Boyle.*

SUCCESS. *n. f.* [*success*, French; *successus*, Latin.]

1. The termination of any affair happy or unhappy. *Suc-  
cess* without any epithet is commonly taken for good success.

For good *success* of his hands, he asketh ability to do of him  
that is most unable. *Wisd. xiii. 19.*

Perplex'd and troubled at his bad *success*  
The tempter flood. *Milton.*

Not Lemuel's mother with more care  
Did counsel or instruct her heir;  
Or teach, with more *success*, her son  
The vices of the time to shun. *Waller.*

Every reasonable man cannot but wish me *success* in this at-  
tempt, because I undertake the proof of that which it is every  
man's interest that it should be true. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

Whillt malice and ingratitude confests,  
They've strove for ruin long without *success*. *Garrh.*  
Gas sulphuris may be given with *success* in any disease of the  
lungs. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

Military *successes*, above all others, elevate the minds of a  
people. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. Succession. Obsolete.

All the sons of these five brethren reigned  
By due *success*, and all their nephews late,  
Even thrice eleven descents, the crown retained. *Spenser.*

SUCCESSFUL. *adj.* [*success*, and *full*.] Prosperous; happy;  
fortunate.

They were terrible alarms to persons grown wealthy by a  
long and *successful* imposture, by persuading the world that men  
might be honest and happy, though they never mortified any  
corrupt appetites. *South's Sermons.*

H' observ'd the illustrious throng,  
Their names, their fates, their conduct and their care. *Dryden.*  
In peaceful fenates and *successful* war.

The early hunter  
Blesses Diana's hand, who leads him safe  
O'er hanging cliffs; who spreads his net *successful*,  
And guides the arrow through the panther's heart. *Prior.*

SUCCESSFULLY. *adv.* [from *successful*.] Prosperously; luckily;  
fortunately.

He is too young, yet he looks *successfully*. *Shakespeare.*  
They would wait a competent instrument to collect and  
convey their rays *successfully*, or so as to imprint the species  
with any vigour, on a dull prejudicate faculty. *Hammond.*

The rule of imitating God can never be *successfully* pre-  
sented but upon Christian principles; such as that this world is  
a place not of rest, but of discipline. *Atterbury.*  
A reformation

# SUC

A reformation *successfully* carried on in this great town,  
would in time spread itself over the whole kingdom. *Swift.*  
Bleeding, when the expectation goes on *successfully*, sup-  
presseth it. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

SUCCESSFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *successful*.] Happy conclusion;  
desired event; series of good fortune.

An opinion of the *successfulness* of the work is as necessary  
to found a purpose of undertaking it, as the authority of com-  
mands, or the persuasiveness of promises. *Hammond.*

SUCCESSION. *n. f.* [*successio*, French; *successio*, Latin.]

1. Consecution; series of one thing or person following an-  
other.

St. Augustine, having reckoned up a great number of the  
bishops of Rome, faith, in all this order of *succession* of bishops  
there is not one found a Donatist. *Hooker.*

Reflection on appearances of several ideas, one after an-  
other, in our minds, furnishes us with the idea of *suc-  
cession*. *Locke.*

Let a cannon-bullet pass through a room, and take with it  
any limb of a man, it is clear that it must strike *successively*  
the two files of the room, touch one part of the flesh first,  
and another after, and so in *succession*. *Locke.*

2. A series of things or persons following one another.

These decays in Spain have been occasioned by so long a  
war with Holland; but most by two *successions* of inactive  
princes. *Bacon.*

The smallest particles of matter may cohere by the strong-  
est attractions, and compose bigger particles of weaker virtue;  
and many of these may cohere and compose bigger particles,  
whose virtue is still weaker; and so on for divers *successions*,  
until the progression end in the biggest particles, on which the  
operations in chymistry and the colours of natural bodies de-  
pend. *Newton's Opt.*

3. A lineage; an order of descendants.

Cassibelan,  
And his *succession*, granted Rome a tribute. *Shakespeare's Cymbel.*  
A long *succession* must ensue;  
And his next son the clouded ark of God  
Shall in a glorious temple enshrine. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

4. The power or right of coming to the inheritance of an-  
cursors.

What people is so void of common sense,  
To vote *succession* from a native prince? *Dryden.*

SUCCESSIVE. *adj.* [*successivus*, French.]

1. Following in order; continuing a course or consecution un-  
interrupted.

Three with fiery courage he assails,  
And each *successive* after other quails,  
Still wond'ring whence so many kings should rise. *Daniel.*

God hat rest,  
Labour and rest, as day and night, to men  
*Successive*. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

God, by reason of his eternal indivisible nature, is by one  
single act of duration present to all the *successive* portions of  
time, and all *successively* existing in them. *South.*

Send the *successive* ills through ages down,  
And let each weeping father tell his son. *Prior.*

2. Inherited by succession. Not in use.

Countrymen,  
Plead my *successive* title with your swords.  
*Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus.*

The empire being elective, and not *successive*, the emperors,  
in being, made profit of their own times. *Raleigh.*

SUCCESSIVELY. *adv.* [*successivem*, Fr. from *successive*.] In  
uninterrupted order; one after another.

Three sons he left,  
All which *successively* by turns did reign. *Fairy Queen.*  
Is it upon record? or else reported  
*Successively* from age to age? *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

That king left only by his fix wives three children, who  
reigned *successively*, and died childless. *Bacon.*

We that measure times by first and last,  
The fight of things *successively* do take,  
When God on all at once his view doth cast,  
And of all times doth but one instant make. *Davies.*

I inclined the paper to the rays very obliquely, that the most  
refrangible rays might be more copiously reflected than the  
rest, and the whiteness at length changed *successively* into blue,  
indigo, and violet. *Newton's Opt.*

No such motion of the same atom can be all of it existant  
at once: it must needs be made gradually and *successively*, both  
as to place and time, seeing that body cannot at the same in-  
stant be in more places than one. *Bentley's Sermons.*

SUCCESSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *successive*.] The state of being  
*successive*.

All the notion we have of duration is partly by the *successive-  
ness* of its own operations, and partly by those external mea-  
sures that it finds in motion. *Hale.*

SUCCESSLESS. *adj.* [from *success*.] Unlucky; unfortunate;  
failing of the event desired.

The hopes of thy *successless* love resign. *Dryden.*  
A reformation

# SUC

The Bavarian duke,  
Bold champion! brandishing his Noric blade,  
Best temper'd steel, *successless* prov'd in field. *Philips.*

Passion unquy'd, and *successless* love,  
Plant daggers in my heart. *Addison's Cato.*

*Successless* all her soft cares prove,  
To banish from his breast his country's love. *Pope.*

SUCCESSOUR. *n. f.* [*successeur*, French; *successor*, Latin.] This  
is sometimes pronounced *successeur*, with the accent in the  
middle.] One that follows in the place or character of an-  
other; correlative to *predecessor*.

This king by this queen had a son of tender age, but of  
great expectation, brought up in the hope of themselves, and  
already acceptance of the inconstant people, as *successor* of his  
father's crown. *Bechu. xlv. 1.*

The *successor* of Moses in prophecies.  
The fear of what was to come from an unacknowledg'd  
*successor* to the crown, clouded much of that prosperity then,  
which now shines in chronicle. *Clarendon.*

The second part of confirmation is the prayer and benedic-  
tion of the bishop, the *successor* of the apostles in this office.  
*Hammond on Fundamentals.*

The furly savage offspring disappear,  
And curse the bright *successor* of the year;  
Yet crafty kind with daylight can dispense. *Dryden.*

Whether a bright *successor*, or the same. *Tate.*  
The descendants of Alexander's *successors* cultivated naviga-  
tion in some lesser degree. *Arbutnot.*

SUCCESSOR. *adj.* [*successor*, French; *successor*, Latin.]

1. Tucked or girded up; having the cloaths drawn up to dis-  
engage the legs.

His habit fit for speed *successor*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
His vest *successor* then girding round his waist,  
Forth rush'd the swain. *Pope.*

Four knaves in garbs *successor*. *Pope.*

2. Short; concise; brief.

A strict and *successor* stile is that where you can take nothing  
away without loss, and that loss manifest. *Ben. Johnson.*

Let all your precepts be *successor* and clear,  
That ready wits may comprehend them soon. *Rescommon.*

SUCCESSOR. *adv.* [from *successor*.] Briefly; concisely; with-  
out superfluity of diction.

I shall present you very *successor* with a few reflections that  
most readily occur. *Boyle.*

I'll recant, when France can shew me wit  
As strong as ours, and as *successor* writ. *Rescommon.*

SUCCESSOR. *n. f.* [*successor*, Latin.] A plant.

It is one of the milky plants, with a plain radiated flower:  
the flowers are produced from the sides of the branches, at the  
setting off of the branches upon short footstalks: the cup of  
the flower is like a contracted seed-vessel: the seeds are angu-  
lar, umbilicated, and shaped somewhat like a wedge. *Miller.*

A garden-fallad  
Of endive, radishes, and *successor*. *Dryden.*

The medicaments to diminish the milk are lettuce, purslane,  
endive, and *successor*. *Wifeman of Tumours.*

To SUCCESSOUR. *v. a.* [*secourir*, French; *succurre*, Lat.] To  
help; to assist in difficulty or distress; to relieve.

As that famous queen  
Of Amazons, whom Pyrrhus did destroy,  
Did shew herself in great triumphant joy,  
To *successor* the weak state of sad afflicted Troy. *Fa. Qu. 2.*

A grateful beast will stand upon record, against those that in  
their prosperity forget their friends, that to their loss and  
hazard stood by and *successor* them in their adversity. *L'Estr.*

SUCCESSOUR. *n. f.* [from the verb; *secours*, French.]

1. Aid; assistance; relief of any kind; help in distress.

My father,  
Flying for *successor* to his servant Banister,  
Being distress'd, was by that wretch betray'd. *Shakespeare.*

Here's a young maid with travel oppress'd,  
And faints for *successor*. *Shakespeare.*

2. The person or things that bring help.

Fear nothing else but a betraying of *successor*; which reason  
offereth. *Wisd. xvii. 12.*

Our watchful general had discern'd from far  
The mighty *successor* which made glad the foe. *Dryden.*

SUCCESSOUR. *n. f.* [from *successor*.] Helper; assistant; reliever.

She hath been a *successor* of many. *Ro. xvi. 2.*

SUCCESSORLESS. *adj.* [from *successor*.] Wanting relief; void of  
friends or help.

Successorless and sad,  
She with extended arms his aid implores. *Thomson.*

SUCCESSOR. *n. f.* [from *successor*.] Juiciness.

SUCCESSOR. *adj.* [*succulent*, French; *succulentus*, Latin.]

Juicy; moist.

These plants have a strong, dense, and *succulent* moisture,  
which is not apt to exhale. *Bacon.*

Divine Providence has spread her table every where, not  
with a juiceless green carpet, but with *succulent* herbage and  
nourishing grass, upon which most beasts feed. *More.*



## SUC

On our account has Jove,  
Indulgent, to all lands some *faculent* plant  
Allotted, that poor helpless man might slack  
His present thirst. *Philips.*  
To SUCCEDE. *v. n.* [*succumbere*, Latin; *succomber*, French.]  
To yield; to sink under any difficulty. Not in use, except  
among the Scotch.

To their wills we must *succumb*,  
*Quocunque trahunt, 'tis our doom.* *Hadibras.*

SUCCESSION. *n. f.* [*successio*, Latin.] A trot.  
They move two legs of one side together, which is tulation  
or ambling, or lift one foot before and the cross foot be-  
hind, which is *succession* or trotting. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*  
They rode, but authors do not say

Whether tulation or *succession*. *Butler.*  
SUCCESSION. *n. f.* [*successio*, Latin.]  
1. The act of shaking.

When any of that ribble species were brought to the doctor,  
and when he considered the spasms of the diaphragm, and all  
the muscles of respiration, with the tremulous *succession* of the  
whole human body, he gave such patients over. *Mast. Serib.*  
2. [In physics.] Is such a shaking of the nervous parts as is pro-  
duced by strong stimuli, like sternutories, friction, and the  
like, which are commonly used in apoplectic affections.

SUCH. *pronoun.* [*suleiks*, Gothic; *sule*, Dutch; *pple*, Saxon.]  
1. Of that kind; of the like kind. With *as* before the thing  
to which it relates, when the thing follows: *as, such a power*  
*as a king's; such a gift as a kingdom.*

'Tis *such* another fitchew! marry, a perfume d'one. *Shakesp.*  
Can we find *such* a one as this, in whom the spirit of God

The works of the flesh are manifest, *such* are drunkenness,  
revelings, and *such* like.

You will not make this a general rule to debar *such* from  
preaching of the Gospel as have thro' infirmity fallen. *Whitegift.*

*Such* another idol was Manah, worshipped between Mecca  
and Medina, which was called a rock or stone. *Stillingsfleet.*

*Such* precepts as tend to make men good, singly considered,  
may be distributed into *such* as enjoin piety towards God, or  
*such* as require the good government of ourselves. *Tillotson.*

If my long be *such*,  
That you will hear and credit me too much,  
Attentive listen. *Dryden.*

*Such* are the cold Riphean race, and *such*  
The savage Scythian. *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*

As to be perfectly just is an attribute in the Divine Nature,  
to be to the utmost of our abilities is the glory of a man:  
*such* an one, who has the publick administration, acts like the  
representative of his Maker. *Addison.*

You love a verse, take *such* as I can fend.  
The fame that. With *as*. *Pope.*

This was the state of the kingdom of Tunis at *such* time as  
Barbarossa, with Solyma's great fleet, landed in Africk. *Knoll.*

3. Comprehended under the term premised.  
That thou art happy, owe to thyself;  
That thou contin'st *such*, owe to God;  
To affect that God looked upon Adam's fall as a sin, and  
punished it as *such*, when, without any antecedent sin, he  
withdrew that actual grace, upon which it was impossible for  
him not to fall, highly reproaches the essential equity of the  
Divine Nature. *South.*

No promise can oblige a prince so much,  
Still to be good, as long to have been *such*. *Dryden.*

4. A manner of expressing a particular person or thing.  
I saw him yesterday  
With *such* and *such*. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

If you repay me not on *such* a day,  
In *such* a place, *such* sum or sums, as are  
Express'd in the condition, let the forfeit  
Be an equal pound of your flesh. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

I have appointed my servants to *such* and *such* place. *1 Sam.*  
Scarce this word death from sorrow did proceed,  
When in rush'd one, and tells him *such* a knight  
Is new arriv'd. *Daniel's Civil War.*

Himself overtook a party of the army, consisting of three  
thousand horse and foot, with a train of artillery, which he left  
at *such* a place, within three hours march of Berwick. *Clarendon.*

The same sovereign authority may enact a law, command-  
ing *such* or *such* an action to-day, and a quite contrary law for-  
bidding the same to-morrow. *South's Sermons.*

Those artists who propose only the imitation of *such* or *such*  
a particular person, without election of those ideas before-  
mentioned, have often been reproached for that omission.

*Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
To SUCK. *v. a.* [*sucan*, Saxon; *suges*, *suctum*, Latin; *succer*,  
French.]

1. To draw by making a rarefaction of the air.  
2. To draw in with the mouth.

The cup of astonishment thou shalt drink, and *suck* it out.  
*Ezek. xxiii. 34.*

## SUC

We'll hand in hand to the dark mansions go,  
Where, *sucking* in each other's latest breath,  
We may transmute our souls. *Dryden.*

Still the dew  
The sweets from ev'ry flow'r, and *suck'd* the dew. *Dryden.*

Transfix'd as o'er Castalia's streams he hung,  
He *suck'd* new poisons with his triple tongue. *Pope's Statius.*

3. To draw the teat of a female.  
Desire, the more he *suck'd*, more fought the breast,  
Like dropful folk still drink to be a-thirst. *Sidney.*

A bitch will nurse young foxes in place of her puppies, if  
you can get them once to *suck* her so long that her milk may  
go through them. *Locke.*

Did a child *suck* every day a new nurse, it would be no  
more affrighted with the change of faces at six months old than  
at sixty. *Locke.*

4. To draw with the milk.  
Thy valiancy was mine, thou *suck'd'st* it from me;  
But own thy pride thyself. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

5. To empty by sucking.  
A fox lay with whole swarms of flies *sucking* and galling of  
him. *L'Estrange.*

Rees on tops of lilies feed,  
And creep with nourishment but from the teat. *Dryden.*

6. To draw or drain.  
I can *suck* melancholy out of a song, as a weazel *sucks*  
eggs. *Shakesp. As You Like It.*

Pumping hath tir'd our men;  
Sens into seas thrown, we *suck* in again. *Dante.*

A cubical vessel of brass is filled an inch and a half in half  
an hour; but because it *sucks* up nothing as the earth doth,  
take an inch for half an hour's rain. *Burnet.*

Old ocean, *suck'd* through the porous globe,  
Had long ere now forsook his horrid bed. *Thomson.*

To SUCK. *v. n.*  
1. To draw by rarefying the air.  
Continual repairs, the least defects in *sucking* pumps are con-  
stantly requiring. *Mortimer's History.*

2. To draw the breast.  
Such as are nourished with milk find the paps, and *suck* at  
them; whereas none of those that are not designed for that  
nourishment ever offer to *suck*. *Ray on the Creation.*

I would  
Pluck the young *sucking* cubs from the she-bear,  
To win thee, lady. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

Why did the knees prevent me? or why the breasts that  
I should *suck*? *Jeb. iii. 12.*

A nursing father beareth with the *sucking* child. *Numb. xi.*  
3. To draw; imbibe.  
The crown had *sucked* too hard, and now being full, was  
like to draw less. *Bacon's Henry VIII.*

All the under passions,  
As waters are by whirl-pools suck'd and drawn,  
Were quite devoured in the vast gulph of empire. *Dryden.*

SUCK. *v. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. The act of sucking.  
I hoped, from the descent of the quick-silver in the tube,  
upon the first *suck*, that I should be able to give a nearer  
guess at the proportion of force betwixt the pressure of the air  
and the gravity of quick-silver. *Boyle.*

2. Milk given by females.  
They draw with their *suck* the disposition of their udders.  
*Spenser.*

I have given *suck* and know  
How tender 'tis to love the babe that milks me. *Shakesp. As You Like It.*

Those first unpolish'd matrons  
Gave *suck* to infants of gigantic mold. *Dryden.*

It would be inconvenient for birds to give *suck*. *Reg.*  
SUCKER. *n. f.* [*succer*, French; from *suck*.]

1. Any thing that draws.  
2. The embolus of a pump.  
Oil must be poured into the cylinder that the *sucker* may  
slip up and down in it more smoothly.

The ascent of waters is by *suckers* or forceers, or something  
equivalent thereto. *Wilkins's Dedalus.*

3. A round piece of leather, laid wet on a stone, and drawn  
up in the middle, rarifies the air within, which pressing upon  
its edges, holds it down to the stone.

One of the round leathers wherewith boys play, called  
*suckers*, not above an inch and half diameter, being well soaked  
in water, will stick and pluck a stone of twelve pounds up  
from the ground. *Grew's Nomenclature.*

4. A pipe through which any thing is sucked.  
Mariners aye ply the pump,  
So they, but cheerful, unsatiate, still move  
The draining *sucker*. *Philips.*

5. A young twig shooting from the flock. This word was pe-  
haps originally *suculi*, [*suculus*, Latin.]  
The cutting away of *suckers* at the root and body, doth  
make trees grow high. *Bacon's Natural History.*

## SUD

Out of this old root a *sucker* may spring, that with a little  
shelter and good seasons, may prove a mighty tree. *Ray.*

SUCKER. *n. f.* [from *suck*.] A sweet meat.  
Nature's confectioner, the bee,  
Whose *suckers* are moist alchemy;  
The still of his refining mold,  
Minting the garden into gold. *Cleaveland.*

SUCKINGBOTTLE. *n. f.* [*suck* and *bottle*.] A bottle which to  
children supplies the want of a pap.

He that will say, children join these general abstract specu-  
lations with their *sucking* bottles, has more zeal for his opinion,  
but less sincerity. *Locke.*

To SUCKLE. *v. a.* [from *suck*.] To nurse at the breast.  
The breast of Hecuba,  
When she did *suckle* Hector, look'd not lovelier. *Shakesp. As You Like It.*

She nurses me up and *suckles* me. *L'Estrange.*  
Two thriving calves the *suckles* twice a day. *Dryden.*

The Roman soldiers bare on their helmets the first history  
of Romulus, who was begot by the god of war, and *suckled*  
by a wolf. *Addison on Italy.*

SUCKLING. *n. f.* [from *suck*.] A young creature yet fed by the  
pap.

I provide a *suckling*.  
That ne'er had nourishment but from the teat. *Dryden.*

Young animals participate of the nature of their tender  
aliment, as *sucklings* of milk. *Aristotle on Animals.*

SUCKING. *n. f.* [from *suck*; *suction*, Fr.] The act of sucking.  
Sounds exterior and interior may be made by *suction*, as  
by emission of the breath. *Bacon.*

Though the valve were not above an inch and a half in di-  
ameter, yet the weight kept up by *suction*, or supported by the  
air, and what was cast out of it weigh'd about ten pounds. *Boyle.*

Cornelius regulated the *suction* of his child. *Arbutnot.*  
SUDATION. *n. f.* [*sudo*, Latin.] sweat.

SUDATORY. *n. f.* [*sudo*, Latin.] Hot house; sweating bath.  
SUDDEN. *adj.* [*soudain*, French; *rosen*, Saxon.]

1. Happening without previous notice; coming without the  
common preparatives; coming unexpectedly.

We have not yet set down this day of triumph;  
To-morrow, in my judgment, is too *sudden*. *Shakesp. As You Like It.*

There was never any thing so *sudden* but Caesar's theatrical  
brags, of I came, saw and overcame. *Shakesp. As You Like It.*

Herbs *sudden* flower'd,  
Opening their various colours. *Milton.*

2. Hasty; violent; rash; passionate; precipitate. Not in use.  
I grant him

*Sudden*, malicious, smacking of ev'ry sin. *Shakesp. As You Like It.*

SUDDEN. *n. f.*  
1. Any unexpected occurrence; surprise. Not in use.  
Parents should mark the witty excuses of their children at  
*sudden* and surprisals, rather than pamper them. *Watson.*

2. Onset of a *sudden*, or upon a *sudden*. Sooner than was ex-  
pected; without the natural or commonly accustomed prepara-  
tives.

Following the flyers at the very heels,  
With them he enters, who upon the *sudden* *Allen*  
Claps to their gates. *Shakesp. As You Like It.*

How art thou lost, how on a *sudden* lost?  
They keep their patients for warm as almost to stifle them,  
and all on a *sudden* the cold regimen is in vogue. *Eaton.*

When you have a mind to leave your master, grow rude  
and saucy of a *sudden*, and beyond your usual behaviour. *Swift.*

SUDDENLY. *adv.* [from *sudden*.] In an unexpected manner;  
without preparation; hastily.

You shall find three of your Argosies  
Are richly come to harbour *suddenly*. *Shakesp. As You Like It.*

If thou can't accuse,  
Do it without invention *suddenly*. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

If elision of the air made the sound, the touch of the bell or  
string could not extinguish so *suddenly* that motion. *Eaton.*

To the pale foes they *suddenly* draw near,  
And summon them to unexpected fight. *Dryden.*

She struck the warlike spear into the ground,  
Which sprouting leaves did *suddenly* enclose,  
And peaceful olives shaded as they rose. *Dryden.*

SUDDENNESS. *n. f.* [from *sudden*.] State of being sudden; un-  
expected presence; manner of coming or happening unex-  
pectedly.

All in the open hall amazed stood,  
At *suddenness* of that unwary fight,  
And wonder'd at his breathless hasty mood. *Fairy Queen.*

He speedily run forward, counting his *suddenness* his most  
advantage that he might overtake the English. *Spenser.*

The rage of people is like that of the sea, which once  
breaking bounds, overflows a country with that *suddenness* and  
violence as leaves no hopes of flying. *Temple.*

SUDORIFICK. [*sudorifucus*, Fr. *sudor* and *ficus*, Latin.] Pro-  
voking or causing sweat.  
Physicians may do well when they provoke sweat in bed by  
blisters, with a decoction of *sudorifick* herbs in hot water. *Bacon.*

## SUF

Exhaling the most liquid parts of the blood by *sudorifick* or  
watery evaporations brings it into a morbid state. *Arbutnot.*

SUDORIFICK. *n. f.* A medicine promoting sweat.  
As to *sudorificks*, consider that the liquid which goes off by  
sweat is often the most subtle part of the blood. *Arbutnot.*

SUDOROUS. *adj.* [from *sudor*, Latin.] Consisting of sweat.  
Before the strigments and *sudorous* adhesions from mens  
hands, nothing proceedeth from gold in the usual decoction  
thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SUDS. *n. f.* [from *seaban*, to seeth; whence *rosen*, Saxon.]  
1. A lixivium of soap and water.

2. To be in the *suds*. A familiar phrase for being in any difficulty.  
To *sue*. *v. a.* [*suer*, French.]

1. To prosecute by law.  
If any *sue* thee at the law, and take away thy coat, let him  
have thy cloke also. *Mat. v. 40.*

2. To gain by legal procedure.  
Nor was our blessed Saviour only our propitiation, to die  
for us, but he is still our advocate, continually interceding  
with his Father in the behalf of all true penitents, and *suing*  
out a pardon for them in the court of heaven. *Calamy.*

To *SUE*. *v. n.* To beg; to entreat; to petition.  
Full little knowest thou that half not try'd,  
What hell it is in *suing* long to bide. *Abbot's Tale.*

If me thou deign to serve and *sue*,  
At thy command lo all these mountains be. *Spenser.*

When maidens *sue*,  
Men give like gods. *Shakespeare*

We were not born to *sue* but command. *Shakespeare.*  
Ambassadors came unto him as far as the mouth of the Eu-  
phrates, *suing* unto him for peace. *Knolles.*

For this, this only favour let me *sue*,  
Relieve it not: but let my body have  
The last retreat of human kind, a grave. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

Despise not them, that in our hands bear we  
These holy boughs, and *sue* with words of pray'r. *Dryden.*

I will never be too late,  
To *sue* for chains, and own a conqueror. *Addison's Cato.*

The fair Egyptian  
Court'd with freedom now the beauteous slave,  
Now faltering *sue*, and threatening now did rave. *Blackm.*

By adverse destiny constrain'd to *sue*  
For counsel and redress, he *sues* to you. *Pope's Odyssey.*

SUET. *n. f.* [*suet*, an old French word, according to Skinner.]  
A hard fat, particularly that about the kidneys.

The steatoma being *suet*, yields not to scaroticks. *Wifem.*  
SUETY. *adj.* [from *suet*.] Consisting of suet; resembling suet.

If the matter forming a wen, resembles fat or a *suet* sub-  
stance, it is called steatoma. *Shorr's Surgery.*

To SUFFER. *v. a.* [*suffero*, Latin; *souffrir*, French.]  
1. To bear; to undergo; to feel with sense of pain.

A man of great wrath shall *suffer* punishment. *Prov. xix.*  
A woman *suffered* many things of physicians, and spent all  
she had. *Mark v. 26.*

Obedience impos'd,  
On penalty of death, and *suffering* death. *Milton.*

2. To endure; to support; not to sink under.  
Our spirit and strength entire  
Strongly to *suffer* and support our pains. *Milton.*

3. To allow; to permit; not to hinder.  
He wond'ring that your Lordship  
Would *suffer* him to spend his youth at home. *Shakespeare.*

Of have I seen a hot o'erwreathing cur,  
Run back and bite, because he was withheld:  
Who being *suffered*, with the bear's fell paw,  
Hath clapt his tail betwixt his legs and cry'd. *Shakespeare.*

My duty cannot *suffer*.  
T' obey in all your daughter's hard commands. *Shakespeare.*

Rebuke thy neighbour, and not *suffer* sin upon him. *Levi.*  
I *suffer* them to enter and possess. *Milton.*

He that will *suffer* himself to be informed by observation,  
will find few signs of a soul a custom'd to much thinking in a  
new born child. *Locke.*

4. To pass through; to be affected by.  
The air now must *suffer* change. *Milton.*

To SUFFER. *v. n.*  
1. To undergo pain or inconvenience.  
My breast I arm to overcome by *suffering*. *Milton.*

Prudence and good breeding are in all stations necessary;  
and most young men *suffer* in the want of them. *Locke.*

2. To undergo punishment.  
The father was first condemn'd to *suffer* upon a day ap-  
pointed, and the son afterwards the day following. *Clarendon.*

He thus  
Was forc'd to *suffer* for himself and us!  
Heir to his father's sorrows with his crown. *Dryden.*

3. To be injured.  
Publick business *suffers* by private infirmities, and king-  
doms fall into weaknes by the diseases or decays of those that  
manage them. *Temple.*

SUFFERABLE. *adj.* [from *suffer*.] Tolerable; such as may be  
endured.



## SUF

It is *sufferable* in any to use what liberty they list in their own writing, but the contracting and extending the lines and sense of others would appear a thankless office. *Matton.*  
*SUFFERABLY*, *adv.* [from *sufferable*.] Tolerably; so as to be endured.

An infant Titan held she in her arms;  
 Yet *sufferably* bright, the eye might bear  
 The ungrown glories of his beamy hair. *Addison.*  
*SUFFERANCE*, *n. s.* [from *suffer*, *suffrance*, French.]  
 1. Pain; inconvenience; misery.

He must not only die,  
 But thy unkindness shall the death draw out  
 To ling'ring *sufferance*. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*  
 How much education may reconcile young people to pain and *sufferance*, the examples of Sparta show. *Locke on Education.*

2. Patience; moderation.  
 He thought 't have slain her in his fierce despatch,  
 But hasty heat tempering with *sufferance* wile,  
 He staid his hand. *Fairy Queen.*

He hath given excellent *sufferance* and vigorousness to the sufferers, among them with strange courage. *Taylor.*

And should I touch it nearly, bear it  
 With all the *sufferance* of a tender friend. *Orway's Orphan.*

3. Tolerance; permission; not hindrance.  
 In process of time, sometimes by *sufferance*, and sometimes by special leave and favour, they erected to themselves oratories not in any tumultuous or stately manner. *Hooker.*

Most wretched man  
 That to afflictions does the bridle lend;  
 In their beginning they are weak and wan,  
 But soon through *sufferance* grow to fearful end. *Fairy Queen.*

Some villains of my court  
 Are in content and *sufferance* in this. *Shakespeare.*

Both gloried to have 'cap'd the Stygian flood,  
 As gods, and by their own recover'd strength;  
 Not by the *sufferance* of supernal pow'r. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

*SUFFERER*, *n. s.* [from *suffer*.]  
 1. One who endures or undergoes pain or inconvenience.

This evil on the Philistines is fall'n,  
 The *sufferers* then will scarce molest us here,  
 From other hands we need not much to fear. *Milton.*

And when his love was bounded in a few,  
 That were unhappy that they might be true,  
 Made you the favourite of his last sad times,  
 That is, a *sufferer* in his subjects crime. *Dryden.*

She returns to me with joy in her face, not from the sight of her husband, but from the good luck she has had at cards; and if she has been a loser, I am doubly a *sufferer* by it: she comes home out of humour, because she has been throwing away my estate. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. One who allows; one who permits.  
*SUFFERING*, *n. s.* [from *suffer*.] Pain suffered.

Rejoice in my *sufferings* for you. *Col. i. 24.*

With what strength, what steadiness of mind,  
 He triumphs in the midst of all his *sufferings*? *Addison.*

We may hope the *sufferings* of innocent people, who have lived in that place which was the scene of rebellion, will secure from the like attempts. *Addison.*

It increased the smart of his present *sufferings* to compare them with his former happiness. *Asterbury.*

To SUFFICE, *v. n.* [from *suffice*, French; *sufficio*, Latin.] To be enough; to be sufficient; to be equal to the end or purpose.

If thou ask me why, *suffice*th, my reasons are good. *Shakespeare.*

A strong and succulent moisture is able, without drawing help from the earth, to *suffice* the sprouting of the plant. *Bacon.*

To recount almighty works  
 What words or tongue of seraph can *suffice*,  
 Or heart of man *suffice* to comprehend. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The indolency we have, *sufficing* for our present happiness, we desire not to venture the change: being content; and that is enough. *Locke.*

He lived in such temperance, as was enough to make the longest life agreeable; and in such a course of piety, as *sufficed* to make the most sudden death so also. *Pope.*

To SUFFICE, *v. a.*  
 1. To afford; to supply.

Thou king of horned floods, whose plenteous urn  
*Suffices* fountains to the fruitful corn,  
 Shall share my morning song and evening vows. *Dryden.*

The pow'r appears'd, with winds *sufficed* the sail;  
 The belling canvas strutted with the gale. *Dryden.*

2. To satisfy.  
 Israel, let it *suffice* you of all your abominations. *Ezek.*

Parched corn the did eat and was *sufficed*, and left. *Ruth.*

Let it *suffice* thee that thou know'st it is happy. *Milton.*

When the herd *sufficed*, did late repair  
 To ferny heaths, and to the forest lane.  
 He our conqueror left us this our strength,  
 That we may to *suffice* his vengeful ire. *Milton.*

*SUFFOCATE*, *v. a.* [from *suffocare*, Fr. from *suffocare*.] To choke by exclusion or interception of air.

Let gallows gape for dogs, let man go free,  
 And let not hemp his windpipe *suffocate*. *Shakespeare.*

This chaos, when degree is *suffocated*,  
 Follows the choking. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

Air but momentarily remains in our bodies, only to refrigerate the heart, which being once performed, left being self-heated again, it should *suffocate* that part, it hastes back the same way it passed. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

A swelling discontent is apt to *suffocate* and strangle without passage. *Collier of Kensington.*

All invol'd in smoke, the latent foe  
 From every cranny *suffocated* falls. *Thomson.*

*SUFFOCATION*, *n. s.* [from *suffocare*.] The act of choking; the state of being choked.

Diseases of stoppings and *suffocations* are dangerous. *Bacon.*

White consists in an equal mixture of all the primitive colours, and black in a *suffocation* of all the rays of light. *Cleene.*

Mulberries are best corrected by vinegar, some of them being poisonous, operate by *suffocations*, in which the best remedy is wine or vinegar and salt, and vomiting as soon as possible. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

*SUFFOCATIVE*, *adj.* [from *suffocare*.] Having the power to choke.

From rain, after great frosts in the winter, glandulous tumours, and *suffocative* for catarrhs proceed. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

*SUFFRAGAN*, *n. s.* [from *suffraganeus*, Fr. *suffraganeus*, Latin.] A bishop considered as subject to his metropolitan.

*Suffragan* bishops shall have more than one riding apparitor. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

Becket,

## SUF

*SUFFICIENCY*, *n. s.* [from *sufficiens*, Fr. from *sufficiens*.]  
 1. State of being adequate to the end proposed.

'Tis all mens office to speak patience  
 To those that wring under the load of sorrow;  
 But no man's virtue nor *sufficiency*  
 To be so moral, when he shall endure  
 The like himself. *Shakespeare.*

His *sufficiency* is such, that he and pethers offices, his plenty being unexhausted. *Boyle.*

2. Qualification for any purpose.  
 I am not so confident of my own *sufficiency*, as not willingly to admit the counsel of others. *King Charles.*

The bishop, perhaps an Irishman, being made judge by that law, of the *sufficiency* of the ministers, may dislike the Englishman as unworthy. *Spenser's Ireland.*

Their pensioner De Wit was a minister of the greatest authority and *sufficiency* ever known in his state. *Temple.*

3. Competence; enough.  
 An elegant *sufficiency*, content. *Thomson.*

4. Supply equal to want.  
 The most proper subjects of dispute, are questions not of the very highest importance, nor of the meanest kind; but rather the intermediate questions between them; and there is a large *sufficiency* of them in the sciences. *Watson's Improv. of the Mind.*

5. It is used by *Temple* for that conceit which makes a man think himself equal to things above him: and is commonly compounded with *self*.

*Sufficiency* is a compound of vanity and ignorance. *Temple.*

*SUFFICIENT*, *adj.* [from *sufficiens*, Fr. *sufficiens*, Latin.]  
 1. Equal to any end or purpose; enough; competent; not deficient.

*Sufficient* unto the day is the evil thereof. *Mat. vi. 34.*

Heaven yet retains  
 Number *sufficient* to possess her realms. *Milton.*

Man is not *sufficient* of himself to his own happiness. *Tillot.*

It is *sufficient* for me, if, by a discourse something out of the way, I shall have occasion to others to cast about for new discoveries. *Locke.*

She would ruin me in silks, were not the quantity that goes to a large pin-cushion *sufficient* to make her a gown and petticoat. *Addison.*

*Sufficient* benefice is what is competent to maintain a man and his family, and maintain hospitality; and likewise to pay and satisfy such dues belonging to the bishop. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

Seven months are a *sufficient* time to correct vice in a Yahoo. *Swift.*

2. Qualified for any thing by fortune or otherwise.  
 In saying he is a good man, understand me, that he is *sufficient*. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

*SUFFICIENTLY*, *adv.* [from *sufficient*.] To a sufficient degree; enough.

If religion did possess sincerely and *sufficiently* the hearts of all men, there would need be no other restraint from evil. *Hooker.*

Seem I to thee *sufficiently* possess'd  
 Of happiness? *Milton.*

All to whom they are proposed, are by his grace *sufficiently* moved to attend and assent to them; *sufficiently*, but not irresistibly; for if all were irresistibly moved, all would embrace them, and if none were *sufficiently* moved, none would embrace them. *Roger's Sermon.*

*SUFFISANCE* [French.] Excess; plenty; Obsolete.

There him rests in riotous *suffisance*. *Shakespeare.*

Of all his gladfulness and kingly joyance. *Shakespeare.*

To SUFFOCATE, *v. a.* [from *suffocare*, Fr. *suffocare*, Latin.] To choke by exclusion or interception of air.

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 And let not hemp his windpipe *suffocate*. *Shakespeare.*

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Becket,

## SUG

Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, insolently took upon him to declare five articles void, in his epistle to his *suffragans*. *Hale.*

To SUFFRAGATE, *v. n.* [from *suffragare*, Latin.] To vote with; to agree in voice with.

No tradition could universally prevail, unless there were some common congruity of somewhat inherent in nature, which suits and *suffragates* with it, and cloath with it. *Hale.*

*SUFFRAGE*, *n. s.* [from *suffragare*, Fr. *suffragium*, Latin.] Vote; voice given in a controverted point.

Noble confederates, thus far is perfect,  
 Only your *suffrage* I will expect  
 At the assembly for the choosing of consuls. *Ben. Johnson.*

They would not abet by their *suffrages* or presence the designs of those innovations. *King Charles.*

The fairness of our island dare not commit their cause against you to the *suffrage* of those who most partially adore them. *Addison.*

Fabius might joy in Scipio, when he saw  
 A headless consul made against the law;  
 And join his *suffrage* to the votes of Rome. *Dryden.*

This very variety of sea and land, hill and dale, is extremely agreeable, the ancients and moderns giving their *suffrages* unanimously herein. *Woodward's Natural History.*

Lactantius and St. Austin confirm by their *suffrages* the observation made by the heathen writers. *Asterbury.*

*SUFFRAGINOUS*, *adj.* [from *suffragare*, Latin.] Belonging to the knee joint of beasts.

In elephants, the bought of the forelegs is not directly backward, but laterally, and somewhat inward; but the hough or *suffraginus* flexure behind, rather outward. *Brown.*

*SUFFUMIGATION*, *n. s.* [from *suffumigare*, Fr. *suffumigo*, Lat.] Operation of fumes raised by fire.

If the matter be so gross as it yields not to remedies, it may be attempted by *suffumigation*. *Wise's Surgery.*

*Suffumigation*, *n. s.* [from *suffumigare*, Lat.] A medical fume.

For external means, drying *suffumiges* or smoaks are prescribed with good success; they are usually composed out of frankincense, myrrh, and pitch. *Harvey.*

To SUFFUSE, *v. a.* [from *suffundere*, Latin.] To spread over with something expandible, as with a vapour or a tincture.

Suppicious, and fantastical surmise,  
 And jealousy *suffused* with jaundice in her eyes. *Dryden.*

To that recess,  
 When purple light shall next *suffuse* the skies,  
 With me repair. *Pope.*

Instead of love-enliven'd cheeks,  
 With flowing rapture bright, dark looks succeed,  
*Suffus'd* and glaring with tender fire. *Thomson.*

*SUFFUSION*, *n. s.* [from *suffundere*, French; from *suffundere*.]  
 1. The act of overpouring with any thing.

2. That which is suffused or spread.  
 A drop serene hath quench'd their odds,  
 Or dim *suffusion* veil'd. *Milton.*

The disk of Phœbus, when he climbs on high  
 Appears at first but as a blood-hot eye;  
 And when his chariot downward draws to bed,  
 His ball is with the same *suffusion* red. *Dryden.*

To those that have the jaundice or like *suffusion* of eyes, objects appear of that colour. *Ray.*

*SUG*, *n. s.* [from *suga*, Latin, to suck.]

Many have sticking on them *sugs*, or trout-lice, which is a kind of worm like a clove or pin, with a big head, and sticks close to him and sucks his moisture. *Watson.*

*SUGAR*, *n. s.* [from *saccharum*, Latin.]

1. The native salt of the *sugar*-cane, obtained by the expression and evaporation of its juice.

All the blood of Zelmane's body stirred in her, as wine will do when *sugar* is hastily put into it.

Lumps of *sugar* lose themselves, and twine  
 Their subtle essence with the soul of wine. *Crashaw.*

A grocer in London gave for his rebus a *sugar*-loaf standing upon a flat trestle. *Peacocks.*

Saccharum candidum shoots into angular figures, by placing a great many slender sticks a-crois a vessel of liquid *sugar*. *Grew's Museum.*

If the child must have *sugar*-plums when he has a mind, rather than be out of humour: why, when he is grown up, must he not be satisfied too with wine? *Locke.*

In a *sugar*-baker's drying room, where the air was heated, fifty four degrees beyond that of a human body, a sparrow died in two minutes. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

A piece of some geniculated plant, seeming to be part of a *sugar*-cane. *Woodward on Fossils.*

2. Any thing proverbially sweet.  
 Your fair discourse has been as *sugar*. *Shakespeare.*

Making the hard way sweet and delectable.

3. A chemical dry crystallization.  
*Sugar* of lead, though made of that insipid metal, and four salt of vinegar, has in it a sweeten'd surpassing that of common *sugar*. *Boyle.*

Becket,

## SUI

To SUGAR, *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To impregnate or season with *sugar*.

Short thick fobs  
 In panting murmurs, fill'd out of her breast,  
 That ever-bubbling spring, the *sugar'd* nest  
 Of her delicious soul, that there does lie,  
 Bathing in streams of liquid melody. *Crashaw.*

2. To sweeten.  
 Thou would'st have plung'd thyself  
 In general riot, and never learn'd  
 The icy precepts of respect, but followed  
 The *sugar'd* game before thee. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*

With devotion's visage,  
 And pious actions we do *sugar* o'er  
 The devil himself. *Shakespeare.*

His glowing fire his errand daily laid,  
 And *sugar'd* speeches whisper'd in mine ear. *Paisley.*

Who casts out threats, no man deceives,  
 But flatter'st still in *sugar'd* words betrays,  
 And poison in high tasted meats conveys. *Durham.*

*SUGGARY*, *adj.* [from *sugar*.] Sweet; tasting of *sugar*.  
 With the *suggary* sweet thereof allure  
 Chaste ladies ears to phantasies impure. *Spenser.*

To SUGGEST, *v. a.* [from *suggere*, *suggere*, Lat. *suggerere*, Fr.]  
 1. To hint; to intimate; to insinuate good or ill; to tell privately.

Are you not ashamed?  
 What spirit *suggests* this imagination? *Shakespeare.*

I could never have suffered greater calamities, by denying to sign that justice my conscience *suggested* to me. *K. Charles.*

These Romish casuists speak peace to the consciences of men, by *suggesting* something to them, which shall satisfy their minds notwithstanding a known, actual, avowed continuance of their sins. *South's Sermons.*

Some ideas make themselves way, and are *suggested* to the mind by all the ways of sensation and reflexion. *Locke.*

Reflect upon the different state of the mind in thinking, which those instances of attention, reverie and dreaming naturally enough *suggest*. *Locke.*

Search for some thoughts thy own *suggesting* mind,  
 And others dictated by heav'nly pow'r,  
 Shall rise spontaneous. *Pope's Odyssey.*

This the feeling heart  
 Would naturally *suggest*. *Thomson.*

2. To seduce; to draw to ill by insinuation. Out of use.  
 When devils will their blackest fins put on,  
 They do *suggest* at first with heav'nly shows. *Shakespeare.*

Knowing that tender youth is soon *suggested*,  
 I nightly lodge her in an upper tower. *Shakespeare.*

3. To inform secretly. Out of use.  
 We must *suggest* the people, in what hatred  
 He still hath held them, that to's pow'r he would  
 Have made them mules. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

*SUGGESTION*, *n. s.* [from *suggestio*, Fr. from *suggestio*.] Private hint; intimation; insinuation; secret notification.

It allayeth all base and earthly cogitations, banisheth and driveth away those evil secret *suggestions* which our invisible enemy is always apt to minister. *Hooker.*

I met lord Bigot and lord Salisbury,  
 And other more going to seek the grave  
 Of Arthur, who, they say, is kill'd to night  
 On your *suggestion*. *Shakespeare's King John.*

He was a man  
 Of an unbounded stomach, ever ranking  
 Himself with princes: one that by *suggestion*  
 Tied all the kingdom. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

The native and untaught *suggestions* of inquisitive children. *Locke.*

Another way is letting the mind, upon the *suggestion* of any new notion, run after fancies. *Locke.*

To SUGGILATE, *v. a.* [from *sugillare*, Latin.] To beat black and blue; to make livid by a bruise.

The head of the os humeri was bruised, and remained *sugillated* long after. *Wise's Surgery.*

*SUICIDE*, *n. s.* [from *suicidium*, Latin.] Self-murder; the horrid crime of destroying one's self.

Child of despair, and *suicide*



## SUI

- SUIT.** *n. f.* [*suite*, French.]
1. A set; a number of things correspondent one to the other.  
We, ere the day, two *suits* of armour fought,  
Which borne before him, on his steed he brought. *Dryd.*
  2. Cloaths made one part to answer another.  
What a beard of the general's cut, and a horrid *suit* of the  
camp will do among foaming bottles and ale-wash'd wits is won-  
derful. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
  3. Confection; series; regular order.  
Every five and thirty years the same kind and *suite* of wea-  
thers comes about again; as great frost, great wet, great  
droughts, warm winters, summers with little heat; and they  
call it the prime. *Bacon.*
  4. *Out of Suits.* Having no correspondence. A metaphor, I  
suppose, from cards.  
That would give more, but that her hand lacks means. *Shak.*  
Plexirtus's ill-led life, and worse gotten honour, should have  
rumbled together to destruction, had there not come in Ty-  
deus and Telenor, with fifty in their *suits* to his defence. *Sidney.*
  5. [*Suite*, French.] Retinue; company. Obsolete.  
Mine ears against your *suits* are stronger than  
Your gates against my force. *Shakespeare.*  
She gallops o'er a courtier's nose;  
And then dreams he of smelling out a *suit*. *Shakespeare.*  
Had I a *suit* to Mr. Shallow, I would humour his men with  
the imputation of being near their master. *Shakespeare.*  
Many shall make *suit* unto thee. *Shakespeare.*  
My mind, neither with pride's itch, nor yet hath been  
Poison'd with love to see or to be seen;  
I had no *suit* there, nor new *suit* to thee:  
Yet went to court. *Donne.*
  6. [*From To Sue*.] A petition; an address of entreaty.  
He that hath the steering of my course,  
Direct my *suit*. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*  
Their determinations are to return to their home and to  
trouble you with no more *suits*, unless you may be won by  
some other fort than your father's imposition. *Shakespeare.*
  7. Courtship.  
High amongst all knights hath hung thy shield,  
Thenceforth the *suit* of earthly conquest thine.  
And wash thy hands from guilt of bloody field. *Spenser.*
  8. In *Spenser* it seems to signify pursuit; prosecution.  
Some rank deity, whose filthy face  
We *suitably* o'er stinking stables place. *Dryden.*
  9. [*In law*.] *Suit* is sometimes put for the instance of a cause,  
and sometimes for the cause itself deduced in judgment. *Asylife.*  
All that had any *suits* in law came unto them. *Sylva.*  
Wars are *suits* of appeal to the tribunal of God's justice,  
where there are no superiors on earth to determine the cause.  
Involve not thyself in the *suits* and parties of great per-  
sons. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*
  10. To *suit*; to adapt to something else.  
To Alibech alone refer your *suit*,  
And let his sentence finish your dispute. *Dryden.*  
John Bull was flattered by the lawyers that his *suit* would  
not last above a year, and that before that time he would be  
in quiet possession of his business. *Arbutnot.*
  11. To *suit*; to adapt to something else.  
Suit the action to the word, the word to the action, with  
this special observance, that you o'erstep not the modesty of  
nature. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
The matter and manner of their tales, and of their telling,  
are so *suit*ed to their different educations and humours, that  
each would be improper in any other. *Dryden.*
  12. To be fitted to; to become.  
Compute the gains of his ungovern'd zeal,  
Ill *suits* his cloth the praise of railing well. *Dryden.*  
Her purple habit fits with such a grace  
On her smooth shoulders, and so *suits* her face. *Dryden.*  
If different sects should give us a list of those innate practi-  
cal principles, they would set down only such as *suit*ed their  
distinct hypotheses. *Locke.*  
Raise her notes to that sublime degree,  
Which *suits* a song of piety and thee. *Prior.*
  13. To dress; to clothe.  
Such a Sebastian was my brother, too,  
So went he *suit*ed to his watry tomb:  
If spirits can assume both form and *suit*,  
You come to fright us. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*  
Be better *suit*ed;  
These weeds are memories of those misfortunes;  
I'll disrobe me. *Shakespeare.*  
Of these Italian weeds, and *suit* myself  
As do's a Briton peasant. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

## SUII

- SUIT.** *n. m.* To agree; to accord.
- The one intente, the other still remits;  
Cannot well *suit* with either; but soon prove  
Tediuous alike. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
- The place itself was *suit*ing to his care,  
Uncouth and savage as the cruel fair.  
Pity does with a noble nature *suit*.  
Confract does ill with love and beauty *suit*.  
This he says, because it *suits* with his hypothesis, but proves  
it not.
- Give me not an office  
That *suits* with me to ill; thou know'st my temper. *Addi.*
- SUITABLE.** *adj.* [*from suit*.] Fitting; according with; agree-  
able to.
- Through all those miseries, in both there appeared a kind  
of nobleness not *suitable* to that affliction.  
What he did purpose, it was the pleasure of God that So-  
lomon his son should perform, in manner *suitable* to their pre-  
sent and ancient state.
- To solemn acts of royalty and justice, their *suitable* or-  
naments are a beauty; are they only in religion a stain? *Hook.*  
It is very *suitable* to the principles of the Roman Church;  
for why should not their science as well as service be in an  
unknown tongue? *Tillotson.*
- As the blessings of God upon his honest industry had been  
great, so he was not without intentions of making *suitable* re-  
turns in acts of charity.
- Expression is the dress of thought, and still  
Appears more decent, as more *suitable*;  
A vile conceit in pompous words express'd,  
Is like a clown in regal purple dress'd. *Pope.*
- SUITABLENESS.** *n. f.* [*from suitable*.] Fiteness; agreeableness.  
In words and styles, *suitableness* makes them acceptable and  
effective. *Glavin.*
- With ordinary minds, it is the *suitablest*, not the evi-  
dence of a truth that makes it to be yielded to; and it is  
seldom that any thing practically convinces a man that does  
not please him first.
- He creates those sympathies and *suitableness* of nature that  
are the foundation of all true friendship, and by his providence  
brings persons so affected together.
- Consider the laws themselves, and their *suitableness* or un-  
*suitableness* to those to whom they are given. *Tillotson.*
- SUITABLY.** *adv.* [*from suitable*.] Agreeably; according to.  
Whoever speaks upon a certain occasion may take any  
text *suitable* thereto; and ought to speak *suitably* to that text.  
*South's Sermon.*
- Some rank deity, whose filthy face  
We *suitably* o'er stinking stables place. *Dryden.*
- SUIT COVENANT.** [*In law*.] Is where the ancestor of one man  
has covenanted with the ancestor of another to sue at his court.
- SUIT COURT.** [*In law*.] Is the court in which tenants owe at-  
tendance to their lord.
- SUIT SERVICE.** [*In law*.] Attendance which tenants owe to the  
court of their lord.
- SUITER.** *n. f.* [*from suit*.]
1. One that sues; a petitioner; a supplicant.  
As humility is in *suit*er a decent virtue, so the rectification  
thereof, by such effectual acknowledgments, not only argues  
a sound apprehension of his supereminent glory and majesty  
before whom we stand, but putteth also into his hands a kind  
of pledge or bond for security against our unthankfulness. *Hook.*  
Cut off by course of justice. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*  
My piteous soul began the wretchedness.  
Of *suiters* at court to mourn,  
Not only bind thine own hands, but bind the hand of *sui-  
tors* also from offering. *Donne.*  
Yet their port  
Not of mean *suiters*; nor important less  
Seem'd their petition, than when the ancient pair,  
Deucalion and chaste Pyrrha, to restore  
The race of mankind drown'd before the shrine  
Of Themis flood devout. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
I challenge nothing;  
But I'm an humble *suit*er for these prisoners.  
My lord, I come an humble *suit*er to you.  
2. A wooer; one who courts a mistress.  
I would I could find in my heart that I had not a hard heart;  
for truly I love none.  
A dear happiness to women! they would else have been  
troubled with a pernicious *suit*er. *Shakespeare.*  
He pass'd a year at Goodby under the counsels of his mo-  
ther, and then became a *suit*er at London to Sir Roger Ashton's  
daughter. *Watson's Life of the Duke of Buckingham.*  
By many *suiters* fought, she mocks their pains.  
And still her vow'd virginity maintains. *Dryden.*  
He drew his feat, familiar, to her side,  
Far from the *suit*er train, a brutal crowd. *Pope's Odyssey.*

## SUII

- SUITRESS.** *n. f.* [*from suiter*.] A female supplicant.
- That could refuse a boon to such a *suitress*,  
Y' have got a noble friend to be your advocate. *Rowe.*
- SULCATED.** *adj.* [*sulcus*, Latin.] Furrowed.
- All are much chopped and *sulcated* by their having lain ex-  
posed on the top of the clay to the weather, and to the ero-  
sion of the vitriolick matter mixed amongst the clay. *Woodward.*
- SULL.** *n. f.* A plough.
- SULLEN.** *adj.* [*Of this word the etymology is obscure*.]
1. Gloomily angry; sullenly discontented.  
Will not continued still *sullen* and perverse, and every day  
grew more insolent. *Clarendon.*  
A man in a jail is *sullen* and out of humour at his first com-  
ing in. *DeFrange.*  
Fore'd by my pride, I my concern suppress'd;  
Pretended drowsiness, and wish of rest;  
And *sullen* I forsook th' imperfect feast. *Prior.*  
If we sit down *sullen* and inactive, in expectation that God  
should do all, we shall find ourselves miserably deceived. *Rog.*
  2. Mischievous; malignant.  
Such *sullen* planets at my birth did shine,  
They threaten every fortune mixt with mine. *Dryden.*  
The *sullen* fiend her founding wings display'd,  
Unwilling left the night, and sought the nether shade. *Dryd.*
  3. Intractable; obstinate.  
Things are as *sullen* as we are, and will be what they are,  
whatever we think of them. *Tillotson's Sermon.*
  4. Gloomy; dark; cloudy; dismal.  
Why are thine eyes fixt to the *sullen* earth,  
Gazing at that which seems to dim thy sight? *Shak. H. VI.*  
Night with her *sullen* wings to double shade,  
The desert fowls in their clay nests were couch'd,  
And now wild beasts came forth the woods to roam. *Milt.*  
A glimpse of moon-shine, streak'd with red;  
A fluff'd, *sullen*, and uncertain light,  
That dances through the clouds, and shuts again. *Dryden.*  
No cheerful breeze this *sullen* region knows;  
The dreared East is all the wind that blows. *Pope.*
  5. Heavy; dull; sorrowful.  
Be thou the trumpet of our wrath,  
And *sullen* preface of your own decay. *Shakespeare's K. John.*
- SULLENLY.** *adv.* [*from sullen*.] Gloomily; malignantly; in-  
tractably.
- To say they are framed without the assistance of some prin-  
ciple that has wisdom in it, and that they come to pass from  
chance, is *sullenly* to assert a thing because we will assert it.
- He in chains demanded more;  
Than he impos'd in victory before.  
He *sullenly* reply'd, he could not make  
I hee offers now. *Dryden's Indian Emperor.*
- The gen'l mens his weary pace,  
And *sullenly* to his revenge he falls;  
So glides some trodden serpent on the grass,  
And long behind his wounded volume trails. *Dryden.*
- SULLENNESS.** *n. f.* [*from sullen*.] Gloominess; moroseness;  
sullen anger; malignity; intractability.  
Speech being as rare as precious, her silence without *sullen-  
ness*, her modesty without affectation, and her shamefastness  
without ignorance.
- To fit my *sullenness*,  
He to another key his stile doth dress.  
In those vernal seasons, when the air is calm and pleasant,  
it were an injury and *sullenness* against nature not to go out,  
and see her riches. *Milton.*  
Quit not the world out of any hypocrisy, *sullenness*, or  
superstition, but out of a sincere love of true knowledge and  
virtue.  
With these comforts about me, and *sullenness* enough to use  
no remedy, monsieur Zulichem came to see me. *Temple.*
- SULLENS.** *n. f.* [*Without singular*.] Morose temper; gloomi-  
ness of mind. A burlesque word.
- Let them die that age, and *sullens* have. *Shakespeare.*
- SULLIAGE.** *n. f.* [*from sully*.] Pollution; filth; stain of dirt;  
foulness.
- Require it to make some restitution to his neighbour for  
what it has detracted from it, by wiping off that *sullage* it has  
cast upon his fame. *Government of the Tongue.*  
Calumniate stoutly; for though we wipe away with never  
so much care the dirt thrown at us, there will be left some *sul-  
lage* behind. *Decay of Piety.*
- To *SULLY*, *v. a.* [*souiller*, French.] To soil; to tarnish; to  
dirt; to spot.
- Silvering will *sully* and canker more than gilding. *Bacon.*  
The falling temples which the gods provoke,  
And statues *sully'd* yet with sacrilegious smoke. *Reformation.*  
He's dead, whose love had *sully'd* all your reign;  
And made you emperors of the world in vain. *Dryden.*  
Lab'ring years shall weep their destin'd race,  
Charg'd with ill omens, *sully'd* with disgrace. *Prior.*

## SUM

- Let there be no spots to *sully* the brightness of this solen-  
nity. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
- Ye walkers too, that youthful colours wear,  
Three *sullying* trades avoid with equal care;  
The little chimney-sweeper skulks along,  
And marks with sooty stains the heedless throng. *Gay.*
- SULLEY.** *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] Soil; tarnish; spot.
- You laying these light *sullies* on my son,  
As 'twere a thing a little soil'd i' th' working. *Shakespeare.*  
A noble and triumphant merit breaks through little spots and  
*sullies* in his reputation. *Addison's Spectator.*
- SULPHUR.** *n. f.* [*Latin*.] Brimstone.
- In his womb was hid metallick ore,  
The work of sulphur. *Milton.*  
Sulphur is produced by incorporating an oily or bituminous  
matter with the fossil and salt. *Woodward.*  
Thence nitre, sulphur, and the fiery steam  
Of fat bitumen. *Thompson.*
- SULPHUREOUS.** *adj.* [*sulphureus*, Latin.] Made of brim-  
stone; having the qualities of brimstone;  
containing sulphur; impregnated with sulphur.  
My hour is almost come,  
When I to sulphurous and tormenting flames  
Must render up myself. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
Dart and javelin, stones and sulphurous fire. *Milton.*  
Is not the strength and vigour of the action between light  
and sulphureous bodies, observed above, one reason why sul-  
phureous bodies take fire more readily, and burn more vehe-  
mently than other bodies do? *Newton's Opt.*
- The fury heard, while on Cocytus' brink,  
Her snakes uny'd sulphureous waters drink. *Pope.*  
No sulphureous glooms  
Swell'd in the sky, and sent the lightning forth. *Thomson.*
- SULPHUREOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [*from sulphureous*.] The state of  
being sulphureous.
- SULPHURWORT.** *n. f.* The same with HOGSFENEL.
- SULPHURY.** *adj.* [*from sulphur*.] Partaking of sulphur.
- SULTAN.** *n. f.* [*Arabic*.] The Turkish emperor.
- By this scimitar,  
That won three fields of sultan Solymen. *Shakespeare.*
- SULTANA.** *n. f.* [*from sultan*.] The queen of an Eastern  
SULTANESS. } emperor.
- Turn the sultan's chambermaid. *Clarendon.*  
Lay the tow'ring sultaness aside. *Irene.*
- SULTANRY.** *n. f.* [*from sultan*.] An Eastern empire.  
I affirm the fame of the sultanry of the Mamelukes, where  
slaves, bought for money, and of unknown descent, reigned  
over families of freemen. *Bacon.*
- SULTRINESS.** *n. f.* [*from sultry*.] The state of being sultry;  
close and cloudy heat.
- SULTRY.** *adj.* [*This is imagined by Skinner to be corrupted  
from sulphury, or sultry*.] Hot without ventilation; hot  
and close; hot and cloudy.  
It is very sultry and hot. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
The sultry breath  
Of tainted air had cloy'd the jaws of death. *Sandys.*  
Such as born beneath the burning sky,  
And sultry sun betwixt the tropicks lie,  
Our foe advances on us.  
And envies us even Libya's sultry deserts.  
Then would sultry heats and a burning air have scorched  
and chapp'd the earth, and galled the animal tribes in houses  
or dens. *Cheyne.*
- SUM.** *n. f.* [*summa*, Latin; *summe*, French.]
1. The whole of any thing; many particulars aggregated to a total.  
We may as well conclude so of every sentence, as of the  
whole *sum* and body thereof. *Hooker.*  
How precious are thy thoughts unto me, O God! how great  
is the *sum* of them. *Pf. cxxxix. 17.*  
Th' Almighty Father, where he sits  
Shrin'd in his sanctuary of heav'n secure,  
Consulting on the *sum* of things, foreseen  
This tumult, and permitted all, advis'd.  
Such and no less is he, on whom depends  
The *sum* of things. *Dryden.*  
Weighing the *sum* of things with wife forecast,  
Solicitous of publick good. *Philips.*
  2. Quantity of money.  
I did send to you  
For certain *sums* of gold, which you deny'd me. *Shakespeare.*  
Britain, once despis'd, can raise  
As ample *sums* as Rome in Caesar's days. *C. Arbutnot.*
  3. [*Somme*, Fr.] Compendium; abridgement; the whole abstracted.  
This, in effect, is the *sum* and substance of that which they  
bring by way of opposition against those orders, which we  
have common with the church of Rome. *Hooker.*  
They replenish'd the hearts of the nearest unto them with  
words of memorable consolation, strengthened men in the  
fear of God, gave them wholesome instructions of life, and  
confirmed them in true religion: in *sum*, they taught the  
world no less virtuously how to live, than they had done before  
how to live. *Hooker.*  
This.



# SUM

This having learn'd, thou hast attain'd the *sum*.  
Of wisdom.  
In *sum*, no man can have a greater veneration for Chaucer than myself.  
Thy *sum* of duty let two words contain;  
Be humble, and be just.  
In *sum*, the Gospel, considered as a law, prescribes every virtue to our conduct, and forbids every sin.  
4. The amount; the result of reasoning or computation.  
I appeal to the readers, whether the *sum* of what I have said be not this.  
5. Height; completion.  
Thus I have told thee all my state, and brought  
My story to the *sum* of earthly bliss,  
Which I enjoy.  
In saying ay or no, the very safety of our country, and the  
fun of our well-being, lies.  
To *SUM*, *v. a.* [*summer*, French; from the noun.]  
1. To compute; to collect particulars into a total; to cast up.  
It has up emphatical.  
You cast th' event of war,  
And *sum*d th' account of chance.  
The high priest may *sum* the silver brought in, 2 Kings xxii.  
In sickness time will seem longer without a clock than with it; for the mind doth value every moment, and then the hour doth rather *sum* up the moments than divide the day.  
He that would reckon up all the accidents preferences depend upon, may as well undertake to count the sands, or *sum* up infinity.  
2. To comprise; to comprehend; to collect into a narrow compass.  
So lovely fair!  
That what seem'd fair in all the world, seem'd now  
Mean, or in her *sum*d up, in her contain'd.  
To conclude, by *summing* up what I would say concerning what I have, and what I have not been, in the following paper I shall not deny that I pretended not to write an accurate treatise of colours, but an occasional essay.  
Go to the ant, thou sluggard, in few words *sums* up the moral of this fable.  
This Atlas must our sinking state uphold;  
In council cool, but in performance bold:  
He *sums* their virtues in himself alone,  
And adds the greatest, of a loyal son.  
A fine evidence *sum*d up among you!  
4. [In falconry.] To have feathers full grown.  
With prosperous wing full *sum*d.  
SUN-MACH-TREE. *n. f.* [*sunach*, French.]  
The flower consists of five leaves in a circular order, in form of a rose; from whose flower-cup rises the point, which afterward becomes a vessel, containing one seed: the flowers grow in bunches, and the leaves either winged or have three lobes. The flowers are used in dying, and the branches for tanning, in America.  
SUN-LESS. *adj.* [from *sun*.] Not to be computed.  
Make his chronicle as rich with prize,  
As is the busy bottom of the sea.  
With finken wreck and *sunless* treasures.  
A *sunless* journey of incorporeal speed.  
The *sunless* treasure of exhausted mines.  
SUN-MARILY. *adv.* [from *summary*.] Briefly; the shortest way.  
The decalogue of Moses declareth *summary* those things which we ought to do; the prayer of our Lord, whatsoever we should request or desire.  
While we labour for these demonstrations out of Scripture, and do *summary* declare the things which many ways have been spoken, be contented quietly to hear, and do not think my speech tedious.  
When the parties proceed *summary*, and they chuse the ordinary way of proceeding, the cause is made plenary.  
SUN-MARY. *adj.* [*summaire*, French; from *sum*.] Short; brief; compendious.  
The judge  
Directed them to mind their brief,  
Nor spend their time to frown their reading.  
She'd have a *summary* proceeding.  
SUN-MARY. *n. f.* [from the *adj.*] Compendium; abridgments.  
We are enforc'd from our most quiet sphere  
By the rough torrent of occasion;  
And have the *summary* of all our griefs,  
When time shall serve, to shew in articles.  
In that comprehensive *summary* of our duty to God, there is no express mention thereof.  
SUMMER. *n. f.* [*summer*, Saxon; *sumer*, Dutch.]  
1. The season in which the sun arrives at the higher solstice.  
Sometimes hath the brightest day a cloud;  
And, after *summer*, evermore succeeds  
The barren winter with his nipping cold.  
Can't such things be,  
And overcome us like a *summer's* cloud,  
Without our special wonder?

# SUM

Two hundred leaves of bread, and an hundred bunches of raisins, and an hundred of *summer* fruits.  
He was sitting in a *summer* parlour.  
In all the liveries deck'd of *summer's* pride.  
They marl and sow it with wheat, giving it a *summer* fallowing first, and next year sow it with pease.  
Dry weather is best for most *summer* corn.  
The dazzling roofs,  
Replenish'd as the blaze of *summer* noon,  
Or the pale radiance of the midnight moon.  
Child of the sun,  
See sultry *summer* comes.  
2. [*Trabs summeria*.] The principal beam of a floor.  
Oak, and the like true heavy timber, may be better trusted in crofts and transverse works for *summers*, or girders, or building beams.  
Then enter'd *sun*, and with that *summer*,  
Whole leaves first shelter'd man from drought and dew,  
Working and winding flily evermore,  
The inward walls and *summers* cleft and tore;  
But grace shor'd these, and cut that as it grew.  
To *SUMMER*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To pass the *summer*.  
The fowls shall *summer* upon them, and all the beasts shall winter upon them.  
To *SUMMER*. *v. a.* To keep warm.  
Maids well *summer'd*, and warm kept, are like flies at Bartholomew-tide, blind, though they have their eyes.  
SUN-MERHOUSE. *n. f.* [from *summer* and *house*.] An apartment in a garden used in the *summer*.  
I'd rather live  
With cheese and garlic, in a windmill, far,  
Than feed on cates, and have him talk to me,  
In any *summerhouse* in Christendom.  
With here a fountain, never to be play'd,  
And there a *summerhouse*, that knows no shade.  
There is so much virtue in eight volumes of Spectators, such a reverence of things sacred, so many valuable remarks for our conduct in life, that they are not improper to lie in parlours or *summerhouses*, to entertain our thoughts in any moments of leisure.  
SUN-MERSAULT. *n. f.* [*sunbrefault*, French.] *Somer* is a *SUMMERSET*. } corruption.] A high leap in which the heels are thrown over the head.  
Some do the *summerfault*,  
And o'er the bar like tumblers vault.  
Frogs are observed to use divers *summerfaults*.  
The treasurer cuts a caper on the stair rope: I have seen him do the *summerfault* upon a trencher fixed on the rope, which is no thicker than a common packthread.  
SUN-MIT. *n. f.* [*summit*, Lat.] The top; the utmost height.  
Have I fall'n or no?  
—From the dread *summit* of this chalky bourn!  
Look up a-height, the shrill-gorg'd lark lo far  
Cannot be seen or heard.  
Etna's heat, that makes the *summit* glow,  
Enriches all the vales below.  
To SUMMON. *v. a.* [*summones*, Latin.]  
1. To call with authority; to admonish to appear; to cite.  
Cateby, found lord Hastings,  
And *summon* him to-morrow to the Tower.  
The course of method *summoneth* me to discourse of the inhabitants.  
The tiran is assisted by the governour of the city, where the feast is celebrated, and all the persons of both sexes are *summoned* to attend.  
Rely on what thou hast of virtue, *summon* all.  
Nor trumpets *summon* him to war,  
Nor drums disturb his morning sleep.  
Love, duty, safety, *summon* us away;  
'Tis nature's voice, and nature we obey.  
2. To excite; to call up; to raise.  
When the blast of war blows in our ears,  
Stiffen the sinews, *summon* up the blood.  
SUN-MONER. *n. f.* [from *summon*.] One who cites; one who summons.  
Close pent-up guilts  
Rive your concealing continents, and ask  
These dreadful *summoners* grace.  
SUN-MONS. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A call of authority; admonition to appear; citation.  
What are you?  
Your name, your quality, and why you answer  
This present *summons*?  
He sent to *summon* the seditious, and to offer pardon; but neither *summons* nor pardon was anything regarded.  
The fons of light  
Hasted, resorting to the *summons* high,  
And took their leave.  
Strike your sails at *summons*, or prepare  
To prove the last extremities of war.  
SUN-MPTER. *n. f.* [*summer*, French; *smare*, Italian.] A horse that carries the cloaths or furniture.

# SUN

Return with her!  
Persuade me rather to be a slave and *summer*.  
To this detested groom.  
With full force his deadly bow he bent,  
And feather'd fates among the mules and *summer* sent.  
Two *summer* mules, bred of large Flanders mares.  
SUN-MPTION. *n. f.* [from *sumptus*, Latin.] The act of taking.  
The *sumption* of the mysteries does all in a capable subject.  
SUN-MPTUARY. *adj.* [*sumptuarius*, Latin.] Relating to expence; regulating the cost of life.  
To remove that material cause of sedition, which is want and poverty in the estate, serveth the opening and well balancing of trade, the banishing of idleness, the repressing of waste and excess by *sumptuary* laws.  
SUN-MPTUOUS. *n. f.* [from *sumptuous*.] Expensiveness; costliness.  
He added *sumptuous*, invented jewels of gold and stone, and some engines for the war.  
SUN-MPTUOUS. *adj.* [*sumptuosus*, from *sumptus*, Lat.] Costly; expensive; splendid.  
We see how most Christians food then affected, how joyful they were to behold the *sumptuous* flatness of houses built unto God's glory.  
We are too magnificent and *sumptuous* in our tables and attendance.  
SUN-MPTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *sumptuous*.] Expensively; with great cost.  
This monument five hundred years hath stood,  
Which I have *sumptuously* re-edited.  
Ethelwold, bishop of Winchester, in a famine, sold all the rich vessels and ornaments of the church, to relieve the poor with bread; and said, there was no reason that the dead temple of God should be *sumptuously* furnished, and the living temples suffer penury.  
A good employment will make you live tolerably in London, or *sumptuously* here.  
SUN-MPTUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *sumptuous*.] Expensiveness; costliness.  
I will not fall out with those that can reconcile *sumptuousness* and charity.  
SUN. *n. f.* [*sun*, Gothic; *runna*, runne, Saxon; *son*, Dut.]  
1. The luminary that makes the day.  
Doth beauty keep which never *sun* can burn,  
Nor forms do turn?  
Bid her steal into the pleached bow'r,  
Where honeyuckles, ripen'd by the *sun*,  
Forbid the *sun* to enter.  
Though there be but one *sun* existing in the world, yet the idea of it being abstracted, so that more substances might each agree in it, it is as much a sort as if there were as many *sun*s as there are stars.  
2. A sunny place; a place eminently warmed by the *sun*.  
This place has choice of *sun* and shade.  
3. Any thing eminently splendid.  
I will never consent to put out the *sun* of sovereignty to posterity, and all succeeding kings.  
4. Under the *SUN*. In this world. A proverbial expression.  
There is no new thing under the *sun*.  
To SUN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inflame; to expose to the *sun*; to warm in the *sun*.  
The cry to shady delve him brought at last,  
Where Mammon erst did *sun* his treasury.  
What aim't thou at? delicious fare;  
And then to *sun* thyself in open air.  
The Roman eagle, wing'd  
From the sunny South to this part of the West,  
Vanish'd in the *sunbeams*.  
Gliding through the ev'n  
On a *sunbeam*.  
There was a God, a being distinct from this visible world; and this was a truth wrote with a *sunbeam*, legible to all mankind, and received by universal consent.  
SUN-BEAT. *part. adj.* [*sun* and *beat*.] Shone on by the *sun*.  
Its length runs level with the Atlantic main,  
And wears fruitful Nilus to convey  
His *sunbeat* waters by to long a way.  
SUN-BRIGHT. *adj.* [*sun* and *bright*.] Resembling the *sun* in brightness.  
Gathering up himself out of the mire,  
With his uneven wings did fiercely fall  
Upon his *sunbright* shield.  
Now would I have thee to my tutor:  
How and which way I may bestow myself,  
To be regarded in her *sunbright* eye.  
High in the midst, exalted as a God,  
Th' apostle in his *sunbright* chariot fars,  
Idol of majesty divine! inclos'd  
With flaming cherubims, and golden shields.

# SUN

SUN-BURNING. *n. f.* [*sun* and *burning*.] The effect of the *sun* upon the face.  
If thou can't love a fellow of this temper, Kate, whose face is not worth *sunburning*, let thine eye be thy cook.  
The heat of the *sun* may darken the colour of the skin, which we call *sunburning*.  
SUN-BURN'T. *participle adj.* [*sun* and *burnt*.] Tanned; discoloured by the *sun*.  
Where such radiant lights have shone,  
No wonder if her cheeks be grown  
Sunburnt with lustre of her own.  
She'll fire for Winter-nights provide.  
How many nations of the *sunburnt* soil  
Does Niger bless? how many drink the Nile?  
One of them, older and more *sunburnt* than the rest, told him he had a widow in his line of life.  
SUN-CLAD. *part. adj.* [*sun* and *clad*.] Clothed in radiance; bright.  
SUN-DAY. *n. f.* [*sun* and *day*.] The day anciently dedicated to the *sun*; the first day of the week; the Christian sabbath.  
If thou wilt needs thrust thy neck into a yoke, wear the print of it, and sigh away *Sundays*.  
An' she were not kin to me, she would be as fair on Friday as Helen is on *Sunday*.  
At prime they enter'd on the *Sunday* morn;  
Rich tap'ry spread the freets.  
To *SUN-DAY*. *v. a.* [*sun* and *day*, Saxon.] To part; to separate; to divide.  
Vexation almost stops my breath,  
That *sundred* friends greet in the hour of death.  
It is *sundred* from the main land by a sandy plain.  
She that should all parts to reunion bow,  
She that had all magnetick force alone,  
To draw and fasten *sundred* parts in one.  
A *sundred* clock is piecemeal laid,  
Not to be lost, but by the maker's hand  
Repollit'd, without error then to stand.  
When both the chiefs are *sunder'd* from the fight,  
Then to the lawful king restore his right.  
Th' enormous weight was cast,  
Which Crantor's body *sunder'd* at the waist.  
Bears, tigers, wolves, the lion's angry brood,  
Whom heav'n endu'd with principles of blood,  
He wisely *sundred* from the rest, to yell  
In forests.  
Bring me lightnings, give me thunder;  
—Jove may kill, but ne'er shall *sunder*.  
SUN-DER. *n. f.* [*sun* and *der*, Saxon.] Two; two parts.  
He breaketh the bow, and cutteth the spear in *sunder*.  
SUN-DEW. *n. f.* An herb.  
SUN-DIAL. *n. f.* [*dial* and *sun*.] A marked plate on which the shadow points the hour.  
All your graces no more you shall have,  
Than a *sundial* in a grave.  
The body, though it really moves, yet not changing perceivable distance, seems to stand still; as is evident in the shadows of *sundials*.  
SUN-DRY. *adj.* [*run* and *der*, Saxon.] Several; more than one.  
That law, which, as it is laid up in the bosom of God, we call eternal, receiveth, according unto the different kind of things which are subject unto it, different and *sun-dry* kinds of names.  
Not of one nation was it peopled, but of *sun-dry* people of different manners.  
He caus'd him to be arrested upon complaint of *sun-dry* grievous oppressions.  
How can she several bodies know,  
If in herself a body's form she bear?  
How can a mirror *sun-dry* faces show,  
If from all shapes and forms it be not clear?  
I have compos'd *sun-dry* collects, as the Adventual, Quadragesimal, Paschal or Pentecostal.  
*Sun-dry* fies the rural realm surround.  
SUN-DRY in all manual arts are as wonderful.  
SUN-FLOWER. *n. f.* [*corona solis*, Latin.] A plant.  
The characters are: it hath a squamous cup; the flowers are radiated like the great starwort; the embryos of the seeds are distinguished by little imbricated leaves in the disk; the top of the ovary is crowned with two small leaves; the seeds are pushed out from the bottom of the flower, leaving a cavity which appears very like a honeycomb.  
SUN-FLOWER. *Little. n. f.* [*helianthemum*, Latin.] A plant.  
The characters are: the flower-cup consists of three leaves; the flower, for the most part, of five leaves, placed orbicularly, and expanded in form of a rose; the point of the flower becomes a globular fruit, which divides into three parts, having three cells, which are filled with roundish seeds fixed to small capillaments.



## SUN

SUNG. The preterite and participle passive of *sing*.  
A larger rock then heaving from the plain,  
He whistled it round, it *fung* across the main. *Pope*  
From joining fones the city sprung.  
While to his harp divine Amphion *fung*. *Pope*  
SUNK. The preterite and participle passive of *sink*.  
We have large caves: the deepest are *sunk* fix hundred  
fathom, and some digged and made under great hills. *Bacon*  
Thus we act and thus we are,  
Or to'st'd by hope or *sunk* by care. *Pope*  
*Sunk* in Thales' arms the nymph he found.  
His spirit quite *sunk* with those reflections that solitude and  
disappointments bring, he is utterly undistinguished and for-  
gotten. *Swift*  
SUNLESS. *adj.* [from *sun*.] Wanting sun; wanting warmth.  
He thrice happy on the *sunless* side,  
Beneath the whole collected shade reclines. *Thomson*  
SUNLIKE. *adj.* [from *sun* and *like*.] Resembling the sun.  
The quantity of light in this bright luminary, and in the  
*sunlike* fix stars, must be continually decreasing. *Chryse*  
SUNNY. *adj.* [from *sun*.]  
1. Resembling the sun; bright.  
She saw Duessa *sunny* bright,  
Adorn'd with gold and jewels shining clear. *Fairy Queen*  
The eldest, that Fidelia light,  
Like *sunny* beams threw from her crystal face. *Fai. Queen*  
My decay'd fair  
A *sunny* look of his would soon repair. *Shakespeare*  
The chemist feeds  
Perpetual flames, whose unrefined force  
O'er sand and ashes and the stubborn flint  
Prevailing, turns into a fustle sea,  
That in his furnace bubbles *sunny* red. *Philips*  
2. Exposed to the sun; bright with the sun.  
About me round I saw  
Hill, dale, and shady woods, and *sunny* plains,  
And liquid lapse of murm'ring streams. *Milton's Par. Lost*  
Him walking on a *sunny* hill he found,  
Back'd on the North and West by a thick wood. *Milton*  
The filmy gossamer now flits no more,  
Nor halcyons bask on the short *sunny* shore. *Dryden*  
But what avail her unexhausted stores,  
Her blooming mountains and her *sunny* shores,  
With all the gifts that heaven and earth impart,  
The smiles of nature, and the charms of art,  
While proud oppression in her valleys reigns,  
And tyranny snuffs her happy plains? *Addison*  
3. Coloured by the sun.  
Her *sunny* locks  
Hang on her temples like a golden fleece. *Shakespeare*  
SUNRISE. *n. s.* [from *sun* and *rising*.] Morning; the appear-  
SUNRISING. *s. s.* [from *sun* and *rising*.] The appearance of the sun.  
Send out a purfuitant  
To Stanley's regiment; bid him bring his power  
Before *sunrising*. *Shakespeare*  
In those days the giants of Libanus mastered all nations,  
from the *sunrising* to the sunset. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World*  
They intend to prevent the *sunrising*. *Walton's Angler*  
We now believe the Copernican system; yet, upon ordi-  
nary occasions, we shall still use the popular terms of *sunrise*  
and *sunset*. *Bentley*  
SUNSET. *n. s.* [from *sun* and *set*.] Close of the day; evening.  
When the sun sets the air doth drizzle dew;  
But for the *sunset* of my brother's son  
It rains downright. *Shakespeare*  
The stars are of greater use than for men to gaze on after  
*sunset*. *Raleigh*  
At *sunset* to their ship they make return,  
And more secure on deck 'till rosy morn.  
He observant of the parting ray,  
Eyes the calm *sunset* of thy various day  
Through fortune's cloud. *Pope*  
SUNSHINE. *n. s.* [from *sun* and *shine*.] Action of the sun; place  
where the heat and lustre of the sun are powerful.  
That man that sits within a monarch's heart,  
And ripens in the *sunshine* of his favour,  
Would he abuse the countenance of the king,  
Alack, what mischiefs might be set abroad,  
In shadow of such greatness? *Shakespeare*  
He had been many years in that *sunshine*, when a new comet  
appeared in court. *Clarendon*  
Sight no obstacle found here, nor shade,  
But all *sunshine*, as when his beams at noon  
Culminate from th' equator. *Milton*  
I that in his absence  
Blaz'd like a star of the first magnitude,  
Now in his brighter *sunshine* am not seen. *Donham's Sophy*  
Nor can we this weak show'r a tempest call,  
But drops of heat that in the *sunshine* fall. *Dryden*  
The cases prevent the bees getting abroad upon every *sun-*  
*shine* day. *Mortimer's Husbandry*  
The more favourable you are to me, the more distinctly I

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see my faults: spots and blemishes are never so plainly discor-  
vered as in the brightest *sunshine*. *Pope*  
SUSPENSIVE. *adj.* [from *suspend*.] It was anciently accented on  
the second syllable.  
1. Bright with the sun.  
About ten in the morning, in *suspensory* weathers, we took  
several sorts of paper stained.  
2. Bright like the sun.  
The fruitful-headed beast, amaz'd  
At flashing beams of that *suspensory* shield,  
Became stark blind, and all his senses daz'd,  
That down he tumbled. *Fairy Queen*  
To SUP. *v. a.* [from *suspen*, Norman French; *suspan*, Saxon; *suspen*,  
Dutch.] To drink by mouthfuls; to drink by little at a time;  
to sip.  
Then took the angry witch her golden cup,  
Which still the bore replete with magic arts,  
Death and despair did many thereof *sup*. *Shakespeare*  
There find a purer air  
To feed my life with; there I'll *sup*  
Balm and nectar in my cup. *Gray*  
We saw it smelling to every thing let in the room, and when  
it had smelt to them all, it *supped* up the milk. *Rey*  
He call'd for drink; you saw him *sup*  
Potable gold in golden cup. *Swift*  
To SUP. *v. n.* [from *suspen*, French.] To eat the evening meal.  
You'll *sup* with me?  
—Anger's my meat; I *sup* upon myself,  
And so shall starve with feeding. *Shakespeare*  
I have *supped* full with horrors;  
Direness, familiar to my laugh't'rous thoughts,  
Cannot once start me. *Shakespeare*  
When they had *supped*, they brought Tobias in. *Tob. viii.*  
I see all the pilgrims in the Canterbury tales as distinctly as  
if I had *supped* with them. *Dryden*  
Late returning home, he *supped* at ease. *Dryden*  
To SUP. *v. a.* To treat with supper.  
He's almost *supped*; why have you left the chamber. *Shakespeare*  
*Sup* them well, and look upon them all. *Shakespeare*  
Let what you have within be brought abroad,  
To *sup* the stranger. *Chapman's Odyssey*  
SUP. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A small draught; a mouthful of  
liquor.  
Tom Thumb had got a little *sup*,  
And Tomalin scarce kist the cup. *Dryden*  
A pigeon saw the picture of a glass with water in's,  
and flew eagerly up to't for a *sup* to quench her thirst. *L'Estrange*  
The least transgression of yours, if it be only two bits and  
one *sup* more than your flint, is a great debauch. *Swift*  
SUPER. *in composition*, notes either more than another, or more  
than enough, or on the top.  
SUPERABLE. *adj.* [from *superabilis*, Lat. *superabilis*, French.] Con-  
querable; such as may be overcome.  
SUPERABUNDANCE. *n. s.* [from *superabundans*.] Quality of being  
conquerable.  
To SUPERABUND. *v. n.* [from *superabundans*.] To be exuber-  
ant; to be stored with more than enough.  
This case returneth again at this time, except the clemency  
of his majesty *superabund*. *Bacon*  
She *superabounds* with corn, which is quickly convertible to  
coin. *Havel*  
SUPERABUNDANCE. *n. s.* [from *superabundans*.] More than  
enough; great quantity.  
The precipitation of the vegetative terrestrial matter at the  
deluge amongst the fands, was to retrench the luxury and *super-*  
*abundance* of the productions of the earth. *Woodward*  
SUPERABUNDANT. *adj.* [from *superabundans*.] Being more  
than enough.  
So much *superabundant* zeal could have no other design than  
to damp that spirit raised against Wood. *Swift*  
SUPERABUNDANTLY. *adv.* [from *superabundans*.] More than  
sufficiently.  
Nothing but the uncreated Infinite can adequately fill and  
*superabundantly* satisfy the desire. *Chrysostom*  
To SUPERADD. *v. n.* [from *superaddo*, Latin.] To add over and  
above; to join any thing so as to make it more.  
The peacock laid it extremely to heart that he had not the  
nightingale's voice *superadded* to the beauty of plumes. *L'Estrange*  
The schools dispute, whether in morals the external action  
*superadds* any thing of good or evil to the internal elicit act of  
the will; but certainly the enmity of our judgments is wrought  
up to an high pitch before it rages in an open denial. *Swish*  
The strength of any living creature, in those external mo-  
tions, is something distinct from and *superadded* unto its natu-  
ral gravity. *Wilkins's Math. Mag.*  
SUPERADDITION. *n. s.* [from *superaddo*.]  
1. The act of adding to something else.  
The fabric of the eye, its fate and useful situation, and the  
*superaddition* of muscles, are a certain pledge of the existence  
of God.  
2. That which is added.  
Of these, much more than of the Nixene *superadditions*, it may

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may be affirmed, that being the explanations of a father of the  
church, and not of a whole universal council, they were not  
necessary to be explicitly acknowledged. *Hammond*  
An animal, in the course of hard labour, seems to be nothing  
but vessels: let the same animal continue long in rest, it will  
perhaps double its weight and bulk: this *superaddition* is no-  
thing but fat. *Arbutnot*  
SUPERADVENT. *adj.* [from *superadventus*, Latin.]  
1. Coming to the increase or assistance of something.  
The soul of man may have matter of triumph, when he has  
done bravely by a *superadvent* assistance of his God. *More*  
2. Coming unexpectedly.  
To SUPERANNATE. *v. a.* [from *super* and *annus*, Lat.] To im-  
pair or disqualify by age or length of life.  
If such depravities be yet alive, deformity need not despair,  
nor will the eldest hopes be ever *superannated*. *Brown*  
When the sacramental test was put in execution, the justices  
of peace through Ireland, that had laid down their commis-  
sions, amounted only to a dozen, and those of the lowest for-  
tune, and some of them *superannated*. *Swift*  
To SUPERANNATE. *v. n.* To last beyond the year. Not in use.  
The dying of the roots of plants that are annual, is by the  
over-experience of the sap into stalk and leaves, which being  
prevented, they will *superannate*. *Bacon's Natural History*  
SUPERANNATION. *n. s.* [from *superannatus*.] The state of  
being disqualifying by years.  
To SUP. *v. n.* [from *super*, French; *superbus*, Latin.] Grand;  
SUPERB. *adj.* [from *superbus*, French; *superbus*, Latin.] Grand;  
pompous; lofty; august; stately; magnificent.  
SUPERBLY. *adv.* [from *superbus*.] In a magnificent manner.  
SUPERBLY. *n. s.* [from *super* and *cargo*.] An officer in the ship  
whose business is to manage the trade.  
I only wear it in a land of Hectets, *Pope*  
Thieves, *supercargo's*, sharpers. *Pope*  
SUPERCELESTIAL. *adj.* [from *super* and *celestial*.] Placed above the  
firmament.  
I dare not think that any *supercelestial* heaven, or what-  
ever else, not himself, was create and eternal. *Raleigh*  
Many were for fetching down I know not what *supercelestial*  
waters for the purpose. *Woodward's Nat. History*  
SUPERCILOUS. *adj.* [from *superciliosus*, Latin.] Haughtily;  
dogmatical; dictatorial; arbitrary; despotic; overbearing.  
Those who are one while courteous, within a small time  
after are so *supercilious*, fierce, and exception, that they are  
short of the true character of friendship. *South*  
Several *supercilious* critics will treat an author with the  
greatest contempt, if he fancies the old Romans wore a  
girdle. *Addison*  
SUPERCILOUSLY. *adv.* [from *superciliosus*.] Haughtily; dog-  
matically; contemptuously.  
He, who was a punctual man in point of honour, received  
this address *superciliously* enough, sent it to the king without  
performing the least ceremony. *Clarendon*  
SUPERCILOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *superciliosus*.] Haughtiness;  
contemptuousness.  
SUPERCONCEPTION. *n. s.* [from *super* and *conception*.] A concep-  
tion made after another conception.  
Those *superconceptions*, where one child was like the father,  
the other like the mother, seem idle. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*  
SUPERCONSEQUENCE. *n. s.* [from *super* and *consequence*.] Remote  
consequence.  
Not attaining the deuterocopy, and second intention of the  
words, they omit their *superconsequences* and coherences. *Brown*  
SUPERCRESCENCE. *n. s.* [from *super* and *creresco*, Lat.] That which  
grows upon another growing thing. *South*  
Wherever it groweth it maintains a regular figure, like  
either *supercrecence*, and like such as, living upon the stock of  
others, are termed parasitical plants. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*  
SUPEREMINENCE. *n. s.* [from *super* and *eminens*, Latin.] Uncom-  
mon eminence; a more degree of eminence; eminence  
above others though eminent.  
The archbishop of Canterbury, as he is prime over all  
England and metropolitan, has a *supereminence*, and even some  
power over the archbishop of York. *Ayliffe's Paragon*  
SUPEREMINENT. *adj.* [from *super* and *eminens*.] Eminent in a  
high degree.  
As humility is in suiters a decent virtue, so the testifica-  
tion thereof by such effectual acknowledgments not only ar-  
gueth a found apprehension of his *supereminence* glory and ma-  
jesty before whom we stand, but putteth also into his hands a  
kind of pledge or bond for security against our unthankful-  
ness. *Hosker*  
To SUPEREROGATE. *v. n.* [from *super* and *erogato*, Lat.] To do  
more than duty requires.  
So by an *supererogation* of late,  
I heard an echo *supererogate*  
Through imperfection, and the voice restore,  
As if she had the misapprehension of late. *Clarendon*  
Aristotle acted his own instructions, and his obsequious fec-  
tators have *supererogated* in observance. *Glavin's Scipio*  
SUPEREROGATION. *n. s.* [from *supererogato*.] Performance of  
more than duty requires.  
There is no such thing as works of *supererogation*; that no

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man can do more than needs, and is his duty to do, by way of  
preparation for another world. *Tillotson's Sermons*  
SUPEREROGATORY. *adj.* [from *supererogato*.] Performed be-  
yond the strict demands of duty.  
*Supererogatory* services, and too great benefits from subjects  
to kings, are of dangerous consequence. *Hewel*  
SUPEREXCELLENT. *adj.* [from *super* and *excellens*.] Excellent be-  
yond common degrees of excellence.  
We discern not the abuse: suffer him to persuade us that  
we are as gods, something to *superexcellens*, that all must revere-  
ence and adore. *Deery of Piety*  
SUPEREXCELLENCE. *n. s.* [from *super* and *excellens*.] Something  
superfluously growing.  
As the clear separated between the scarifications, I rubbed  
the *superexcellence* of flesh with the vitriol stone. *Wijeman*  
To SUPERFATE. *v. n.* [from *super* and *fatus*, Latin.] To con-  
ceive after conception.  
The female brings forth twice in one month, and so is said  
to *superfate*, which, faith Aristotle, is because her eggs are  
hatched in her one after another. *Grew's Museum*  
SUPERFETATION. *n. s.* [from *superfatus*, French; from *superfe-*  
*tate*.] One conception following another, so that both are in  
the womb together, but come not to their full time for delivery  
together.  
*Superfation* must be by abundance of sap in the bough  
that putteth it forth. *Bacon's Natural History*  
If the *superfation* be made with considerable intermission,  
the latter most commonly becomes abortive; for the first being  
confirmed, engrotheth the aliment from the other. *Brown*  
SUPERFICE. *n. s.* [from *superficies*, Fr. *superficies*, Latin.] Outside;  
surface.  
Then if it rise not to the former height  
Of *superfices*, conclude that soil is light. *Dryden*  
SUPERFICIAL. *adj.* [from *superficialis*, Fr. from *superficies*, Latin.]  
1. Lying on the surface; not reaching below the surface.  
That, upon the *superficial* ground, heat and moisture cause  
putrefaction, in England is found not true. *Bacon*  
From these phenomena several have concluded some general  
rupture in the *superficial* parts of the earth. *Burnet*  
There is not one infidel living so ridiculous as to pretend to  
solve the phenomena of light, or cogitation, by those fleeting  
*superficial* films of bodies. *Bentley*  
2. Shallow; contrived to cover something.  
This *superficial* tale  
Is but a preface to her worthy praise. *Shakespeare*  
3. Shallow; not profound; mattering, not learned.  
That knowledge is so very *superficial*, and so ill-grounded,  
that it is impossible for them to describe in what consists the  
beauty of those works. *Dryden*  
SUPERFICIALITY. *n. s.* [from *superficialis*.] The quality of  
being superficial.  
By these fals the colours of bodies receive degrees of  
lustre or obscurity, *superficiality* or profundity. *Brown*  
SUPERFICIALLY. *adv.* [from *superficialis*.]  
1. On the surface; not below the surface.  
2. Without penetration; without close heed.  
Perspective hath been with some diligence inquired; but  
the nature of sounds in general hath been *superficially* ob-  
served. *Bacon's Natural History*  
His eye to *superficially* surveys  
These things, as not to mind from whence they grow,  
Deep under ground. *Milton's Paradise Lost*  
3. Without going deep; without searching to the bottom of  
things.  
You have said well;  
But on the cause and question now in hand,  
Have glaz'd but *superficially*. *Shakespeare*  
I have laid down *superficially* my present thoughts. *Dryden*  
SUPERFICIALNESS. *n. s.* [from *superficialis*.]  
1. Shallowness; position on the surface.  
2. Slight knowledge; false appearance; show without substance.  
SUPERFICIES. *n. s.* [Latin.] Outside; surface; superface.  
He on her *superficies* stretch'd his line.  
A convex mirror makes objects in the middle to come out  
from the *superficies*: the painter must, in respect of the light and  
shadows of his figures, give them more relieve. *Dryden*  
SUPERFINE. *adj.* [from *super* and *fine*.] Eminently fine.  
Some, by this journey of Jalon, understand the mystery of  
the philosopher's stone: to which also other *superfine* chymists  
draw the twelve labours of Hercules. *L'Estrange*  
If you observe your cyder, by interposing it between a  
candle and your eye, to be very transparent, it may be called  
*superfine*. *Mortimer's Husbandry*  
SUPERFLUANCE. *n. s.* [from *super* and *fluitans*, Latin.] The act  
of floating above.  
Sperma ceti, which is a *superfluitance* on the sea, is not the  
spem of a whale. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*  
SUPERFLUITANT. *adj.* [from *superfluitans*, Lat.] Floating above.  
A chalky earth, beaten and steeped in water, affordeth a  
cream or fatness on the top, and a gross substance at the bot-  
tom: out of the cream, or *superfluitance*, the finest dishes are  
made; out of the residue, the coarser. *Brown*  
SUPERFLUITY.







At the kindling of the fire, and lighting of candles, they say certain prayers, and use some other *superstitious* rites, which shew that they honour the fire and the light. *Spenser.*

Been out of fondness *superstitious* to him?  
And am I thus rewarded?  
Nature's own work it seem'd it, Nature taught art,  
And to a *superstitious* eye the haunt  
Of wood-gods and wood-nymphs. *Milton.*

Where rites divine were paid, whose holy hair  
Was kept and cut with *superstitious* care. *Dryden.*  
2. Over accurate; scrupulous beyond need.

**SUPERSTITIOUSLY**, *adv.* [from *superstitious*.] In a superstitious manner.

There reigned in this island a king, whose memory of all others we most adore; not *superstitiously*, but as a divine instrument. *Bacon.*

Neither of these methods should be too scrupulously, and *superstitiously* pursued. *Watts's Logic.*

**TO SUPERSTRAIN**, *v. a.* [*super* and *strain*.] To strain beyond the just stretch.

In the straining of a string, the further it is strained, the less *superstraining* goeth to a note. *Bacon.*

**TO SUPERSTRUCT**, *v. a.* [*superstruere*, *superstruere*, Latin.] To build upon any thing.

Two notions of fundamentals may be conceived, one signifying that whereon our eternal bliss is immediately *superstructed*, the other whereon our obedience to the faith of Christ is founded. *Hammond.*

If his habit of sin have not corrupted his principles, the virtuous Christian may think it reasonable to reform, and the preacher may hope to *superstruct* good life upon such a foundation. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

This is the only proper basis on which to *superstruct* first innocence and then virtue. *Decay of Piety.*

**SUPERSTRUCTION**, *n. f.* [from *superstruct*.] An edifice raised on any thing.

I want not to improve the honour of the living by impairing that of the dead; and my own profession hath taught me not to erect new *superstructures* upon an old ruin. *Denham.*

**SUPERSTRUCTIVE**, *adj.* [from *superstruct*.] Built upon something else.

He that is so sure of his particular election, as to resolve he can never fall, must necessarily resolve, that what were drunkenness in another, is not so in him, and nothing but the removing his fundamental error can rescue him from the *superstructive*, be it never so gross. *Hammond.*

**SUPERSTRUCTURE**, *n. f.* [*super* and *structure*.] That which is raised or built upon something else.

He who builds upon the present, builds upon the narrow compass of a point; and where the foundation is so narrow, the *superstructure* cannot be high and strong too. *Saunders's Sermons.*

Purgatory was not known in the primitive church; and is a *superstructure* upon the Christian religion. *Tillotson.*

You have added to your natural endowments the *superstructures* of study. *Dryden.*

**SUPERSUBSTANTIAL**, *adj.* [*super* and *substantial*.] More than substantial.

**SUPERVACANEOUS**, *adj.* [*supervacaneus*, Lat.] Superfluous; needless; unnecessary; serving to no purpose. *Dryden.*

**SUPERVACANEOUSLY**, *adv.* [from the adjective.] Needlessly.

**SUPERVACANEOUSNESS**, *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Needlessness.

**TO SUPERVENE**, *v. n.* [*supervenire*, Lat.] To come as an extraneous addition.

Such a mutual gravitation can never *supervene* to matter, unless impressed by a divine power. *Bentley's Sermons.*

**SUPERVENIENT**, *adj.* [*supervenientis*, Latin.] Added; additional.

If it were unjust to murder John, the *supervenient* oath did not extenuate the fact, or oblige the juror unto it. *Brown.*

That branch of belief was in him *supervenient* to Christian practice, and not all Christian practice built on that. *Ham.*

**SUPERVENTION**, *n. f.* [from *supervene*.] The act of supervening.

**TO SUPERVISE**, *v. a.* [*super* and *visus*, Latin.] To overlook; to oversee; to intend.

M. Bayle speaks of the vexation of the *supervisors* of the press, in terms of feeling that they move compassion. *Congreve.*

**SUPERVISOR**, *n. f.* [from *superviser*.] An overseer; an inspector; a superintendent.

A *supervisor* may signify an overseer of the poor, an inspector of the customs, a surveyor of the high ways, a *supervisor* of the excise. *Watts's Logic.*

How satisty'd, my lord!

Would you be *supervisors*, grossly gape on? *Shakespeare.*

I am informed of the author and *supervisors* of this pamphlet. *Dryden.*

**TO SUPERVISE**, *v. n.* [*super* and *visus*, Lat.] To oversee; to outlive.

Upon what principle can the soul be imagined to be naturally mortal, or what revolutions in nature will it not be able to resist and *superlive*. *Spenser.*

**SUPINATION**, *n. f.* [*supinationis*, Fr. from *supinare*, Latin.] The act of lying with the face upward. *Spenser.*

**SUPINE**, *adj.* [*supinus*, Latin.] Lying on the back; lying on the face upward. *Spenser.*

1. Lying with the face upward. *Spenser.*

Upon these divers positions in man, wherein the spine can only be as right lines with the thigh, arise those remarkable postures, prone, *supine*, and erect. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

At him he lanc'd his spear, and pierc'd his breast;  
On the hard earth the Lycian knock'd his head. *Spenser.*

And lay *supine*; and forth the spirit fled. *Spenser.*

What advantage hath a man by this erection above other animals, the faces of most of them being more *supine* than ours. *Spenser.*

2. Laying backwards with exposure to the sun. *Spenser.*

On rising ground be plac'd or hills *supine*,  
Extend thy loose battalions. *Spenser.*

3. Negligent; careless; indolent; drowsy; thoughtless; inattentive. *Spenser.*

I have men suffer by their absence, silence, negligence, or *supine* credulity. *Spenser.*

**SUPINE**, *n. f.* [*supine*, French; *supinum*, Latin.] In Grammar a term signifying a particular kind of verbal noun. *Spenser.*

**SUPPLY**, *v. a.* [from *supplere*.] To fill up; to furnish; to provide. *Spenser.*

1. With the face upward. *Spenser.*

2. Drowsily; thoughtlessly; indolently. *Spenser.*

Who on the beds of sin *supinely* lie,  
They in the summer of their age shall die. *Spenser.*

The old imprison'd king,  
Whose lenity first pleas'd the gaping crowd;  
But when long try'd, and found *supinely* good,  
Like Aepos's legs, they leapt upon his back. *Spenser.*

He panting on thy breast *supinely* lies,  
While with thy heav'nly form he feeds his famish'd eyes. *Spenser.*

Beneath a verdant laurel's shade,  
Horace, immortal bard, *supinely* laid. *Spenser.*

Wilt thou then repine  
To labour for thyself? and rather chide  
To lie *supinely*, hoping heaven will bless  
Thy flighted fruits, and give thee bread unearn'd? *Spenser.*

**SUPPLENESS**, *n. f.* [from *supplere*.] The quality of being supplied. *Spenser.*

1. Posture of lying with the face upwards. *Spenser.*

2. Carelessness; indolence; thoughtlessness. *Spenser.*

The fourth cause of error is a *supinity* or neglect of enquiry, even in matters wherein we doubt, rather believing than going to see. *Spenser.*

**SUPPEDIA'NEOUS**, *adj.* [*sub* and *pedit*, Latin.] Placed under the feet. *Spenser.*

He had slender legs, but encreased by riding after meals; that is, the humour descended upon their pendulosity, they having no support or *suppedaneous* stability. *Spenser.*

**SUPPER**, *n. f.* [*supper*, French. See *SUP*.] The last meal of the day; the evening repast. *Spenser.*

To-night we hold a solemn *supper*. *Spenser.*

I'll to my book:  
For yet, ere *supper*-time must I perform  
Much business. *Spenser.*

Th' hour of *supper* comes unearn'd.  
**SUPPERLESS**, *adj.* [from *supper*.] Wanting supper; fasting at night. *Spenser.*

Suppose a man's going *supperless* to bed, should introduce him to the table of some great prince. *Spenser.*

She ey'd the bard, where *supperless* he sat;  
And pin'd. *Spenser.*

**TO SUPPLANT**, *v. a.* [*supplanter*, French; *sub* and *plant*, Latin.] To trip up the heels. *Spenser.*

His legs entwining  
Each other, till *supplanted* down he fell; *Spenser.*

A monstrous serpent on his belly prone,  
The thronging populace with hasty strides  
Obtrude the easy way; the rocking town  
Supplants their footsteps; and to fro they reel. *Spenser.*

2. To

2. To displace by stratagem; to turn out. *Spenser.*

It is Philoclea his heart is set upon; it is my daughter I have borne to *supplant* me. *Spenser.*

Upon a just survey, take Titus' part,  
And so *supplant* us for ingratitude. *Spenser.*

3. To displace; to overpower; to force away. *Spenser.*

If it be fond, call it a woman's fear;  
Which fear, if better reasons can *supplant*,  
I will subscribe, and say, I wrong'd the duke. *Spenser.*

**SUPPLANTER**, *n. f.* [from *supplant*.] One that supplants; one that displaces. *Spenser.*

**SUPPLE**, *adj.* [*supple*, French.]

1. Pliant; flexible. *Spenser.*

The joints are more *supple* to all feats of activity in youth than afterwards. *Spenser.*

Will ye submit your necks, and chuse to bend  
The *supple* knee? *Spenser.*

And sometimes went, and sometimes ran  
With *supple* joints, as lively vigour led. *Spenser.*

No women are apter to spin linen well than the Irish, who labouring little in any kind with their hands, have their fingers more *supple* and soft than other women of the poorer condition in England. *Spenser.*

2. Yielding; soft; not obstinate. *Spenser.*

When we've stuff'd  
These pipes and these conveyances of blood  
With wine and feeding, we have *supple* souls. *Spenser.*

Than in our prellike falls.  
Even softer than thy own, of *suppler* kind,  
More exquisite of taste, and more than man refin'd. *Spenser.*

If punishment reaches not the mind, and makes not the will *supple*, it hardens the offender. *Spenser.*

3. Flattering; fawning; bending. *Spenser.*

There is something to *supple* and insinuating in this absurd unnatural doctrine, as makes it extremely agreeable to a prince's ear. *Spenser.*

4. That which makes *supple*. *Spenser.*

Each part deriv'd of *supple* government,  
Shall stiff, and flaky, and cold appear, like death. *Spenser.*

**TO SUPPLE**, *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make pliant; to make soft; to make flexible. *Spenser.*

Poetics allaying pain, drew down the humours, and *suppl'd* the parts, thereby making the passages wider. *Spenser.*

2. To *supple* a carcass, drench it in water. *Spenser.*

2. To make compliant. *Spenser.*

Knaves having by their own importunate suit,  
Convinc'd or *suppl'd* them, they cannot chuse,  
But they must blab. *Spenser.*

A mother persisting till she had bent her daughter's mind,  
And *suppl'd* her will, the only end of correction, the establishment of her authority thoroughly ever after. *Spenser.*

**TO SUPPLE**, *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To grow pliant; to grow pliant. *Spenser.*

Did first the rigour of their kind expel,  
And *suppl'd* into softness as they fell. *Spenser.*

**SUPPLEMENT**, *n. f.* [*supplementum*, Fr. *supplementum*, Latin.] Addition to any thing by which its defects are supplied. *Spenser.*

Unto the word of God, being in respect of that end for which God ordained it, perfect, exact, and absolute in itself, we do not add reason as a *supplement* of any main or defect therein, but as a necessary instrument, without which we could not reap by the scriptures perfection that fruit and benefit which it yieldeth. *Spenser.*

His blood will atone for our imperfection, his righteousness be imputed in *supplement* to what is lacking in ours. *Spenser.*

**SUPPLEMENTAL**, *adj.* [from *supplement*.] Additional; such

**SUPPLEMENTARY**, *n. f.* [from *supplement*.] Additional; such

as may supply the place of what is lost or wanting. *Spenser.*

**Supplemental** acts of state were made to supply defects of laws, and so tonnage and poundage were collected. *Spenser.*

Divinity would not then pass the yard and loom, nor preaching be taken in as an easier *supplementary* trade, by those that disliked the pains of their own. *Spenser.*

Provide his brood next Smithfield fair,  
With *supplemental* hobby horses,  
And happy be their infant courses. *Spenser.*

**SUPPLENESS**, *n. f.* [*suppleness*, Fr. from *supplere*.] The quality of being supplied. *Spenser.*

1. Pliantness; flexibility; readiness to take any form. *Spenser.*

The fruit is of a pleasant taste, caused by the *suppleness* and gentleness of the juice, being that which maketh the boughs also to be flexible. *Spenser.*

2. Readiness of compliance; facility. *Spenser.*

Study gives strength to the mind, conversation grace; the first apt to give stiffness, the other *suppleness*. *Spenser.*

A compliance and *suppleness* of their wills, being by a steady hand introduced by parents, will seem natural to them, preventing all occasions of struggling. *Spenser.*

**SUPPLETORY**, *n. f.* [*suppletorium*, Latin.] That which is to fill up deficiencies. *Spenser.*

That *suppletory* of an implicit belief is by Romanists conceived sufficient for those not capable of an explicit. *Spenser.*

**SUPPLIANT**, *adj.* [*suppliant*, Fr.] Entreating; beseeching; precatory; submissive. *Spenser.*

To those legions your levy  
Must be *suppliant*. *Spenser.*

To bow and sue for grace with *suppliant* knees. *Spenser.*

The rich grow *suppliant*, and the poor grow proud;  
Those offer mighty gain, and these ask more. *Spenser.*

Constant to his first decree,  
To bow the haughty neck, and raise the *suppliant* knee. *Spenser.*

**SUPPLIANT**, *n. f.* [from the adjective.] An humble petitioner; one who begs submissively. *Spenser.*

A petition from a Florentine I undertook,  
Vanquish'd thereto by the fair grace and speech  
Of the poor *suppliant*. *Spenser.*

When corn was given them gratis, you repin'd;  
Scandal'd the *suppliants* for the people, call'd them  
Time-pleasers, flatterers. *Spenser.*

Hourly suitors come:  
The east with incense and the west with gold,  
Will stand like *suppliants* to receive her doom. *Spenser.*

Spare this life, and hear thy *suppliant's* prayer. *Spenser.*

**SUPPLICANT**, *n. f.* [from *supplere*.] One that entreats or implores with great submission; an humble petitioner. *Spenser.*

The prince and people of Nineveh assembling themselves as a main army of *suppliants*, God did not withstand them. *Spenser.*

The wife *suppliant*, though he prayed for the condition he thought most desirable, yet left the event to God. *Spenser.*

Abraham, instead of indulging the *suppliant* in his desire of new evidence, refers him to what his brethren had. *Spenser.*

**TO SUPPLICATE**, *v. n.* [*supplicare*, Fr. *supplicare*, Lat. from *supplex*.] To implore; to entreat; to petition submissively and humbly. *Spenser.*

Many things a man cannot with any comeliness say or do, a man cannot brook to *supPLICATE* or beg. *Spenser.*

Thither the kingdoms and the nations come,  
In *supplicating* crowds to learn their doom. *Spenser.*

**SUPPLICATION**, *n. f.* [*supplication*, Fr. from *supplicare*.] 1. Petition humbly delivered; entreaty. *Spenser.*

My lord protector will come this way by and by, and then we may deliver our *supplication* in the quill. *Spenser.*

My mother bows,  
As if Olympus to a mole-hill should  
In *supplication* nod. *Spenser.*

2. Petitionary worship; the adoration of a suppliant or petitioner. *Spenser.*

Praying with all prayer and *supplication*, with all perseverance and *supplication* for all saints. *Spenser.*

Bend thine ear  
To *supplication*; hear his sighs though mute. *Spenser.*

These prove the common practice of the worship of images in the Roman church, as to the rites of *supplication* and adoration, to be as extravagant as among the heathens. *Spenser.*

We should testify our dependence upon God, and our confidence of his goodness by constant prayers and *supplications* for mercy. *Spenser.*

**TO SUPPLY**, *v. a.* [*suppleo*, Lat. *supplere*, French.]

1. To fill up as any deficiencies happen. *Spenser.*

Out of the fry of these rakehell horseboys are their kearn *suppl'd* and maintained. *Spenser.*

2. To give something wanted; to yield; to afford. *Spenser.*

They were princes that had wives, sons, and nephews; and yet all these could not *supply* the comfort of friendship. *Spenser.*

I wanted nothing fortune could *supply*,  
Nor did the slumber 'till that hour deny. *Spenser.*

3. To relieve. *Spenser.*

Although I neither lend nor borrow,  
Yet, to *supply* the ripe wants of my friend,  
I'll break a custom. *Spenser.*

4. To serve instead of. *Spenser.*

Burning ships the banish'd sun *supply*,  
And no light shines but that by which men die. *Spenser.*

5. To give or bring, whether good or bad. *Spenser.*

Nearer care *supplies*  
Sighs to my breast, and sorrow to my eyes. *Spenser.*

6. To fill any room made vacant. *Spenser.*

Uplift creatures to *supply* our vacant room.  
The fun was set; and Vesper, to *supply*  
His absent beams, had lighted up the sky. *Spenser.*

7. To accommodate; to furnish. *Spenser.*

While trees the mountain-tops with shades *supply*,  
Your honour, name, and praise shall never die. *Spenser.*

The reception of light must be *supplied* by some open form of the fabric. *Spenser.*

My lover, turning away several old servants, *supplied* me with others from his own house. *Spenser.*

**SUPPLY**, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Relief of want; cure of deficiencies. *Spenser.*

I mean that now your abundance may be a *supply* for their want, that their abundance also may be a *supply* for your want. *Spenser.*</



# SUP

Art from that fund each just supply provides,  
Works without show, and without pomp presides.  
To SUPPORT. *v. a.* [supporter, French; supportare, Ital.]

1. To sustain; to prop; to bear up.  
Stooping to support each flow'r of tender stalk. *Milton.*  
The palace built by Pious, vast and proud,  
Supported by a hundred pillars stood. *Dryden.*  
The original community of all things appearing from this  
donation of God, the sovereignty of Adam, built upon his private  
dominion, must fall, not having any foundation to support it.

2. To endure any thing painful without being overcome.  
Strongly to suffer and support our gains. *Milton.*  
Could'st thou support that burden?  
This fierce demeanour, and his insolence, *Milton.*  
The patience of a god could not support. *Dryden.*

3. To endure.  
She scarce awake her eyes could keep,  
Unable to support the fumes of sleep. *Dryden.*  
None can support a diet of flesh and water without acids, as  
fat, vinegar, and bread, without falling into a putrid fever.  
*Arbutnot on Aliments.*

4. To sustain; to keep from fainting.  
With inward consolations recompens'd,  
And oft supported. *Milton.*

SUPPORT. *n. f.* [support, French; from the verb.]  
1. Act or power of sustaining.  
Though the idea we have of a horse or stone be but the collection  
of those several sensible qualities which we find united in them,  
yet, because we cannot conceive how they should subsist alone,  
we suppose them existing in and supported by some common subject,  
which support we denote by the name substance, though it be certain we have no clear idea of that support.

2. Prop; sustaining power.  
3. Necessaries of life.  
4. Maintenance; supply.

SUPPORTABLE. *adj.* [supportable, French; from support.]  
Tolerable; to be endured. It may be observed that Shakespeare  
accents the first syllable.  
As great to me, as later, and supportable.

To make the dear loss, have I means much weaker  
Than you may call to comfort you. *Shak. Temp.*  
Alterations in the project of uniting Christians might be  
very supportable, as things in their own nature indifferent. *Earl.*  
I wish that whatever part of misfortunes they must bear,  
may be rendered supportable to them. *Pope.*

SUPPORTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from supportable.] The state of  
being tolerable.

SUPPORTANCE. *n. f.* [from support.] Maintenance; support.  
SUPPORTATION. *n. f.* port. Both these words are obsolete.  
Give some supportance to the bending twigs. *Shakespeare.*  
His quarrel he finds scarce worth talking of, therefore draw  
for the supportance of his vow. *Shaksp. Twelfth Night.*  
The benefited subject should render some small portion of  
his gain, for the supportation of the king's expence. *Bacon.*

SUPPORTER. *n. f.* [from support.]  
1. One that supports.  
You must walk by us upon either hand,  
And good supporters are you. *Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*  
Because a relation cannot be founded in nothing, and the  
thing here related as a supporter, or a support, is not represented  
to the mind by any distinct idea. *Locke.*

2. Prop; that by which any thing is borne up from falling.  
More might be added of helms, crests, mantles, and supporters.  
The sockets and supporters of flowers are figured. *Bacon.*  
We shall be discharged of our load; but you, that are designed  
for beams and supporters, shall bear. *L'Estrange.*  
There is no loss of room at the bottom, as there is in a  
building set upon supporters. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. Sustain; comforter.  
The faints have a companion and supporter in all their miseries.  
*South's Sermons.*

4. Maintainer; defender.  
The beginning of the earl of Essex I must attribute in great  
part to my lord of Leicester; but yet as an introducer or supporter,  
not as a teacher. *Watson.*  
All examples represent ingratitude as fitting in its throne,  
with pride at its right hand, and cruelty at its left; worthy  
supporters of such a reigning impiety. *South.*  
Love was no more, when loyalty was gone, *Dryden.*  
The great supporter of his awful throne.

SUPPOSABLE. *adj.* [from suppose.] That may be supposed.  
Invincible ignorance is, in the far greatest number of men,  
ready to be confronted against the necessity of their believing  
all the fables of any supposable catalogue. *Hammond.*

SUPPOSAL. *n. f.* [from suppose.] Position without proof; imagination; belief.  
Young Fortinbras,  
Holding a weak supposal of our worth,  
Thinks our state to be out of frame. *Shakespeare.*

# SUP

Little can be looked for towards the advancement of natural  
theory, but from those that are likely to mend our prospect:  
the defect of events, and sensible appearances, suffer us to proceed  
no further towards science, than to imperfect guesses and  
timorous supposals. *Glenn. Scip. Preface.*

Interest, with a few, never proceeds but upon supposal at  
least of a firm and sufficient bottom. *South.*  
Artful men endeavour to entangle thoughtless women by  
bold supposals and offers. *Clarissa.*

To SUPPOSE. *v. a.* [supposer, French; supponere, Latin.]  
1. To lay down without proof; to advance by way of argument  
or illustration without maintaining the truth of the position.  
Suppose some to neglect that they will not be brought to  
learn by gentle ways, yet it does not thence follow that the  
rough discipline of the cudgel is to be used to all. *Locke.*

2. To admit without proof.  
This is to be entertained as a firm principle, that when we  
have as great assurance that a thing is, as we could possibly  
supposing it were, we ought not to make any doubt of its  
existence. *Tilghson.*

3. To imagine; to believe without examination.  
Tell false Edward, thy supposed king,  
That Lewis of France is lending over makers. *Shaksp.*  
Let not my lord suppose that they have slain all the king's  
sons; for Ammon only is slain. *2 Sa. xiii. 32.*  
I suppose we should compel them to a quick result. *Milton.*

4. To require as previous to itself.  
This supposes something, without evident ground. *Hale.*  
One falsehood always supposes another, and renders all you  
can say suspected. *Female Quixote.*

SUPPOSE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Supposition; position without  
proof; unevented conceit.  
That we come short of our supposal so far,  
That after ten years siege, yet Iroy-walls stand? *Shaksp.*  
Is Egypt's safety, and the king's, and your's,  
Fit to be trusted on a bare supposal  
That he is honest? *Dryden's Cleopatra.*

SUPPOSER. *n. f.* [from suppose.] One that supposes.  
Thou hast by marriage made thy daughter mine,  
While counterfeit supposers bleed thine eye. *Shakespeare.*

SUPPOSITION. *n. f.* [supposition, French; from suppose.] Position  
laid down; hypothesis; imagination yet unproved.  
In saying he is a good man, understand me that he is sufficient;  
yet his means are in supposition. *Shakespeare.*

Sing, syren, for thyself, and I will dote;  
Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden hairs,  
And as a bed I'll take thee, and there lye;  
And in that glorious supposition think  
He gains by death, that hath such means to die. *Shaksp.*

This is only an infallibility upon supposition, that if a thing  
be true, it is impossible to be false. *Tilghson.*  
Such an original irrefutable notion is neither requisite upon  
supposition of a Deity, nor is pretended to by religion. *Bentley.*

SUPPOSITIONAL. *adj.* [from suppositus, suppositivus, Lat.] Not  
genuine; put by a trick into the place or character belonging  
to another.  
The destruction of Mufapha was so fatal to Solyman's line,  
as the succession of the Turks from Solyman is supposed to be of  
strange blood; for that Solyman II. was thought to be of  
politian. *Bacon.*

It is their opinion that no man ever killed his father; but  
that, if it should ever happen, the reputed son must have been  
illegitimate, supposititious, or begotten in adultery. *Addison.*  
Some alterations in the globe tend rather to the benefit of  
the earth, and its productions, than their destruction, as all  
these supposititious ones manifestly would do. *Woodward.*

SUPPOSITIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from suppositivus.] State of  
being counterfeit.  
Whether upheld by strength, or chance, or fate. *Milton.*  
Henry VIII. had no intention to change religion; he continued  
to burn protestants after he had cast off the pope's  
supremacy. *Swift.*

You're formed by nature for this supremacy, which is already  
granted from the distinguishing character of your writing.  
*Dryden to Dorset.*

To deny him this supremacy is to dethrone the Deity, and  
give his kingdom to another. *Rogers.*  
From some wild curs that from their masters ran,  
Abhorring the supremacy of man,  
In woods and caves the rebel race began. *Dryden.*

SUPREME. *adj.* [supremus, Latin.]  
1. Highest in dignity; highest in authority. It may be observed  
that superior is used often of local elevation, but supreme only  
of intellectual or political.  
As no man serveth God, and loveth him not; so neither  
can any man sincerely love God, and not extremely abhor that  
sin which is the highest degree of treason against the supreme  
Guide and Monarch of the whole world, with whose divine  
authority and power it investeth others. *Hooker.*

The god of soldiers, in that vast  
With the consent of supreme Jove, inform  
Thy thoughts with nobleness. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*  
This strength, the feat of Deity supreme. *Milton.*  
The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees,  
Shoots rising up, and spreads by flow degrees;

# SUP

3. To keep in; not to let out.  
Well did'st thou, Richard, to suppress thy voice;  
For had the passions of thy heart burst out,  
I fear we should have seen decypher'd there  
More rancorous spite, more furious raging broils. *Shaksp.*  
More rancorous spite, more furious raging broils. *Shaksp.*

SUPPRESS. *v. a.* [suppression, Fr. suppressio, Lat. from suppress.]  
1. The act of suppressing.  
2. Not publication.  
You may depend upon a suppression of these verses. *Pope.*

SUPPRESSOR. *n. f.* [from suppress.] One that suppresses,  
crushes, or conceals.  
To SUPPURATE. *v. a.* [from pus puris, Lat. suppurare, Fr.]  
To generate pus or matter.  
This disease is generally fatal: if it suppurates the pus, it is  
evacuated into the lower belly, where it produceth putrefac-  
tion. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

To SUPPURATE. *v. n.* To grow to pus.  
SUPURATION. *n. f.* [suppuratio, French; from suppurate.]  
The ripening or change of the matter of a tumour into pus.  
If the inflammation be gone too far towards a suppuration,  
then it must be promoted with suppuratives, and opened by  
incision. *Wijeman.*

This great attrition must produce a great propensity to the  
putrescent alkaline condition of the fluids, and consequently  
to suppurations. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. The great physician of souls sometimes cannot cure with-  
out cutting us: sin has fettered inwardly, and he must lance  
the imposthume, to let out death with the suppuration. *South.*

SUPPURATIVE. *adj.* [suppurativus, French; from suppurate.]  
Digressive; generating matter.  
SUPPUTATION. *n. f.* [supputatio, French; supputo, Latin.]  
Reckoning; account; calculation; computation.

From these differing properties of day and year arise diffi-  
culties in carrying on and reconciling the supputation of time in  
long measures. *Holder on Time.*

The Jews saw every day their Messiah still farther removed  
from them; that the promises of their doctors, about his speedy  
manifestations, were false; that the predictions of the prophets,  
whom they could now no longer understand, were covered  
with obscurity; that all the supputations of time either termi-  
nated in Jesus Christ, or were without a period. *Wesl.*

To SUPPULATE. *v. a.* [from supputo, Latin.] To reckon; to  
calculate.  
SUPRA. [Latin] in composition, signifies above, or before.  
SUPRALAPRARY. *adj.* [supra and lapsus, Latin.] Antecedent  
to the fall of man.

SUPRAVULGAR. *adj.* [supra and vulgar.] Above the vulgar.  
None of these motives can prevail with a man to furnish  
himself with supravulgar and noble qualities. *Collier.*

SUPREMACY. *n. f.* [from supreme.] Highest place; highest  
authority; state of being supreme.  
No appeal may be made unto any one of higher power, in  
as much as the order of your discipline admitteth no standing  
inequality of courts, no spiritual judge to have any ordinary  
superior on earth, but as many supremacies as there are parishes  
and several congregations. *Hooker.*

As we under heav'n are supreme head,  
So, under him, that great supremacy,  
Where we do reign, we will alone uphold. *Shaksp. K. John.*  
I am ashamed that women  
Seek for rule, supremacy, and sway,  
When they are bound to serve, love, and obey. *Shaksp.*

Put to proof his high supremacy,  
Whether upheld by strength, or chance, or fate. *Milton.*  
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to burn protestants after he had cast off the pope's  
supremacy. *Swift.*

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Shoots rising up, and spreads by flow degrees;

# SUR

Three centuries he grows, and three he stays  
Supreme in state, and in three more decays. *Dryden.*  
2. Highest; most excellent.  
My soul akes  
To know, when two authorities are up,  
Neither supreme, how soon confusion  
May enter 'twixt the gap of both. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

No single virtue we could most commend,  
Whether the wife, the mother, or the friend;  
For she was all in that supreme degree,  
That as no one prevail'd, so all was she. *Dryden.*

To him both heav'n  
The right had giv'n,  
And his own love bequeath'd supreme command. *Dryden.*

SUPREME. *adv.* [from the adjective.] In the highest de-  
gree.  
The starving chemist in his golden views  
Supremely blest, the poet in his muse. *Pope.*

SUR. [sur, French.] In composition, means upon or over and  
above.  
SURADDITION. *n. f.* [sur and addition.] Something added to  
the name.  
He serv'd with glory and admir'd success, *Shak. Cymbeline.*  
So gain'd the suraddition, Leonatus.

SURAL. *adj.* [from sura, Latin.] Being in the calf of the  
leg.  
He was wounded in the inside of the calf of his leg, into  
the sural artery. *Wijeman's Surgery.*

SURANCE. *n. f.* [from sure.] Warrant; security; assu-  
rance.  
Give some surance that thou art revenge;  
Stab them, or tear them on thy chariot-wheels. *Shaksp.*

To SURBATE. *v. a.* [surbatur, French.] To bruise and batter  
the feet with travel; to harass; to fatigue.  
Their march they continued all that night, the horsemen  
often alighting, that the foot might ride, and others taking  
many of them behind them; however they could not but be  
extremely weary and surbated. *Clarendon.*

Chalky land surbates and spoils oxens feet. *Mortimer.*  
SURBATE. The participle passive of surbate.  
A bear and tyger being met  
In cruel fight on Lybick ocean wide,  
Espy a traveller with feet surbat,  
Whom they in equal prey hope to divide. *Fairy Queen.*

To SURCEASE. *v. n.* [sur and cessare, French; cessare, Latin.]  
1. To be at an end; to stop; to cease; to be no longer in use  
or being.  
Small favours will my prayers increase;  
Granting my suit, you give me all;  
And then my prayers must needs surcease;  
For I have made your godhead fall.

2. To leave off; to practise no longer; to refrain finally.  
To fly altogether from God, to despair, that creatures unwor-  
thy shall be able to obtain any thing at his hands, and under  
that pretence to surcease from prayers, as bootless or fruitless  
offices, were to him no less injurious than pernicious to our  
own souls. *Hooker.*

Nor did the British squadrons now surcease  
To gall their foes o'erwhelm'd. *Philips.*  
To SURCEASE. *v. a.* To stop; to put to an end. Obsolete.  
All pain hath end, and every war hath peace;  
But mine no price, nor prayer, may surcease. *Spenser.*

SURCEASE. *n. f.* Cessation; stop.  
It might very well agree with your principles, if your dis-  
cipline were fully planted, even to send out your writs of sur-  
cease unto all courts of England for the most things handled in  
them. *Hooker.*

SURCHARGE. *n. f.* [surcharge, French; from the verb.] Over-  
burthen; more than can be well born.  
The air, after receiving a charge, doth not receive a sur-  
charge, or greater charge, with like appetite as it doth the  
first. *Bacon's Natural History.*

An object of surcharge or excess destroyeth the sense; as  
the light of the sun, the eye; a violent sound near the ear,  
the hearing. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The moralists make this raging of a lion to be a surcharge  
of one madness upon another. *L'Estrange.*  
To SURCHARGE. *v. a.* [surcharger, French.] To overload;  
to overburthen.

They put upon every portion of land a reasonable rent,  
which they called Romecot, the which might not surcharge  
the tenant or freeholder. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
Tamas was returned to Tauris, in hope to have suddenly  
surprised his enemy, surcharged with the pleasures of so rich a  
city. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*

More remov'd,  
Left heav'n surcharg'd with potent multitude,  
Might hap to move new broils. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
He ceas'd, discerning Adam with such joy  
Surcharg'd, as had, like grief, been dew'd in tears  
Without the vent of words. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*







## SUR

No sooner did they espy the English turning from them, but they were of opinion that they fled towards their shipping: this *surmise* was occasioned, for that the English ships removed the day before. *Hayward.*

Hence guilty joys, distastes, *surmises*,  
False oaths, false tears, deceits, *disguises*. *Pope.*  
No man ought to be charged with principles he actually  
disowns, unless his practices contradict his profession; not  
upon small *surmises*. *Swift.*

TO SURMOUNT. *v. a.* [*surmonter*, French.]

1. To rise above.  
The mountains of Olympus, Athos, and Atlas, over-reach  
and *surmount* all winds and clouds. *Raleigh.*

2. To conquer; to overcome.  
Though no resistance was made, the English had much ado  
to *surmount* the natural difficulties of the place the greatest part  
of one day. *Hayward.*

He hardly escaped to the Persian court; from whence, if  
the love of his country had not *surmounted* its base ingratitude  
to him, he had many invitations to return at the head of the  
Persian fleet; but he rather chose a voluntary death. *Swift.*

3. To surpass; to exceed.  
What *surmounts* the reach  
Of human sense, I shall delineate so,  
By lik'ning spiritual to corporeal forms,  
As may express them best. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

SURMOUNTABLE. *adj.* [*surmount*, French.] Conquerable; sur-  
passable.

SURMULLET. *n. f.* [*mugil*, Lat.] A sort of fish. *Ainsworth.*

SURNAME. *n. f.* [*surnom*, French.]

1. The name of the family; the name which one has over and  
above the Christian name.  
Many which were mere English joined with the Irish against  
the king, taking on them Irish habits and customs, which  
could never since be clean wiped away; of which sort be most  
of the *surnames* that end in *an*, as Hernan, Shinan, and Mun-  
gan, which now account themselves natural Irish. *Spenser.*

He, made heir not only of his brother's kingdom, but of  
his virtues and haughty thoughts, and of the *surname* also  
of Barbarossa, began to aspire unto the empire of all that part of  
Africa. *Kocher's History of the Turks.*

The epithets of great men, monsieur Boileau is of opinion,  
were in the nature of *surnames*, and repeated as such. *Pope.*

2. An appellation added to the original name.

Witness may  
My *surname* Coriolanus: the painful service,  
The extreme dangers, and the drops of blood  
Shed for my thankless country, are required  
But with that *surname*. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

TO SURNAME. *v. a.* [*surnommer*, Fr. from the noun.] To  
name by an appellation added to the original name.

The people of Rome have by common voice,  
In election for the Roman empire,  
Chosen Andronicus, *surnamed* Pius. *Shak. Titus Andronicus.*  
Another shall subscribe with his hand unto the Lord, and  
*surname* himself by the name of Israel. *Is. xlv. 5.*

Pyreus, only famous for counterfeiteth earthen pitchers,  
a scullery, rogues together by the ears, was *surnamed* Rupo-  
graphus. *Peacocks on Drawing.*

How he, *surnamed* of Africa, dismiss'd  
In his prime youth the fair Iberian maid. *Milton.*

God commanded man what was good; but the devil *sur-  
named* it evil, and thereby baffled the command. *South.*

TO SURPASS. *v. a.* [*surpasser*, French.] To excel; to exceed;  
to go beyond in excellence.

The climate's delicate,  
Fertile the soil, the temple much *surpassing*  
The common praise it bears. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

O, by what name, for thou above all these,  
Above mankind, or ought than mankind higher,  
*Surpass*est far my naming! how may I  
Adore thee, author of this universe? *Milton.*

Achilles, Homer's hero, in strength and courage *surpassed*  
the rest of the Grecian army. *Dryden.*

A nymph of late there was,  
Whose heav'nly form her fellows did *surpass*,  
The pride and joy of fair Arcadia's plains. *Dryden.*

Under or near the Line are mountains, which, for bigness  
and number, *surpass* those of colder countries, as much as  
the heat there *surpasses* that of those countries. *Woodward.*

SURPASSING. *participial adj.* [*surpass*, French.] Excellent in an  
high degree.

O thou! that with *surpassing* glory crown'd,  
Look it from thy sole dominion like the god  
Of this new world. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

His miracles proved him to be sent from God, not more by  
that infinite power that was seen in them, than by that *sur-  
passing* goodness they demonstrated to the world. *Calamy.*

SURPRISE. *n. f.* [*surprise*, French, Fr. *surpellecium*, Lat.] The  
white garb which the clergy wear in their acts of ministration.

It will wear the *surplice* of humility over the black gown of  
a big heart. *Shakel. All's well that ends well.*

## SUR

The cinclus gabinus is a long garment, not unlike a *sur-  
plice*, which would have trailed on the ground, had it hung  
loose, and was therefore gathered about the middle with a  
girdle. *Addison.*

SURPLUS. *n. f.* [*sur* and *plus*, French.] A superfluous.  
SURPLUSAGE. *n. f.* rary part; overplus; what remains when use  
is satisfied.

If then thee lift my offered grace to use,  
Take what thou please of all this *surplusage*;  
If thee lift not, leave have thou to refuse. *Spenser.*

That you have vouchsaf'd my poor house to visit,  
It is a *surplus* of your grace. *Shakespeare.*

When the price of corn falleth, men give over *surplus* til-  
lage, and break no more ground. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

We made a substance so disposed to fluidity, that by so small  
an agitation as only the *surplusage* of that which the ambient  
air is wont to have about the middle even of a Winter's day,  
above what it hath in the first part. *Boyle.*

The officers spent all, so as there was no *surplusage* of trea-  
sure; and yet that all was not sufficient. *Davies.*

Whatever degrees of assent one affords a proposition be-  
yond the degrees of evidence, it is plain all that *surplusage* of  
assurance is owing not to the love of truth. *Locke.*

SURPRISE. *n. f.* [*surprise*, French; from the verb.]

1. The act of taking unawares; the state of being taken unawares.  
Parents should mark heedfully the witty exults of their  
children, especially at suddains and *surprises*; but rather mark  
than pamper them. *Watson.*

This let him know,  
Left, wilfully transferring, he pretend  
*Surprise*, unadmonish'd, unforewarn'd. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

I let aside the taking of St. Jago and St. Domingo in His-  
paniola, as *surprises* rather than encounters. *Bacon.*

This strange *surprise* put the knight  
And wrathful figure into a fright. *Hudibras.*

There is a vast difference between them, as vast as between  
inadvertency and deliberation, between *surprise* and set pur-  
pose. *South.*

2. A dish, I suppose, which has nothing in it.  
Few care for carving trifles in disguise,  
Or that fantastick dish some call *surprise*. *King's Comedy.*

3. Sudden confusion or perplexity.  
TO SURPRISE. *v. a.* [*surpris*, French, from *surprendre*.]

1. To take unawares; to fall upon unexpectedly.  
The castle of Macduff I will *surprise*,  
Seize upon Fife, give to the edge of th' sword  
His wife, his babes. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Now do our ears before our eyes,  
Like men in mists,  
Discover who'd the state *surprise*,  
And who resists. *Ben. Jonson.*

Bid her well beware,  
Left, by some fair appearing good *surpris'd*,  
She declare false, and misinform the will. *Milton.*

How shall he keep, what, sleeping or awake,  
A weaker may *surprise*, a stronger take? *Pope.*

Who can speak  
The mingled passions that *surpris'd* his heart!  
To astonish by something wonderful. *Thompson.*

2. To astonish by something wonderful.  
People were not so much frighted as *surprised* at the bigness  
of the camel. *L'Estrange.*

3. To confuse or perplex by something sudden.  
Up he starts, discover'd and *surpris'd*. *Milton.*

SURPRISING. *participial adj.* [*from surprise*.] Wonderfully  
raising sudden wonder or concern.

The greatest actions of a celebrated person, however *sur-  
prising* and extraordinary, are no more than what are expected  
from him. *Addison's Spectator.*

SURPRISINGLY. *adv.* [*from surprising*.] To a degree that  
raises wonder; in a manner that raises wonder.

If out of these ten thousand, we should take the men that  
are employed in publick business, the number of those who  
remain will be *surprisingly* little. *Addison.*

SURQUEDRY. *n. f.* [*sur* and *quidry*, old Fr. to think.] Over-  
weening; pride; insolence. Obsolete.

They overcame, were deprived  
Of their proud beauty, and the one moiety  
Transform'd to fish for their bold *surquedry*. *Fairy Queen.*

Late-born modesty  
Hath got such root in easy waxen hearts,  
That men may not themselves their own good parts  
Extol, without suspect of *surquedry*. *Donne.*

SURREBUTTER. *n. f.* [*In law*.] A second rebutter; answer  
to a rebutter. A term in the courts.

SURREJOINDER. *n. f.* [*surjoindre*, French.] [*In law*.] A  
second defence of the plaintiff's action, opposite to the reason-  
second defence of the defendant, which the civilians call *triplicatio*. *Boyle.*

TO SURRENDER. *v. a.* [*surrender*, old French.]

1. To yield up; to deliver up.  
Solemn dedication of churches serve not only to make them  
publick, but further also to *surrender* up that right which  
otherwise

## SUR

otherwise their founders might have in them, and to make  
God himself their owner. *Hosker.*

2. To deliver up an enemy.  
Ripe age bade him *surrender* late,  
His life and long good fortune unto final fate. *Fairfax.*

He willing to *surrender* up the castle, forbade his soldiers to  
have any talk with the enemy. *Knolles.*

TO SURRENDER. *v. n.* To yield; to give ones self up.  
This mighty Archimedes too *surrenders* now. *Glanville.*

SURRENDER. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]

1. The act of yielding.  
Our general mother, with eyes  
Of conjugal attraction unprov'd,  
And meek *surrender*, half-embracing lean'd  
On our first father.

Having muller'd up all the forces he could, the clouds above  
and the deeps below, he prepares for a *surrender*; asserting,  
from a mistaken computation, that all these will not come up  
to near the quantity requisite. *Woodward.*

Juba's *surrender*  
Would give up Africa unto Caesar's hands. *Addison.*

2. The act of resigning or giving up to another.  
If our father carry authority with such disposition as he  
bears, this last *surrender* of his will but offend us. *Shakespeare.*

That hope quickly vanishes upon the undoubted intelli-  
gence of that *surrender*. *Clarendon.*

As oppress'd states made themselves homagers to the Ro-  
mans to engage their protection, so we should have made an  
entire *surrender* of ourselves to God, that we might have gain'd  
a title to his deliverances. *Deacy of Piety.*

In passing a thing away by deed of gift, are required a *sur-  
render* on the giver's part, of all the property he has in it; and  
to the making of a thing sacred, this *surrender* by its right  
owner is necessary. *South's Sermons.*

SURREPTIOUS. *n. f.* [*surreptus*, Latin.] Surprise; sudden and  
unperceived invasion.

Sins compatible with a regenerate estate, are sins of a sud-  
den *surreption*. *Hammond.*

SURREPTITIOUS. *adj.* [*surreptitius*, Latin.] Done by  
stealth; gotten or produced fraudulently.

Scaliger hath not translated the first; perhaps supposing it  
*surreptitious*, or unworthy to great an assertion. *Brown.*

The Masorites number not only the sections and lines, but  
even the words and letters of the Old Testament, the better to  
secure it from *surreptitious* practices. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

A correct copy of the Dunciad, the many *surreptitious* ones  
have rendered necessary. *Letter to Publ. of Pope's Dunciad.*

SURREPTITIOUSLY. *adv.* [*from surreptitious*.] By stealth;  
fraudulently.

Thou hast got it more *surreptitiously* than he did, and with  
less effect. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

TO SURROGATE. *v. a.* [*surrogare*, Latin.] To put in the place  
of another.

SURROGATE. *n. f.* [*surrogatus*, Latin.] A deputy; a dele-  
gate; the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge.

TO SURROUND. *v. a.* [*surround*, Fr.] To environ; to en-  
compass; to enclose on all sides.

Yelling monsters that with ceaseless cry  
*Surround* me, as thou sawest. *Milton.*

Cloud and ever-during dark  
*Surrounds* me, from the cheerful ways of men  
Cut off. *Milton.*

On wing under the burning cope of hell,  
Twist upper, neather, and *surrounding* fires. *Milton.*

As the bodies that *surround* us diversely affect our organs,  
the mind is forced to receive the impressions. *Locke.*

SURSUM. [*In algebra*.] The fourth multiplication or power  
of any number whatever taken as the root. *Frensch.*

SURSUM. [*In mathematics*.] That which cannot  
be resolved but by curves of a higher nature than a conic  
section. *Harris.*

SURTOUT. *n. f.* [*French*.] A large coat worn over all the  
rest.

The *surtout* if abroad you wear,  
Repels the rigour of the air;  
Would you be warmer, if at home  
You had the fabrick, and the loom? *Prior.*

Sir Roger the mortally hated, and used to hire fellows to  
squirt kennel-water upon him, so that he was forced to wear  
a *surtout* of oiled cloth, by which means he came home pretty  
clean, except where the *surtout* was a little scanty. *Arbutnot.*

TO SURVEIL. *v. a.* [*surveil*, Fr.] To superintend; to come  
as an addition.

Hippocrates mentions a supposition that *surveys* lethargies,  
which commonly terminates in a consumption. *Harvey.*

TO SURVEY. *v. a.* [*survey*, old French.]

1. To overlook; to have under the view; to view as from a  
higher place.

Round he *surveys*, and well might where he stood,  
So high above. *Milton.*

## SUS

Though with those streams he no resemblance holds  
Whose foam is amber and their gravel gold;  
His genuine and less guilty wealth explore,  
Search not his bottom, but *survey* his shore. *Denham.*

2. To oversee as one in authority.

3. To view as examining.  
The husbandman's self came that way,  
Of custom to *survey* his ground,  
And his trees of state incampass round.

Early abroad he did the world *survey*,  
As if he knew he had not long to stay. *Waller.*

With such alter'd looks  
All pale and speechless, he *survey'd* me round. *Dryden.*

SURVEY. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] View; prospect.  
Her stars in all their vast *survey*

Useless besides!  
Under his proud *survey* the city lies,  
And like a mist beneath a hill doth rise. *Denham.*

No longer letted of his prey,  
He leaps up at it with enrag'd desire.  
O'erlooks the neighbours with a wide *survey*,  
And nods at ev'ry house his threatning fire. *Dryden.*

SURVEYOR. *n. f.* [*from survey*.]

1. An overseer; one placed to superintend others.  
Were't not madnets then,  
To make the fox *surveyor* of the fold? *Shakel. Henry VI.*

Bishop Fox was not only a grave counsellor for war or peace,  
but also a good *surveyor* of works. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. A measurer of land.

Should we survey  
The plot of situation, and the model;  
Question *surveyors*, know our own estate,  
How able such a work to undergo,

To weigh against his opposite. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
Decempeia was a measuring rod for taking the dimensions  
of buildings; from hence came decempeiator, for a *surveyor*,  
used by Cicero. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

SURVEYORSHIP. *n. f.* [*from surveyor*.] The office of a *sur-  
veyor*.

TO SURVIEW. *v. a.* [*surveoir*, old French.] To overlook;  
to have in view. Not in use.

That turret's frame most admirable was,  
Like highest heaven compass'd round,  
And lifted high above this earthly mass,  
Which it *surview'd*, as hills do lower ground. *Fairy Queen.*

TO SURVIVE. *v. n.* [*supervivere*, Latin; *survivre*, Fr.]

1. To live after the death of another.  
Those that *survive*, let Rome reward with love. *Shak.*

Try pleasure,  
Which when no other enemy *survives*,  
Still conquers all the conquerors. *Denham.*

2. To live after any thing.  
Now that he is dead, his immortal fame *survives*, and flour-  
isheth in the mouths of all people. *Spenser.*

The love of horses which they had alive,  
And care of chariots after death *survives*. *Dryden.*

The rhapsodies, called the characteristicks, would never  
have *survived* the first edition, if they had not discovered so  
strong a tincture of infidelity. *Watts.*

3. To remain alive.

No longer now that golden age appears,  
When patriarch-wits *survived* a thousand years;  
Now length of fame, our second life, is lost,  
And bare threecore is all ev'n that can boast;  
Our sons their father's failing language see,  
And such as Chaucer is, shall Dryden be. *Pope.*

TO SURVIVE. *v. a.* To outlive.

I'll assure her of  
Her widowhood, be it that the *survives* me,  
In all my lands and leaves whatsoever. *Shakespeare.*

SURVIVER. *n. f.* [*from survive*.] One who outlives another.

Your father lost a father,  
That father, his; and the *survivor* bound  
In filial obligation, for some term,  
To do obsequious sorrow. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Although some died, the father beholding so many descents,  
the number of *survivors* must still be very great. *Brown.*

I did discern  
From his *survivors*, I could nothing learn. *Denham.*

Her majesty is heir to the *survivor* of the late king. *Swift.*

SURVIVORSHIP. *n. f.* [*from survivor*.] The state of outliving  
another.

Such offices granted in reversion were void, unless where  
the grant has been by *survivorship*. *Ascham's Parergon.*

SUSCEPTIBILITY. *n. f.* [*from susceptible*.] Quality of admit-  
ting; tendency to admit.

The *susceptibility* of those influences, and the effects thereof  
is the general providential law whereby other physical beings  
are governed. *Hale.*

SUSCEPTIBLE. *adj.* [*susceptibile*, Fr. *Prior* has accented  
this improperly on the first syllable.] Capable of admit-  
ting.



# SUS

He moulded him platonically to his own idea, delighting first in the choice of the materials, because he found him *susceptible* of good form. *Wotton*.

In their tender years they are more *susceptible* of virtuous impressions than afterwards, when solicited by vulgar inclinations. *L'Estrange*.

Children's minds are narrow, and usually *susceptible* but of one thought at once. *Locke on Education*.

Blow with empty words the *susceptible* flame. *Prior*.

**SUSCEPTOR.** *n. f.* [*susceptor*, Latin.] Act of taking.

A canon, promoted to holy orders, before he is of a lawful age for the *susception* of orders, shall have a voice in the chapter. *Ayliffe's Parergon*.

**SUSCEPTIVE.** *adj.* [from *susceptor*, Latin.] This word is more analogical, though less used than *susceptible*. Capable to admit. Since our nature is *susceptive* of errors on all sides, it is fit we should have notices given us how far other persons may become the causes of false judgments. *Watson's Logic*.

**SUSCEPTIVENESS.** *n. f.* [from *susceptor*, Latin.] Reception; admission.

**SUSCIPIENT.** *n. f.* [*suscipiens*, Latin.] One who takes; one that admits or receives.

**TO SUSCITATE.** *v. n.* [*suscitare*, French; *suscite*, Latin.] To rouse; to excite.

It concurreth but unto predisposed effects, and only *suscitates* those forms whose determinations are femal, and proceed from the idea of themselves. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

**SUSCITATION.** *n. f.* [*suscitation*, French; *suscitate*, Latin.] The act of rousing or exciting.

**TO SUSPECT.** *v. a.* [*suspecto*, Latin.]

1. To imagine with a degree of fear and jealousy what is not known.

Nothing makes a man *suspect* much, more than to know little; and therefore men should remedy suspicion by procuring to know more. *Bacon*.

Let us not then *suspect* our happy state, As not secure. *Milton*.

From her hand I could *suspect* no ill. *Milton*.

2. To imagine guilty without proof.

Though many poets may *suspect* themselves for the partiality of parents to their youngest children, I know myself too well to be ever satisfied with my own conceptions. *Dryden*.

Some would persuade us that body and extension are the same thing, which change the signification of words, which I would not *suspect* them of, they having so severely condemned the philosophy of others. *Locke*.

3. To hold uncertain.

I cannot forbear a story which is so well attested, that I have no manner of reason to *suspect* the truth. *Addison*.

**TO SUSPECT.** *v. n.* To imagine guilt.

If I *suspect* without cause, why then let me be your jest. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor*.

**SUSPECT.** *part. adj.* [*suspect*, French.] Doubtful.

Sordid interests or affection of strange relations are not like to render your reports *suspect* or partial. *Glavinville*.

**SUSPECT.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Suspicion; imagination without proof. Obsolete.

No fancy mine, no other wrong *suspect*, Make me, O virtuous flames, thy laws neglect. *Sidney*.

The sale of offices and towns in France, If they were known, as the *suspect* is great, Would make thee quickly hop without a head. *Shakespeare*.

My most worthy masters, in whose breast Doubt and *suspect*, alas, are plac'd too late, You should have fear'd false times, when you did feast. *Shak.*

There be so many false prints of praise, that a man may justly hold it a *suspect*. *Bacon*.

Nothing more jealous than a favourite towards the waining-time and *suspect* of satiety. *Watson*.

They might hold sure intelligence Among themselves, without *suspect* offend. *Daniel*.

If the king ends the differences, and takes away the *suspect*, the case will be no worse than when two duellists enter the field. *Suckling*.

**TO SUSPEND.** *v. a.* [*suspendre*, French; *suspendo*, Latin.]

1. To hang; to make to hang by any thing.

As 'twixt two equal armies fate Suspend uncertain victory; Our souls, which to advance our state, Were gone out, hung 'twixt her and me. *Donne*.

It is reported by Rufinus, that in the temple of Serapis, there was an iron chariot *suspended* by loadstones; which stones removed, the chariot fell and was dashed to pieces. *Brown*.

2. To make to depend upon.

God hath in the scripture *suspended* the promise of eternal life upon this condition, that without obedience and holiness of life no man shall ever see the Lord. *Tillotson*.

3. To interrupt; to make to stop for a time.

The harmony Suspend'd hell, and took with raptiment The thronging audience. *Milton*.

The guard nor fights nor flies; their fate so near, At once *suspend* their courage and their fear. *Denham*.

# SUS

This is the hinge on which turns the liberty of intellectual beings, in their steady prosecution of true felicity; that they can *suspend* this prosecution in particular cases, till they have looked before them. *Locke*.

4. To delay; to hinder from proceeding.

Suspend your indignation against my brother, till you can derive from him better testimony of his intent. *Shakespeare*.

His answer did the nymph attend; Her looks, her sighs, her gestures all did pray him; But Godfrey wisely did his grant *suspend*. *Shakespeare*.

He doubts the worth, and that a while did stay him. *Fairf.*

To themselves I left them; For I *suspend* their doom. *Milton*.

The reasons for *suspending* the play were ill founded. *Dryden*.

The British dames, famed for refidels grace, Contends not now but for the second place; Our love *suspended*, we neglect the fair, For whom we burn'd, to gaze adoring here. *Granville*.

A man may *suspend* his choice from being determined for or against the thing proposed, till he has examined whether it be really of a nature to make him happy or no. *Locke*.

5. To debar for a time from the execution of an office or enjoyment of a revenue.

Good men should not be *suspended* from the exercise of their ministry, and deprived of their livelihood for ceremonies, which are on all hands acknowledged indifferent. *Santerfon*.

The bishop of London was summoned for not *suspending* Dr. Sharp. *Swift*.

**SUSPENSE.** *n. f.* [*suspensio*, French; *suspensio*, Latin.]

1. Uncertainty; delay of certainty or determination; indetermination.

Till this be done, their good affection towards the safety of the church is acceptable; but the way they prescribe us to preserve it by, must rest in *suspense*. *Hobbs*.

Such true joy's *suspense* What dream can I pretend to recompense? *Waller*.

Ten days the prophet in *suspense* remain'd, Would no man's fate pronounce; at last constrain'd By Ithacus, he solemnly design'd Me for the sacrifice. *Denham*.

In propositions, where though the proofs in view are of most moment, yet there are sufficient grounds to suspect that there is fallacy, or proofs as considerable to be produced on the contrary side, there *suspense* or dissent are often voluntary. *Locke*.

2. Act of withholding the judgment.

Whatever necessity determines to the pursuit of real bliss, the same necessity establishes *suspense*, deliberation and scrutiny, whether its satisfaction misleads from our true happiness. *Locke*.

3. Privation for a time; impediment for a time.

4. Stop in the midst of two opposites.

For thee the fates, feverely kind, ordain A cool *suspense* from pleasure or from pain. *Pope*.

**SUSPENSE.** *adj.* [*suspensivus*, Latin.]

1. Held from proceeding.

The self-same orders allowed, but yet established in more wary and *suspense* manner, as being to stand in force till God should give the opportunity of some general conference what might be best for every of them afterwards to do; had both prevented all occasion of just dislike which others might take, and reserved a greater liberty unto the authors themselves, of entering unto further consultation afterwards. *Hobbs*.

The great light of day yet wants to run Much of his race, though sleep, *suspense* in heav'n Held by thy voice. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

2. Held in doubt; held in expectation.

This said, he sat; and expectation held His looks *suspense*, awaiting who appear'd To second or oppose. *Milton*.

**SUSPENSION.** *n. f.* [*suspension*, French; *suspensio*, Latin.]

1. Act of making to hang on any thing.

2. Act of making to depend on any thing.

3. Act of delaying.

Had we had time to pray, With thousand vows and tears we should have sought, That sad decree's *suspension* to have wrought. *Waller*.

4. Act of withholding or balancing the judgment.

In his Indian relations, wherein are contained incredible accounts, he is surely to be read with *suspension*; there are they which weakened his authorities with former ages, for he is seldom mentioned without derogatory parentheses. *Brown*.

The mode of the will, which answers to dubitation, may be called *suspension*; and that which in the fantastick will is obduracy, is constancy in the intellectual. *Granville*.

5. Interruption; temporary cessation.

Nor was any thing done for the better adjusting things in the time of that *suspension*, but every thing left in the same state of unconcernedness as before. *Clarendon*.

**SUSPENSORY.** *adj.* [*suspensivus*, French; *suspensivus*, Latin.] That by which a thing hangs.

There are several parts peculiar to brutes which are wanting in man, as the seventh or *suspensory* muscle of the eye. *Ray*.

SUSPENSION

# SUS

**SUSPICION.** *n. f.* [*suspicio*, French; *suspicio*, Latin.] The act of suspecting; imagination of something ill without proof.

This *suspicion* Miso for the hogfish shrewdness of her brain, and Mopla for a very unlikely envy she hath stumbled upon. *Sidney*.

*Suspicion* amongst thoughts are like bats amongst birds, they ever fly by twilight; they are to be repressed, or at the least well guarded, for they cloud the mind. *Bacon*.

*Suspicion* all our lives shall be stuck full of eyes; For treason is but trusted like a fox, Who ne'er so tame, so cherish'd and lock'd up, Will have a wild trick of his ancestors. *Shakespeare*.

Though wisdom wake, *suspicion* sleeps At wisdom's gate; and to simplicity Relinquish her charge, while goodness thinks no ill Where no ill seems. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

**SUSPICIOUS.** *adj.* [*suspicius*, Latin.]

1. Inclined to suspect; inclined to imagine ill without proof.

Nature itself, after it has done an injury, will for ever be *suspicious*, and no man can love the person he suspects. *South's Sermons*.

A wife man will find us to be rogues by our faces; we have a *suspicious*, fearful, constrained countenance, often turning and looking through narrow lanes. *Swift*.

2. Liable to suspicion; giving reason to imagine ill.

They, because the light of his candle too much drowned theirs, were glad to lay hold on so colourable matter, and exceeding forward to traduce him as an author of *suspicious* innovations. *Hobbs*.

I spy a black *suspicious* threat'ning cloud, That will encounter with our glorious sun. *Shakespeare*.

Authors are *suspicious*, nor greedily to be swallowed, who pretend to deliver antipathies, sympathies and the occult abstrusities of things. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

His life Private, unactive, calm, contemplative, Little *suspicious* to any king. *Milton*.

Many mischievous insects are daily at work, to make people of merit *suspicious* of each other. *Pope*.

**SUSPICIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *suspicius*.]

1. With suspicion.

2. So as to raise suspicion.

His guard entering the place, found Plangus with his sword in his hand, but not naked, but standing *suspiciously* enough, to one already *suspicious*. *Sidney*.

**SUSPICIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *suspicius*.] Tending to suspicion.

To make my estate known seemed impossible, by reason of the *suspiciousness* of Miso, and my young mistress. *Sidney*.

**SUSPIRATION.** *n. f.* [*suspiratio* from *suspiro*, Latin.] Sigh; act of fetching the breath deep.

Not customary fops of solemn black, Nor windy *suspiration* of forced breath That can denote me truly. *Shakespeare*.

In deep *suspiration* we take more large gulphs of air to cool our hearts, overcharged with love or sorrow. *Mare*.

**TO SUSPIRE.** *v. n.* [*suspiro*, Latin.]

1. To sigh; to fetch the breath deep.

2. It seems in *Shakespeare* to mean only, to begin to breathe; perhaps mistaken for *respire*.

Since the birth of Cain, the first male child, To him that did but yesterday *suspire*, There was not such a gracious creature born. *Shakespeare*.

**TO SUSTAIN.** *v. a.* [*sustentare*, French; *sustentare*, Latin.]

1. To bear; to prop; to hold up.

The largeness and lightness of her wings and tail *sustain* her without assistance. *Mare*.

Vain is the force of man, To crush the pillars that the pile *sustain*. *Dryden's Æneid*.

2. To support; to keep from sinking under evil.

The admirable curiosity and singular excellency of this design will *sustain* the patience, and animate the industry of him who shall undertake it. *Hobbs*.

If he have no comfortable expectations of another life to *sustain* him under the evils in this world, he is of all creatures the most miserable. *Tillotson*.

3. To maintain; to keep.

What food Will he convey up thither to *sustain* Himself and army? *Milton*.

But it on her, not she on it depends; For she the body doth *sustain* and cherish. *Davies*.

My labour will *sustain* me. *Milton*.

4. To help; to relieve; to assist.

They charged on pain of perpetual displeasure, neither to entreat for him, or any way *sustain* him. *Shakespeare*.

His sons who seek the tyrant to *sustain*, And long for arbitrary lords again, He dooms to death, asserting public right. *Dryden's Æn.*

5. To bear; to endure.

Were it I thought death menac'd would ensue This my attempt, I would *sustain* alone The worst, and not persuade thee. *Milton*.

# SWA

Can Ceix then *sustain* to leave his wife, And unconcern'd forsake the sweets of life. *Dryden*.

Shall Turnus then such endless toil *sustain*, In fighting fields, and conquer towns in vain. *Dryden*.

The mind stands collected within herself, and *sustain* the shock with all the force which is natural to her; but a heart in love has its foundations fapped. *Addison*.

6. To bear without yielding.

Sacharissa's beauty's wine, Which to madness doth incline; Such a liquor as no brain That is mortal can *sustain*. *Waller*.

7. To suffer; to bear as inflicted.

If you omit The offer of this time, I cannot promise, But that you shall *sustain* more new disgraces, With these you bear already. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

**SUSTAINABLE.** *adj.* [*sostenabile*, French; *sustain*, Latin.] That may be sustained.

**SUSTAINER.** *n. f.* [from *sustain*.]

1. One that props; one that supports.

2. One that suffers; a sufferer.

Thyself hast a *sustainer* been Of much affliction in my cause. *Chapman's Iliad*.

**SUSTENANCE.** *n. f.* [*sustenance*, French.]

1. Support; maintenance.

Scarcely allowing himself fit *sustenance* of life, rather than he would spend those goods for whose sake only he seemed to joy in life. *Sidney*.

There are unto one end sundry means; as for the *sustenance* of our bodies many kinds of food, many sorts of raiment to clothe our nakedness. *Hobbs*.

Is then the honour of your daughter of greater moment to her, than to my daughter her's, whose *sustenance* it was? *Add.*

2. Necessaries of life; victuals.

The experiment cost him his life for want of *sustenance*. *L'E.*

The ancients were inventors of all arts necessary to life and *sustenance*, as plowing and sowing. *Temple*.

**SUSTENTATION.** *n. f.* [*sustentation*, French; *sustentatio*, Latin.]

1. Support; preservation from falling.

These steams once raised above the earth, have their ascent and *sustentation* aloft promoted by the air. *Boyle*.

2. Support of life; use of victuals.

A very abstemious animal, by reason of its frigidity, and latancy in the winter, will long subsist without a visible *sustentation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

3. Maintenance.

When there be great shoals of people, which go on to populate, without foreseeing means of life and *sustentation*; it is of necessity that once in an age they discharge a portion of their people upon other nations. *Bacon*.

**SUSURRECTION.** *n. f.* [from *susurre*, Latin.] Whimper; soft murmur.

**SUTE.** *n. f.* [for *sute*.] Sort.

Touching matters belonging to the church of Christ, this we conceive that they are not of one *sute*. *Hobbs*.

**SUTLER.** *n. f.* [*soeteler*, Dutch; *sutler*, German.] A man that sells provisions and liquor in a camp.

I shall *sutler* be Unto the camp, and profits will accrue. *Shakespeare's Hen. V.*

Send to the *sutler*'s; there you're sure to find The bully match'd with rascals of his kind. *Dryden*.

**SUTURE.** *n. f.* [*sutura*, Latin.]

1. A manner of sewing or stitching, particularly of stitching wounds.

Wounds, if held in close contact for some time, reunite by inoculation; to maintain this situation, several sorts of *sutures* have been invented; those now chiefly described are the interrupted, the glovers, the quill'd, the twisted and the dry *sutures*, but the interrupted and twisted are almost the only useful ones. *Sharp's Surgery*.

2. *Suture* is a particular articulation; the bones of the cranium are joined to one another by four *sutures*. *Quincy*.

Many of our vessels degenerate into ligaments, and the *sutures* of the skull are abolished in old age. *Arbuthnot*.

**SWAB.** *n. f.* [*swabb*, Swedish.] A kind of mop to clean floors.

**TO SWAB.** *v. a.* [*swabban*, Saxon.] To clean with a mop.

It is now used chiefly at sea. He made him *swab* the deck. *Shellock's Voyages*.

**SWABBER.** *n. f.* [*swabber*, Dutch.] A sweeper of the deck.

The master, the *swabber*, the boatwain and I, Lov'd Mall, Meg, and Marrian, and Margery. *Shak.*

Was any thing wanting to the extravagance of this degenerate age, but the making a tarpawlin and a *swabber* the hero of a tragedy. *Dennis*.

**TO SWADDLE.** *v. a.* [*swaddan*, Saxon.]

1. To swathe; to bind in cloaths, generally used of binding newborn children.

Inveiled by a veil of clouds, And *swaddled* as new-born in fable throuds; For these a receptacle I design'd. *Sandys*.

How



## S W A

How soon doth man decay !  
When cloths are taken from a chest of sweets,  
To *fuavdle* infants, whole young breath  
Scarcely cloths the way ;  
Those cloths are little winding sheets,  
Which do configne and fend them unto death. *Herbert.*  
They *fuavdled* me up in my night-gown with long pieces of  
linen, till they had wrapt me in about an hundred yards of  
fwathe. *Addison.*

2. To beat ; to cudgel. A low ludicrous word.  
Great on the bench, great in the fiddle,  
That could as well bind o'er as *fuavdle*. *Hudibras.*  
SWA'DDLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Cloaths bound round the  
body.  
I begged them to uncase me : no, no, say they ; and upon  
that carried me to one of their houses, and put me to bed in  
all my *fuavdles*. *Addison.*

SWA'DDLINGBAND.  
SWA'DDLINGCLOATH. } *n. f.* [from *fuavdle*.] Cloth wrapped  
SWA'DDLINGCLOUT. } round a new-born child.

From thence a fairy thee unwetting left,  
There as thou slept'st in tender *fuavdlingband*,  
And her babe elfin brood, there for thee left,  
Such men do changelings call, to changed by fairies theft. *Fairy Queen.*  
That great baby you see there is not yet out of his *fuavdling*-  
*elists*. *Shakep. Hamlet.*

The *fuavdlingband* were purple, wrought with gold. *Dryden.*  
To SWAG. *v. n.* [*ixgan*, Saxon ; *fuawiga*, Ilandick.] To  
sink down by its weight ; to lay heavy.  
They are more apt, in *fuawging* down, to pierce with their  
points, than in the jacent posture, and crevice the wall. *Watt.*  
Being a tall fish, and with his fides much compressed, he  
hath a long fin upon his back, and another answering to it on  
his belly ; by which he is the better kept upright, or from  
*fuawging* on his fides. *Grew.*

To SWAGE. *v. a.* [from *afuawge*.] To cafe ; to fofiten ; to mi-  
tigate.  
Apt words have pow'r to *fuawge*  
The tumours of a troubled mind,  
And are as balm to fester'd wounds. *Milton.*  
Nor wanting pow'r to mitigate and *fuawge*,  
With folemn touches, troubled thoughts, and chafe  
Anguish, and doubt, and fear from mortal minds. *Milton.*  
I will love thee,  
Though my diftracted fenes fhould forfake me,  
I'd find fome intervals, when my poor heart  
Should *fuawge* itself, and let her looke to thine. *Orway.*

To SWA'GGER. *v. n.* [*fuawderren*, Dutch, to make a noife ;  
*ixegan*, Saxon.] To bluster ; to bully ; to be turbulently  
and tumultuously proud and insolent.  
Drunk ! quabbie ? *fuawger* ? and difcource fuffian with  
one's own fhadow ? Oh thou invincible fpirit of wine ! *Shak.*  
'Tis the egge of one that I fhould fight withal, if he be  
alive ; a rafcal that *fuawger*'d with me laft night. *Shafefpeare.*  
Oft a terrible oath, with a *fuawgering* accent fharply twang'd  
off, gives manhood more approbation than proof itself. *Shak.*  
The leffer size of mortals love to *fuawger* for opinions, and  
to boaft infallibility of knowledge. *Glanv. Scpf.*  
Many fuch affes in the world fuff, look big, flare, dreis,  
cock, and *fuawger* at the fame noify rate. *L'Etrange.*  
He chuck'd,  
And fcarcely deign'd to fet a foot to ground,  
But *fuawger*'d like a lord. *Dryden.*  
Confidence, how weakly fover founded, hath fome effect  
upon the ignorant, who think there is fomething more than  
ordinary in a *fuawgering* man that talks of nothing but de-  
monftation. *Tilofon.*  
To be great, is not to be ftarched, and formal, and fupercil-  
ious ; to *fuawger* at our footmen, and browbeat our infe-  
riors. *Collier on Pride.*  
What a pleafure is it to be victorious in a caufe ! to *fuawger*  
at the bar ? for a lawyer I was born, and a lawyer I will  
be. *Arbutnot's Hiftory of John Bull.*

SWA'GGERER. *n. f.* [from *fuawger*.] A bluttern ; a bully ;  
a turbulent noify fellow.  
He's no *fuawgerer*, hoftefs ; a tame cheater : you may froke  
him as gently as a puppy greyhound. *Shakep. Henry IV.*  
SWA'GGY. *adj.* [from *fuawger*.] Dependent by its weight.  
The beaver is called animal ventriculofo, from his *fuawgy*  
and prominent belly. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

SWAIN. *n. f.* [*ixpin*, Saxon and Runick.]  
1. A young man.  
That good knight would not nee to high repair,  
Himfelf extrancing from their joyance vain,  
Whole fellowship feem'd unfit for walkie *fuavin*. *F. Q.*  
2. A country fervant employed in husbandry.  
It were a happy life  
To be no better than a homely *fuavin*. *Shak. Henry VI.*  
3. A paltoral youth.  
Bleft *fuavins* ! whole nymphs in ev'ry grace excel ;  
Bleft nymphs ! whole *fuavins* whole graces fting to well. *Pope.*

## S W A

SWA'INMOTE. *n. f.* [*swainmote*, law Lat.] A court touching matters of the forest, kept by the charter of the forest three in the year. This court of *swainmote* is as incident to a forest, as the court of piepowder is to a fair. The *swainmote* is a court of freeholders within the forest. *Caval.*

To SWALE, *v. a.* [*swale*, Saxon, to kindle.] To wale or To SWEAL, *v. a.* [*swale*, Saxon, to melt; as, the candle swales.] To blaze away, to melt; as, the candle swales.

SWA'LEET, *n. f.* Among the tin-miners, water breaking in upon the miners at their work. *Bailey.*

SWA'ALLOW, *n. f.* [*swale*, Saxon.] A small bird of passage, or, as some say, a bird that flies hind and fleeps in the Winter.

The *swallow* follows not Summer more willingly than we your lordship. *Shak. Timon of Alben.*

Daffodils,  
That come before the *swallow* dares. *Shakespeare.*

The *swallow* make use of celandine, and the linnet of euphrasia. *Alse.*

When *swallows* fleet foot high and sport in air,  
He told us that the welkin would be clear. *Gay.*

The *swallow* sweeps  
The dimy pool, to build his hanging house *Thomson's Spring.*

Intent. *Shakespeare.*

To SWA'LOW, *v. a.* [*swellan*, Saxon; *swalgen*, Dutch.]

1. To take down the throat.  
I *swallow* down my spiteful. *Job viii. 19.*  
If little faults  
Shall not be wink'd at, how shall we stretch our eye,  
Whose capital crimes chew'd, *swallow'd*, and digested,  
Appear before us? *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
Men are, at a venture, of the religion of the country; and must therefore *swallow* down opinions, as silly people do empericks pills, and have nothing to do but believe that they will do the cure. *Lact.*

2. To receive without examination.  
Confider and judge of it as a matter of reason, and not *swallow* it without examination as a matter of faith. *Lact.*

3. To engross; to appropriate.  
Far be it from me, that I should *swallow* up or defroy, 2*sa.*  
Homer excels all the inventors of other arts in this, that he has *swallowed* up the honour of those who succeeded him. *Pope.*

4. To absorb; to take in; to sink in any abyss; to engulph.  
Though you undo the winds, and let them fight  
Against the church, through the yefly waves  
Confound and *swallow* navigation up. *Shakespeare.*  
I may be pluck'd into the *swallowing* womb  
Of this deep pit, poor Bassianus' grave. *Shak. Tit. Andron.*  
Death is *swallowed* up in victory. *1 Cor. xv. 54.*  
If the earth open her mouth and *swallow* them up, they shall understand that these men have provoked the Lord. *Nam. xv.*  
In bogs *swallow'd* up and loft. *Milton.*

He hid many things from us, not that they would *swallow* us up our understanding, but divert our attention from what is more important. *Dray of Pitt.*

Nature would abhor  
To be forced back again upon herself,  
And like a whirlpool *swallow* her own streams. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

Should not the sad occasion *swallow* up  
My other cares, and draw them all into it? *Addison.*

Cities overturn'd,  
And late at night in *swallowing* earthquake funk. *Thomson.*

5. To devour; to defroy.  
The necessary provision for life *swallows* the greatest part of their time. *Lact.*

Corruption *swallow'd* what the liberal hand  
Of bounty scatter'd. *Thomson's Autumn.*

6. To be loft in any thing; to be given up.  
The priest and the prophet are *swallowed* up of wine. *If.*

SWA'LOW, *n. f.* [from the verb.] The throat; voracity.  
Had this man of merit and mortification been called to account for his ungodly *swallow*, in gorging down the estates of helpless widows and orphans, he would have told them that it was all for charitable uses. *South.*

SWA'LOWTAIL, *n. f.* A species of willow.  
The thinning willow they call *swallowtail*, because of the pleasure of the leaf. *Bacon's Natural History.*

SWA'LOWWORT, *n. f.* A plant.  
SWAMP. The preterite of *swim*.  
SWAMP, *n. f.* [*swamm*, Gothick; *swan*, Saxon; *swamm*, Islandick; *swaumo*, Dutch; *swamp*, Danish; *swamp*, Swedish.]  
A marsh; a bog; a fen.  
SWAMPY, *adj.* [from *swamp*.] Boggy; fenny.  
*Swampy* fens breathe destructive myriads. *Thomson.*

SWAN, *n. f.* [*swan*, Saxon; *swan*, Danish; *swan*, Dutch.]  
The swan is a large water-fowl, that has a long and very straight neck, and is very white, excepting when it is young. Its legs and feet are black, as is its bill, which is like that of a goose, but something rounder, and a little hooked at the lower end of it: the two fides below its eyes are black and shining like ebony. Swans use wings like sails, which catch the wind, so that they are driven along in the water. *They*

S W A

feed upon herbs and some fort of grain like a goose, and some  
are said to have lived three hundred years. Towards the breast,  
of swans with the feathers of their heads, towards the breast,  
marked at the ends with a gold colour inclining to red. The  
swan is reckoned by Moses among the unclean creatures; but  
it was consecrated to Apollo the god of music, because it was  
said to sing melodiously when it was near expiring; a tradition  
generally received, but fabulous. *Calm.*

With untainted eyes  
Compare her face with some that I shall flow,  
And I will make thee think thy swan a crow. *Shakspeare.*  
Let music follow him, while he doth make his choice;  
Then if he lose, he makes a swan like end. *Shakspeare.*

I have been a swan,  
With bootless labour, swim against the tide,  
And spend her strength with over-matching waves. *Shakspeare.*  
The birds easy to be drawn are plainpieds, or water-fowl,  
as the mallard, goose, and swan. *Peascham on Drawing.*

The fearful matrons raise a screaming cry,  
Old feeble men with fainter groans reply;  
A jarring fond refusal, and mingles in the sky,  
Like that of swans returning to the floods. *Dryden.*

The idea, which an Englishman signifies by the name swan,  
is a white colour, long neck, black beak, black legs, and whole  
feet, and all these of a certain size, with a power of swim-  
ming in the water, and making a certain kind of noise. *Lack.*  
*SWANSKIN. n. f.* [swan and skin.] A kind of soft lank  
imitating for warmth the down of a swan.  
*SWAP. adv.* [ad swipa, to do at a snatch, Icelandic.] Hastily;  
with hasty violence; as, he did it *swap*. A few word.  
*To SWAP. v. a.* To exchange. See *1. SWOP.*  
*SWARD. n. f.* [sword, Swedish.]  
1. The skin of a bacon.  
2. The surface of the ground: whence *green sword*, or *green sword*.  
Water, kept too long, loosens and softens the sword, makes  
it subject to rustles and coarse grains. *Note on 1. f.*  
The noon of night was past, when the foe  
Came dreadful o'er the level swarth, that lies  
Between the wood and the swift streaming Ouse. *A. Phillips.*  
To plant a vineyard in July, when the earth is very dry  
and combustible, plow up the swarth, and burn it. *Mortimer.*

*SWARE. The preterite of swear.*  
*SWARM. n. f.* [swearm, Saxon; swarms, Dutch.]  
1. A great body or number of bees or other small animals, par-  
ticularly those bees that migrate from the hive.  
A swarm of bees that cut the liquid rick  
Upon the topmost branch in clouds alight. *Dryden's Æn.*  
2. A multitude; a crowd.  
From this swarm of fair adventures,  
You griv'd the general sway into your hands,  
For your oath to us to Doncaster. *Shakspeare.*  
If we could number up those prodigious swarms that had  
settled themselves in every part of it, they would amount to more  
than can be found. *Addison on Italy.*  
*To SWARM. v. n.* [swearm, Saxon; swarven, Dutch.]  
1. To rife as bees in a body, and quit the hive.  
All hands employ'd,  
Like labouring bees on a long Summer's day;  
Some found the trumpet for the left to swarm. *Dryden.*  
Swarm'd on a rotten tick the bees I spy'd.  
When bees hang in swarming time, they will prefer to fly,  
if the weather hold. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
2. To appear in multitudes; to crowd; to throng.  
The merciless Macdonell,  
The multiplying villanies of nature  
Do swarm upon him. *Shakspeare. Macbeth.*  
O ye superfluous laciness, and our peasants,  
Whom in unnecessary fashion swarm  
About our figures of battle. *Shakspeare. Henry V.*

What a multitude of thoughts at once  
Awaken'd in me swarm, while I consider  
What from within I feel myself, and hear  
What from without comes often to my ears.  
Then mounts the thrones, high plac'd before the shrine;  
In crowds around the swarming people join. *Dryden's Æn.*  
3. To be crowded; to be over-run; to be thronged.  
These garfions you have now planted throughout all Ire-  
land, and every place swarms with soldiers. *Spenser.*  
Her lower region swarms with all sort of fowl, her rivers  
with fish, and her seas with whole shoals. *Hovel.*  
Those days swarm'd with fables, and from such grounds  
To breed multitudes, poisoning the world over after. *Brown.*

4. To threat multitudes.  
Not to cheat *swarm'd* once the official  
Bedrop'd with blood of Gorgon. *Anon's Paradise Lost.*  
*SWART. 1. adj.* [swart, Gothic; swarte, Saxon; swart,  
SWARTH. 3. Dutch.]  
1. Black; darkly brown; tawney.  
A nation strange, with visage swart,  
And courage fierce, that all men did affray,  
Through the world then swarmed in every part. *F. Queen.*

## S W A

A man  
Of *swarth* complexion, and of crabbed huts, *Fairy Queen.*  
That him full of melancholy did shew.  
Whereas I was black and *swart* before;  
With those clear rays which she infused on me,  
That beauty and I left with you, *Shak. H.VI.*  
No goblin, or swift fairy of the mine,  
Hath hurtful power o'er true virginity, *Milton.*  
2. In *Milton* it seems to signify black; gloomy; malignant.  
Ye valleys low,  
On whose firth lap the *swart* star sparsely looks, *Milton.*  
To *SWART*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To blacken; to  
dull.  
The heat of the fun may *swart* a living part, or even black  
a dead or dissolving flesh. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
*SWARTHLY*. *adv.* [from *swartly*.] Blackly; dulkily; taw-  
nily.  
*SWARTHINESS*. *n. f.* [from *swartly*.] Darkness of complexion;  
tawinness.  
*SWARTHLY*. *adj.* [See *SWART*.] Dark of complexion; black;  
dusky; tawny.  
Set me where, on some pathless plains, *Roscommon.*  
The *swartly* Africans complain.  
Though in the torrid climates the common colour is black  
or *swartly*, yet the natural colour of the temperate climates is  
more transparent and beautiful. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*  
Here *swartly* Charles appears, and there *Addison.*  
His brother with dejected air.  
Did they know Cato, our remotest kings  
Would pour embattled multitudes about him;  
Their *swartly* hosts would darken all our plains,  
Doubling the native horror of the war,  
And making death great o'rm. *Addison's Cato.*  
*SWASH*. *n. f.* [A cant word.] A figure, whose circumference  
is not round, but oval; and whose moldings lie not at right  
angles, but oblique to the axis of the work. *Moxon.*  
To *SWASH*. *v. n.* To make a great clatter or noise: whence  
*swashbuckler*.  
We'll have a *swashing* and a martial outdieu,  
As many other manly cowards have,  
That do outface it with their semblances. *Shakspeare.*  
Draw, if you be men: Gregory, remember thy *swashing*.  
*Shak. Romeo and Juliet.*  
blow.  
*SWASHER*. *n. f.* [from *swash*.] One who makes a show of  
valour or force of arms.  
I have observed these three *swashers*; three such antics do  
not amount to a man. *Shakspeare. Henry V.*  
*SWATCH*. *n. f.* A swatch. Not in use.  
One spreadeth those bands fo in order to lie,  
As barle in *swatches* may fill it thereby. *Tupper.*  
*SWATH*. *n. f.* [*swade*, Dutch.]  
1. A line of grafs cut down by the mower.  
With toffing and raking, and setting on cox,  
Grasse, lately in *swatches*, is meat for an ox. *Tupper.*  
The strawy Greeks, ripe for his edge,  
Fall down before him, like the mower's *swath*. *Shakspeare.*  
As soon as your grafs is mown, if it be thick in the *swath*,  
neither air nor sun can pass freely through it. *Morimer.*  
2. A continued quantity.  
A *swath*'d *swath*, that cons flate without book, and utters  
it by great *swaths*. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*  
3. [Specan, to bind, Saxon.] A band; a fillet.  
An Indian comb, a rick whereof is cut into three sharp and  
round teeth four inches long: the other part is left for the  
handle, adorned with fine fravvs laid along the sides, and  
lapped round about it in several distinct *swaths*. *Grew.*  
They swaddled me up in my night-gown with long pieces of  
linen, which they folded about me, 'till they had wrapped me  
in above an hundred yards of *swathe*. *Addison's Spectator.*  
To *SWATHE*. *v. a.* [Specan, Saxon.] To bind, as a child  
with bands and rollers.  
Thrice hath this Hotspur, Mars in *swathing* cloaths,  
This infant warrior, and his enterprizes,  
Discomfited Great Douglas. *Shak. Henry IV.*  
He had two sons; the eldest of them at three years old,  
I' th' *swathing* cloaths the other, from their nursery  
Were stol'n. *Shakspeare. Cymbeline.*  
Their children are never *swathed*, or bound about with any  
thing, when they are first born; but are put naked into the bed  
with their parents to lie. *Abbot's Description of the World.*  
*Swath'd* in her lap the bold nurse bore him out,  
With olive branches cover'd round about. *Dryden.*  
Master's feet are *swath'd* no longer,  
If in the night too oft he kicks,  
Or throws his loco-motive tricks. *Prior.*  
To *SWAX*. *v. a.* [*schweben*, German, to move.]  
1. To swim in the hand; to move or weld with facility; as, to  
*sway* the center.  
Glancing fire out of the iron play'd,  
As sparkles from the anvil life,  
When heavy hammers on the wedge are *sway'd*. *Fasquet.*



## SWE

2. To bias; to direct to either side.  
Heav'n forgive them, that so much have sway'd  
Your majesty's good thoughts away from me. *Shakespeare.*  
I took your hands; but was, indeed,  
Sway'd from the point, by looking down on Cæsar. *Shakespeare.*  
The only way to improve our own,  
By dealing faithfully with none;  
As bowls run true by being made.  
On purpose false, and to be sway'd. *Hadriar.*
3. To govern; to rule; to overpower; to influence.  
The lady's mad; yet if 'twere so,  
She could not sway her house, command her followers,  
With such a smooth, discreet, and stable bearing. *Shakespeare.*  
The will of man is by his reason sway'd;  
And reason says, you are the worthier maid. *Shakespeare.*  
On Europe thence, and where Rome was to sway  
The world. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
A gentle nymph, not far from hence,  
That with moist curb sways the smooth Severn stream,  
Sabrina is her name. *Milton.*  
Take heed lest passion sway  
Thy judgment to do ought, which else free will  
Would not admit. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
The judgment is sway'd by passion, and stored with lubricious  
opinions, instead of clearly conceived truths. *Glau.*  
This was the race  
To sway the world, and land and sea subdue. *Dryden.*  
With these I went,  
Nor idle stood with unassisting hands,  
When savage beasts, and men more savage bands,  
Their virtuous toil subdu'd; yet those I sway'd  
With powerful speech: I spoke, and they obey'd. *Dryden.*  
When examining these matters, let not temporal and little  
advantages sway you against a more durable interest. *Tillotson.*
- TO SWAY. *v. n.*  
1. To hang heavy; to be drawn by weight.  
In these personal respects, the balance sways on our part. *Bacon.*  
2. To have weight; to have influence.  
The example of sundry churches, for approbation of one  
things, doth sway much; but yet still as having the force of an  
example only, and not of a law. *Hooker.*  
3. To bear rule; to govern.  
The mind I sway by, and the heart I bear,  
Shall never lag with doubt, nor shake with fear. *Shakespeare.*  
Hadst thou sway'd as kings should do,  
They never then had sprung like summer flies. *Shakespeare.*  
Aged tyranny sways not as it hath power, but as it is suf-  
fered. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*  
Were thou that monarch reign;  
There didst not: there let him still victor sway. *Milton.*
- SWAY. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. The swing or sweep of a weapon.  
To strike with huge two-handed sway. *Milton.*  
2. Any thing moving with bulk and power.  
Are not you mov'd, when all the sway of earth  
Shakes like a thing unfirm? *Shakespeare. Julius Cæsar.*  
Expert  
When to advance, or stand, or turn the sway  
Of battle. *Milton.*  
3. Power; rule; dominion.  
This sort had some fear that the filling up the seats in the  
consistory, with so great number of laymen, was but to please  
the minds of the people, to the end they might think their  
own sway somewhat.  
In the end, very few excepted, all became subject to the  
sway of time: other odds there was none, saving that some  
fell sooner, and some later, from the foundnels of belief. *Hooker.*  
Only retain  
The name and all the addition to a king;  
The sway, revenue, execution of th' helm,  
Beloved sons, be yours. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*  
Her father counts it dangerous  
That she should give her sorrow so much sway,  
And in his wisdom halts our marriage,  
To stop the inundation of her tears. *Shakespeare.*  
Too truly Tamerlane's successors they;  
Each thinks a world too little for his sway. *Dryden. Aurengz.*  
When vice prevails, and impious men bear sway,  
The post of honour is a private station. *Addison's Cato.*
4. Influence; direction.  
An evil mind in authority doth not only follow the sway of  
the desires already within it, but frames to itself new desires,  
not before thought of.  
They rush along, the rattling woods give way,  
The branches bend before their sweepy sway. *Dryden.*
- TO SWEAR. *v. n.* preter. *swore* or *swore*; part. pass. *sworn*.  
[*swaran*, Gothic; *swepan*, Saxon; *sweren*, Dutch.]  
1. To obtest some superiour power; to utter an oath.  
If a man, now a vow unto the Lord, or *sworn* an oath to  
bind his soul with a bond, he shall not break his word. *Nam.*  
Thee, thee an hundred languages shall claim,  
And savage Indians swear by Anna's name. *Tietel.*

## SWE

2. To declare or promise upon oath.  
We shall have old *swearing*  
That they did give the rings away to men;  
But we'll outface them, and outwear them too. *Shakespeare.*  
I gave my love a ring, and made him *swear*.  
Never to part with it; and here he stands,  
I dare be sworn for him, he would not leave it,  
Nor pluck it from his finger. *Shakespeare.*  
I would have kept my word;  
But, when I *swear*, it is irrevocable. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*  
Jacob said, *swear* to me; and he *swore* unto him. *Gen.*  
Bacchus taken at Rhodes by Demetrius Poliorcetes, which  
he so esteemed, that, as Plutarch reports, he *swore* he had rather  
lose all his father's images than that table. *Peacocks.*
3. To give evidence upon oath.  
At what case  
Might corrupt minds procure knaves as corrupt  
To *swear* against you? *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*  
4. To obtest the great name profanely.  
Because of *swearing* the land mourneth. *Jer. xxiii. 10.*  
Obey thy parents, keep thy word justly;  
*swear* not. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*  
None so nearly disposed to scoffing at religion as those who  
have accustomed themselves to *swear* on trifling occasions. *Will.*
- TO SWEAR. *v. a.*  
1. To put to an oath.  
Moses took the bones of Joseph; for he had straitly *sworn*  
the children of Israel. *Ex. xiii. 19.*  
Sworn ashore, man, like a duck; I can swim like a duck,  
I'll be *sworn*. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
Let me *swear* you all to secrecy;  
And, to conceal my shame, conceal my life. *Dryden.*
2. To declare upon oath.  
Now by Apollo, king, thou *swear'st* thy gods in vain.  
—O vassal! miscreant! *Shakespeare.*
3. To obtest by an oath.  
SWEARER. *n. f.* [from *swear*.] A wretch who obtests the great  
name wantonly and profanely.  
And must they all be hang'd that swear and lie?  
—Every one.  
—Who must hang them?  
—Why, the honest men.  
—Then the liars and *swearers* are fools; for there are liars and  
*swearers* enow to beat the honest men and hang them up. *Shakespeare.*  
Take not his name, who made thy mouth, in vain:  
It gets thee nothing, and hath no excuse:  
Lust and wine plead a pleasure, avarice a gain;  
But the cheap *swearer* through his open sluice  
Lets his foul run for nought. *Herbert.*  
Of all men a philosopher should be no *swearer*; for an oath,  
which is the end of controversies in law, cannot determine  
any here, where reason only must induce. *Brown.*  
It is the opinion of our most refined *swearers*, that the same  
oath or curse cannot, consistently with true politeness, be re-  
peated above nine times in the same company by the same per-  
son. *Swift's Polite Conversation.*
- SWEAT. *n. f.* [preter. Saxon; *swet*, Dutch.]  
1. The matter evacuated at the pores by heat or labour.  
*Sweat* is salt in taste; for that part of the nourishment  
which is fresh and sweet, turneth into blood and flesh; and  
the *sweat* is that part which is excreted.  
Some insensible effluvia, exhaling out of the pores, comes  
to be checked and condensed by the air on the superficies of it,  
as it happens to *sweat* on the skins of animals. *Bogel.*  
Soft on the flow'ry herb I found me laid  
In balmy *sweat*. *Milton.*  
When Lucilius brandishes his pen,  
And flashes in the face of guilty men,  
A cold *sweat* stands in drops on ev'ry part,  
And rage succeeds to tears, revenge to smart. *Dryden.*  
*Sweat* is produced by changing the balance between the  
fluids and solids, in which health consists, so as that projectile  
motion of the fluids overcome the resistance of the solids. *Arb.*
2. Labour; toil; drudgery.  
This painful labour of abridging was not easy, but a mit-  
ter of *sweats* and watching. *Adams ii. 26.*  
The field  
To labour calls us, now with *sweat* impos'd. *Milton.*  
What from Johnson's oil and *sweat* did flow,  
Or what more easy nature did bestow  
On Shakespeare's gentler mule, in these full grown  
Their graces both appear. *Danham.*
3. Evaporation of moisture.  
Beams give in the mow, and therefore those that are to be  
kept are not to be thrashed 'till March, that they have had a  
thorough *sweat* in the mow. *Martimer's Husbandry.*
- TO SWEAT. *v. n.* preterite *swet*, *swetted*; particip. pass. *swetted*.  
[from the noun.]  
1. To be moist on the body with heat or labour.  
Shall I say to you,  
Let them be free, marry them to your heirs?  
Why *sweat* they under burdens? *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*

## SWE

- Mistress Page at the door, *sweating* and blowing, and look-  
ing wildly, would needs speak with you. *Shakespeare.*  
When he was brought again to the bar, to hear  
His knell rung out, his judgment, he was stir'd  
With such an agony, his *sweat* extremely. *Shakespeare. H. VIII.*  
About this time, in autumn, there reigned in the city and  
other parts of the kingdom a disease then new; which, of the  
accidents and manner thereof they called the *sweating* sick-  
ness. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
- A young tall squire  
Did from the camp at first before him go;  
At first he did, but scarce could follow trait;  
*Sweating* beneath a shield's unruly weight. *Cowley.*
2. To toil; to labour; to drudge.  
How the drudging goblin *swet*  
To earn his cream-bowl duly fet;  
When in one night, ere glimpe of morn,  
His shadowy flail hath thrush'd the corn. *Milton.*  
Our author, not content to ice  
That others write as carelessly as he;  
Though he pretends not to make things complete;  
Yet, to please you, he'd have the poets *sweat*. *Waller.*
3. To emit moisture.  
Waincoats will *sweat* so that they will run with water.  
In cold evenings there will be a moisture or *sweating* upon  
the roof. *Martimer.*
- TO SWEAT. *v. a.* To emit as sweat.  
Grease that's *sweated*  
From the butcher's gibbet, throw  
Into the flame. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
For him the rich Arabia *sweats* her gum. *Dryden.*
- SWEATER. *n. f.* [from *sweat*.] One who sweats.  
SWEATY. *adj.* [from *sweat*.]  
1. Covered with sweat; moist with sweat.  
The rabblement hooted and clapp'd their chop'd hands, and  
threw up their *sweaty* night-caps. *Shakespeare. Julius Cæsar.*  
A *sweaty* reaper from his tillage brought  
First-fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf. *Milton.*
2. Consisting of sweat.  
And then, so nice, and so genteel,  
Such cleanliness from head to heel;  
No humours gross, or frowy steams,  
No noisome whiffs, or *sweaty* steams. *Swift.*
3. Laborious; toilsome.  
Those who labour  
The *sweaty* forge, who edge the crooked scythe,  
Bend stubborn steel, and harden gleening armour,  
Acknowledge Vulcan's aid. *Prior.*
- TO SWEAT. *v. a.* [Japan, Saxon.]  
1. To drive away with a besom.  
2. To clean with a besom.  
What woman, having ten pieces of silver, if she lose one,  
doth not *sweep* the house, and seek diligently 'till she find it?  
*Lu. xv. 8.*
3. To carry with pomp.  
Let frantick Talbot triumph for a while,  
And, like a peacock, *sweep* along his tail. *Shakespeare. H. VI.*
4. To drive or carry off with celerity and violence.  
Though I could,  
With barefaced power, *sweep* him from my sight,  
And bid my will avouch it, yet I must not. *Shakespeare.*  
The river of Kishon *swept* them away. *Psal. ci. v.*  
The blustering winds striving for victory, *sweep* the snow  
from off the tops of those high mountains, and cast it down  
unto the plains in such abundance, that the Turks lay as men  
buried alive. *Knut's History of the Turks.*
- Flying bullets now  
To execute his rage appear too slow;  
They miss or *sweep* but common souls away;  
For such a loss Opdam his life must pay. *Waller.*  
My looking is the fire of pestilence,  
That *sweeps* at once the people and the prince. *Dryden.*  
I have already *swept* the flakes, and with the common good  
fortune of prosperous gamblers can be content to sit. *Dryden.*  
Is this the man who drives me before him  
To the world's ridge, and *sweeps* me off like rubbish? *Dryden.*  
Foot! time no change of motion knows;  
With equal speed the torrent flows  
To *sweep* some, pow'r, and wealth away;  
The past is all by death possess'd,  
And frugal fate that guards the rest,  
By giving, bids them live, to day.  
A duke holding in a great many hands, drew a huge heap  
of gold; but never observed a sharper, who under his arm  
*swept* a great deal of it into his hat. *Swift.*
5. To pass over with celerity and force.  
6. To rub over.  
Their long descending train  
With rubies edg'd, and sapphires *sweep* the plain. *Dryden.*

## SWE

7. To strike with long stroke.  
Descend ye nine; descend and sing;  
The breathing instruments inspire,  
Wake into voice each silent string,  
And *sweep* the founding lyre. *Pope.*
- TO SWEEP. *v. n.*  
1. To pass with violence, tumult, or swiftness.  
Haste me to know it; that I with wings as swift  
As meditation or the thoughts of love  
May *sweep* to my revenge. *Shakespeare.*  
A poor man that oppresseth the poor, is like a *sweeping* rain  
which leaveth no food. *Prov. xxviii. iii.*  
Before tempestuous winds arise,  
Stars shooting through the darkness gild the night  
With *sweeping* glories and long trails of light. *Dryden.*
2. To pass with pomp; to pass with an equal motion.  
She *sweeps*, it through the court with troops of ladies,  
More like an empress than duke Humphrey's wife. *Shakespeare.*  
In gentle dreams I often will be by,  
And *sweep* along before your closing eye. *Dryden.*
3. To move with a long reach.  
Nor always errs; for oft the gauntlet draws  
A *sweeping* stroke along the crackling jaws. *Dryden.*
- SWEEP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. The act of sweeping.  
2. The compass of any violent or continued motion.  
A door drags when by its ill hanging on its hinges, or by  
the ill boarding of the room the bottom edge of the door rides  
in its *sweep* upon the floor. *Milton's Mechan. Exercise.*  
Lion-hearted Richard like a torrent swell'd  
With wintry tempests, that disdains all mounds,  
Breaking away impetuous, and involves  
Within its *sweep*, trees, houses, men. *Philips.*
3. Violent destruction.  
In countries subject to great epidemical *sweeps*, men may  
live very long, but where the proportion of the chronical dis-  
temper is great, it is not likely to be so. *Grant.*
4. Direction of any motion not rectilinear.  
Having made one incision a little circularly, begin a second,  
bringing it with an opposite *sweep* to meet the other. *Sharp.*
- SWEPT. *n. f.* [from *sweep*.] That which is swept away.  
Should this one broomstick enter the scene, covered with  
dust, through the *sweepings* of the finest lady's chamber, we  
should despise its vanity. *Swift.*
- SWEPT. *n. f.* [from *sweep* and *net*.] A net that takes in a great  
compass.  
She was a *sweepnet* for the Spanish ships, which happily fell  
into her net. *Camden.*
- SWEPTAKE. *n. f.* [from *sweep* and *stake*.] A man that wins  
all.  
Is't writ in your revenge,  
That *sweepstake* you will draw both friend and foe,  
Winner and loser. *Shakespeare.*
- SWEPT. *adj.* [from *sweep*.] Passing with great speed and vio-  
lence over a great compass at once.  
They rush along, the rattling woods give way,  
The branches bend before their *sweepy* way. *Dryden.*
- SWEET. *adj.* [preter. Sax. *soet*, Dutch.]  
1. Pleasing to any sense.  
*Sweet* expresses the pleasant perceptions of almost every sense:  
fugar is *sweet*, but it hath not the same sweetness as mulick;  
nor hath mulick the sweetness of a rose, and a sweet prospect  
differs from them all: nor yet have any of these the same  
sweetness as discourse, counsel, or meditation hath; yet the  
royal Psalmist faith of a man, we took *sweet* counsel together;  
and of God, my meditation of him shall be *sweet*. *Watts.*
2. Luscious to the taste.  
This honey tasted still is ever *sweet*. *Davies.*
3. Fragrant to the smell.  
Balm his foul head with warm distilled waters,  
And burn *sweet* wood to make the lodging *sweet*. *Shakespeare.*  
Where a rainbow hangeth over or toucheth, there breath-  
eth a *sweet* smell; for that this happeneth but in certain mat-  
ters which have some sweetness which the dew of the rainbow  
draweth forth. *Bacon.*  
Shred very small with thime *sweet*-margory and a little win-  
ter favoury. *Walton's Angler.*  
The balmy zephyrs, silent since her death,  
Lament the ceasing of a *sweeter* breath. *Pope.*  
The streets with treble voices ring,  
To sell the bounteous product of the spring;  
*Sweet*-smelling flow'rs, and elders early bud.  
4. Melodious to the ear.  
The dulcimer, all organs of *sweet* stop. *Milton.*  
Her speech is grac'd with *sweeter* found  
Than in another's song is found. *Waller.*  
No more the streams their murmurs shall forbear  
A *sweeter* music than their own to hear;  
But tell the reeds, and tell the vocal shore,  
Fair *Daphne*'s dead, and mulick is no more. *Pope.*
5. Pleasing



## SWE

5. Pleasing to the eye.  
Heav'n blest thee!  
Thou hast the *sweetest* face I ever look'd on. *Shakespeare.*
6. Not salt.  
The white of an egg, or blood mingled with salt water, gathers the saltiness and maketh the water *sweeter*; this may be by adhesion. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- The falls drop with rain,  
*Sweet* waters mingle with the briny main. *Dryden.*
7. Not four.  
Time changeth fruits from more four to more *sweet*; but contrariwise liquors, even those that are of the juice of fruit, from more *sweet* to more four. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- Trees whose fruit is acid last longer than those whose fruit is *sweet*. *Bacon.*
- When metals are dissolved in acid menstrua, and the acids in conjunction with the metal act after a different manner, so that the compound has a different taste, much milder than before, and sometimes a *sweet* one; is it not because the acids adhere to the metallic particles, and thereby lose much of their activity. *Newton's Opticks.*
8. Mild; soft; gentle.  
Let me report to him  
Your *sweet* dependency, and you shall find  
A conqueror that will pray in aid for kindness. *Shakespeare.*  
The Pelicades shedding *sweet* influence.  
Mercy has, could mercy's self be seen,  
No *sweeter* look than this propitious queen. *Waller.*
9. Grateful; pleasing.  
*Sweet* interchange of hill and valley. *Milton.*  
Euryalus,  
Than whom the Trojan host  
No fairer face or *sweeter* air could boast. *Dryden's Æneid.*
10. Not stale; not stinking: as, *that meat is sweet.*  
*SWEET*. *n. f.*  
1. Sweetness; something pleasing.  
Pluck out  
The multitudinous tongue, let them not lick  
The *sweet* which is their poison. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
What softer sounds are these salute the ear,  
From the large circle of the hemisphere,  
As if the center of all *sweets* met here! *Ben. Jonson.*
- Hail! wedded love,  
Perpetual fountain of domestic *sweets*! *Milton.*  
Taught to live  
The easiest way; nor with perplexing thoughts  
To interrupt the *sweet* of life. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Now since the Latian and the Trojan brood  
Have tasted vengeance, and the *sweets* of blood,  
Speak. *Dryden's Æneid.*
- Can Ceyx then sustain to leave his wife,  
And unconcern'd forsake the *sweets* of life? *Dryden.*  
We have to great an abhorrence of pain, that a little of it  
extinguishes all our pleasures; a little bitter mingled in our  
cup leaves no relish of the *sweet*. *Locke.*
- Love had ordain'd that it was Abra's turn  
To mix the *sweets*, and minister the urn. *Prior.*
2. A word of endearment.  
*Sweet!* leave me here a while  
My spirits grow dull, and fain I would beguile  
The tedious day with sleep. *Shakespeare.*  
Wherefore frowns my *sweet*? *Ben. Jonson.*  
Have I too long been absent from these lips?
3. A perfume.  
As in perfumes,  
'Tis hard to say what scent is uppermost;  
Nor this part musick or civet can we call,  
Or amber, but a rich result of all:  
So the was all a *sweet*. *Dryden.*
- Flowers  
Innumerable, by the soft south-west  
Open'd, and gather'd by religious hands,  
Rebound their *sweets* from th' odoriferous pavement. *Prior.*
- SWEETBREAD*. *n. f.* The pancreas of the calf.  
Never tie yourself always to eat meats of easy digestion, as  
veal, pullets, or *sweetbreads*. *Harvey on Consumption.*  
*Sweetbread* and collops were with skewers prick'd  
About the sides; imbibing what they deck'd. *Dryden.*  
When you roast a breast of veal, remember your *sweet*-  
heart the butler loves a *sweetbread*. *Swift.*
- SWEETBRIAR*. *n. f.* [*sweet* and *briar*.] A fragrant shrub.  
For March come violets and peach-tree in blossom, the cor-  
nelian-tree in blossom, and *sweetbriar*. *Bacon.*
- SWEETBROOM*. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- SWEETCICELY*. *n. f.* [*Myrrhus*.] A plant.  
The characters are; it is an umbelliferous plant, with a  
rose-shaped flower, consisting of several unequal petals or  
flower-leaves that are placed circularly, and rest upon the em-  
palement, which turns to a fruit, composed of two seeds re-  
sembling a bird's bill, channelled and gibbous on one side, but  
plain on the other. *Miller.*

## SWE

- To *SWEETEN*. *v. a.* [from *sweet*.]  
1. To make sweet.  
The world the garden is; she is the flow'r  
That *sweetens* all the place; she is the guest  
Of rarest price. *Edith.*  
Here is the smell of the blood still: all the perfume of Ara-  
bia will not *sweeten* this little hand. *Shakespeare.*  
Give me an ounce of civet to *sweeten* my imagination. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
- With fairest flow'r's Fiddle,  
I'll *sweeten* thy sad grave. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
Be humbly minded, know your post;  
*Sweeten* your tea, and watch your toast. *Swift.*
2. To make mild or kind.  
All kindnesse descend upon such a temper, as rivers of  
fresh waters falling into the main sea; the sea swallows them  
all, but is not changed or *sweetened* by them. *South's Sermon.*
3. To make less painful.  
She the *sweetness* of my heart, even *sweetens* the death  
which her *sweetness* brought upon me. *Shakespeare.*  
Thou shalt secure her helpless sex from harms,  
And the thy eyes will *sweeten* with her charms. *Dryden.*  
Interest of state and change of circumstances may have  
*sweetened* these reflections to the politer sort, but impressions  
are not so easily worn out of the minds of the vulgar. *Addison.*
- Thy mercy *sweeten*ed ev'ry foil,  
Made ev'ry region please;  
The hoary Alpin hills it warm'd,  
And smooth'd the Tyrrhene seas. *Addison's Spectator.*
4. To palliate; to reconcile.  
These lessons may be gilt and *sweetened* as we order pills  
and potions, so as to take off the disgust of the remedy. *L'Estr.*
5. To make grateful or pleasing.  
I would have my love  
Angry sometimes, to *sweeten* off the rest  
Of her behaviour. *Ben. Jonson's Catiline.*
6. To soften; to make delicate.  
Corregio has made his memory immortal, by the strength  
he has given to his figures, and by *sweetening* his lights and  
shadows, and melting them into each other so happily, that  
they are even imperceptible. *Dryden's Discourse.*
- To *SWEETEN*. *v. n.* To grow sweet.  
Where a wasp hath bitten in a grape, or any fruit, it will  
*sweeten* hastily. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- SWEETENER*. *n. f.* [from *sweeten*.]  
1. One that palliates; one that represents things tenderly.  
But you who, till your fortune's made,  
Must be a *sweetener* by your trade,  
Must sweat he never meant us ill. *Swift.*  
Those softness, *sweeteners*, and compounders, shake their  
heads so strongly, that we can hear their pockets jingle. *Swift.*
2. That which counterpoises acrimony.  
Powder of crabs eyes and claws, and burnt egg-shells are  
prescribed as *sweeteners* of any sharp humours. *Temple.*
- SWEETHEART*. *n. f.* [*sweet* and *heart*.] A lover or mistress.  
Mistress retire yourself  
Into some covert; take your *sweetheart*  
And pluck o'er your brows. *Shakespeare.*  
*Sweetheart*, you are now in an excellent good temperality,  
and your colour, I warrant you, is as red as any rose. *Shakespeare.*  
One thing, *Sweetheart*, I will ask,  
Take me for a new-fashion'd mask.  
A wench was wringing her hands and crying;  
ly parted with her *sweetheart*. *Clarendon.*  
Pry'thee, *sweetheart*, how go matters in the house where  
thou hast been? *L'Estrange.*
- She interprets all your dreams for thee,  
Foretells th' estate, when the rich uncle dies,  
And fees a *sweetheart* in the sacrifice. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
- SWEETING*. *n. f.* [from *sweet*.]  
1. A sweet luscious apple.  
A child will chuse a *sweeting* because it is presently fair and  
pleasant, and refuse a runnet, because it is then green, hard  
and sour. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*
2. A word of endearment.  
Trip no further, pretty *sweeting*;  
Journeys end in lovers meeting. *Shakespeare.*
- SWEETISH*. *adj.* [from *sweet*.] Somewhat sweet.  
They esteem'd that blood pituitous naturally, which abound-  
ed with an exceeding quantity of *sweetish* chyle. *Foster.*
- SWEETLY*. *adv.* [from *sweet*.] In a sweet manner; with *sweet*-  
ness.  
The best wine for my beloved goeth down *sweetly*. *Cont.*  
He bore his great commission in his look;  
But *sweetly* temper'd awe, and soften'd all he spoke. *Dryden.*  
No poet ever *sweetly* sung.  
Unless he were like Phebus young;  
Nor ever nymph inspir'd to rhyme,  
Unless like Venus in her prime. *Swift.*
- SWEETMEAT*. *n. f.* [*sweet* and *meat*.] Delicacies made of  
fruits preserved with sugar. *Mopla.*

## SWE

- Mopla, as glad as of *sweetmeats* to go of such an errand,  
quickly returned. *Sidney.*
- Why all the charges of the nuptial feast,  
Wine and delerts, and *sweetmeats* to digest. *Dryden.*  
There was plenty, but the dishes were ill sorted; whole  
pyramids of *sweetmeats* for boys and women, but little solid  
meat for men. *Dryden.*
- Make your transparent *sweetmeats* truly nice,  
With Indian sugar and Arabian spice. *King's Cookery.*  
If a child cries for any unwholesome fruit, you purchase his  
quiet by giving him a less hurtful *sweetmeat*: this may preserve  
his health, but pollutes his mind. *Locke.*
- At a lord mayor's feast, the *sweetmeats* do not make their  
appearance till people are cloyed with beef and mutton. *Addison.*
- They are allowed to kiss the child at meeting and parting;  
but a professor, who always stands by, will not suffer them to  
bring any presents of toys or *sweetmeats*. *Gulliver's Travels.*
- SWEETNESS*. *n. f.* [from *sweet*.] The quality of being sweet  
in any of its senses; fragrance; melody; lucidness; deli-  
ciousness; agreeableness; delightfulness; gentleness of man-  
ners; mildness of aspect.  
She the *sweetness* of my heart, even *sweetening* the death  
which her *sweetness* brought upon me. *Sidney.*  
The right form, the true figure, the natural colour that is  
fit and due to the dignity of a man, to the beauty of a wo-  
man, to the *sweetness* of a young babe. *Ascham.*  
O our lives *sweetness*!
- That we the pain of death would hourly bear,  
Rather than die at once. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
Where a rainbow toucheth, there breatheth forth a *sweet*  
smell: for this happeneth but in certain matters, which have  
in themselves some *sweetness*, which the gentle dew of the rain-  
bow draweth forth. *Bacon.*
- Serene and clear harmonious Horace flows,  
With *sweetness* not to be exprest in prose. *Recommen.*  
Suppose two authors equally sweet, there is a great diffin-  
ition to be made in *sweetness*; as in that of sugar and that of  
honey. *Dryden.*
- This old man's talk, though honey flow'd  
In every word, would now lose all its *sweetness*. *Addison.*  
Leave such to tune their own dull rhymes, and know  
What's roundly smooth, or languishingly flow;  
And praise the easy vigor of a line,  
Where Denham's strength and Waller's *sweetness* join. *Pope.*  
A man of good education, excellent understanding, and  
exact taste; these qualities are adorned with great modesty  
and a most amiable *sweetness* of temper. *Swift.*
- SWEETWILLIAM*. *n. f.* Plants. They are a species of gilli-  
flower. [See CLOVE GILLIFLOWERS.]
- SWEETWILLOW*. *n. f.* Gale or Dutch myrtle.  
The leaves are placed alternately on the branches: it hath  
male flowers which are produced at the wings of the leaves;  
are naked, and grow in a longish spike: the fruit, which is  
produced in separate trees, is of a conical figure, and qua-  
mole, containing one seed in each scale. *Miller.*
- To *SWEELL*. *v. n.* Participle pass. *swollen*. [Jpellan, Sax. *swellen*,  
Dutch.]
1. To grow bigger; to grow turgid; to extend the parts.  
Propitious Tyber smooth'd his wat'ry way,  
He roll'd his river back, and pois'd he flood,  
A gentle *swelling* and a peaceful food. *Dryden's Æneid.*
2. To tumify by inflammation.  
But strangely visited people,  
All *swollen* and ulc'rous; pitiful to the eye,  
The meer despair of surgery he cures. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
Forty years didst thou sustain them in the wilderness, so  
that their cloaths waxed not old, and their feet *swollen* not.  
*Nehem. ix. 21.*
- Swollen* is his breast; his inward pains encrease,  
All means are us'd, and all without success. *Dryden.*
3. To be exasperated.  
My pity hath been balm to heal their wounds,  
My mildness hath allay'd their *swelling* griefs. *Shakespeare.*
4. To look big.  
Here he comes, *swelling* like a turkey-cock. *Shakespeare.*  
Pelus and Telephus exil'd and poor,  
Forget their *swelling* and gigantic words. *Recommen.*
5. To protuberate.  
This iniquity shall be as a breach ready to fall, *swelling* out  
in a high wall. *Jsa. xxx. 13.*
6. To rise into arrogance; to be elated.  
In all things else above our humble fate,  
Your equal mind yet *swells* not into state. *Dryden.*
7. To be inflated with anger.  
I will help every one from him that *swells* against him, and  
will let him at rest. *Psalms xii. 6.*  
We have made peace of enmity  
Between these *swelling* wrong incensed peers. *Shakespeare.*  
The hearts of princes kiss obedience,  
So much they love it; but to stubborn spirits  
They *swell* and grow as terrible as storms. *Shakespeare.*

## SWE

8. To grow upon the view.  
O for a muse of fire, that would ascend  
The brightest heaven of invention!  
A kingdom for a stage, princes to act,  
And monarchs to behold the *swelling* scene. *Shakespeare.*
9. It implies commonly a notion of something wrong.  
Your youth admires  
The throws and *swellings* of a Roman soul,  
Cato's bold flights, th' extravagance of virtue. *Addison.*  
Immoderate valour *swells* into a fault. *Addison's Cato.*
- To *SWELL*. *v. a.*  
1. To cause to rise or encrease; to make tumid.  
Wind, blow the earth into the sea,  
Or *swell* the curled waters 'bove the main. *Shakespeare.*  
You who supply the ground with seeds of grain,  
And you who *swell* those seeds with kindly rain. *Dryden.*
2. To aggravate; to heighten.  
It is low ebb with his accuser, when such peccadillos are put  
to *swell* the charge. *Atterbury.*
3. To raise to arrogance.  
All these miseries proceed from the same natural causes,  
which have usually attended kingdoms *swollen* with long plenty,  
pride, and excess. *Clarendon.*
- SWELL*. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Extension of bulk.  
The swan's down-feather  
That stands upon the *swell* at full of tide,  
And neither way inclines. *Shakespeare. Antony and Cleopatra.*  
The king of men, *swollen* with pride,  
Refus'd his presents, and his prayers deny'd. *Dryden.*
- SWELLING*. *n. f.* [from *swell*.]  
1. Morbid tumour.  
2. Protuberance; prominence.  
The superficies of such plates are not even, but have many  
cavities and *swellings*, which how shallow soever do a little vary  
the thickness of the plate. *Newton's Opticks.*
3. Effort for a vent.  
My heart was torn in pieces to see the husband suppreffing  
and keeping down the *swellings* of his grief. *Tatler.*
- To *SWELL*. *v. n.* To puff in sweat, if that be the meaning.  
Chearful blood in faintness chill did melt,  
Which like a fever fit through all his body *swelt*. *Fa. Queen.*
- To *SWELLER*. *v. n.* [This is supposed to be corrupted from  
*swelly*.]  
1. To be pained with heat.  
If the sun's excessive heat  
Makes our bodies *sweller*,  
To an other hedge we get  
For a friendly shelter;  
There we may  
Think and pray,  
Before death  
Stops our breath. *Walton's Angler.*
- To *SWELLER*. *v. a.* To parch; or dry up with heat.  
Some would always have long nights and short days; others  
again long days and short nights; one climate would be scorch-  
ed and *sweller* with everlasting dog-days, while an eternal  
December blasted another. *Bentley's Sermon.*
- SWELTRY*. *adj.* [from *swelter*.] Suffocating with heat.  
*SWELT*. The participle and preterite of *swelp*.  
To *SWELD*. *v. n.* To breed a green turf. [See to *SWARD*.]  
The clays that are long in *swelding*, and little subject to  
weeds, are the best land for clover. *Mortimer.*
- To *SWERVE*. *v. n.* [*swerven*, Saxon and Dutch.]  
1. To wander; to rove.  
A maid thitherward did run,  
To catch her sparrow which from her did *swerve*. *Sidney.*  
The *swerving* vines on the tall elms prevail,  
Unhurt by southern show'rs or northern hail. *Dryden.*
2. To deviate; to depart from rule, custom or duty.  
That which angels do clearly behold, and without any  
*swerving* observe, is a law celestial and heavenly. *Hooker.*  
Howsoever these *swervings* are now and then incident into  
the course of nature, nevertheless so constantly the laws of  
nature are by natural agents observed, that no man denieth;  
but those things which nature worketh are wrought either al-  
ways, or for the most part after one and the same manner.  
*Hooker.*
- The ungodly have laid a snare for me; but yet I *swerve*  
not from thy commandments. *Common Prayer.*  
Were I crown'd the most imperial monarch,  
Thereto most worthy, were I the fairest youth  
That ever made the eye *swerve*,  
I would not prize them without her love.  
There is a protection very just which princes owe to their  
servants, when, in obedience to their just commands, upon  
extraordinary occasions, in the execution of their trusts, they  
*swerve* from the strict letter of the law. *Clarendon.*  
Till then his majesty had not in the least *swerved* from that  
act of parliament. *Clarendon.*  
Annihilation in the course of nature, defect and *swerving*  
in the creature without the sin of man would immediately  
follow. *Haleswill on Providence.*



## S W I

- Firm we subside, yet possible to *swerve*. *Milton*.  
Many who, through the contagion of ill example, *swerve*  
exceedingly from the rules of their holy faith, yet would up-  
on such an extraordinary warning be brought to comply with  
them. *Atterbury's Sermons*.
3. To ply; to bend.  
Now their mightiest quell'd, the battle *swerv'd*. *Milton*.  
With many an inroad gor'd.
4. [I know not whence derived.] To climb on a narrow body.  
Ten wildings have I gather'd for my dear,  
Upon the topmost branch, the tree was high,  
Yet nimbly up from bough to bough I *swerv'd*. *Dryden*.  
She fled, returning by the way she went,  
And *swerv'd* along her bow with swift ascent. *Dryden*.  
SWIFT. *adj.* [from *swif*, Saxon.]
1. Moving far in a short time; quick; fleet; speedy; nimble;  
rapid.  
Thou art so far before,  
That *swift* wing of recompence is slow  
To overtake thee. *Shakespeare*.  
Yet are these feet, whose strengthless Ray is numb,  
Unable to support this lump of clay. *Shakespeare*.  
*Swift*-winged with desire to get a grave.  
Men of war, whose faces were like the faces of lions, and  
as *swift* as the roes upon the mountains. *Coran*, xii. 8.  
We imitate and practise to make *swifter* motions than any  
out of other muscles. *Bacon*.  
To him with *swift* ascent he up return'd.  
Things that move to *swift* as not to affect the senses di-  
stinclly, with several distinguishable distances of their motion,  
and to cause not any train of ideas in the mind, are not per-  
ceived to move. *Locke*.  
It preserves the ends of the bones from incalcescence, which  
they, being solid bodies, would contract from any *swift* mo-  
tion. *Ray*.  
Thy stumbling founder'd jade can trot as high  
As any other Pegasus can fly;  
So the dull eel moves nimbler in the mud,  
Than all the *swift* fin'd racers of the flood. *Dryden*.  
Clouded in a deep abyss of light,  
While present, too severe for human sight,  
Nor staying longer than one *swift*-wing'd night. *Prior*.  
Mantiger made a circle round the chamber, and the *swift*-  
footed martin pursued him. *Arbutnot*.  
There too my son,—ah once my best delight,  
Once *swift* of foot, and terrible in fight. *Pope's Odyssey*.  
*Swift* they descend, with wing to wing conjoin'd,  
Stretch their broad plumes, and float upon the wind. *Pope*.
2. Ready.  
Let every man be *swift* to hear, slow to speak. *Ja*, i. 19.  
He made intricate seem straight,  
To mischievous *swift*. *Milton*.  
SWIFT. *n. f.* [from the quickness of their flight.]  
1. A bird like a swallow; a martin.  
*Swifts* and swallows have remarkably short legs, and their  
toes grasp any thing very strongly. *Derham*.  
2. The current of a stream.  
He can live in the strongest *swift* of the water. *Walton*.  
SWIFTLY. *adv.* [from *swift*.] Fleetly; rapidly; nimbly; with  
celerity; with velocity.  
These move *swiftly*, and at great distance; but then they  
require a medium well disposed, and their transmigration is ea-  
sily stopped. *Bacon's Natural History*.  
Pleas'd with the passage, we slide *swiftly* on,  
And see the dangers which we cannot shun. *Dryden*.  
In decent order they advance to light;  
Yet then too *swiftly* fleet by human sight,  
And meditate too soon their everlasting flight. *Prior*.  
SWIFTHNESS. *n. f.* [from *swift*.] Speed; nimbleness; rapidity;  
quickness; velocity; celerity.  
Let our proportions for these wars  
Be soon collected, and all thing thought upon,  
That may with reasonable *swiftness* add  
More feathers to our wings. *Shakespeare's Henry V*.  
We may outrun  
By violent *swiftness* that which we run at;  
And lose by over running. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII*.  
Speed to describe whole *swiftness* number fails. *Milton*.  
Exulting, till he finds their nobler sense  
Their disproportion'd speed does recompense;  
Then curses his conspiring feet, whose scent  
Betrays that safety which their *swiftness* lent. *Denham*.  
Such is the mighty *swiftness* of your mind,  
That like the earth's, it leaves our sense behind. *Dryden*.  
To SWIG. *v. n.* [from *swiga*, Hindick.] To drink by large draughts.  
To SWILL. *v. a.* [from *swill*, Saxon.]
1. To drink luxuriously and grossly.  
The wretched, bloody, and usurping boar  
That spoil'd your summer fields and fruitful vines,  
Swills your warm blood like wash, and makes his trough  
In your embow'd bowels. *Shakespeare's Richard III*.

## S W I

- The most common of these causes are an hereditary dispo-  
sition, *swilling* down great quantities of cold watery liquors.  
*Arbutnot on Diet*.
- Such is the poet, fresh in pay,  
The third night's profits of his play;  
His morning draughts till noon can *swill*,  
Among his brethren of the quill. *Swift*.
2. To wash; to drench.  
As fearfully as doth a galled rock  
O'erhang and jutty his confounded base,  
Swill'd with the wild and wasteful ocean. *Shakespeare*.  
With that a German oft has *swill'd* his throat,  
Deluded, that imperial Rhine bestow'd  
The generous summer. *Philips*.
3. To inebriate.  
I should be loth  
To meet the rudeness and *swill'd* insolence  
Of such late waiters. *Milton*.  
He drinks a *swilling* draught; and lin'd within,  
Will fuddle in the bath his outward skin. *Dryden*.  
SWILL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Drink, luxuriously poured down.  
Give swine such *swill* as you have. *Mortimer*.  
Thus as they swim, in mutual *swill* the talk  
Reels fast from them to theme. *Thomson*.
- SWILLER. *n. f.* [from *swill*.] A luxurious drinker.  
To SWIM. *v. n.* Preterite *swam*, *swum*, or *swum*. [from *swimman*,  
Saxon; *swemmen*, Dutch.]
1. To float on the water; not to sink.  
I will scarce think you have *swum* in a gondola. *Shakespeare*.  
We have ships and boats for going under water, and brook-  
ing of seas; also *swimming*-girdles and supporters. *Bacon*.  
2. To move progressively in the water by the motion of the  
limbs.  
Leap in with me into this angry flood,  
And *swim* to yonder point. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar*.  
I have ventur'd,  
Like little wanton boys that *swim* on bladders,  
These many summers in a sea of glory;  
But far beyond my depth. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII*.  
The soldiers counsel was to kill the prisoners, lest any of  
them should *swim* out and escape. *At*, xxvii. 42.  
The rest driven into the lake, where seeking to save their  
lives by *swimming*, they were slain in coming to land by the  
Spanish horsemen, or else in their *swimming* shot by the har-  
quebusers. *Kneller*.  
Animals *swim* in the same manner as they go, and need  
no other way of motion for natation in the water, than for  
progression upon the land. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.  
The frightened wolf now *swims* among the sheep,  
The yellow lion wanders in the deep.  
I he flag *swims* faster than he ran before.  
Blue Triton gave the signal from the shore,  
The ready Nereids heard and *swam* before,  
To smooth the seas. *Dryden*.
3. To be conveyed by the stream.  
With tenders of our protection of them from the fury of  
those who would soon drown them, if they refused to *swim*  
down the popular stream with them. *King Charles*.  
I *swam* with the tide, and the water under me was buoyant.  
*Dryden*.
4. To glide along with a smooth or dizzy motion.  
She with pretty and with *swimming* gate  
Follying, her womb then rich with my young squire  
Would imitate. *Shakespeare*.  
A hovering mist came *swimming* o'er his sight,  
And seal'd his eyes in everlasting night. *Dryden*.  
My slack hand dropt, and all the idle pomp,  
Priests, altars, victims *swam* before my sight.  
The fainting soul flood ready wing'd for flight,  
And o'er his eye-balls *swam* the shades of night. *Pope*.  
5. To be dizzy; to be vertiginous.  
I am taken with a grievous *swimming* in my head, and such  
a mist before my eyes, that I can neither hear nor see. *Dryden*.  
6. To be floated.  
When the heavens are filled with clouds, when the earth  
*swims* in rain, and all nature wears a lowering countenance, I  
withdraw myself from these uncomfortable scenes into the vi-  
sionary worlds of art. *Addison's Spectator*.  
Sudden the ditches swell, the meadows *swim*. *Thomson*.  
7. To have abundance of any quality; to flow in any thing.  
They now *swim* in joy.  
Ere long to *swim* at large, and laugh; for which  
The world a world of tears must weep. *Milton*.  
To SWIM. *v. a.* To pass by swimming.  
Sometimes he thought to *swim* the stormy main,  
By stretch of arms the distant shore to gain. *Dryden*.  
SWIMM. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The bladder of fishes by which  
they are supported in the water.  
The braces have the nature and use of tendons, in contract-  
ing the *swim*, and thereby transuding the air out of one blad-  
der into another, or discharging it from them both. *Gre-  
der* into another, or discharging it from them both. *Swimmer*.

## S W I

- SWIMMER. *n. f.* [from *swim*.]  
1. One who swims.  
Birds find ease in the depth of the air, as *swimmers* do in a  
deep water. *Bacon*.  
Latrotrous and flat billed birds, being generally *swimmers*,  
the organ is wisely contrived for action.  
Life is oft preserv'd  
By the bold *swimmer*, in the swift inslaple  
Of accident disastrous. *Thomson*.  
2. The *swimmer* is situated in the fore legs of a horse, above  
the knees, and upon the inside, and almost upon the back  
parts of the hind legs, a little below the ham: this part is with-  
out hair, and resembles a piece of hard dry horn. *Parrier's Dict*.  
SWIMMINGLY. *adv.* [from *swimming*.] Smoothly; without  
obstruction. A low word.  
John got on the battlements, and called to Nick, I hope  
the cause goes on *swimmingly*. *Arbutnot*.  
SWINE. *n. f.* [from *swin*, Saxon; *swyn*, Dutch. It is probably the  
plural of some old word, and is now the same in both num-  
bers.] A hog; a pig. A creature remarkable for stupidity  
and rascality.  
O monstrous beast! how like a *swine* he lies! *Shakespeare*.  
He will be *swine* drunk; and in his sleep he does little harm,  
save to his bedcloaths. *Shakespeare*.  
Who knows not Circe,  
The daughter of the Sun? whose charmed cup  
Whoever tasted, lost his upright shape,  
And downward fell into a groveling *swine*. *Milton*.  
Had the upper part, to the middle, been of human shape,  
and all below *swine*, had it been murder to destroy it? *Locke*.  
How infinct varies in the grov'ling *swine*,  
Compar'd half reasoning elephant, with thine! *Pope*.  
SWINEHEAD. *n. f.* A kind of plant; trifles.  
SWINEHERD. *n. f.* [from *swine* and *herd*, Saxon.] A keeper of  
hogs.  
There *swineherd*, that keepeth the hog.  
The whole interview between Ulysses and Eumæus has  
fallen into ridicule: Eumæus has been judged to be of the  
same rank and condition with our modern *swineherds*. *Brown*.  
SWINEPIKE. *n. f.* A bird of the thrush kind. *Bailey*.  
To SWING. *v. n.* [from *swing*, Saxon.]  
1. To wave too and fro hanging loosely.  
I tried if a pendulum would *swing* faster, or continue *swing-  
ing* longer in our receiver, in case of exsuction of the air,  
than otherwise. *Boyle*.  
If the coach *swing* but the least to one side, she used to  
shriek so loud, that all concluded she was overturned. *Arbutnot*.  
Jack hath hang'd himself: let us go see how he *swings*. *Arb*.  
When the *swinging* signs your ears offend  
With creaking noise, then rainy floods impend.  
2. To fly backward and forward on a rope.  
To SWING. *v. a.* preterite *swang*, *swung*.  
1. To make to play loosely on a string.  
2. To whirl round in the air.  
His sword prepar'd  
He *swang* about his head, and cut the winds. *Shakespeare*.  
Take bottles and *swing* them: fill not the bottles full, but  
leave some air, else the liquor cannot play nor flower. *Bacon*.  
*Swinging* a red-hot iron about, or fastening it unto a wheel  
under that motion, it will sooner grow cold. *Brown*.  
Swing thee in the air, then dash thee down,  
To th' hazard of thy brains and shatter'd sides. *Milton*.  
3. To wave loosely.  
If one approach to dare his force,  
He *swings* his tail, and swiftly turns him round. *Dryden*.  
SWING. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Motion of any thing hanging loosely.  
In casting of any thing, the arms, to make a greater *swing*,  
are first cast backward. *Bacon's Natural History*.  
Men use a pendulum, as a more steady and regular motion  
than that of the earth; yet if any one should ask how he  
certainly knows that the two successive *swings* of a pendulum  
are equal, it would be very hard to satisfy him. *Locke*.  
2. A line on which any thing hangs loose.  
3. Influence or power of a body put in motion:  
The ram that batters down the wall,  
For the great *swing* and rudeness of his poize,  
They place before his hand that made the engine. *Shakespeare*.  
In this encyclopedia, and round of knowledge, like the great  
wheels of heaven, we're to observe two circles, that, while we  
are daily carried about, and whirled on by the *swing* and rapt  
of the one, we may maintain a natural and proper course in  
the other wheel of the other. *Brown*.  
The descending of the earth to this orbit is not upon that  
mechanical account Cartesius pretends, namely, the strong  
*swing* of the more solid globuli that overflow it. *Mor*.  
4. Course; unrestrained liberty; abandonment to any motive.  
Facts unjust  
Commit, even to the full *swing* of his left.  
Take thy *swing*;  
For not to take, is but the self-same thing. *Dryden*.

## S W I

- Let them all take their *swing*  
To pillage the king,  
And get a blue ribband instead of a string. *Swift*.
5. Unrestrained tendency.  
Where the *swing* goeth, there follow, fawn, flatter, laugh,  
and lie lustily at other mens liking. *Afham's Schoolmaster*.  
These exuberant productions only excited and fomented his  
lusts; so that his whole time lay upon his hands, and gave him  
leisure to contrive and with full *swing* pursue his follies. *Wood*.  
Those that are so persuaded, desire to be wife in a way that  
will gratify their appetites, and so give up themselves to the  
*swing* of their unbounded propensities. *Glavin's Script. Preface*.  
Were it not for these, civil government were not able to  
stand before the prevailing *swing* of corrupt nature, which  
would know no honesty but advantage. *South*.  
To SWINGE. *v. a.* [from *swing*, Saxon.]  
1. To whip; to bastinado; to punish.  
Sir, I was in love with my bed: I thank you, you *swing'd*  
me for my love, which makes me the bolder to chide you for  
yours. *Shakespeare's Two Gent. of Verona*.  
This very rev'rend lecturer, quite worn out  
With rheumatism, and crippled with his gout,  
Forgets what he in youthful times has done,  
And *swinges* his own vices in his son. *Dryden's Juvenal*.  
The printer brought along with him a bundle of those pa-  
pers, which, in the phrase of the whig-coffeehouses, have  
*swinged* off the Examiner. *Swift*.  
2. To move as a lash. Not in use.  
He, wroth to see his kingdom fail,  
*Swinges* the scaly horror of his folded tail. *Milton*.  
SWINGE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A sway; a sweep of any thing  
in motion. Not in use.  
The shallow water doth her force infringe,  
And renders vain her tail's impetuous *swing*. *Waller*.  
SWINGBUCKLER. *n. f.* [from *swing* and *buckler*.] A bully; a  
man who pretends to feats of arms.  
You had not four such *swingbucklers* in all the inns of court  
again. *Shakespeare's Henry IV*.  
SWINGER. *n. f.* [from *swing*.] He who swings; a hurler.  
SWINGING. *adj.* [from *swing*.] Great; huge. A low word.  
The countryman seeing the lion disarmed, with a *swinging*  
cudgel broke off the match. *L'Estrange*.  
A good *swinging* sum of John's readiest cash went towards  
building of Hocus's countryhouse. *Arbutnot*.  
SWINGINGLY. *adv.* [from *swinging*.] Vastly; greatly.  
Henceforward he'll print neither pamphlets nor linen,  
And, if swearing can do't, shall be *swingingly* maul'd. *Swift*.  
To SWINGLE. *v. n.* [from *swing*.]  
1. To dangle; to wave hanging.  
2. To swing in pleasure.  
SWINISH. *adj.* [from *swine*.] Befitting swine; resembling  
swine; gross; brutal.  
They depe us drunkards, and with *swinish* phrase  
Soil our addition. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.  
SWINISH gluttony  
Ne'er looks to heav'n amidst his gorgeous feast;  
But, with besotted ease ingratitude,  
Crams and blasphemes his feeder. *Milton*.  
To SWINK. *v. n.* [from *swink*, Saxon.] To labour; to toil; to  
drudge. Obsolete.  
Riches, renown, and principality,  
For which men *swink* and sweat incessantly. *Fairy Queen*.  
For they do *swink* and sweat to feed the other,  
Who live like lords of that which they do gather. *Hub-Tale*.  
To SWINK. *v. a.* To overlabour.  
The labour'd ox  
In his loose traces from the furrow came,  
And the *swink'd* hedger at his supper sat. *Milton*.  
SWINK. *n. f.* [from *swink*, Saxon.] Labour; toil; drudgery. Ob-  
solete.  
Ah, Piers, been thy teeth on edge, to think  
How great sport they gaynen with little *swinke*? *Spenser*.  
Thou's but a lazy loorde,  
And rekes much of thy *swinke*. *Spenser*.  
SWITCH. *n. f.* A small flexible twig.  
Fetch me a dozen crabtree staves, and strong ones; these  
are but *switches*. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII*.  
When a circle 'bout the wrist  
Is made by beadle exorcist,  
The body feels the spur and *switch*. *Hudibras*.  
Mauritania, on the fifth medal, leads a horse with something  
like a thread; in her other hand she holds a *switch*. *Addison*.  
To SWITCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lash; to jerk.  
Lay thy bridle's weight  
Most of thy left side; thy right horse then *switching*, all thy  
throat  
Spent in encouragements, give him; and all the rein let  
float. *Chapman's Iliad*.  
SWIVEL. *n. f.* Something fixed in another body so as to turn  
round in it.



## S W O

SWOBER. *n. f.* [See SWABBER.]

1. A sweeper of the deck.

Cubb'd in a cabin, on a mattr'es laid,

On a brown george with louty swobbers fed. *Dryden.*

2. Four privileged cards that are only incidentally used in betting

at the game of whist.

The clergyman used to play at whist and swobbers playing

now and then a sober game at whist for pastime, it might be

pardoned; but he could not digest those wicked swobbers. *Swift.*SWOLLEN. *n. f.* The participle passive of *swell*.

SWOLN.

Unto his aid he hastily did draw

Her dreadful beast, who, *swolln* with blood of late,Came ramping forth with proud presumptuous gait. *F. Q.*

When thus the gather'd storms of wretched love

In my *swolln* bosom with long war had strove,

At length they broke their bounds: at length their force

Bore down whatever met its stronger couric;

Laid all the civil bonds of manhood waste,

And scatter'd ruin as the torrent past. *Prior.*

Whereas at first we had only three of these principles, their

number is already *swolln* to five. *Baker on Learning.*SWOM. The preterite of *swim*.I *swom* with the tide, and the water was buoyant underme. *Dryden.*To SWOON. *v. n.* [appun, Saxon.] To suffer a suspension

of thought and sensation; to faint.

So play the foolish throngs with one that *swoons*;

Come all to help him, and so stop the air

By which he should revive. *Shakespeare.*

If thou stand'st not 'till state of hangings, or of some death

more long in spectatorship, and crueler in suffering, behold

now presently, and *swoon* for what's to come upon thee. *Shak.*

We see the great and sudden effect of smells in fetching

men again, when they *swoon*. *Bacon.*The most in years *swoon'd* first away for pain;Then, scarce recover'd, spoke. *Dryden.*

The woman finds it all a trick,

That he could *swoon* when she was sick;

And knows that in that grief he reckon'd

On black-ey'd Susan for his second. *Prior.*

There appeared such an ecstasy in his action, that he seem'd

ready to *swoon* away in the furze of joy. *Tatler.*SWOON. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A lipothymy; a fainting fit.To SWOOP. *v. a.* [I suppose formed from the sound.]

1. To fall at once as a hawk upon his prey.

A fowl in Madagascar, called a ruck, the feathers of whose

wings are twelve paces, can with as much ease *swoop* up anelephant as our kites do a mouse. *Wilkins.*

This mould'ring piecemeal in your hands did fall,

And now at last you came to *swoop* it all. *Dryden.*

2. To prey upon; to catch up.

The physician looks with another eye on the medicinal herb

than the grazing ox, which *swoops* it in with the commongrafs. *Clarendon, Stepf.*SWOOP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Fall of a bird of prey upon his

quarry.

All my pretty ones?

Did you say all? What, all? O hellkite! all!

What, all my pretty chickens and their dam,

At one fell *swoop*? *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

The eagle fell into the fox's quarters, and carried away a

whole litter of cubs at a *swoop*. *L'Estrange.*To SWOP. *v. a.* [Of uncertain derivation.] To change; to

exchange one thing for another. A low word.

When I drove a thrust home, he put it by,

And cried, as in derision, spare the stripling;

Oh that insulting word! I would have *swopp'd*

Youth for old age, and all my life behind,

To have been then a momentary man. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*SWORD. *n. f.* [speors, Saxon; *swærd*, Dutch.]

1. A weapon used either in cutting or thrusting; the usual

weapon of fights hand to hand.

Old unhappy traitor, the sword is out

That must destroy thee. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*Each man took his sword, and slew all the males. *Gen.*

Euryalus is the only peer that is described with a sword,

which he gives to Ulysses to repair his injury. *Breame.*

2. Destruction by war.

The sword without, and terror within. *Deut. xxxii. 25.*

3. Vengeance of justice.

4. Emblem of authority.

This I, her sword bearer, do carry, *Hudibras.*

For civil deed and military.

SWORDED. *adj.* [from sword.] Girt with a sword.

The sworded seraphim

Are seen in glittering ranks with wings display'd. *Milton.*SWORDE. *n. f.* [from sword.] A cut-throat; a soldier. In

contempt.

A Roman sworder and banditto slave

Murder'd sweet Tully. *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*

## S Y C

Unflute his happiness, and be flag'd to th' flew

Against a sword. *Shakespeare.*SWORDEISH. *n. f.* A fish with a long sharp bone issuing from

his head.

A swordfish small him from the rest did funder,

That in his throat him pricking softly under,

His wide abyss him forced forth to spew. *Spenser.*

Malpighi observed the middle of the optic nerve of the

swordfish to be a large membrane, folded, according to its

length, in many doubles, like a fan. *Darwin's Physico-Theol.*

Our little fleet was now engag'd so far,

That, like the swordfish in the whale, they fought;

The combat only seem'd a civil war,

'Till through their bowels we our passage wrought. *Dryd.*SWORDEGRASS. *n. f.* A kind of fedge; glader.SWORDEKNOT. *n. f.* [sword and knot.] Ribband tied to the

hilt of the sword.

Wigs with wigs, swordknives with swordknives strive,

Beaus banish beaus, and coaches coaches drive. *Pope.*SWORDLAW. *n. f.* Violence; the law by which all is yielded

to the stronger.

So violence

Proceeded, and oppression, and swordlaw,

Through all the plain, and refuge none was found. *Milton.*SWORDMAN. *n. f.* [sword and man.] Soldier; fighting man.

Worthy fellows, and like to prove most finewy sword-

men. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*

At Lecca's house,

Among your swordmen, where so many associates

Both of thy mischief and thy madness met. *Ben. Johnson.*

Essex was made lieutenant-general of the army, the calling

of the swordmen. *Clarendon.*SWORDEPLAYER. *n. f.* [sword and play.] Gladiator; fencer;

one who exhibits in publick his skill at the weapons by fight-

ing prizes.

These they called swordplayers, and this spectacle a sword-

fight. *Hakewill on Providence.*SWORE. The preterite of *swear*.

How soon unfay

What feign'd submission *swore*. *Milton.*SWORN. The participle passive of *swear*.

What does else want credit, come to me,

And I'll be *sworn* 'tis true. *Shakespeare.*I am *sworn* brother, sweet,

To grim necessity; and he and I

Will keep a league 'till death. *Shak. Richard II.*'T hey that are mad against me, are *sworn* against me. *P.*He refused not the civil offer of a parley, though his *sworn*

enemy; and would eat at the table of those who fought his

ruin. *Calamy's Sermons.*

To shelter innocence.

The nation all elects some patron-knight,

*sworn* to be true to love, and slave to fame,And many a valiant chief enrols his name. *Graville.*SWUM. Preterite and participle passive of *swim*.

Air, water, earth,

By fowl, fish, beast, was *swum*, was walk'd

and the steel, instead of a few sparks, should chance to knock

out definitions and syllogisms? *Bentley.*SWUNG. Preterite and participle passive of *swing*.

Her hand within her hair she wound,

*swung* her to earth, and dragg'd her on the ground. *Addi.*SWY. *adj.* [Properly *syb*, *ryb*, Saxon.] Related by blood. The

Scottish dialect still retains it.

If what my grandfide to me said be true,

Siker I am very *syb* to you. *Spenser's Pastoral.*SYCAMINE. *n. f.* A tree.SYCAMORE. *n. f.* A tree.Sycamore is our acer *mojau*, one of the kinds of maples; itis a quick grower. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Under the grove of sycamore

I saw your son. *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet.*

If ye had faith as a grain of mustard-seed, ye might say

unto this sycamore-tree, be thou plucked up, and it should

obey you. *Lu. xvii. 6.*I was no prophet, but an herdman, and a gatherer of *sya-*more fruit. *Anas vii. 14.*

Go to yonder sycamore-tree, and hide your bottle of drink

under its hollow root. *Waller's Angler.*

Sycamores with eglantine were spread;

A hedge about the sides, a covering over head. *Dryden.*SYCOPHANT. *n. f.* [συκοφαντής; sycophanta, Latin.] A flatterer; a parasite.

Accusing sycophants, of all men, did best sort to his na-

ture; but therefore not seeming sycophants, because of no evil

they said, they could bring any new or doubtful thing unto

him, but such as already he had been apt to determine; so as

they came but as proofs of his wisdom, fearful and more te-

cure, while the fear he had figur'd in his mind had any possi-

bility of event. *Sidney.*

## S Y L

Men know themselves void of those qualities which the

impudent *sycophants*, at the same time, both ascribes to them,and in his sleeve laughs at them for believing. *South.*To SYCOPHANT. *v. n.* [συκοφαντώ; from the noun.] To

play the sycophant. A low bad word.

His sycophant arts being detected, that game is not to be

played the second time; whereas a man of clear reputation,

though his barque be split, has something left towards setting

up again. *Government of the Tongue.*SYCOPHANTICK. *adj.* [from sycophant.] Flattering; parafit-

tical.

To SYCOPHANTISE. *v. n.* [συκοφαντίζω; from sycophant.] Toplay the flatterer. *Dist.*SYLLABICAL. *adj.* [from syllable.] Relating to syllables; con-

sisting of syllables.

SYLLABICALLY. *adv.* [from syllable.] In a syllabical manner.SYLLABICK. *adj.* [syllabique, French; from syllable.] Relating

to syllables.

SYLLABLE. *n. f.* [συλλαβή; syllabe, French.]

1. As much of a word as is uttered by the help of one vowel, or

one articulation.

I heard

Each syllable that breath made up between them. *Shakespeare.*

There is that property in all letters of apertures to be con-

joined in syllables and words, through the voluble motions of

the organs from one stop or figure to another, that they modify

and discriminate the voice without appearing to discontinue it.

2. Any thing proverbially concise. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Abraham, Job, and the rest that lived before any syllable of

the law of God was written, did they not sin as much as we

do in every action not commanded? *Hooker.*

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,

Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,

To the last syllable of recorded time;

And all our yesterday have lighted fools

The way to dusty death. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

He hath told so many melancholy stories, without one syl-

lable of truth, that he hath blunted the edge of my fears. *Swift.*To SYLLABLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To utter; to pronounce;

to articulate. Not in use.

Airy tongues that syllable mens names

On fads and fiores, and declare wildernesses. *Milton.*SYLLABUS. *n. f.* [Rightly SYLLABUS, which see.] Milk and

acids.

No syllables made at the milking pail,

But what are compos'd of a pot of good ale. *Beaumont.*

Two lines would express all they lay in two pages; 'tis

nothing but whipt syllables and froth, without any solidity.

Fulton on the Clastic.

SYLLABUS. *n. f.* [συλλαβός.] An abstract; a compendium

containing the heads of a discourse.

SYLLOGISM. *n. f.* [συλλογισμός; syllogisme, French.] An

argument compos'd of three propositions; as, every man thinks;

Peter is a man, therefore Peter thinks.

Unto them a piece of rhetoric is a sufficient argument of

logic, an apologue of Alop beyond a syllogism in Barbara. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

What a miraculous thing should we count it, if the flint

and the steel, instead of a few sparks, should chance to knock

out definitions and syllogisms? *Bentley.*SYLLOGISTICAL. *adj.* [συλλογιστικός; from syllogism.] Re-

lating to a syllogism; consisting of a

syllogism.

Though we suppose subject and predicate, and copula, and

propositions and syllogistical connexions in their reasoning,

there is no such matter; but the intire business is at the same

moment present with them, without deducing one thing from

another. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Though the terms of propositions may be complex, yet

where the composition of the whole argument is thus plain,

simple, and regular, it is properly called a simple syllogism,

since the complexion does not belong to the syllogistical form of

it. *Watts's Logic.*SYLLOGISTICALLY. *adv.* [from syllogistical.] In the form of

a syllogism.

A man knows first, and then he is able to prove syllogisti-

cally; so that syllogism comes after knowledge, when a man

has no need of it. *Locke.*To SYLLOGIZE. *v. n.* [syllogize, French; συλλογίζω.] To

reason by syllogism.

Logic is, in effect, an art of syllogizing.

Men have endeavour'd to transform logic into a kind of

mechanism, and to teach boys to syllogize, or frame arguments

and refute them, without real knowledge. *Watts.*SYLVAN. *adj.* [Better sylvan.] Woody; shady; relating to

woods.

Cedar and pine, and fir and branching palm,

A sylvan scene; and as the ranks ascend,

Shade above shade, a woody theatre

Of stateliest view. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

## S Y M

Eternal greens the mossy margin grace,

Watch'd by the sylvan genius of the place. *Pope.*SYLVAN. *n. f.* [sylvain, French.] A wood-god, or satyr.

When the fun begins to sing

His flaring beams, me, goddess, bring

To arch'd walks of twilight groves,

And shadows brown, that sylvan loves,







- SYRTIS.** *n. f.* [Latin.] A quick sand; a bog.  
A boggy *syrtis*, neither sea, nor good dry land. *Milton.*
- SYSTEM.** *n. f.* [*systeme*, Fr. *système*.]  
1. Any complexure or combination of many things acting together.  
2. A scheme which reduces many things to regular dependence or co-operation.  
3. A scheme which unites many things in order.  
Aristotle brings morality into *system*, by treating of happiness under heads, and ranges it in classes according to its different objects, distinguishing virtues into their several kinds which had not been handled systematically before. *Baker.*  
The best way to learn any science is to begin with a regular *system*, or a short and plain scheme of that science well drawn up into a narrow compass. *Watts.*
- SYSTEMATICAL.** *adj.* [*systematique*, Fr. *systematique*; from *system*.] Methodical; written or formed with regular subordination of one part to another.  
It will be necessary, in a discourse about the formation of

- the world, to give you a brief account of some of the most principal and *systematical* phenomena that occur in it. *Bentley.*  
Now we deal much in essays, and unreasonably despise *systematical* learning; whereas our fathers had a just value for regularity and systems. *Watts.*
- SYSTEMATICALLY.** *adv.* [from *systematical*.] In form of a system.  
I treat of the usefulness of writing books of essay, in comparison of that of writing *systematically*. *Bentley.*  
Aristotle brings morality into system, and ranges it into classes according to its different objects, distinguishing virtues into their several kinds, which had not been handled systematically before. *Baker.*
- SYSTOLE.** *n. f.* [*syssole*, Fr. *syssole*.]  
1. [In anatomy.] The contraction of the heart.  
The *syssole* resembles the forcible bending of a spring, and the diastole its flying out again to its natural size. *Ray.*  
2. [*Syssole*, French.] In Grammar, the shortening of a long syllable.



T.

- T.** A consonant, which, at the beginning and end of words, has always the same found nearly approaching to the *t*; but before an *i*, when followed by a vowel, has the found of an oblique: as, *nation*, *salvation*, except when *f* precedes: as, *Christian*, *question*.
- TABBY.** *n. f.* [*tabi*, *tabino*, Italian; *tabis*, French.] A kind of waved silk.  
Brocades, and *tabies*, and *gaufes*. *Swift.*
- TABBY.** *adj.* Brindled; brindled; varied with different colours.  
A *tabby* cat sat in the chimney-corner. *Addison.*  
On her *tabby* rival's face,  
She deep will mark her new disgrace. *Prior.*
- TABEFACITION.** *n. f.* [*tabefacio*, Latin.] The act of wasting away.  
To *TABEFY.* *v. n.* [*tabefacio*, Latin.] To waste; to be extenuated by disease. In the following example it is improperly a verb active.  
Meat eaten in greater quantity than is convenient *tabefies* the body. *Harvey on Consumptions.*
- TABARD.** *n. f.* [*tabarda*, low Latin; *tabard*, Fr.] A long gown; a herald's coat.  
**TABERDER.** *n. f.* [from *taberd*.] One who wears a long gown.  
**TABERNACLE.** *n. f.* [*tabernacle*, Fr. *tabernaculum*, Lat.]  
1. A temporary habitation; a casual dwelling.  
They sudden rear'd  
Celestial *tabernacles*, where they slept  
Fann'd with cool winds. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*  
2. A sacred place; a place of worship.  
The greatest conqueror did not only compose his divine odes, but set them to music: his works, though consecrated to the *tabernacle*, became the national entertainment, as well as the devotion of his people. *Addison's Spect. No. 405.*

- To *TABERNACLE.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To enshrine; to house.  
The word was made flesh, and *tabernacled* amongst us, and we beheld his glory. *John i. 14.*
- TABID.** *adj.* [*tabide*, Fr. *tabidus*, Lat.] Wasted by disease; consumptive.  
In *tabid* persons milk is the best restorative, being chyle already prepared. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
- TABIDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *tabid*.] Consumptiveness; state of being wasted by disease.
- TABLATURE.** *n. f.* [from *table*.] Painting on walls or ceilings.
- TABLE.** *n. f.* [*table*, Fr. *tabula*, Latin.]  
1. Any flat or level surface.  
Upon the cattle hill there is a bagnio paved with fair *tables* of marble. *Sandy.*  
2. A horizontal surface raised above the ground, used for meals and other purposes.  
We may again  
Give to our *tables* meat, sleep to our nights. *Shakespeare.*  
Help to search my house; if I find not what I seek, let me for ever be your *table* sport. *Shakespeare.*  
Children at a *table* never asked for any thing, but contentedly took what was given them. *Locke on Education.*  
This shuts them out from all *table* conversation, and the most agreeable intercourses. *Addison's Spectator.*  
Nor hath the fruit in it any core or kernel; and differing from other apples, yet is a good *table* spread. *Mortimer.*  
Ambrosial cates, with nectar, rosy red. *Pope.*  
Give me some wine, fill full,  
I drink to th' general joy of the whole *table*. *Shakespeare.*  
3. The fare or entertainment itself: as, *he keeps a good table*.  
4. A tablet; a surface on which any thing is written or engraved.  
He was the writer of them in the *tables* of their hearts. *Hooker, b. iii.*  
'Twas pretty, though a plague,

T.

- To see him every hour; to fit and draw  
His arched brows, his hawking eye, his curls,  
In our hearts *table*. *Shakespeare.*  
All these true notes of immortality  
In our heart's *table* we shall written find. *Davies.*  
I prepar'd to pay in verities rude  
A most detested act of gratitude:  
Even this had been your elegy which now  
Is offer'd for your health, the *table* of my vow. *Dryden.*  
There are books extant which the atheist must allow of as proper evidence; even the mighty volumes of visible nature, and the everlasting *tables* of right reason; wherein if they do not wilfully shut their eyes, they may read their own folly written by the finger of God in a much plainer and more terrible sentence, than Belshazzar's was by the hand upon the wall. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
Among the Romans, the judge or prætor granted administration, not only according to the *tables* of the testament, but even contrary to those *tables*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*  
By the twelve *tables*, only those were called into succession of their parents that were in the parent's power. *Ayliffe.*
6. [*Tableau*, Fr.] A picture, or any thing that exhibits a view of any thing.  
I never lov'd myself,  
Till now, infixed, I beheld myself  
Drawn in the flatt'ring *table* of her eye. *Shakespeare.*  
His Jalyus or Bacchus he so esteemed, that he had rather lose all his father's images than that *table*. *Peacocks.*  
Saint Anthony has a *table* that hangs up to him from a poor peasant, who fancied the saint had saved his neck. *Addison.*  
7. An index; a collection of heads; a catalogue; a syllabus.  
It might seem impertinent to have added a *table* to a book of so small a volume, and which seems to be itself but a *table*: but it may prove advantageous at once to learn the whole culture of any plant.  *Evelyn's Kalender.*  
Their learning reaches no farther than the *tables* of contents. *Watts.*
8. A synopsis; many particulars brought into one view.  
I have no images of ancestors,  
Wanting an ear, or nose; no forged *tables*  
Of long descents, to boast false honours from. *B. Johnson.*
9. The palm of the hand.  
Mistress of a fairer *table*  
Hath not history nor fable. *Benj. Johnson.*
10. Draughts; small pieces of wood shifted on squares.  
Monsieur the nice,  
When he plays at *tables*, chides the dice. *Shakespeare.*  
We are in the world like men playing at *tables*; the chance is not in our power, but to play it, is; and when it is fallen we must manage it as we can. *Taylor.*
11. To turn the *TABLES*. To change the condition or fortune of two contending parties: a metaphor taken from the vicissitude of fortune at gaming tables.  
They that are honest would be arrant knaves if the *tables* were turned. *L'Estrange.*  
If it be thus, the *tables* would be turned upon me; but I should only fail in my vain attempt. *Dryden.*
- To *TABLE.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To board; to live at the table of another.  
He lost his kingdom, was driven from the society of men to *table* with the beasts, and to graze with oxen. *South.*  
You will have no notion of delicacies if you *table* with them; they are all for rank and foul feeding. *Felton.*
- To *TABLE.* *v. a.* To make into a catalogue; to set down.  
I could have looked on him without admiration, though the catalogue of his endowments had been *tabled* by his side, and I to peruse him by items. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
- TABLER.** *n. f.* [*table* and *beer*.] Beer used at victuals; small beer.
- TABLEBOOK.** *n. f.* [*table* and *book*.] A book on which any thing is graven or written without ink.  
What might you think,  
If I had play'd the desks or *table-book*. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*  
26 A  
Nature



## TAC

Nature wipes clean the *table-book* first, and then portrays upon it what she pleases. *More's Antidote against Atheism*.  
Put into your *table-book* whatsoever you judge worthy. *Dry.*  
Nature's fair *table-book*, our tender souls,  
We scrawl all o'er with old and empty rules,  
Stale memorandums of the schools. *Swift's Miscel.*

TA'BLECLOTH. *n. f.* [*table and cloth*.] Linen spread on a table.  
I will end with Odo holding master doctor's mule, and Anne with her *tablecloth*. *Camden's Remains.*

TA'BLEMEN. *n. f.* A man at draughts.  
In clericals the keys are lined, and in colleges they use to line the *tablemen*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

TABLER. *n. f.* [*from table*.] One who boards. *Ans.*  
TABLETALK. *n. f.* [*table and talk*.] Conversation at meals or entertainments; table discourse.

Let me praise you while I have a stomach.  
—No, let it serve for *tabletalk*. *Shaksp. Merch. of Venice*.  
His fate makes *tabletalk*, divulg'd with scorn,  
And he a jest into his grave is born. *Dryden's Fivernal*.  
He improves by the *tabletalk*, and repeats in the kitchen what he learns in the parlour. *Guardian*, N° 165.  
No fair adversary would urge loose *table-talk* in controversy, and build serious inferences upon what was spoken but in jest.

TA'BLET. *n. f.* [*from table*.] A small level surface.  
2. A medicine in a square form.

It hath been anciently in use to wear *tablets* of arsenick, or preservatives, against the plague; as they draw the venom to them from the spirits. *Bacon.*

3. A surface written on or painted.  
It was by the authority of Alexander, that through all Greece the young gentlemen learned, before all other things, to design upon *tablets* of boxen wood. *Dryden.*

The pillar'd marble, and the *tablet* brass,  
Mould'ring, drop the victor's praise. *Prior.*

TABOUR. *n. f.* [*tabourin, tabour*, old French.] A small drum; a drum beaten with one stick to accompany a pipe.

If you did but hear the pedlar at door, you would never dance again after a *tabour* and pipe. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale*.

The shepherd knows not thunder from a *tabour*.  
More than I know the found of Marcus' tongue  
From every meaner man. *Shaksp. Coriolanus*.

Morrice-dancers danced a maid marian, and a *tabour* and pipe.  
To TABOUR. *v. n.* [*taborin*, old French, from the noun.] To strike lightly and frequently.

And her maids shall lead her as with the voice of doves, *tabouring* upon their breasts. *Nab. ii. 7.*

TABOURER. *n. f.* [*from tabour*.] One who beats the *tabour*.  
Would I could see this *tabourer*. *Shaksp.peare.*

TABOURET. *n. f.* [*from tabour*.] A small drum or *tabour*.  
They shall depart the manor before him with trumpets, *tabourers*, and other minstrelsy. *Spektat. N° 607.*

TABOURLINE. *n. f.* [*French*.] A *tabour*; a small drum.  
Trumpeters,  
With brazen din blast you the city's ear,  
Make mingle with our rattling *tabourines*,  
That heav'n and earth may strike their sounds together,  
Applauding our approach. *Shaksp. Antony and Cleopatra*.

TABREKE. *n. f.* *Tabourer*. Obsolete.  
I saw a hole of shepherds outgo,  
Before them yode a lusty *tabreke*,  
That to the merry hornpipe plaid,  
Whereto they danced. *Spenser's Pastoral.*

TA'BRET. *n. f.* A *tabour*.  
Wherefore didst thou steal away, that I might have sent thee away with mirth and with *tabret*. *Gen. xxxi. 27.*

TABULAR. *n. f.* [*tabularis*, Lat.]  
1. Set down in the form of *tables* or *synopses*.  
2. Formed in squares; made into *laminæ*.

All the nodules that consist of one uniform substance were formed from a point, as the crusted ones, nay, and most of the spotted ones, and indeed all whatever, except those that are *tabular* and plated. *Woodward on Fossils.*

To TABULATE. *v. a.* [*tabula*, Lat.] To reduce to *tables* or *synopses*.

TABULATED. *adj.* [*tabula*, Lat.] Having a flat surface.  
Many of the best diamonds are pointed with six angles, and some *tabulated* or plain, and square. *Crew's Museum.*

TACHE. *n. f.* [*from tack*.] Any thing taken hold of; a catch; a loop; a button.  
Make fifty *taches* of gold, and couple the curtains together with the *taches*. *Exod. xxv. 6.*

TACHYGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*ταχυς* and *γραφω*.] The art or practice of quick writing.

TACIT. *n. f.* [*tacite*, Fr. *tacitus*, Latin.] Silent; implied; not expressed by words.

As there are formal and written leagues respective to certain enemies, so is there a natural and *tacit* confederation amongst all men, against the common enemy of human society, pirates. *Bacon's holy War.*

## TAC

In elective governments there is a *tacit* covenant, that the king of their own making shall make his makers princes. *L'Estrange.*

Captiousness not only produces misbecoming expressions and carriage, but is a *tacit* reproach of some incivility. *Lacke.*

TACITLY. *adv.* [*from tacit*.] Silently; without oral expression.

While they are exposing another's weaknesses, they are *tacitly* aiming at their own commendations. *Addison.*

Indulgence to the vices of men can never be *tacitly* implied, since they are plainly forbidden in scripture. *Rogers's Sermon.*

TACITURNITY. *n. f.* [*taciturnitas*, French; *taciturnitas*, Lat.] Habitual silence.

The secretest of natures  
Have not more gift in *taciturnity*. *Shaksp.peare.*  
Some women have some *taciturnity*. *Domme.*  
Some nunneries some grains of chastity.

Too great loquacity, and too great *taciturnity* by fits. *Art.*  
To TACK. *v. a.* [*tacher*, Breton.]

1. To fasten to any thing.  
Of what supreme almighty pow'r  
Is thy great arm, which spans the East and West,  
And *tacks* the centre to the sphere. *Herbert.*

True freedom you have well defin'd:  
But living as you list, and to your mind,  
And loosely *tack'd*, all must be left behind. *Dryden.*

The symmetry of cloaths fancy appropriates to the wearer, *tacking* them to the body as if they belonged to it. *Crew.*

Frame with sticks driven into the ground, so as to be covered with the hair-cloth, or a blanket *tacked* about the edges. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

If a corner of a hanging wants a nail to fasten it, *tack* it up.

2. To join; to unite; to fitch together.  
There's but a shirt and an half in all my company; and the half shirt is two napkins *tack'd* together, and thrown over the shoulders like a herald's coat without sleeves. *Shaksp.*

1 *tack'd* two plays together for the pleasure of variety. *Dryden.*

They serve every turn that shall be demanded, in hopes of getting some commendation *tacked* to their fees, to the great discouragement of the inferior clergy. *Swift.*

To TACK. *v. n.* [*probably from tackle*.] To turn a ship.  
This verisimilitude they contrive to be the compass, which is better interpreted the rope that turns the ship; as we say, makes it *tack* about. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. ii.

Seeing Holland fall into closer measures with us and Sweden, upon the triple alliance, they have *tacked* some points nearer France. *Temple.*

On either side they nimbly *tack*,  
Both strive to intercept and guide the wind. *Dryden.*

They give me signs  
To *tack* about, and steer another way. *Addison.*

TACK. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]

1. A point of metal put to the end of a string.  
2. Any thing paltry and mean.

If *tag* and *rag* be admitted, learned and unlearned, it is the fault of some, not of the law. *Whitgift.*

Will you hence  
Before the *tag* return, whose rage doth rend  
Like interrupted waters. *Shaksp.peare's Coriolanus*.

The *tag-rag* people did not clap him and his him. *Shak.*  
He invited *tags*, *rag*, and bob-tail, to the wedding. *L'Estr.*

TAGTAIL. *n. f.* [*tag and tail*.] A worm which has the tail of another colour.

They feed on *tag* worms and lugges. *Carew.*  
There are other worms; as the *marsh* and *tagtail*. *Walton.*

To TAG. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To fit any thing with an end; as, to *tag* a lace.  
2. To append one thing to another.

His courteous host  
*Tags* every sentence with some fawning word,  
Such as my king, my prince, at least my lord. *Dryden.*

'Tis *tagg'd* with rhyme, like Berecynthian Atys,  
The mid-part chimes with art, which never flat is. *Dryd.*

3. The word is here improperly used.  
Compell'd by you to *tag* in rhimes  
The common flanders of the times. *Swift.*

4. To join; this is properly to *tack*.  
Reliance, and the succession of the house of Hanover, the whig writers perpetually *tag* together. *Swift's Miscel.*

TAIL. *n. f.* [*tagh*, Saxon.]

1. That which terminates the animal behind; the continuation of the vertebrae of the back hanging loose behind.  
Oft have I seen a hot o'er-weening cur,  
Run back and bite, because he was with-held,  
Who, having suffer'd with the bear's fell paw,  
Hath clapt his *tail* betwix his legs and cry'd. *Shaksp.peare.*

This fees the cub, and does himself oppose,  
And men and boats his active *tail* confounds. *Waller.*  
The lion will not kick, but will strike such a stroke with his *tail*, that will break the back of his encounterer. *More.*

## TAI

Ere yet the tempest roars  
Stand to your *tackles*, mates, and stretch your oars. *Dryden.*  
If he drew the figure of a ship, there was not a rope among the *tackle* that escaped him. *Addison's Spectator.*

TACKLED. *adj.* [*from tackle*.] Made of ropes tacked together.  
My man shall  
Bring thee cords, made like a *tackled* stair,  
Which to the high top-gallant of my joy  
Must be my convoy in the secret night. *Shaksp.peare.*

TACKLING. *n. f.* [*from tackle*.]

1. Furniture of the mast.  
They wondered at their ships and their *tacklings*. *Abbot.*  
Tackling, as sails and cordage, must be foreseen, and laid up in store. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Red sheets of lightning o'er the seas are spread,  
Our *tackling* yield, and wrecks at last succeed. *Garth.*  
Our *tackling* yield, and wrecks at last succeed.

2. Instruments of action: as, *fishing* tackling, kitchen tackling. I will furnish him with a rod, if you will furnish him with the rest of the *tackling*, and make him a fisher. *Walton.*

TACTICAL. *adj.* [*τακτικός*, *τάκτω*; *tactique*, Fr.] Relating to the art of ranging a battle.

TACTICKS. *n. f.* [*τακτικά*.] The art of ranging men in the field of battle.

When Tully had read the *tacticks*, he was thinking on the bat, which was his field of battle. *Dryden.*

TACTILE. *adj.* [*tactile*, Fr. *tactilis*, *tactum*, Lat.] Suceptible of touch.

We have iron, sounds, light, figuration, *tactile* qualities; some of a more active, some of a more passive nature. *Hale.*

TACTILITY. *n. f.* [*from tactile*.] Perceptibility by the touch.

TACTIUM. *n. f.* [*tactium*, Fr. *tactio*, Lat.] The act of touching.

TADPOLE. *n. f.* [*ταδ, ταδ*, and *pola*, a young one, Saxon.] A young shapeless frog or toad, consisting only of a body and a tail; a porwiggle.

I'll broach the *tadpole* on my rapier's point. *Shaksp.peare.*  
Poor Tom eats the toad and the *tadpole*. *Shaksp.peare.*

The result is not a perfect frog but a *tadpole*, without any feet, and having a long tail to swim with. *Roy.*

A black and round substance began to dilate, and after awhile the head, the eyes, the tail to be discernable, and at last become what the ancients called *grynnus*, we a porwiggle or *tadpole*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. iii.

TAFEN, the poetical contraction of *taken*.

TAFFETA. *n. f.* [*taffetas*, Fr. *taffetas*, Spanish.] A thin silk.

All hail, the richest beauties on the earth!  
—Beauties no richer than rich *taffetas*. *Shaksp.peare.*

Never will I trust to speeches penn'd;  
*Taffetas* phrases, filken terms precise,  
Three pild hyperboles. *Shaksp.peare's Love's Labour lost*.

Some think that a considerable diversity of colours argues an equal diversity of nature, but I am not of their mind for not to mention the changeable *taffety*, whose colours the philosophers call not real, but apparent. *Boyle on Colours.*

TAG. *n. f.* [*tag*, Islandish, the point of a lance.]

1. A point of metal put to the end of a string.  
2. Any thing paltry and mean.

If *tag* and *rag* be admitted, learned and unlearned, it is the fault of some, not of the law. *Whitgift.*

Will you hence  
Before the *tag* return, whose rage doth rend  
Like interrupted waters. *Shaksp.peare's Coriolanus*.

The *tag-rag* people did not clap him and his him. *Shak.*  
He invited *tags*, *rag*, and bob-tail, to the wedding. *L'Estr.*

TAGTAIL. *n. f.* [*tag and tail*.] A worm which has the tail of another colour.

They feed on *tag* worms and lugges. *Carew.*  
There are other worms; as the *marsh* and *tagtail*. *Walton.*

To TAG. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To fit any thing with an end; as, to *tag* a lace.  
2. To append one thing to another.

His courteous host  
*Tags* every sentence with some fawning word,  
Such as my king, my prince, at least my lord. *Dryden.*

'Tis *tagg'd* with rhyme, like Berecynthian Atys,  
The mid-part chimes with art, which never flat is. *Dryd.*

3. The word is here improperly used.  
Compell'd by you to *tag* in rhimes  
The common flanders of the times. *Swift.*

4. To join; this is properly to *tack*.  
Reliance, and the succession of the house of Hanover, the whig writers perpetually *tag* together. *Swift's Miscel.*

## TAI

Rous'd by the lash of his own stubborn *tail*,  
Our lion now will foreign foes assail. *Dryden.*  
The *tail* fin is half a foot high, but underneath level with the *tail*. *Crew.*

2. The lower part.  
The Lord shall make thee the head, and not the *tail*; and thou shalt be above, and not beneath. *Deut. xxviii. 13.*

3. Any thing hanging long; a cat-kin.  
Duretus writes a great praise of the distilled water of those *tails* that hang upon willow trees. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

4. The hinder part of any thing.  
With the helm they turn and steer the *tail*. *Butler.*

5. To turn *TAIL*. To fly; to run away.  
Would the *turn tail* to the heron, and fly quite out another way; but all was to return in a higher pitch. *Sidney.*

To TAIL. *v. n.* To pull by the tail.  
The conquering foe they soon assail'd,  
First Trulla stav'd and Cerdon *tail'd*. *Hadibras, b. i.*

TAILED. *adj.* [*from tail*.] Furnished with a tail.  
Snouted and *tailed* like a bear, footed like a goat. *Crew.*

TAILLAGE. *n. f.* [*tailleur*, French.]  
*Tailage* originally signifies a piece cut out of the whole; and, metaphorically, a share of a man's substance paid by way of tribute. In law, it signifies a roll or tax. *Cowell.*

TAILE. *n. f.*  
*Taille*, the fee which is opposite to fee-simple, because it is so named or paid, that it is not in his free power to be disposed of who owns it; but is, by the first giver, cut or divided from all other, and tied to the issue of the donee.

This limitation, or *taille*, is either general or special. *Taille* general is that whereby lands or tenements are limited to a man, and to the heirs of his body begotten; and the reason of this term is, because how many soever women the tenant, holding by this title, shall take to his wives, one after another, in lawful matrimony, his issue by them all have a possibility to inherit one after the other. *Taille* special is that whereby lands or tenements be limited unto a man and his wife, and the heirs of their two bodies begotten. *Cowell.*

TAILOR. *n. f.* [*tailleur*, from *tailleur*, French, to cut.] One whose business is to make cloaths.

I'll entertain a score or two of *tailors*,  
To study fashions to adorn my body. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*

Here's an English *tailor* come for stealing out of a French hose: come *tailor*, you may roast your goose. *Shaksp.peare.*

The knight came to the *tailor's* to take measure of his gown. *Camden.*

The world is come now to that pass, that the *tailor* and shoemaker may cut out what religion they please. *Hewel.*

They value themselves for this outlandish fashionableness of the *tailor's* making. *Locke on Education.*

It was pretty said by Seneca, that friendship should not be unript, but unfittich, though somewhat in the phrase of a *tailor*. *Collier.*

In Covent-Garden did a *tailor* dwell,  
That sure a place deserv'd in his own hell. *King.*

To TAINT. *v. a.* [*teindre*, French.]

1. To imbue or impregnate with any thing.  
The spianel struck  
Stiff by the *tainted* gale, with open nose  
Draws full upon the latent prey. *Thomson.*

2. To stain; to sully.  
We come not by the way of accusation  
To *taint* that honour every good tongue blesses. *Shaksp.*

The minds of all men, whom they can acquaint  
With their attractions. *Chapman's Odyssey*, b. xii.

They the truth  
With superstitious and traditions *taint*. *Milton.*

Those pure immortal elements  
Eject him *tainted* now, and purge him off  
As a distemper. *Milton.*

3. To infect.  
Nothing *taints* found lungs sooner than inspiring the breath of consumptive lungs. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

Salts in fumes contract the vesicles, and perhaps the *tainted* air may affect the lungs by its heat. *Arbutnot on Air.*

With wholesome herbage mixt, the direful bane  
Of vegetable venom *taints* the plain. *Pope.*

4. To corrupt.  
A sweet-bread you found it *tainted* or fly-blown. *Swift.*  
The yellow tinging plague  
Internal vision *taints*. *Thomson's Spring.*

5. A corrupt contraction of *taint*.  
To TAINT. *v. n.* To be infected; to be touched.  
Till Bannam wood remove to Dunlunans  
I cannot *taint* with fear. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

TAINT. *n. f.* [*tainte*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. A tincture; a stain.  
There is found in the Summer a spider called a *taint*, of a red colour, and so little that ten of the largest will hardly outweigh a grain. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. iii.

As



## TAK

- As killing as the canker to the rose,  
Or taint wom to the weaning herds that graze. *Milton.*
3. Infection.  
A father that breeds his son at home, can keep him better from the taint of servants than abroad. *Locke on Education.*  
But is no rank, no station, no degree,  
From this contagious taint of sorrow free. *Prior.*
4. A spot; a foil; a blemish.  
Her offence  
Must be of such unnatural degree,  
That monsters it; or your forehead'd affection  
Fall'n into taint. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
- Now I  
Unspoke mine own detraction; here abjure  
The taints and blames I laid upon myself. *Shakespeare.*  
My hellhounds shall lick up the draft and filth,  
Which man's polluting sin with taint hath shed  
On what was pure. *Milton.*
- TA'INTLESS. *adj.* [from *taint*.] Free from infection.  
No humours gross, or flow'ry steams,  
Could from her taintless body flow. *Swift's Miscel.*
- TA'INTURE. *n. f.* [*tinctura*, Lat. *teinture*, French.] Taint;  
tinge; defilement.  
See here the tainture of thy nest,  
And look thyself be faultless. *Shakespeare.*
- TO TAKE. *v. a.* preterite *took*, part. pass. *taken*, sometimes  
*took*; *takes*, *handeth*; *ay tak*, I take; *ay took*, I took.]
1. To receive what is offered.  
Then took I the cup at the Lord's hand, and made all the  
nations to drink. *Jer. xxv. 17.*  
They refuse to take the cup at thine hand to drink. *Jer.*  
Be thou advis'd, thy black design forsake;  
Death, or this counsel, from Lucippus take. *Waller.*  
An honest man may take a knave's advice,  
But idiots only may be cozen'd twice. *Dryden.*  
Madam, were I as you, I'd take her counsel. *Philips.*  
Distress'd myself, like you, confin'd I live,  
And therefore can compassion take and give. *Dryden.*
2. To seize what is not given.  
In fetters one the barking porter ty'd,  
And took him trembling from his sovereign's side. *Dryden.*
3. To receive.  
No man shall take the nether or upper millstone to pledge. *Deut. xxiv. 6.*
4. To receive with good or ill will.  
For, what we know must be,  
Why should we, in our peevish opposition,  
Take it to heart. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
I will frown as they pass by, and let them take it as they  
list. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*  
La you! if you speak ill of the devil, how he takes it at  
heart. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*  
Damasco, without any more ado, yielded unto the Turks;  
which the bass took in so good part, that he would not suffer  
his soldiers to enter it. *Knight's Hist. of the Turks.*  
The king being in a rage, took it grievously that he was  
mocked. *2 Mac. vii. 39.*  
The queen hearing of a declination of monarchy, took it  
so ill as the would never after hear of the other's suit. *Bacon.*  
A following hath ever been a thing civil, and well taken in  
monarchies, so it be without too much popularity. *Bacon.*  
The diminution of the power of the nobility they took  
very heavily. *Clarendon.*  
I hope you will not expect from me things demonstrated  
with certainty; but will take it well that I should offer at a  
new thing. *Graunt.*  
If I have been a little pilfering, I take it bitterly of thee to  
tell me of it. *Dryden.*  
The sole advice I could give him in conscience, would be  
that which he would take ill, and not follow. *Swift.*
5. To lay hold on; to catch by surprize or artifice.  
Who will believe a man that hath no house, and lodgeth  
wherefoever the night taketh him? *Ecclesi. xxxvi. 26.*  
They filenced those who oppos'd them; by traducing them  
abroad, or taking advantage against them in the house. *Clar.*  
Men in their loose unguarded hours they take,  
Not that themselves are wise, but others weak. *Pope.*
6. To snatch; to seize.  
I am contented to dwell on the Divine Providence, and  
take up any occasion to lead me to its contemplation. *Hale.*
7. To make prisoner.  
Appoint a meeting with this old fat fellow,  
Where we may take him, and disgrace him for it. *Shak.*  
King Lear hath lost, he and his daughter taken. *Shak.*  
This man was taken of the Jews, and should have been  
killed. *Acts xxii. 27.*  
They entering with wonderful celerity on every side, slew  
and took three hundred Janizaries. *Knolles.*
8. To captivate with pleasure; to delight; to engage.  
More than history can pattern, though devis'd  
And play'd to take spectators. *Shakespeare.*

## TAK

- I long  
To hear the story of your life, which must  
Take the ear strangely. *Shakespeare's Temp.*
- Let her not take thee with her eyelids. *Prov. vi. 25.*  
Yet notwithstanding, taken by Perkin's amiable behaviour,  
he entertained him as became the perion of Richard duke of  
York. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
- Their song was partial, but the harmony  
Suspended hell, and took with ravishment  
The thronging audience. *Milton.*  
If I renounce virtue, though naked, then I do it yet more  
when the is thus beautified on purpose to allure the eye, and  
take the heart. *Decay of Piety.*  
This beauty shines through some mens actions, lets off all  
that they do, and takes all they come near. *Locke.*  
Cleombrotus was so taken with this prospect, that he had  
no patience. *Waks.*
9. To surprize; to catch.  
Wife men are overborn when taken at a disadvantage. *Collins of Confidence.*
10. To entrap; to catch in a snare.  
Take us the foxes, and spoil the vines. *2 Cant. xv.*
11. To understand in any particular sense or manner.  
The words are more properly taken for the air or ether  
than the heavens. *Raleigh.*  
You take me right, Eupolis; for there is no possibility of  
an holy war. *Bacon's holy War.*  
I take it, and iron brags, called white brags, hath some  
mixture of tin to help the lustre. *Bacon.*  
Why, now you take me; these are rites  
That grace love's days, and crown his nights:  
These are the motions I would see. *Benj. Johnson.*  
Give them one simple idea, and see that they take it right,  
and perfectly comprehend it. *Locke.*  
Charity taken in its largest extent, is nothing else but the  
sincere love of God and our neighbour. *Waks.*
12. To exact.  
Take no usury of him or increase. *Lev. xxv. 36.*
13. To get; to have; to appropriate.  
And the king of Sodom said unto Abram, give me the  
persons, and take the goods to thyself. *Gen. xiv. 21.*
14. To use; to employ.  
This man always takes time, and ponders things maturely  
before he passes his judgment. *Watts.*
15. To blast; to infect.  
Strike her young bones,  
You taking airs with lameness. *Shakespeare.*
16. To judge in favour of.  
The nicest eye could no distinction make  
Where lay the advantage, or what side to take. *Dryden.*
17. To admit any thing bad from without.  
I ought to have a care  
To keep my wounds from taking air. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
18. To get; to procure.  
Striking stones they took fire out of them. *2 Mac. x. 3.*
19. To turn to; to practise.  
If any of the family be distressed, order is taken for their  
relief: if any be subject to vice, or take ill courses, they are  
reproved. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
20. To close in with; to comply with.  
Old as I am, I take thee at thy word,  
And will to-morrow thank thee with my sword. *Dryden.*  
She to her country's use resign'd your sword,  
And you, kind lover, took her at her word. *Dryden.*  
I take thee at thy word. *Romeo's Ambitious Step-mother.*  
Where any one thought is such, that we have power to  
take it up or lay it by, there we are at liberty. *Locke.*
21. To form; to fix.  
Resolutions taken upon full debate, were seldom prosecuted  
with equal resolution. *Clarendon.*
22. To catch in the hand; to seize.  
He put forth a hand, and took me by a lock of my head. *Book, viii. 3.*
23. To admit; to suffer.  
I took not arms till urg'd by self defence. *Dryden.*  
Yet thy moist clay is pliant to command;  
Now take the mould; now bend thy mind to feel  
The first sharp motions of the forming wheel. *Dryden.*
24. To perform any action.  
Peradventure we shall prevail against him, and take our re-  
venge on him. *Jer. xx. 10.*  
Uzzah put forth his hand to the ark, and took hold of it;  
for the oxen shook it. *2 Sam. vi. 6.*  
Taking my leave of them, I went into Macedonia. *2 Cor.*  
Before I proceed, I would be glad to take some breath.  
His wind he never took whilst the cup was at his mouth,  
but justly observed the rule of drinking with one breath. *Bacon's holy War.*
- Then call'd his brothers,  
And her to whom his nuptial vows were bound; *A long*

## TAK

- A long sigh he drew,  
And his voice failing, took his last adieu. *Dryden's Fab.*
- The Sabine Clausus came,  
And from afar, at Dryops took his aim. *Dryden's En.*
- Her lovers names in order to run o'er,  
The girl took breath full thirty times and more. *Dryden.*  
Heighten'd revenge he should have took;  
He should have burnt his tutor's book. *Prior.*  
The husband's affairs made it necessary for him to take a  
voyage to Naples. *Addison's Spectator.*  
I took a walk in Lincoln's Inn Garden. *Tatler.*  
The Carthaginian took his feat, and Pompey entered with  
great dignity in his own person. *Tatler.*  
I am possessed of power and credit, can gratify my favou-  
rites, and take vengeance on my enemies. *Swift.*
25. To receive into the mind.  
When they saw the boldness of Peter and John, they took  
knowledge of them that they had been with Jesus. *Acts iv.*  
It appeared in his face, that he took great contentment in  
this our question. *Bacon.*  
Doctor Moore, in his Ethics, reckons this particular in-  
clination, to take a prejudice against a man for his looks,  
among the smaller vices in morality, and names it a profo-  
poeptia. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 86.*  
A student should never satisfy himself with bare attendance  
on lectures, unless he clearly takes up the sense. *Watts.*
26. To go into.  
When news were brought that the French king besieged  
Constance, he posted to the sea-coast to take ship. *Camden.*  
Tygers and lions are not apt to take the water. *Hale.*
27. To go along; to follow; to pursue.  
The joyful short-liv'd news soon spread around,  
Took the same train. *Dryden.*  
Observing still the motions of their flight,  
What course they took, what happy signs they shew. *Dry.*
28. To swallow; to receive.  
Consider the insatiation of several bodies, and of their  
appetite to take in others. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
Turkeys take down stones, having found in the gizzard of  
one no less than seven hundred. *Bacon's Vulgar Errors.*
29. To swallow as a medicine.  
Tell an ignorant in place to his face that he has a wit  
above all the world, and as fulsome a dose as you give him  
he shall readily take it down, and admit the commendation,  
though he cannot believe the thing. *South.*  
Upon this assurance he took phyllick. *Locke.*  
The glutinous mucilage that is on the outides of the seeds  
washed off causes them to take. *Mortimer's Hist.*
30. To choose one of more.  
Take to thee from among the cherubim  
Thy choice of flaming warriors. *Milton.*  
Either but one man, or all men are kings: take which you  
please it dissolves the bonds of government. *Locke.*
31. To copy.  
Our phoenix queen was pourtray'd too so bright,  
Beauty alone cou'd beauty take so right. *Dryden.*
32. To convey; to carry; to transport.  
Carry in John Falstaff to the fleet,  
Take all his company along with him. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
He fat him down in a street; for no man took them into  
his house to lodging. *Judges xix. 15.*
33. To fasten on; to seize.  
Wherefoever he taketh him he teareth him; and he foam-  
eth. *Mark ix. 18.*  
No temptation hath taken you, but such as is common to  
man. *1 Cor. x. 13.*  
When the frost and rain have taken them they grow dan-  
gerous. *Temple.*  
At first they warm, then scorch, and then they take;  
Now with long necks from side to side they feed;  
At length grown from their mother-like forsake,  
And a new colony of flames succeed. *Dryden.*  
No beast will eat four grass till the frost hath taken it. *Mort.*  
In burning of stubble, take care to plow the land up round  
the field, that the fire may not take the hedges. *Mortimer.*
34. Not to refuse; to accept.  
Take no satisfaction for the life of a murderer, he shall be  
surely put to death. *Nam. xxxv. 31.*  
Thou tak'st thy mother's word too far, said he,  
And hast usurp'd thy boasted pedigree. *Dryden.*  
He that should demand of him how begetting a child gives  
the father absolute power over him, will find him answer  
nothing: we are to take his word for this. *Locke.*  
Who will not receive clipped money whilst he sees the  
great receipt of the exchequer admits it, and the bank and  
goldsmiths will take it of him. *Locke.*
35. To adopt.  
I will take you to me for a people, and I will be to you a  
God. *Exod. vi. 7.*
36. To change with respect to place.  
When he departed, he took out two pence, and gave them  
to the host. *Luke x. 35.*

## TAK

- He put his hand into his bosom; and when he took it out,  
it was leprous. *Exod. iv. 6.*  
If you slit the artery, thrust a pipe into it, and cast a strait  
ligature upon that part containing the pipe, the artery will  
not beat below the ligature; yet do but take it off, and it  
will beat immediately. *Roy.*  
Lovers flung themselves from the top of the precipice into  
the sea, where they were sometimes taken up alive. *Addison.*
37. To separate.  
A multitude, how great soever, brings not a man any  
nearer to the end of the inexhaustible stock of number, where  
still there remains as much to be added as if none were taken  
out. *Locke.*  
The living fabrick now in pieces take,  
Of every part due observation make;  
All which such art discovers. *Blackmore.*
38. To admit.  
Let not a widow be taken into the number under three-  
score. *1 Tim. v. 9.*  
Though so much of heav'n appears in my make,  
The foulest impressions I easily take. *Swift.*
39. To peruse; to go in.  
He alone,  
To find where Adam shelter'd, took his way. *Milton.*  
To the port she takes her way,  
And stands upon the margin of the sea. *Dryden.*  
Give me leave to seize my destin'd prey,  
And let eternal justice take the way. *Dryden.*  
It was her fortune once to take her way  
Along the sandy margin of the sea. *Dryden.*
40. To receive any temper or disposition of mind.  
They shall not take shame. *Mic. ii. 6.*  
Thou hast scourged me, and hast taken pity on me. *Job.*  
They take delight in approaching to God. *Isa. lviii. 2.*  
Take a good heart, O Jerusalem. *Bar. iv. 30.*  
Men die in desire of some things which they take to heart.  
*Bacon.*
- Few are so wicked as to take delight  
In crimes unprofitable. *Dryden.*  
Children, if kept out of ill company, will take a pride to  
behave themselves prettily, perceiving themselves esteemed.  
*Locke on Education.*
41. To endure; to bear.  
I can be as quiet as any body with those that are quarrel-  
some, and be as troublesome as another when I meet with  
those that will take it. *L'Estrange.*  
Won't you then take a jest? *Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 422.*  
He met with such a reception as those only deserve who  
are content to take it. *Swift's Miscel.*
42. To draw; to derive.  
The firm belief of a future judgment, is the most forcible  
motive to a good life; because taken from this consideration  
of the most lasting happiness and misery. *Tillotson.*
43. To leap; to jump over.  
That hand which had the strength, ev'n at your door,  
To cudgel you, and make you take the hatch. *Shakespeare.*
44. To assume.  
Fit you to the custom,  
And take t'ye as your predecessors have,  
Your honour with your form. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
I take liberty to say, that these propositions are so far from  
having an universal assent, that to a great part of mankind  
they are not known. *Locke.*
45. To allow; to admit.  
Take not any term, howsoever authorized by the language  
of the schools, to stand for any thing till you have an idea of  
it. *Locke.*  
Chemists take, in our present controversy, something for  
granted which they ought to prove. *Boyle.*
46. To receive with fondness.  
I lov'd you still, and took your weak excuses,  
Took you into my bosom. *Dryden.*
47. To carry out for use.  
He commanded them that they should take nothing for  
their journey, have a staff. *Mar. vi. 8.*
48. To suppose; to receive in thought; to entertain in opinion.  
This I take it  
Is the main motive of our preparations. *Shakespeare.*  
The spirits that are in all tangible bodies are scarce known.  
Sometimes they take them for vacuum, whereas they are  
the most active of bodies. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
The farmer took himself to have deserved as much as any  
man, in contributing more, and appearing sooner, in their  
first approach towards rebellion. *Clarendon.*  
Is a man unfortunate in marriage? Still it is because he  
was deceived; and so took that for virtue and affection which  
was nothing but vice in a disguise. *South.*  
Our depraved appetites cause us often to take that for  
true imitation of nature which has no resemblance of it.  
*Dryden.*
- So soft his tresses, fill'd with trickling pearl,  
You'd doubt his sex, and take him for a girl. *Tate.*



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Time is *taken* for so much of infinite duration, as is measured out by the great bodies of the universe. *Locke.*  
 They who would advance in knowledge, should lay down this as a fundamental rule, not to *take* words for things. *Locke.*  
 Few will *take* a proposition which amounts to no more than this, that God is pleased with the doing of what he himself commands for an innate moral principle, since it teaches so little. *Locke.*

Some Tories will *take* you for a Whig, some Whigs will *take* you for a Tory. *Pope.*  
 As I *take* it, the two principal branches of preaching are, to tell the people what is their duty, and then to convince them that it is so. *Swift.*

49. To direct.  
 Where injur'd Nisus *takes* his airy course,  
 Hence trembling Scylla flies and fluns his foe. *Dryden.*  
 50. To separate for one's self from any quantity; to remove for one's self from any place.

I will *take* of them for priests. *Isa. lxvi. 21.*  
 Hath God assayed to *take* a nation from the midst of another. *Deut. iv. 34.*  
 I might have *taken* her to me to wife. *Gen. xli. 19.*  
 Enoch walked with God, and he was not, for God *took* him. *Gen. v. 24.*

The Lord *took* of the spirit that was upon him, and gave it unto the seventy elders.

Four heifers from his female store he *took*. *Dryden.*  
 51. Not to leave; not to omit.

The discourse here is about ideas, which he says are real things, and we see in God: in *taking* this along with me, to make it prove any thing to his purpose, the argument must stand thus. *Locke.*

Young gentlemen ought not only to *take* along with them a clear idea of the antiquities on medals and figures, but likewise to exercise their arithmetic in reducing the sums of money to those of their own country. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

52. To receive payments.  
 Never a wife leads a better life than she does; do what she will, *take* all, pay all. *Shakespeare.*

53. To obtain by menturation.  
 The knight coming to the taylor's to *take* measure of his gown, perceiveth the like gown cloth lying there. *Camden.*  
 With a two foot rule in his hand measuring my walls, he *took* the dimensions of the room. *Swift.*

54. To draw.  
 Honeycomb, on the verge of threescore, *took* me aside, and asked me whether I would advise him to marry? *Spestat.*  
 55. To seize with a transitory impulse; to affect so as not to last.

Tiberius, noted for his niggardly temper, only gave his attendants their diet; but once he was *taken* with a fit of generosity, and divided them into three classes. *Arbutnot.*

56. To comprise; to comprehend.  
 We always *take* the account of a future state into our schemes about the concerns of this world. *Atterbury.*

Had those who would persuade us that there are innate principles, not *taken* them together in gross, but considered separately the parts, they would not have been so forward to believe they were innate. *Locke.*

57. To have recourse to.  
 A sparrow *took* a bush just as an eagle made a swoop at an hare. *L'Estrange.*

The cat presently *takes* a tree, and sees the poor fox torn to pieces. *L'Estrange.*

58. To produce; or suffer to be produced.  
 No purposes whatsoever which are meant for the good of that land will prosper, or *take* good effect. *Spenser.*

59. To catch in the mind.  
 These do best who *take* material hints to be judged by history. *Locke.*

60. To hire; to rent.  
 If three ladies, like a luckless play,  
*Takes* the whole house upon the poet's day. *Pope.*

61. To engage in; to be active in.  
 Question your royal thoughts, make the cause yours;  
 Be now the father, and propose a son;  
 Behold yourself so by a son disdain'd;  
 And in your power to silence your son. *Shak. Henry IV.*

62. To suffer; to support.  
 In streams, my boy, and rivers *take* thy chance,  
 There swims, said he, thy whole inheritance. *Addison.*

Now *take* your turn; and, as a brother should,  
 Attend your brother to the Stygian flood. *Dryden's En.*

63. To admit in copulation.  
 Five hundred asses yearly *took* the horse,  
 Producing mules of greater speed and force. *Sandys.*

64. To catch eagerly.  
 Drances *took* the word; who grudge'd, long since,  
 The rising glories of the Dauidian prince. *Dryden.*

65. To use as an oath or expression.  
 Thou shalt not *take* the name of the Lord in vain. *Exod.*

66. To seize as a disease.

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They that come abroad after these shewers are commonly *taken* with sickness. *Bacon.*

I am *taken* on the sudden with a swimming in my head. *Dryden.*

67. To *take away*. To deprive of.  
 If any *take away* from the book of this prophecy, God shall *take away* his part out of the book of life. *Rev. xx. 19.*

The bill for *taking away* the votes of bishops was called a bill for *taking away* all temporal jurisdiction. *Clarendon.*

Many dispersed objects breed confusion, and *take away* from the picture that grave majesty which gives beauty to the piece. *Dryden.*

You should be hunted like a beast of prey,  
 By your own law I *take* your life away. *Dryden.*

The funeral pomp which to your kings you pay,  
 Is all I want, and all you *take away*. *Dryden's En.*

One who gives another any thing, has not always a right to *take* it away again. *Locke.*

Not does nor fortune *takes* this power away,  
 And is my Abelard less kind than they. *Pope.*

68. To *take away*. To take off; to remove.  
 If we *take away* all consciousness of pleasure and pain, it will be hard to know wherein to place personal identity. *Locke.*

69. To *take care*. To be careful; to be solicitous for; to superintend.  
 Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn. Doth God *take care* for oxen? *1 Cor. ix. 9.*

70. To *take care*. To be cautious; to be vigilant.  
 71. To *take care*. To have recourse to measures.

They meant to *take a course* to deal with particulars by reconciliations, and cared not for any head. *Bacon.*

The violence of forming is the *course* which God is forced to *take* for the destroying, but cannot, without changing the course of nature, for the converting of sinners. *Hammond.*

72. To *take down*. To crush; to reduce; to suppress.  
 Do you think he is now so dangerous an enemy as he is counted, or that it is so hard to *take* him down as some suppose? *Spenser on Ireland.*

*Take down* their mettle, keep them lean and bare. *Dryden.*  
 Lacqueys were never so faucy and pragmatical as now, and he should be glad to see them *taken down*. *Addison.*

73. To *take down*. To swallow; to take by the mouth.  
 We cannot *take down* the lives of living creatures, which some of the Paracelsians say, if they could be *taken down*, would make us immortal: the next for subtilty of operation, to take bodies putrefied, such as may be easily taken. *Bacon.*

74. To *take from*. To derogate; to detract.  
 It takes not from you, that you were born with principles of generosity; but it adds to you that you have cultivated nature. *Dryden.*

75. To *take from*. To deprive of.  
 Conversation will add to their knowledge, but be too apt to *take* from their virtue. *Locke.*

Gentle gods *take* my breath from me. *Shakespeare.*  
 I will smite thee, and *take* thine head from thee. *Idem.*

76. To *take heed*. To be cautious; to be aware.  
*Take heed* of a mischievous man. *Ecclus. xii. 33.*

*Take heed* lest passion  
 Sway thy judgment to do ought. *Milton.*

Children to serve their parents int'rest live,  
*Take heed* what doom against yourself you give. *Dryden.*

77. To *take heed to*. To attend.  
 Nothing sweeter than to *take heed* unto the commandments of the Lord. *Ecclus. xxiii. 27.*

78. To *take in*. To comprise; to comprehend.  
 These heads are sufficient for the explication of this whole matter; *taking* in some additional discourses, which make the work more even. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

This love of our country *takes* in our families, friends, and acquaintance. *Addison.*

The disute of the tucker has enlarged the neck of a fine woman, that at present it *takes* in almost half the body. *Add.*

Of these matters no satisfactory account can be given by any mechanical hypothesis, without *taking* in the superintendence of the great Creator. *Drisham's Physico-Theol.*

79. To *take in*. To admit.  
 An opinion brought into his head by course, because he heard himself called a father, rather than any kindness that he found in his own heart, made him *take* us in. *Stany.*

A great vessel full being drawn into bottles, and then the liquor put again into the vessel, will not fill the vessel again so full as it was, but that it may *take* in more. *Bacon.*

Porter was *taken* in not only as a bed-chamber servant, but as an useful instrument for his skill in the Spanish. *Watts.*

Let fortune empty her whole quiver on me,  
 I have a soul, that, like an ample shield, *Dryden.*  
 Can *take* in all; and verge enough for more. *Locke.*

The fight and touch *take* in from the same object different ideas.

There is the same irregularity in my plantations: I *take* in none that do not naturally rejoice in the soil. *Spektator.*

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80. To *take in*. To win.  
 He sent Afan-aga with the Janizaries, and pieces of great ordnance, to *take* in the other cities of Tunis. *Knolles.*

Should a great beauty resolve to *take* me in with the artillery of her eyes, it would be as vain as for a thief to set upon a new robbed passenger. *Suckling.*

Open places are easily *taken* in, and towns not strongly fortified make but a weak resistance. *Felton on the Classics.*

81. To *take in*. To receive.  
 We went before, and sailed unto Afios, there intending to *take* in Paul. *Acts. xx. 13.*

That which men *take* in by education is next to that which is natural. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

As no acid is in an animal body but must be *taken* in by the mouth, so if it is not subdued it may get into the blood. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

82. To *take in*. To receive mentally.  
 Though a created understanding can never *take* in the fullness of the divine excellencies, yet so much as it can receive is of greater value than any other object. *Hale.*

The idea of extension joins itself so inseparably with all visible qualities, that it suffers to see no one without *taking* in impressions of extension too. *Locke.*

It is not in the power of the most enlarged understanding to frame one new simple idea in the mind, not *taken* in by the ways afore-mentioned. *Locke.*

A man can never have *taken* in his full measure of knowledge before he is hurried off the stage. *Addison's Spect.*

Let him *take* in the instructions you give him in a way suited to his natural inclination. *Watts.*

Some bright genius can *take* in a long train of propositions. *Watts.*

83. To *take oath*. To swear.  
 The king of Babylon is come to Jerusalem, and hath taken of the king's feed, and of him *taken* an oath. *Ezek.*

We *take* all oath of lececy, for the concealing of those inventions which we think fit to keep secret. *Bacon.*

84. To *take off*. To invalidate; to destroy; to remove.  
 You must forsake this room and go with us;  
 Your power and your command is *taken off*. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

The cruel ministers  
*Took off* her life. *Shakespeare.*

If the heads of the tribes can be *taken off*, and the misdeeds multitude return to their obedience, such an extent of mercy is honourable. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Sena lofeth its windiness by decocting; and subtle or windy spirits are *taken off* by incension or evaporation. *Bacon.*

To stop ichthius, *take off* the principal authors by winning and advancing them, rather than enrage them by violence. *Bacon.*

What *takes off* the objection is, that in judging scandal we are to look to the cause whence it cometh. *Bishop Sanderfon.*

The promises, the terrors, or the authority of the commander, must be the topic whence that argument is drawn; and all force of these is *taken off* by this doctrine. *Hammond.*

It will not be unwelcome to these worthies, who endeavour the advancement of learning, as being likely to find a clear progression when so many untruths are *taken off*. *Brown.*

This *takes* not off the force of our former evidence. *Still.*  
 If the mark, by hindering its exportation, makes it less valuable, the melting pot can easily *take* it off. *Locke.*

A man's understanding failing him, would *take off* that presumption most men have of themselves. *Locke.*

It shows virtue in the fairest light, and *takes off* from the deformity of vice. *Addison.*

When we would *take off* from the reputation of an action, we ascribe it to vain glory. *Addison.*

This *takes* off from the elegance of our tongue, but expresses our ideas in the readiest manner. *Addison.*

The justices decreed, to *take off* a halfpenny in a quart from the price of ale. *Swift's Miscel.*

How many lives have been lost in hot blood, and how many likely to be *taken off* in cold. *Blount to Pope.*

Favourable names are put upon ill ideas, to *take off* the odium. *Watts.*

85. To *take off*. To withhold; to withdraw.  
 He perceiving that we were willing to say somewhat, in great courtesy *took* us off, and condescended to ask us questions. *Bacon.*

Your present distemper is not so troublesome, as to *take* you off from all satisfaction. *Wake.*

There is nothing more resty and ungovernable than our thoughts: they will not be directed what objects to pursue, nor be *taken off* from those they have once fixed on; but run away with a man in pursuit of those ideas they have in view, let him do what he can. *Locke.*

Keep foreign ideas from *taking off* our minds from its present pursuit. *Locke.*

86. To *take off*. To swallow.  
 Were the pleasure of drinking accompanied, the moment a man *takes off* his glass, with that tick stomach which, in

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some men, follows not many hours after, nobody would ever let wine touch his lips. *Locke.*

87. To *take off*. To purchase.  
 Corn, in plenty, the labourer will have at his own rate, else he'll not *take* it off the farmer's hands for wages. *Locke.*

The Spaniards having no commodities that we will *take off*, above the value of one hundred thousand pounds per annum, cannot pay us. *Locke.*

There is a project on foot for transporting our best wheaten straw to Dunstable, and obliging us to *take off* yearly so many ton of straw hats. *Swift's Miscel.*

88. To *take off*. To copy.  
*Take off* all their models in wood. *Addison.*

89. To *take off*. To find place for.  
 The multiplying of nobility brings a state to necessity; and, in like manner, when more are bred scholars than preachers can *take off*. *Bacon's Essays.*

90. To *take off*. To remove.  
 When Moses went in, he *took* the veil off until he came out. *Exod. xxxiv. 34.*

If any would reign and take up all the time, let him *take* them off and bring others on. *Bacon.*

He has *taken* you off, by a peculiar instance of his mercy, from the vanities and temptations of the world. *Wake.*

91. To *take order with*. To check; to take course with.  
 Though he would have turned his teeth upon Spain, yet he was *taken order with* before it came to that. *Bacon.*

92. To *take out*. To remove from within any place.  
 Griets are green;  
 And all thy friends which thou must make thy friends  
 Have but their flings and teeth newly *ta'en* out. *Shakespeare.*

93. To *take part*. To share.  
*Take part* in rejoicing for the victory over the Turks. *Pope.*

94. To *take place*. To prevail; to have effect.  
 Where arms *take place*, all other pleas are vain;  
 Love taught me force, and force shall love maintain. *Dry.*

The debt a man owes his father *takes place*, and gives the father a right to inherit. *Locke.*

95. To *take up*. To borrow upon credit or interest.  
 The smooth pates now wear nothing but high shoes; and if a man is through with them in honest *taking up*, they stand upon security. *Shakespeare.*

We *take up* corn for them, that we may eat and live. *Neh.*  
 When Winter shuts the seas, she to the merchant goes,  
 Rich crystals of the rock she *takes up* there. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Huge agat vases, and old china ware. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
 I have anticipated already, and *taken up* from Boccace before I come to him. *Dryden's Fables.*

Men, for want of due payment, are forced to *take up* the necessities of life at almost double value. *Swift.*

96. To be ready for; to engage with.  
 His divisions  
 Are, one power against the French,  
 And one against Glendower; perforce, a third  
 Must *take up* us. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

97. To *take up*. To apply to the use of.  
 We *took up* arms not to revenge ourselves,  
 But free the commonwealth. *Addison.*

98. To *take up*. To begin.  
 They shall *take up* a lamentation for me. *Ezek. xxv. 17.*

Princes friendship, which they *take up* upon the accounts of judgment and merit, they most times lay down out of humour. *South's Sermon.*

99. To *take up*. To fasten with a ligature passed under.  
 A large vessel opened by incision must be *taken up* before you proceed. *Sharp.*

100. To *take up*. To engross; to engage.  
*Take up* my esteem,  
 If from my heart you ask, or hope for more, *Dryden.*

I grieve the place is *taken up* before.  
 I intended to have left the stage, to which my genius never much inclined me, for a work which would have *taken up* my life in the performance. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Over-much anxiety in worldly things *takes up* the mind, hardly admitting so much as a thought of heaven. *Duppa.*

To understand fully his particular calling in the commonwealth, and religion, which is his calling, as he is a man, *takes up* his whole time. *Locke.*

Every one knows that mines alone furnish thee: but withal, countries stored with mines are poor; the digging and refining of these metals *taking up* the labour, and wasting the number of the people. *Locke.*

We were so confident of success, that most of my fellow-soldiers were *taken up* with the same imaginations. *Addison.*

The following letter is from an artist, now *taken up* with this invention. *Addison.*

There is so much time *taken up* in the ceremony, that before they enter on their subject the dialogue is half ended. *Addison on ancient Medals.*

The affairs of religion and war *took up* Constantine so much, that he had not time to think of trade. *Arbutnot.*

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When the compass of twelve books is *taken up* in these, the reader will wonder by what methods our author could prevent being tedious. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*  
 101. *To TAKE up.* To have final recourse to.  
 Arnobius asserts, that men of the finest parts and learning, rhetoricians, lawyers, physicians, despising the sentiments they had been once fond of, *took up* their rest in the Christian religion. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*  
 102. *To TAKE up.* To seize; to catch; to arrest.  
 Though the sheriff have this authority to *take up* all such stragglers, and imprison them; yet shall he not work that terror in their hearts that a marshal will, whom they know to have power of life and death. *Spenser.*  
 I was *taken up* for laying them down. *Shakespeare.*  
 You have *taken up*,  
 Under the counterfeited zeal of God,  
 The subjects of his substitute, and here upswarm'd them.

*Shakespeare.*  
 103. *To TAKE up.* To admit.  
 The ancients *took up* experiments upon credit, and did build great matters upon them. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
 104. *To TAKE up.* To answer by reproving; to reprimand.  
 One of his relations *took him up* roundly, for stooping too much below the dignity of his profession. *L'Estrange.*  
 105. *To TAKE up.* To begin where the former left off.  
 The plot is purely fiction; for I *take it up* where the history has laid it down. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*  
 Soon as the evening shades prevail,  
 The moon *takes up* the wondrous tale,  
 And nightly to the list'ning earth  
 Repeats the story of her birth. *Addison's Spect.*  
 106. *To TAKE up.* To lift.  
*Take up* these cloaths here quickly:  
 Where's the cowlstaff? *Shakespeare.*  
 The least things are *taken up* by the thumb and forefinger; when we would *take up* a greater quantity, we would use the thumb and all the fingers. *Roy.*  
 Milo *took up* a calf daily on his shoulders, and at last arrived at firmness to bear the bull. *Watts.*  
 107. *To TAKE up.* To occupy.

The people by such thick swarms to the place, that the chambers which opened towards the scaffold were *taken up*.  
 All vicious enormous practices are regularly consequent, where the other hath *taken up* the lodging. *Hayward.*  
 Committees, for the convenience of the common-council who *took up* the Guild-hall, sit in Grocer's-hall. *Clarendon.*  
 When my concernment *takes up* no more room than myself, then so long as I know where to breathe, I know also where to be happy. *South's Sermons.*  
 These things being compared, notwithstanding the room that mountains *take up* on the dry land, there would be at least eight oceans required. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
 When these waters were annihilated, so much other matter must be created to *take up* their places. *Burnet.*  
 Princes were to *take up* with wars, that few could write or read besides those of the long robes. *Temple.*  
 The buildings about *took up* the whole space. *Arbutnot.*  
 108. *To TAKE up.* To accommodate; to adjust.  
 I have his horse to *take up* the quarrel. *Shakespeare.*  
 The greatest empires have had their rise from the pretence of *taking up* quarrels, or keeping the peace. *L'Estrange.*  
 109. *To TAKE up.* To comprise.  
 I prefer in our countryman the noble poem of Palemon and Arete, which is perhaps not much inferior to the Iliad, only it *takes up* seven years. *Dryden's Fables.*  
 110. *To TAKE up.* To adopt; to assume.

God's decrees of salvation and damnation have been *taken up* by some of the Romish and Reformed churches, affixing them to mens particular entities, absolutely considered. *Hammond.*  
 The command in war is given to the strongest, or to the bravest; and in peace *taken up* and exercised by the boldest. *Temple.*  
 Assurance is properly that confidence which a man *takes up* of the pardon of his sins, upon such grounds as the scripture lays down. *South's Sermons.*  
 The French and we still change, but here's the curle,  
 They change for better, and we change for worse.  
 They *take up* our old trade of conquering,  
 And we are taking their's to dance and sing. *Dryden.*  
 He that will observe the conclusions men *take up*, must be satisfied they are not all rational. *Locke.*  
 Celibacy, in the church of Rome, was commonly forced, and *taken up*, under a bold vow. *Atterbury.*  
 Lewis Baboon had *taken up* the trade of clothier, without serving his time. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*  
 Every man *takes up* those interests in which his humour engages him. *Pope.*  
 If those proceedings were observed, morality and religion would soon become fashionable court virtues, and be *taken up* as the only methods to get or keep employments. *Swift.*

111. *To TAKE up.* To collect; to exact a tax.  
 This great buffa was born in a poor country village, and in his childhood taken from his Christian parents, by such as *take up* the tribute children. *Knaulles's Hist. of the Turks.*  
 112. *To TAKE upon.* To appropriate to; to assume; to admit to be imputed to.  
 If I had no more wit than he, *to take a fault upon me* that he did, he had been hang'd for't. *Shakespeare.*  
 He *took not on* him the nature of angels, but the seed of Abraham. *Heb. ii. 16.*  
 For confederates, I will not *take upon me* the knowledge how the princes of Europe, at this day, stand affected towards Spain. *Bacon's War with Spain.*  
 Would I could your suff'rings bear;  
 Or once again could some new way invent,  
 To *take upon myself* your punishment. *Dryden.*  
 She loves me, ev'n to suffer for my sake;  
 And on herself would my refusal *take*. *Dryden.*  
 113. *To TAKE upon.* To assume; to claim authority.  
 These dangerous, unsafe lures I th' king! bestrew them, *that he should take upon himself* to do so. *Shakespeare.*  
 He must be told on't, and he shall; the office becomes a woman best: I'll *take't upon me*. *Shakespeare.*  
 Look that you *take upon you* as you should. *Shakespeare.*  
 This every translator *takes upon himself* to do. *Tillotson.*

*To TAKE, v. n.*  
 1. To direct the course; to have a tendency to.  
 The inclination to goodness, if it issue not towards men, it will *take* unto other things. *Bacon.*  
 The king began to be troubled with the gout; but the de-fluxion *taking* also into his breast, wasted his lungs. *Bacon.*  
 All men being alarmed with it, and in dreadful suspense of the event, some *took towards* the park. *Dryden.*  
 To *shun thy lawless lust* the dying bride,  
 Unwary, *took along* the river's side. *Dryden.*  
 2. To please; to gain reception.  
 An apple of Sodom, though it may entertain the eye with a florid white and red, yet fills the hand with stench and foulness: fair in look and rotten at heart, as the gayest and most *taking* things are. *South's Sermons.*  
 Words and thoughts, which cannot be changed but for the worse, must of necessity escape the transient view upon the theatre; and yet without these a play may *take*. *Dryden.*  
 Each wit may praise it for his own dear sake,  
 And hint he writ it, if the thing should *take*. *Addison.*  
 The work may be well performed, but will never *take* if it is not set off with proper scenes. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
 May the man grow wittier and wiser by finding that this stuff will not *take* nor please; and since by a little mattering in learning, and great conceit of himself, he has lost his religion, may he find it again by harder study and a humbler mind. *Bentley.*

3. To have the intended or natural effect.  
 In impressions from mind to mind, the impression *takes*, but is overcome by the mind passive before it work any manifest effect. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 901.*  
 The clouds, expos'd to Winter winds, will *bake*,  
 For putrid earth will best in vineyards *take*. *Dryden.*  
 4. To catch; to fix.  
 When flame *takes* and openeth, it giveth a noise. *Bacon.*  
 5. *To TAKE after.* To learn of; to resemble; to imitate.  
 Beasts, that converse  
 With man, *take after* him, as hogs. *Hudibras, p. i.*  
 Get pigs all th' year, and bitches dogs.  
 We cannot but think that he has taken after a good pattern. *Atterbury.*  
 6. *To TAKE in.* To inclose.  
 Upon the sea-coast are parcels of land that would pay well for the *taking in*. *Mortimer's Hist.*  
 7. *To TAKE in.* To lessen; to contract; as, he took in his sails.  
 8. *To TAKE in.* To cheat; to gull; as, the cunning one were taken in. A low vulgar phrase. *South's Sermons.*  
 9. *To TAKE in hand.* To undertake.  
 Till there were a perfect reformation, nothing would prosper that they *took in hand*. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
 10. *To TAKE in with.* To resort to.  
 Men once placed *take in with* the contrary faction to that by which they enter. *Bacon's Essay.*  
 11. *To TAKE notice.* To observe.  
 12. *To TAKE notice.* To shew by any act that observation is made.  
 Some laws restrained the extravagant power of the nobility, the diminution whereof they took very heavily, though at that time they *took little notice* of it. *Clarendon.*  
 13. *To TAKE on.* To be violently affected.  
 Your husband is in his old times again; he *so takes on* yonder with me husband, that any madne's I ever yet beheld seem'd but tame to this distemper. *Shakespeare.*  
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 'Tis then not love, but pity which we pay. *Dryden.*  
 TAKE, n. f. [from take.] He that takes.  
 He will hang upon him like a disease,

## TAK

111. *To TAKE up.* To collect; to exact a tax.  
 This great buffa was born in a poor country village, and in his childhood taken from his Christian parents, by such as *take up* the tribute children. *Knaulles's Hist. of the Turks.*  
 112. *To TAKE upon.* To appropriate to; to assume; to admit to be imputed to.  
 If I had no more wit than he, *to take a fault upon me* that he did, he had been hang'd for't. *Shakespeare.*  
 He *took not on* him the nature of angels, but the seed of Abraham. *Heb. ii. 16.*  
 For confederates, I will not *take upon me* the knowledge how the princes of Europe, at this day, stand affected towards Spain. *Bacon's War with Spain.*  
 Would I could your suff'rings bear;  
 Or once again could some new way invent,  
 To *take upon myself* your punishment. *Dryden.*  
 She loves me, ev'n to suffer for my sake;  
 And on herself would my refusal *take*. *Dryden.*  
 113. *To TAKE upon.* To assume; to claim authority.  
 These dangerous, unsafe lures I th' king! bestrew them, *that he should take upon himself* to do so. *Shakespeare.*  
 He must be told on't, and he shall; the office becomes a woman best: I'll *take't upon me*. *Shakespeare.*  
 Look that you *take upon you* as you should. *Shakespeare.*  
 This every translator *takes upon himself* to do. *Tillotson.*

*To TAKE, v. n.*  
 1. To direct the course; to have a tendency to.  
 The inclination to goodness, if it issue not towards men, it will *take* unto other things. *Bacon.*  
 The king began to be troubled with the gout; but the de-fluxion *taking* also into his breast, wasted his lungs. *Bacon.*  
 All men being alarmed with it, and in dreadful suspense of the event, some *took towards* the park. *Dryden.*  
 To *shun thy lawless lust* the dying bride,  
 Unwary, *took along* the river's side. *Dryden.*  
 2. To please; to gain reception.  
 An apple of Sodom, though it may entertain the eye with a florid white and red, yet fills the hand with stench and foulness: fair in look and rotten at heart, as the gayest and most *taking* things are. *South's Sermons.*  
 Words and thoughts, which cannot be changed but for the worse, must of necessity escape the transient view upon the theatre; and yet without these a play may *take*. *Dryden.*  
 Each wit may praise it for his own dear sake,  
 And hint he writ it, if the thing should *take*. *Addison.*  
 The work may be well performed, but will never *take* if it is not set off with proper scenes. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
 May the man grow wittier and wiser by finding that this stuff will not *take* nor please; and since by a little mattering in learning, and great conceit of himself, he has lost his religion, may he find it again by harder study and a humbler mind. *Bentley.*

3. To have the intended or natural effect.  
 In impressions from mind to mind, the impression *takes*, but is overcome by the mind passive before it work any manifest effect. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 901.*  
 The clouds, expos'd to Winter winds, will *bake*,  
 For putrid earth will best in vineyards *take*. *Dryden.*  
 4. To catch; to fix.  
 When flame *takes* and openeth, it giveth a noise. *Bacon.*  
 5. *To TAKE after.* To learn of; to resemble; to imitate.  
 Beasts, that converse  
 With man, *take after* him, as hogs. *Hudibras, p. i.*  
 Get pigs all th' year, and bitches dogs.  
 We cannot but think that he has taken after a good pattern. *Atterbury.*  
 6. *To TAKE in.* To inclose.  
 Upon the sea-coast are parcels of land that would pay well for the *taking in*. *Mortimer's Hist.*  
 7. *To TAKE in.* To lessen; to contract; as, he took in his sails.  
 8. *To TAKE in.* To cheat; to gull; as, the cunning one were taken in. A low vulgar phrase. *South's Sermons.*  
 9. *To TAKE in hand.* To undertake.  
 Till there were a perfect reformation, nothing would prosper that they *took in hand*. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
 10. *To TAKE in with.* To resort to.  
 Men once placed *take in with* the contrary faction to that by which they enter. *Bacon's Essay.*  
 11. *To TAKE notice.* To observe.  
 12. *To TAKE notice.* To shew by any act that observation is made.  
 Some laws restrained the extravagant power of the nobility, the diminution whereof they took very heavily, though at that time they *took little notice* of it. *Clarendon.*  
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 The dear sale beyond the seas encreased the number of takers, and the takers jarring and brawling one with another, and foreclosing the fifths, taking their kind within harbour, decreased the number of the taken. *Carew.*  
 The far distance of this county from the court hath heretofore afforded it a superfluity from takers and surveyors. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
 Berry coffee and the leaf tobacco, of which the Turks are great takers, condense the spirits, and make them strong. *Bacon.*  
 Few like the Fabii or the Scipio's are,  
 Takers of cities, conquerors in war. *Denham.*  
 He to betray us did himself betray,  
 At once the taker, and at once the prey. *Denham.*  
 Seize on the king, and him your prisoner make,  
 While I, in kind revenge, my taker take. *Dryden.*  
 Rich cullies may their boasting spare,  
 They purchase but sophisticated ware;  
 'Tis prodigality that buys deceit,  
 Where both the giver and the taker cheat. *Dryden.*  
 TA'KING, n. f. [from take.] Seizure; distress.  
 What a taking was he in, when your husband asked who was in the basket. *Shakespeare.*  
 She saw in what a taking,  
 The knight was by his furious quaking. *Butler.*  
 TALE, n. f. [tale, from tellan, to tell, Saxon.]  
 1. A narrative; a story. Commonly a slight or petty account of some trifling or fabulous incident: as, a tale of a tub.  
 This story prepared their minds for the reception of any tales relating to other countries. *Watts.*  
 2. Oral relation.  
 My conscience hath a thousand several tongues,  
 And ev'ry tongue brings in a several tale,  
 And every tale condemns me for a villain. *Shakespeare.*  
 Life is a tale  
 Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,  
 Signifying nothing. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*  
 Hermia, for aught I could read,  
 Could ever hear by tale or history.  
 The couple of true love never did run smooth. *Shakespeare.*  
 We spend our years as a tale that is told. *Psal. xc. 9.*  
 3. [Talan, to count, Saxon.] Number reckoned.  
 Number may serve your purpose with the ignorant, who measure by tale and not by weight. *Hooker.*  
 For ev'ry bloom his trees in Spring afford,  
 An autumn apple was by tale rector'd. *Dryden's Virgil.*  
 Both number twice a day the milky dams,  
 And once she takes the tale of all the lambs. *Dryden.*  
 The herald for the last proclaims  
 A silence, while they answer'd to their names,  
 To shun the fraud of multers false;  
 The tale was just. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*  
 Reasons of things are rather to be taken by weight than tale. *Collier on Chabots.*  
 4. Reckoning; numeral account.  
 In packing, they keep a just tale of the number that every hoghead containeth. *Carew.*  
 Money being the common scale  
 Of things by measure, weight and tale;  
 In all th' affairs of church and state,  
 'Tis both the balance and the weight. *Butler.*  
 Then twelve returned upon the principal pannel, or the tales, are sworn to try the same according to their evidence. *Hale.*

5. Information; disclosure of any thing secret.  
 From hour to hour we ripe and ripe,  
 And then from hour to hour we rot and rot;  
 And thereby hangs a tale. *Shakespeare.*  
 Birds live in the air free, and are aptest by their voice to tell tales what they find, and by their flight to express the same. *Bacon.*  
 TALEBEARING, n. f. [tale and bear.] The act of informing; officious or malignant intelligence.  
 The said Timothy was extremely officious about their mistress's person, endeavouring, by flattery and talebearing, to set her against the rest of the servants. *Arbutnot.*  
 TALEBEARER, n. f. [tale and bear.] One who gives officious or malignant intelligence.  
 The liberty of a common table is a tacit invitation to all intruders; as buffoons, spies, talebearers, flatterers. *L'Estr.*  
 In great families, some one false, pautry talebearer, by carrying stories from one to another, shall inflame the minds, and discompose the quiet of the whole family. *South.*  
 TALENT, n. f. [talentum, Lat.]  
 A talent signified so much weight, or a sum of money, the value differing according to the different ages and countries. *Arbutnot.*  
 Five talents in his debt,  
 His means most short, his creditors most freight. *Shakespeare.*  
 26 C Two

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## TAL

- Two tripods cast in antick mould,  
With two great talents of the finest gold. *Dryden.*
2. Faculty; power; gift of nature. A metaphor borrowed from the talents mentioned in the holy writ.  
Many who knew the treasurer's talent in removing prejudice, and reconciling himself to wavering affections, believed the loss of the duke was unfeignable. *Clarendon.*  
He is chiefly to be considered in his three different talents, as a critic, satirist, and writer of odes. *Dryden.*  
'Tis not my talent to conceal my thoughts,  
Or carry smiles and sunshine in my face. *Addison's Cato.*  
When discontent fits heavy at my heart,  
They are out of their element, and logic is none of their talent. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*  
Persons who possess the true talent of railery are like comets; they are seldom seen, and all at once admired and feared. *Female Quixote.*
3. Quality; nature. An improper and mistaken use.  
Though the nation generally was without any ill talent to the church in doctrine or discipline, yet they were not without a jealousy that popery was not enough discountenanced. *Clarendon.*  
It is the talent of human nature to run from one extreme to another. *Swift.*  
TALISMAN. *n. f.* [I know not whence derived; *talasman*, *Skinner*.] A magical character.  
If the physicians would forbid us to pronounce gout, rheumatism, and stone, would that serve like to many talismans to destroy the diseases. *Swift.*  
Of talismans and sigils knew the power,  
And careful watch'd the planetary hour. *Pope.*  
TALISMANNICK. *adj.* [from *talisman*.] Magical.  
The figure of a heart bleeding upon an altar, or held in the hand of a Cupid, has always been looked upon as talismannick in dresses of this nature. *Addison's Spect.*  
TALK. *v. n.* [*taalen*, Dutch.]  
1. To speak in conversation; to speak fluently and familiarly; not in set speeches; to converse.  
I will buy with you, sell with you, talk with you; but I will not eat with you. *Shakespeare.*  
Now is this vice's dagger become a squire, and talks as familiarly of John of Gaunt as if he had been sworn brother to him; and he never saw him but once. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*  
The princes refrained talking, and laid their hand on their mouth.  
The children of thy people still talk against thee. *Isaiah.*  
If I talk much, they shall lay their hands upon their mouth. *Wisd. viii. 12.*  
Here free from court-compliances he walks,  
And with himself, his best adviser, talks. *Waller.*  
As God remembers that we are but flesh, unable to bear the nearer approaches of divinity, and so talks with us as once with Moses through a cloud; so he forgets not that he breathed into us breath of life, a vital active spirit. *Decay of Piety.*  
Mention the king of Spain, he talks very notably; but if you go out of the Gazette you drop him. *Addison.*  
2. To prattle; to speak impudently.  
Hypocrites audaciously talk  
Of purity. *Milton.*  
My heedless tongue has talk'd away this life. *Rowe.*  
3. To give account.  
The crystalline sphere, whose balance weighs  
The trepidation talk'd. *Milton.*  
The natural histories of Switzerland talk much of the fall of these rocks, and the great damage done. *Addison.*  
We will consider whether Adam had any such heir as our author talks of. *Locke.*  
4. To speak; to reason; to confer.  
Let me talk with thee of thy judgments. *Jer. xii. 1.*  
Will ye speak wickedly for God, and talk deceitfully for him? *Job xiii. 7.*  
It is difficult talk to talk to the purpose, and to put life and perspicuity into our discourses. *Collier on Pride.*  
Talking over the things which you have read with your companions fixes them upon the mind. *Watts.*  
TALK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Oral conversation; fluent and familiar speech.  
We do remember; but our argument  
Is all too heavy to admit much talk. *Shakespeare.*  
Perceiving his soldiers dismayed, he forbade them to have any talk with the enemy. *Knapton's Hist. of the Turks.*  
How can he get wisdom that driveth oxen, is occupied in their labours, and whose talk is of bullocks? *Ecclesi. xxxviii.*  
This ought to weigh with those whose reading is designed for much talk and little knowledge.  
In various talk the instructive hours they pass,  
Who gave the ball, or paid the visit last. *Pope.*  
2. Report; rumour.  
I hear a talk up and down of raising our money, as a means to retain our wealth, and keep our money from being carried away. *Locke.*

## TAL

3. Subject of discourse.  
What delight to be by such extoll'd,  
To live upon their tongues and be their talk,  
Of whom to be despis'd were no small praise? *Milton.*  
TALK. *n. f.* [*tal*, Fr.]  
Stones composed of plates are generally parallel, and flexible and elastic: as, talk, cat-silver or glimmer, of which there are three sorts, the yellow or golden, the white or silvery, and the black. *Woodward's Fossils.*  
Venetian talk kept in a heat of a glass furnace; after all the remaining body, though brittle and discoloured, had not lost much of its bulk, and seemed nearer of kin to talk than mere earth.  
TALKATIVE. *adj.* [from *talk*.] Full of prate; loquacious.  
If I have held you overlong, lay hardly the fault upon my old age, which in its disposition is talkative. *Shelton.*  
This may prove an instructive lesson to the disaffected, not to build any hopes on the talkative zealots of their party. *Addison.*  
I am affraid I cannot make a quicker progress in the French, where everybody is so courteous and talkative. *Adams.*  
The coxcomb bird so talkative and grave,  
That from his cage cries cuckold, whore, and knave;  
Though many a passenger he rightly call,  
You hold him no philosopher at all. *Pope.*  
TALKATIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *talkative*.] Loquacity; garrulity; fulness of prate.  
We call this talkativeness a feminine vice; but he that shall appropriate loquacity to women, may perhaps sometimes need to light Diogenes's candle to seek a man. *Gov. Tongue.*  
Learned women have lost all credit by their impudent talkativeness and conceit. *Swift.*  
TALKER. *n. f.* [from *talk*.]  
1. One who talks.  
Let me give for instance some of those writers or talkers who deal much in the words nature or fate. *Watts.*  
2. A loquacious person; a pratter.  
Keep me company but two years,  
Thou shalt not know the sound of thine own tongue.  
—farewell, I'll grow a talker for this year. *Shakespeare.*  
If it were desirable to have a child a more brisk talker, ways might be found to make him so; but a wife father had rather his son should be useful when a man, than pretty company. *Locke on Education.*  
3. A boaster; a bragging fellow.  
The greatest talkers in the days of peace, have been the most pusillanimous in the day of temptation. *Taylor.*  
TALKY. *adj.* [from *talk*.] Consisting of talk; resembling talk.  
The talky flakes in the frigate were all formed before the subsidence, along with the sand. *Woodward on Fossils.*  
TALL. *adj.* [*tall*, Welsh.]  
1. High in stature.  
Bring word, how tall the is. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
Two of nobler shape,  
Erect and tall. *Milton.*  
2. High; lofty.  
Winds rust'd abroad  
From the four hinges of the world, and fell  
On the vext wildernels, whose tallest pines,  
Though rooted deep as high, and sturdiest oaks  
Bow'd their stiff necks. *Milton's Par. Reg. l. vi.*  
May they encrust as fast, and spread their boughs,  
As the high fame of their great owner grows:  
May he live long enough to see them all  
Dark shadows cast, and as his palace tall!  
Methinks I see the love that shall be made,  
The lovers walking in that am'rous shade. *Waller.*  
3. Sturdy; lusty.  
I'll swear thou art a tall fellow of thy hands, and that thou wilt not be drunk; but I know thou art no tall fellow of thy hands, and that thou wilt be drunk; but I would thou wouldst be a tall fellow of thy hands. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale.*  
TALLAGE. *n. f.* [*tallage*, French.] Impost; excise.  
The people of Spain were better affected unto Philip than to Ferdinand, because he had imposed upon them many taxes and tallages. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
TALLOW. *n. f.* [*talge*, Danish.] The grease or fat of an animal; suet.  
She's the kitchen wench and all grease; and I know not what use to put her to, but to make a lamp of her, and run from her by her own light. I warrant her rags, and the tallos in them, will burn a Lapland winter. *Shakespeare.*  
In Cuba and Hispaniola are killed divers thousands, whereof the Spaniards only take the tallow or the hide. *Abbot.*  
Snuff the candles close to the tallow, which will make them run. *Swift.*  
To TALLOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To grease; to linct with tallow.  
TALLOWCHANDLER. *n. f.* [*tallow and chandler*, Fr.] One who makes candles of tallow, not of wax.

## TAM

- Nastiness, and several nasty trades, as tallowchandlers, butchers, and neglect of cleaning of gutters, are great occasions of a plague. *Harvey on the Plague.*  
TALLY. *n. f.* [from *taller*, to cut, Fr.]  
1. A stick notched or cut in conformity to another stick, and used to keep accounts by.  
So right his judgment was cut fit,  
And made a tally to his wit. *Hudibras, p. iii.*  
The only talents in esteem at present are those of Exchange-Alley; one tally is worth a grove of bays. *Garth.*  
Have you not seen a baker's maid  
Between two equal panniers sway'd?  
Her tallies useless lie and idle,  
If plac'd exactly in the middle. *Prior.*  
From his rug she skew'd he takes,  
And on the stick ten equal notches makes;  
With just resentment flings it on the ground,  
There take my tally of ten thousand pound. *Swift.*  
2. Any thing made to suit another.  
So suited in their minds and persons,  
That they were fram'd the tallies for each other:  
If any alien love had interpos'd,  
It must have been an eye-sore to beholders. *Dryden.*  
To TALLY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit; to suit; to cut out for any thing.  
Nor sister either had, nor brother;  
They seem'd just tally'd for each other. *Prior.*  
They are not so well tally'd to the present juncture. *Pope.*  
To TALLY. *v. n.* To be fitted; to conform; to be suitable.  
I found pieces of tiles that exactly tallied with the channel. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*  
TALMUD. *n. f.* The book containing the Jewish traditions, the rabbinical constitutions and explanations of the law.  
TALNESS. *n. f.* [from *tall*.] Height of stature; procerity.  
An hideous giant, horrible and high,  
That with his talness seem'd to threaten the sky. *Fairy Qu.*  
The eyes behold so many naked bodies, as for talness of stature could hardly be equalled in any country. *Hayward.*  
TALON. *n. f.* [*talon*, French.] The claw of a bird of prey.  
It may be tried, whether birds may not be made to have greater or longer talons. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
Upward the noble bird directs his wings,  
And twirling round his master's earth-born foes,  
Swift he collects his fatal flock of ire.  
Lifts his fierce talon high, and darts the forked fire. *Prior.*  
TAMARIND tree. *n. f.* [*tamarindus*, Lat.]  
The flower of the tamarind tree consists of several leaves, which are so placed as to resemble a papilionaceous one in some measure; but these expand circularly, from whose many leaved flower-cup rises the point, which afterward becomes a flat pod, containing many flat angular seeds surrounded with an acid blackish pulp.  
Lenitives are cassia, tamarinds, manna. *Wise's Surgery.*  
Lay me reclin'd  
Beneath the spreading tamarind that shakes,  
Fan'd by the breeze its fever-cooling fruit. *Thomson.*  
TAMARISK. *n. f.* [*tamariscus*, Lat.]  
The flowers of the tamarisk are roseaceous, consisting of several leaves, which are placed orbicularly; from whose flower-cup rises the point, which afterward becomes a pod, somewhat like those of the fallow, which opens into two parts, and contains several downy seeds. *Miller.*  
Tamarisk is a tree that grows tall, and its wood is medicinal. *Martini's Hyg. bandy.*  
TAMBARINE. *n. f.* [*tambourin*, Fr.] A tambor; a small drum.  
Calliope with mules moos,  
Soon as thy oaten pipe began to sound,  
Their ivory lutes and tambor nes forego. *Spenser's Past.*  
TAME. *adj.* [*tame*, Saxon; *tam*, Dutch; *tam*, Danish.]  
1. Not wild; domestic.  
Thales the Milesian said, That of all wild beasts a tyrant is the worst, and of all tame beasts a flatterer. *Addison.*  
2. Crushed; subdued; dejected; dejected; spiritless; heartless.  
If you should need a pin,  
You could not with more tame a tongue desire it. *Shakespeare.*  
And now their pride and nettles is asleep,  
Their courage with hard labour tame and dull. *Shakespeare.*  
A most poor man made tame to fortune's blows,  
Who by the art of known and feeling sorrows,  
Am pregnant to good pity. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*  
Praise him each savage furious beast,  
That on his shores do daily feast;  
And you tame slaves of the laborious plough,  
Your weary knees to your Creator bow. *Rowson.*  
3. Spiritless; unanimated: as, a tame poem. A low phrase.  
To TAME. *v. n.* [*lgatangen*, Gothic; *temean*, Saxon; *tamen*, Dutch.]  
1. To reduce from wildness; to reclaim; to make gentle.  
Those that tame wild horses,

## TAN

- Pace 'em not in their hands to make 'em gentle;  
But stop their mouths with stubborn bits. *Shakespeare.*  
2. To subdue; to crush; to deprecate; to conquer.  
If the heavens do not their visible spirits  
Send quickly down to tame the offences,  
Humanity must perforce prey on itself. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*  
They cannot tame  
Or overcome their riches! not by making  
Baths, orchards, fish-pools, letting in of seas  
Here, and then there forcing them out again. *B. Johnson.*  
A puling cuckold, would drink up  
The lees and dregs of a flat tamed piece. *Shakespeare.*  
A race unconquer'd, by their clime made bold,  
The Caledonians arm'd with want and cold,  
Have been kept for you to tame. *Waller.*  
TAMABLE. *adj.* [from *tame*.] Susceptive of taming.  
Ganzas are supposed to be great fowls, of a strong flight, and easily tamable; divers of which may be so brought up as to join together in carrying the weight of a man. *Wilkins.*  
TAMELY. *adj.* [from *tame*.] Not wildly; meanly; spiritlessly.  
True obedience, of this madness cur'd,  
Stoop tamely to the foot of majesty. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*  
What courage tamely could to death consent,  
And not by striking first the blow prevent. *Dryden.*  
Once a champion of renown,  
So tamely can you bear the ravish'd crown? *Dryden.*  
Has he given way?  
Did he look tamely on and let them pass? *Addison.*  
Can you love and reverence your prelate, whom you tamely suffer to be abused. *Swift.*  
TAMENESS. *n. f.* [from *tame*.]  
1. The quality of being tame; not wildness.  
2. Want of spirits; timidity.  
Such a conduct must appear rather like tameness than beauty, and expose his authority to insults. *Rogers.*  
TAMER. *n. f.* [from *tame*.] Conqueror; subduer.  
He, great tamer of all human art,  
Dulness! whose good old cause I yet defend. *Pope.*  
TAMMY. *n. f.* A woollen stuff.  
TAMKIN. *n. f.* The floppe of the mouth of a great gun.  
To TAMPER. *v. a.* [of uncertain derivation, derived by *Skinner* from *temper*, Latin.]  
1. To be busy with physick.  
Tis in vain  
To tamper with your crazy brain,  
Without trepanning of your skull  
As often as the moon's at full. *Hudibras, p. ii.*  
He tried waives to bring him to a better complexion, but there was no good to be done; the very tampering cast him into a disease. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
2. To meddle; to have to do without fitness or necessity.  
That key of knowledge, which should give us entrance into the recesses of religion, is by so much tampering and wrenching made useless. *Decay of Piety.*  
'Tis dangerous tampering with a muse,  
The profits small, and you have much to lose;  
For though true wit adorns your birth or place,  
Degenerate lines degrade the attained race. *Rowson.*  
Earl Waltheof being overtaken with wine, engaged in a conspiracy; but repenting next morning, repaired to the king, and discovered the whole matter: notwithstanding which he was beheaded upon the defeat of the conspiracy, for having but thus far tampered in it. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
3. To deal; to practise with.  
Others tamper'd  
For Fleetwood, Desborough, and Lambert. *Hudibras.*  
To TAN. *v. a.* [*tannen*, Dutch; *tamen*, French.]  
1. To impregnate or imbue with bark.  
A human skull covered with the skin, having been buried in some liny soil, was tanned or turned into a kind of leather. *Grew's Mus.*  
Black cattle produce tallow, hides, and beef; but the greatest part of the hides are exported raw for want of bark to tan them. *Swift.*  
They fell us their bark at a good price for tanning our hides into leather. *Swift's Miscel.*  
2. To imbrown by the sun.  
His face all tam'd with scorching sunny ray,  
As he had travell'd many a Summer's day  
Through boiling sands of Araby and Ind. *Fa. Qu. b. i.*  
Like sun parch'd quarters on the city gates,  
Such is thy tam'd skin's lamentable state.  
A brown for which heaven would disband  
The galaxy, and stars be tam'd. *Cleaveland.*  
TAN. *n. f.* [*tanen*, Dan.]  
The trophæes tane from th' East and Western shore,  
And both those nations twice triumph'd o'er. *Mary's Virg.*  
TANG. *n. f.* [*tanges*, Dutch, acid.]  
1. A strong taste; a taste left in the mouth.  
Sin taken into the soul, is like a liquor poured into a vessel; so much of it as it fills it also seasons; so that although



## TAN

the body of the liquor should be poured out again, yet still it leaves that *tang* behind it. *Saunders's Sermons.*

It is strange that the soul should never once recal over any of its pure native thoughts, before it borrowed any thing from the body; never bring into the waking man's view any other ideas but what have a *tang* of the cake, and derive their original from that union. *Locke.*

2. Relish; taste. A low word.

There was not the least *tang* of religion, which is indeed the worst affectation in any thing he said or did. *Atterbury.*

3. Something that leaves a sting or pain behind it. *Shakespeare.*

She had a tongue with a *tang*, *Shakespeare.*

Would cry to a tailor, go hang, *Shakespeare.*

4. Sound; tone: this is mistaken for *tone* or *twang*.

There is a pretty affectation in the Allemain, which gives their speech a different *tang* from ours. *Holder.*

To TANG. *v. n.* [This is, I think, mistaken for *twang*.] To ring with.

Be opposite with a kinsman, furly with thy servants; let thy tongue *tang* arguments of state; put thyself into the trick of singularity. *Shakespeare.*

TANGENT. *n. f.* [*tangent*, Fr. *tangens*, Lat.]

*Tangent*, in trigonometry, is a right line perpendicularly raised on the extremity of a radius, and which touches a circle so as not to cut it; but yet intersects another line without the circle called a secant that is drawn from the centre, and which cuts the arc to which it is a *tangent*. *Trevoux.*

Nothing in this hypothesis can retain the planets in their orbits, but they would immediately desert them and the neighbourhood of the sun, and vanish away in *tangents* to their several circles into the mundane space. *Bentley's Sermon.*

TANGIBLE. *n. f.* [from *tangible*.] The quality of being perceived by the touch.

TANGIBLE. *adj.* [from *tango*, Lat.] Perceptible by the touch.

*Tangible* bodies have no pleasure in the comfort of air, but endeavour to subact it into a more dense body. *Bacon.*

By the touch, the *tangible* qualities of bodies are discerned, as hard, soft, smooth.

To TANGLE. *v. a.* [See *entangle*.]

1. To implicate; to knit together.

2. To enmesh; to entrap.

She means to *tangle* mine eyes too.

'Tis not your inky brows, your black silk hair, Your bugle eye-balls, nor your cheek of cream. *Shakespeare.*

I do, quoth he, perceive

My king is *tangl'd* in affection to

A creature of the queen's, lady Anne Bullen. *Shakespeare.*

You must lay lime to *tangle* her desires

By wailful sonnets, whose composed rhimes

Shall be full fraught with serviceable vows. *Shakespeare.*

If thou retire, the dauphin, well appointed,

Stands with the flames of war to *tangle* thee. *Shakespeare.*

Now ly't victorious

Among thy slain fell-kill'd,

Not willingly, but *tangl'd* in the fold

Of dire necessity. *Milton's Agonistes.*

Skill'd to retire, and in retiring draw

Hearts after them, *tangl'd* in amorous nets. *Milton.*

With subtle cobweb cheats,

They're catch'd in knotted law-like nets;

In which when once they are *entangl'd*,

The more they stir, the more they're *tangl'd*. *Hudibras.*

3. To embroil; to embarrass.

When my simple weakness strays,

*Tangl'd* in forbidden ways:

He, my shepherd! is my guide,

He's before me, on my side. *Cragshaw.*

To TANGLE. *v. n.* To be entangled.

Shrubs and *tangling* bushes had perplex'd

All path of man or beast.

TANGLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A knot of things mingled in one another.

He leading swiftly rowl'd

In *tangles*, and made intricate seem strait,

To mischief swift. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*

Sport with Amaryllis in the shade,

Or with the *tangles* of Neera's hair. *Milton.*

TANIST. *n. f.* [an Irish word; an *tanisther*, Erse.]

Presently after the death of any of their captains, they assemble themselves to chuse another in his stead, and nominate commonly the next brother, and then next to him do they chuse next of the blood to be *tanist*, who shall next succeed him in the said captaincy. *Spenser on Ireland.*

TANISTRY. *n. f.* [from *tanist*.]

The Irish hold their lands by *tanistry*, which is no more than a personal estate for his life-time that is *tanist*, by reason he is admitted therunto by election. *Spenser on Ireland.*

If the Irish be not permitted to purchase estates of freeholds, which might descend to their children, must they not continue their custom of *tanistry*? which makes all their possessions uncertain. *Davies on Ireland.*

## TAP

By the Irish custom of *tanistry*, the chieftains of every country, and the chief of every sept, had no longer estate than for life in their chieftaincies; and when their chieftains were dead, their sons, or next heirs, did not succeed them, but their *tanists*, who were elective, and purchased their elections by strong hand. *Davies on Ireland.*

TANK. *n. f.* [*tanque*, Fr.] A large cistern or basin.

Handle your pruning-knife with dexterity; go tightly to your business: you have cost me much, and must earn it: here's plentiful provision, rascal; falling in the garden and water in the *tank*; and in holy days, the licking of a platter of rice when you deserve it. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

TANKARD. *n. f.* [*tanguard*, French; *tankard*, Dutch; *tancaird*, Irish.] A large vessel with a cover, for strong drink.

Hath his *tankard* touch'd your brain?

Sure they're fall'n asleep again. *Benj. Johnson.*

Marius was the first who drank out of a silver *tankard*, after the manner of Bacchus. *Arbutnot on Cato.*

When any calls for ale, fill the largest *tankard* cup top full.

TANNER. *n. f.* [from *tan*.] One whose trade is to tan leather.

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## TAR

TAPER. *n. f.* [taper, Saxon.] A wax candle; a light.

Get me a *taper* in my study, Lucius.

When it is lighted come and call me. *Shakespeare.*

My daughter and little son we'll dress

With rounds of waxen *tapers* on their heads,

And rattle in their hands. *Shakespeare.*

If any snatch the pure *taper* from my hand, and hold it to

the devil, he will only burn his own fingers, but shall not

rob me of the reward of my good intention. *Taylor.*

There the fair light,

Like hero's *taper* in the window plac'd,

Such fate from the malignant air did find,

As that expos'd to the boist'rous wind. *Waller.*

To see this fleet

Heav'n, as if there wanted lights above,

For *tapers* made two glaring comets rise. *Dryden.*

TAPER. *adj.* [from the form of a taper.] Regularly narrowed

from the bottom to the top; pyramidal; conical.

Her *taper* fingers, and her panting breast,

He praises. *Dryden.*

From the beaver the otter differs in his teeth, which are

canine; and in his tail, which is feline, or a long *taper*.

Such be the dog. *Grew's Museum.*

To TAPER. *v. n.* To grow smaller.

The back is made *tapering* in form of a pillar, the lower

vertebrae being the broadest and largest; the superior lesser

and lesser, for the greater stability of the trunk. *Ray.*

With *tapering* tail, that nimbly cuts the wind. *Tickell.*

TAPER. *n. f.* [*taper*, Saxon; *taper*, Dutch; *taper*, Danish.]

Cloth woven in regular figures.

In the deck



## TAR

The Greeks the gates approach'd, their *targets* cast  
Over their heads, some scaling ladders plac'd  
Against the walls. *Derham.*  
TAR'UM. *n. f.* [תריס, *Tarish*] A paraphrase on the pentateuch  
in the Chaldean language.  
TAR'IFF. *n. f.* [perhaps a Spanish word; *tarif*, Fr.] A car-  
tel of commerce.

This branch of our trade was regulated by a *tariff*, or de-  
claration of the duties of import and export. *Addison.*  
TARN. *n. f.* [tarn, Islandick.] A bog; a fen; a marsh; a  
pool; a quagmire.

To TAR'NISH. *v. a.* [ternir, French.] To fully; to soil; to  
make not bright.

Let him pray for resolution, that he may discover nothing  
that may discredit the cause, *tarnish* the glory, and weaken  
the example of the suffering. *Collier.*

Low waves the rooted forest, vex'd, and sheds  
What of its *tarnish'd* honours yet remain. *Thomson.*

To TAR'NISH. *v. n.* To lose brightness.

If a fine object should *tarnish* by having a great many see  
it, or the mulick should run mostly into one man's ears,  
these satisfactions would be made inclosure. *Collier of Envy.*

TARPA'WLING. *n. f.* [from *tar*.]

1. Hempen cloth smeared with tar.

Some the gall'd ropes with dauby marling bind,  
Or fearcloth mats with strong *tarpauling* coats. *Dryden.*

2. A failor in contempt.

Was any thing wanting to the extravagance of this age,  
but the making a living *tarpaulin* and a swabber the hero of a  
tragedy. *Dennis.*

TAR'AGON. *n. f.* A plant called herb-dragon.

TAR'RIANCE. *n. f.* [from *tarry*.] Stay; delay; perhaps sojourn.

Dispatch me hence:  
Come, answer not; but do it presently, *Shakespeare.*

I am impatient of my *tarriance*.

TAR'RIER. *n. f.* [This should be written *terrier*, from *terre*,  
French, the earth.]

1. A fort of small dog, that hunts the fox or otter out of his hole.  
The fox is earthed; but I shall send my two *tarriers* in  
after him. *Dryden.*

2. One that tarries or stays.

To TAR'RY. *v. n.* [*targir*, French.]

1. To stay; to continue in a place.

*Tarry* I here, I but attend on death;  
But fly I hence, I fly away from life. *Shakespeare.*

2. To delay; to be long in coming.

Thou art my deliverer, make no *tarrying*, O God. *Psal.*  
Who hath woe and redness of eyes? they that *tarry* long  
at the wine. *Prov. xxiii. 30.*

*Tarry* ye here for us until we come again. *Exod. xxiv. 14.*  
I yet am tender, young, and full of fear,  
And dare not die, but fain would *tarry* here. *Dryden.*

To TAR'RY. *v. a.* To wait for.

TARSEL. *n. f.* A kind of hawk.

Hilt! Romeo, hilt! O for a falconer's voice;  
To lure this *tarfel* gentle back again. *Shakespeare.*

A falconer Henry is, when Emma hawks;  
With her of *tarfels* and of lures he talks. *Prior.*

TAR'SUS. *n. f.* [In anatomy; *tarso*, Fr.] The space betwixt  
the lower end of the fœtal bones of the leg, and the beginning  
of the five long bones that are jointed with, and bear up, the toes:  
it comprises seven bones and the three ossa cuneiformia. *Diet.*

An obscure motion, where the conjunction is called *synan-*  
throis; as, in joining the *tarso* to the metatarsus. *Wijeman.*

TART. *adj.* [tarte, Saxon; *tuertig*, Dutch.]

1. Sour; acid; acidulated; sharp of taste.

2. Sharp; keen; severe.

Why so *tart* a favour  
To trumpet such good tidings? *Shakespeare.*

When his humours grew *tart*, as being now in the lees of  
favour, they brake forth into certain sudden excesses. *Wotton.*

TART. *n. f.* [*tarte*, French; *tarta*, Italian; *taart*, Danish;  
A small pie of fruit.

Figures, with divers coloured earths, under the windows  
of the house on that side near which the garden stands, be  
but toys; you may see as good fights in *tarts*. *Bacon's Essays.*

TARTANE. *n. f.* [*tartana*, Italian; *tartano*, Fr.] A vessel  
much used in the Mediterranean, with one mast and a three-  
cornered sail.

I set out from Marfeilles to Genoa in a *tartane*, and ar-  
rived late at a small French port called Cassis. *Addison.*

TARTAR. *n. f.* [*tartarus*, Lat.]

1. Hell. A word used by the old poets, now obsolete.

With this the damned ghosts he governeth,  
And furies rules, and *tartars* tempereth. *Spenser.*

He's in *tartar* limbo worse than hell;  
A devil in an everlasting garment hath him,  
One whole hard heart is button'd up with steel. *Shakespeare.*

2. [*Tartre*, Fr.] *Tartar* is what flicks to wine casks, like a hard  
stone, either white or red, as the colour of the wine from  
whence it comes: the white is preferable, as containing less  
dross or earthy parts: the best comes from Germany, and is  
the *tartar* of the renish wine. *Quincy.*

## TAS

The fermented juice of grapes is partly turned into liquid  
drops or lees, and partly into that crust or dry feculence that  
is commonly called *tartar*; and this *tartar* may by the fire  
be divided into five differing substances, four of which are  
not acid, and the other not so manifestly acid as the *tartar*  
itself. *Boyle.*

TARTAREAN. *adj.* [*tartarus*, Lat.] Hellish.

His throne mix'd with *tartarean* sulphur. *Milton.*

TARTAREOUS. *n. f.* [from *tartar*.]

1. Consisting of tartar.

In fruits, the *tartareous* parts of the sap are thrown upon  
the fibres designed for the stone, and the oily upon the seed  
within it. *Grew's Cypsel.*

2. Hellish.

The spirit of God downward purg'd  
The black *tartareous* cold infernal dregs,  
Adverse to life. *Milton.*

To TARTARIZE. *v. a.* [from *tartar*.] To impregnate with  
tartar.

TARTAREOUS. *adj.* [from *tartar*.] Containing tartar; consist-  
ing of tartar.

TARTLY. *adv.* [from *tart*.]

1. Sharply; sourly; with acidity.

2. Sharply; with poignancy; with severity.

Seneca, an ingenious and sententious writer, was by Ca-  
ligula called *arena sine calce*, sand without lime. *Walker.*

3. With sourness of aspect.

How *tartly* that gentleman looks!  
—He is of a very melancholy disposition. *Shakespeare.*

TARTNESS. *n. f.* [from *tart*.]

1. Sharpness; sourness; acidity.

Of these sweets put in three gallons, more or less, into an  
hoghead, as the *tartness* of your cyder requires. *Morimer.*

2. Sourness of temper; poignancy of language.

They cannot be too sweet for the king's *tartness*. *Shakespeare.*

TASK. *n. f.* [*taska*, French; *taska*, Italian.]

1. Something to be done imposed by another.

Relieves me from my *task* of servile toil  
Daily in the common prison elf enjoin'd me. *Milton.*

2. Employment; business.

His mental powers were equal to greater *tasks*. *Atterbury.*

No happier *tasks* these faded eyes pursue,  
To read and weep is all they now can do. *Pope.*

3. To TAKE to task. To reprove; to reprimand.

A holy man took a soldier to *task* upon the subject of his  
profession. *L'Estrange.*

He discovered some remains of his nature when he met  
with a foot-ball, for which Sir Roger took him to *task*. *Addi.*

To TASK. *v. a.* [*tasku*, Welsh, or from the noun.] To bur-  
then with something to be done.

He depos'd the king,  
Soon after that depriv'd him of his life,  
And, in the neck of that, *task'd* the whole state. *Shakespeare.*

Forth he goes,  
Like to a harvelman, that's *task'd* to mow,  
Or all, or lose his hire. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*

Some things of weights,  
That *task* our thoughts, concerning us and France. *Shakespeare.*

I have drunk but one cup to-night, and that was craftily  
qualified too; and behold what innovation it makes here. I  
am unfortunate in the infirmity, and dare not *task* my weak-  
ness with any more. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

Divert thy thoughts at home,  
There *task* thy maids, and exercise the loom. *Dryden.*

TASKER. *n. f.* [*task* and *master*.] One who imposes  
tasks.

All is, if I have grace to use it so,  
As ever in my great *taskmaster's* eye. *Milton.*

The service of sin is perfect slavery; and he who will pay  
obedience to the commands of it, shall find it an unreason-  
able *taskmaster*, and an unmeasurable exactor. *South.*

Hear, ye fullen powers below;  
Hear, ye *taskers* of the dead. *Dryden and Lee.*

TASSEL. *n. f.* [*tasel*, French; *tasellus*, low Latin.] An em-  
mental bunch of silks, or glittering substances.

Then took the squire an horn of bogle small,  
Which hung adown his side in twisted gold,  
And *tasels* gay. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

Their heads are tricked with *tasels* and flowers. *Sandys.*

TASSEL. *n. f.* An herb.

TASSELLED. *adj.* [from *tasel*.] Adorned with tassels.

Early ere the odoriferous breath of morn  
Awakes the slumbering leaves, or *tasel'd* horn  
Shakes the high thicket, haste I all about. *Milton.*

TASSEL. *n. f.* Armour for the thighs.

TASTABLE. *adj.* That may be tasted; flavoury; relishing.

Their distilled oils are fluid, volatile and *tastable*. *Boyle.*

To TASTE. *v. a.* [*taster*, to try, French.]

1. To perceive and distinguish by the palate.

The ruler of the feast *tasted* the water made wine. *John ii.*

2. To try by the mouth; to eat at least in a small quantity.

Bold deed to *taste* it under ban to touch. *Milton.*

## TAS

To essay first.

Rosettes was seldom permitted to eat any other meat but  
such as the prince before *tasted* of. *Kneller.*

Then and I marching before our troops  
May *taste* fate to them, mow them out a passage. *Dryden.*

To feel; to have perception of.

He should *taste* death for every man. *Heb. ii. 9.*

To TASTE. *v. n.*

1. To try by the mouth to eat.

Of this tree we may not *taste* nor touch. *Milton.*

2. To have a smack; to produce on the palate a particular sen-  
sation.

When the mouth is out of taste, it maketh things *taste*  
bitter and loathsome, but never sweet. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

When kine feed upon wild garlic, their milk *tastes* of  
it. *Swift.*

3. To distinguish intellectually.

Scholars when good sense describing,  
Call it *tasting* and imbibing. *Swift.*

4. To relish intellectually; to approve.

Thou, Adam, receive some quality or character.

5. To be inclined, or receive some quality or character.

Every idle, nice, and wanton reason  
Shall, to the king, *taste* of this action. *Shakespeare.*

6. To try the relish of any thing.

The body's life with meats and air is fed,  
Therefore the soul doth use the *tasting* pow'r  
In veins, which through the tongue and palate spread,  
Distinguishing ev'ry relish sweet and sour. *Davies.*

7. To have perception of.

Of these sweets put in three gallons, more or less, into an  
hoghead, as the *tartness* of your cyder requires. *Morimer.*

8. To take enjoyment.

What hither brought us? not hope here to *taste*  
Of pleasure. *Milton.*

9. To enjoy sparingly.

This fiery game your active youth maintain'd,  
Not yet by years extinguish'd, though restrain'd;  
You season fill with sports your serious hours,  
For age but *tastes* of pleasures, youth devours. *Dryden.*

TASTE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of tasting; gustation.

Best of fruits, whose taste gave elocution. *Milton.*

2. The sense by which the relish of any thing on the palate is  
perceived.

Bees delight more in one flower than another, and there-  
fore have *taste*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Delicacies of *taste*, sight, smell.

The tardy plants in our cold orchards plac'd,  
Reserve their fruit for the next age's *taste*. *Waller.*

3. Ability; perception.

I have almost forgot the *taste* of fears:  
The time has been, my senses would have cool'd  
To hear a night shriek. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

4. As the last *taste* of sweets is sweetest last. *Shakespeare, R. II.*

That sensation which all things taken into the mouth give  
particularly to the tongue, the papillæ of which are the prin-  
cipal instruments hereof. *Quincy.*

5. Intellectual relish or discernment.

Seeing they pretend no quarrel at other psalms which are  
in like manner appointed to be daily read, why do these so  
much offend and displease their *tastes*? *Hooker.*

Sion's songs to all true *tastes* exelling,  
Where God is prais'd aright. *Milton.*

I have no *taste*  
Of popular applause. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

As he had no *taste* of true glory, we see him equipped like  
an Hercules, with a club and a lion's skin. *Addison.*

This metaphor would not have been so general, had there  
not been a conformity between the mental *taste* and that sen-  
sitive *taste* which gives us a relish of every flavour. *Addison.*

Your way of life, in my *taste*, will be the best.

I see how ill a *taste* for wit and sense prevails in the world. *Swift.*

Pleasure results from a sense to discern, and a *taste* to be  
affected with beauty. *Seed's Sermons.*

6. An essay; a trial; an experiment. Not in use.

I hope, for my brother's justification, he wrote as an essay  
or *taste* of my virtue. *Shakespeare.*

7. A small portion given as a specimen.

They thought it not safe to resolve, till they had a *taste* of  
the people's inclination. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

## TAV

Besides the prayers mentioned, I shall give only a *taste* of  
some few recommended to devout persons in the manuals and  
offices. *Stillington.*

TASTED. *adj.* [from *taste*.] Having a particular relish.

Colewort prosper exceedingly, and are better *tasted*, if  
watered with salt water. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 460.*

TASTER. *n. f.* [*taster*, Fr. from *taste*.]

1. One who takes the first essay of food.

Fair hope! our earlier heav'n! by thee  
Young time is *taster* to eternity. *Crashaw.*

Says the fly, Are not all places open to me? Am not I  
the *taster* to princes in all their entertainments. *L'Estrange.*

Thy tutor be thy *taster*, ere thou eat;  
Thy tutor be thy drink, and in thy meat. *Dryden.*

2. A dram cup.

TASTEFUL. *adj.* [*taste* and *full*.] High relished; flavoury.

Not *tasteful* herbs that in these gardens rise,  
Which the kind foil with milky sap supplies,  
Can move. *Pope.*

TASTELESS. *adj.* [from *taste*.]

1. Having no power of perceiving taste.

2. Having no relish or power of stimulating the palate; in-  
sapid.

By depurating chemical oils, and reducing them to an ele-  
mentary simplicity, they could never be made *tasteful*. *Boyle.*

3. Having no power of giving pleasure; insipid.

The understanding cannot, by its natural light, discover  
spiritual truths; and the corruption of our will and affections  
renders them *tasteless* and insipid to us. *Rogers's Serm.*

4. Having no intellectual gust.

If by his manner of writing he is heavy and *tasteless*, I  
throw aside his criticisms. *Addison's Spect.*

TASTELESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *tasteless*.]

1. Insipidity; want of relish.

2. Want of perception of taste.

3. Want of intellectual relish.

To TATTER. *v. a.* [*tateren*, Saxon.] To tear; to rend; to  
make ragged. *Tattered* is perhaps more properly an adjective.

Through *tatter'd* cloaths small vices do appear,  
Robes and furr'd gowns hide all. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*

An apothecary late I noted  
In *tatter'd* weeds, with overwhelming brows,  
Culling of simples. *Shakespeare, Rome and Juliet.*

Where wad'd the *tatter'd* ensigns of Ragfair,  
A yawning ruin hangs. *Pope.*

In the land of liberty little tyrants rag'd,  
Tore from cold wintry limbs the *tatter'd* weed. *Thomson.*

TATTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A rag; a fluttering rag.

This fable holds from him that sits upon the throne,  
To the poor devil that has scarce a *tatter*. *L'Estrange.*

TATTERDEMATION. *n. f.* [*tatter* and *I know not what*.] A  
ragged fellow.

As a poor fellow was trudging along in a bitter cold morn-  
ing with never a rag, a spark that was warm clad called to  
this *tatterdemation*, how he could endure this weather? *L'Estrange.*

To TATTLE. *v. n.* [*tateren*, Dutch.] To prate; to talk idly;  
to use many words with little meaning.

He stands on terms of honourable mind,  
Ne will be carried with every common wind  
Of court's inconstant mutability. *Hubbard's Tale.*







## TED

TEARFUL. *adj.* [*tear* and *full*.] Weeping; full of tears.

Is't meet that he  
Should leave the helm, and, like a fearful lad,  
With *tearful* eyes add water to the sea? *Shakespeare.*  
This clears the cloudy front of wrinkled care,  
And dries the *tearful* sluices of despair:  
Charm'd with that virtuous draught th' exalted mind  
All sense of woe delivers to the wind. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
On Celadon her eye  
Fell *tearful*, wetting her disorder'd cheek. *Thomson.*

To TEASE. *v. a.* [*teajan*, Saxon.]  
1. To comb or unravel wool or flax.  
2. To scratch cloth in order to level the nap.  
3. To torment with importunity; to vex with assiduous importun-  
tence.

Not by the force of carnal reason,  
But indefatigable *teasing*. *Butler.*  
My friends always *tease* me about him, because he has no  
estate. *Spectator*, No. 475.  
After having been present in publick debates, he was *teased*  
by his mother to inform her of what had passed. *Addison.*  
We system-makers can sustain  
The thesis, which you grant was plain;  
And with remarks and comments *tease* ye,  
In case the thing before was easy. *Prior.*

TEASEL. *n. f.* [*teap*, Saxon; *dipsacus*, Lat.] A plant.  
The flower of the *teasel* hath no proper calyx, but leaves  
representing the perianthium encompassing the bottom of the  
head: the little flowers which are produced singly from be-  
tween the scales, are collected into an head somewhat like a  
bee-hive; these are succeeded by longish four-cornered seeds:  
the species are three: one is called *carduus fullonum*, and is  
of singular use in raising the knap upon woollen cloth. *Miller.*  
TEASER. *n. f.* [*from tease*.] Any thing that torments by in-  
cessant importunity.

A fly buzzing at his ear, makes him deaf to the best ad-  
vice. If you would have him come to himself, you must  
take off his little *teaser*, which holds his reason at bay. *Collier.*  
TEAT. *n. f.* [*teah*, Welsh; *te*, Saxon; *tette*, Dutch; *teton*,  
French.] The dug of a beast; anciently the pap of a wo-  
man.

Even at thy *teat* thou hadst thy tyranny. *Shakespeare.*  
Shows cause a fruitful year, watering the earth better than  
rain; for the earth sucks it as out of the *teat*. *Bacon.*  
When we perceive that bats have *teats*, we infer, that they  
suckle their younglings with milk. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
It more pleas'd my sense  
Than smell of sweetest fennel, or the *teats*  
Of ewe or goat dropping with milk at even. *Milton.*  
Infants sleep, and are seldom awake but when hunger calls  
for the *teat*. *Locke.*

The goat, how bright amidst her fellow stars,  
Kind Amalthea, reach'd her *teat* dissent  
With milk, thy early food. *Prior.*

TECHILY. *adv.* [*from techy*.] Peevishly; fretfully; frowardly.  
TECHINESS. *n. f.* [*from techy*.] Peevishness; fretfulness.

TECHNICAL. *adj.* [*τεχνικός*; *technique*, Fr.] Belonging to  
arts; not in common or popular use.

In *technical* words, or terms of art, they refrain not from  
calling the same substance sometimes the sulphur, and some-  
times the mercury of a body. *Locke.*

TECHY. *adj.* Peevish; irritable; easily made an-  
gry; froward.

I cannot come to Cressid but by Pandar,  
And he is as *techy* to be woe'd to wooe,  
As the is stubborn-chaste against all sute. *Shakespeare.*  
When it did taste the wormwood on the nipple, and felt  
it bitter, pretty fool, to see it *techy*, and fall out with the  
dug. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

TECTO'NICK. *adj.* [*τεκτονικός*.] Pertaining to building. *Bailey.*  
To TED. *v. a.* [*teaban*, Saxon, to prepare.] To lay grafs  
newly mown in rows.

The smell of grain, or *tedded* grafs or kine,  
Or dairy, each rural sight, each rural sound. *Milton.*  
Hay-makers following the mowers, and catting it abroad,  
they call *tedding*. *Mortimer's Husband.*

Prudent his fall'n heaps  
Collecting, cherish'd with the tepid wreaths  
Of *tedded* grafs, and the sun's mellowing beams,  
Rivall'd with artful heats. *Philips.*

TE'DDER or TETHER. *n. f.* [*tudder*, Dut. *timet*, a rope, Islandick.]  
1. A rope with which a horse is tied in the field that he may  
not pasture too wide. *Freight*, &c.

2. Any thing by which one is restrained.  
We lived joyfully, going abroad within our *tedder*. *Bacon.*

We shall have them against the wall; we know the length  
of their *tedder*, they cannot run far from us. *Child.*

TE DEUM. *n. f.* An hymn of the church, so called from  
the two first words of the Latin.  
The choir,  
With all the choicest musick of the kingdom,  
Together sung *te deum*. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*  
*Te deum* was sung at Saint Paul's after the victory. *Bacon.*

## TEE

TE'DIOUS. *adj.* [*tedious*, Fr. *tedium*, Latin.]

1. Wearisome by continuance; troublesome; irksome.  
That I be not further *tedious* unto thee, hear us of thy  
clemency a few words.

The one intente, the other still remits,  
Cannot well suit with either, but soon prove  
*tedious* alike. *Milton.*

Pity only on fresh objects stays,  
But with the *tedious* sight of woes decays. *Dryden.*

2. Wearisome by prolixity.  
They unto whom we shall seem *tedious* are in nowise in-  
jured by us, because it is in their own hands to spare that  
labour which they are not willing to endure. *Hooker, b. i.*

3. Slow.

Chief mastery to dissect  
With long and *tedious* havock fabled knights. *Milton.*

TE'DIOUSLY. *adv.* [*from tedious*.] In such a manner as to  
weary.

TE'DIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*from tedious*.]  
1. Wearisomeness by continuance.  
2. Wearisomeness by prolixity.

In vain we labour to persuade them, that any thing can  
take away the *tediousness* of prayer, except it be brought to  
the same measure and form which themselves assign. *Hooker.*

3. Prolixity; length.  
Since brevity's the foul of wit,  
And *tediousness* the limbs and outward flourishes,  
I will be brief. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

4. Uneasiness; tirefomeness; quality of wearying.  
In those very actions whereby we are especially perfected  
in this life we are not able to persist; forced we are with very  
weariness, and that often, to interrupt them; which *tedious-  
ness* cannot fall into those operations that are in the state of  
bliss when our union with God is compleat. *Hooker, b. i.*

More than kisses, letters mingle souls,  
For thus friends absent speak: this ease controuls  
The *tediousness* of my life. *Dome.*

She diffastes them all within a while;  
And in the sweetest finds a *tediousness*. *Davies.*

To TEEM. *v. n.* [*team*, Saxon, offspring.]  
1. To bring young.

If the must *teem*,  
Create her child of spleen, that it may live,  
And be a thwart distatur'd torment to her. *Shakespeare.*

2. To be pregnant; to engender young.  
Have we more sons? or are we like to have?  
Is not my *teeming* date drunk up with time,  
And wilt thou pluck my fair son from mine age? *Shakespeare.*

When the rising Spring adorns the mead,  
*Teeming* buds and cheerful greens appear. *Dryden.*

There are fundamental truths the basis upon which a great  
many others rest: these are *teeming* truths, rich in store, with  
which they furnish the mind, and, like the lights of heaven,  
give light and evidence to other things. *Locke.*

3. To be full; to be charged as a breeding animal.  
We live in a nation where there is scarce a single head that  
does not *teem* with politics. *Addison.*

To TEEM. *v. a.*  
1. To bring forth; to produce.

What's the newest grief?  
Each minute *teems* a new one. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

Common mother, thou  
Whose womb unmeasurable, and infinite breast,  
*Teems* and feeds all. *Shakespeare. Timon of Athens.*

The earth obey'd; and fruit  
Op'ning her fertile womb, *teem'd* at a birth  
Innumerable living creatures. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vii.*

The deluge wrought such a change, that the earth did not  
then *teem* forth its increase, as formerly, of its own accord,  
but required culture. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

2. To pour. A low word, imagined by Skinner to come from  
*temmen*, Danish, *to draw out*; *to pour*. The Scots retain it:  
as, *teem* that water out; hence *Swift* took this word.

*Teem* out the remainder of the ale into the tankard, and  
fill the gla'ss with small beer. *Swift's Direction to the Butler.*

TE'EMFUL. *adj.* [*teampul*, Saxon.]  
2. Pregnant; prolific. *Ainsl.*

2. Brimful.  
TE'EMER. *n. f.* [*from teem*.] One that brings young.

TE'EMLESS. *adj.* [*from teem*.] Unfruitful; not prolific.  
Such wars, such waste, such fiery tracks of death,  
Their zeal has left, and such a *teemless* earth. *Dryden.*

TEEN. *n. f.* [*teuan*, Saxon, *to kindle*; *teenen*, Flemish, *to vex*;  
*teonan*, Saxon, *injuries*.] Sorrow; grief.

Arrived there  
That barehead knights, for dread and doleful *teen*  
Would fain have fled, ne durst approachen near. *Fa. 2<sup>d</sup>.*

Fry not in heartless grief and doleful *teen*. *Spenser.*  
My heart bleeds  
To think o' th' *teens* that I have turn'd you to. *Shakespeare.*

Eighty odd years of sorrow have I *teen*,  
And each hour's joy wreck'd with a week of *teen*. *Shak.*  
To

## TEL

To TEEN. *v. a.* [*from teuan*, *to kindle*, Saxon.] To excite;  
to provoke to do a thing. *Spenser.*

TEENS. *n. f.* [*from teen* for *ten*.] The years reckoned by the  
termination *teen*; as, thirteen, fourteen.

Our author would excuse these youthful scenes;  
Begotten at his entrance, in his *teens*;  
Some childish fancies may approve the toy,  
Some like the muse the more for being a boy. *Granville.*

TEETH, the plural of *tooth*.  
Who can open the doors of his face? his *teeth* are terrible  
round about. *Job xli. 14.*

To TERTH. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] To breed teeth; to be at  
the time of dentition.

When the symptoms of *teething* appear, the gums ought  
to be relaxed by softening ointment. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

TE'GUMENT. *n. f.* [*tegumentum*, Latin.] Cover; the outward  
part. This word is seldom used but in anatomy or physics.

Clip and trim those tender fringes in the fashion of beard,  
or other hairy *teguments*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*

Proceed by section, dividing the skin, and separating the  
*teguments*. *Wise's Surgery.*

In the nutmeg another *tegument* is the mace between the  
green pericarpium and the hard shell. *Ray on the Creation.*

To TEH-HE. *v. n.* [*a cant word made from the found*.] To  
laugh with a loud and more insolent kind of cachinnation;  
to titter.

They laugh'd and *teh-he'd* with derision,  
To see them take your deposition. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

TEIL tree. *n. f.* [*tille*, Latin.] The same with linden or lime  
tree: which see.

A *teillre* and an oak have their substance in them when  
they cast their leaves. *Jsa. vi. 13.*

TEINT. *n. f.* [*teinte*, French.] Colour; touch of the pencil.  
Glazed colours have a vivacity which can never be imita-  
ted by the most brilliant colours, because the different *teints*  
are simply laid on, each in its place, one after another. *Dryden.*

TE'LARY. *adj.* [*tela*, a web, Lat.] Spinning webs.  
The pictures of *telary* spiders, and their position in the  
web, is commonly made lateral, and regarding the horizon;  
although we shall commonly find it downward, and their  
heads respecting the center. *Brown's Vulgar Err. b. v.*

TELESCOPE. *n. f.* [*telescope*, Fr. *teles* and *skopion*.] A  
long gla'ss by which distant objects are viewed.

The *telescope* discovers to us distant wonders in the hea-  
vens, and shews the milky way, and the bright cloudy spots,  
in a very dark sky, to be a collection of little stars. *Watts.*

TELESCOPICAL. *adj.* [*from telescope*.] Belonging to a tele-  
scope; seeing at a distance.

To TELL. *v. a.* preterite and part. *told*. [*tellan*, Saxon;  
*tellen*, Dutch; *talen*, Danish.]

1. To utter; to express; to speak.  
I will not eat till I have *told* mine errand. *Gen. xxiv. 33.*  
Thy message which might elie in *telling* wound,  
And in performing end us. *Milton.*

2. To relate; to rehearse; to speak.  
I will declare what wise men have *told* from their fathers,  
and have not hid. *Job xv. 18.*

When Gideon heard the *telling* of the dream, and the in-  
terpretation, he worshipp'd. *Judg. vii. 13.*

His generation.  
You must know; but break, O break my heart,  
Before I *tell* my fatal story out. *Dryden.*

Th' usurper of my throne is my wife!  
The rest are vanish'd, none repa's'd the gate,  
And not a man appears to *tell* their fate. *Pope's Odyssey.*

3. To teach; to inform.  
He gently ask'd where all the people be,  
Which in that stately building wont to dwell,  
Who answer'd him full sooth, he could not *tell*. *Fa. 2<sup>d</sup>.*

I *told* him of myself, which was as much  
As to have ask'd him pardon. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Tell me now, what lady is the fame,  
To whom you swore a secret pilgrimage,  
That you to day promis'd to *tell* me of. *Shakespeare.*

The fourth part of a shekel of silver will I give to the man  
of God to *tell* us our way. *1 Sam. ix. 8.*

Saint Paul *tell*th us, we must needs be subject not only  
for fear, but also for conscience sake. *Bishop Sanderson.*

Tell me how may I know him, how adore. *Milton.*

4. To discover; to betray.  
They will *tell* it to the inhabitants. *Nim. xiv. 14.*

5. To count; to number.  
Here lies the learned Savile's heir,  
So early wife, and lasting fair;  
That none, except her years they *told*,  
Thought her a child, or thought her old.  
Numerous falls the fearful only *tell*;  
Courage from hearts, and not from numbers grows. *Dryden.*  
A child can *tell* twenty before he has any idea of infinite. *Locke.*

She doubts if two and two make four,  
Though she has *told* them ten times o'er. *Prior.*

6. To make excuses. A low word.  
Tush, never *tell* me, I take it much unkindly,  
That thou, Iago, who hast had my purse,  
As if the strings were thine, shouldst know of this. *Shak.*

To TELL. *v. n.*  
1. To give an account; to make report.  
I will compass thine altar, O Lord, that I may publish  
with the voice of thanksgiving, and *tell* of all thy wondrous  
works. *Psal. xxvi. 7.*

Ye that live and move, fair creatures *tell*,  
*Tell*, if ye saw, how came I thus, how here? *Milton.*

2. To TELL *on*. To inform of. A doubtful phrase.  
David sav'd neither man nor woman alive, to bring tid-  
ings to Gath, saying, left they should *tell on* us, saying, so  
did David. *1 Sam. xxvii. 11.*

TE'LLTALE. *n. f.* [*tell* and *tale*.] One who gives malicious in-  
formation; one who carries officious intelligence.

You speak to Caius, and to such a man  
That is no fearing *telltale*. *Shakespeare. Julius Caesar.*

What shall these papers lie like *telltales* here? *Shakespeare.*  
Let not the heav'n's hear these *telltale* women

Rail on the Lord's anointed.  
'Tis done; report displays her *telltale* wings,  
And to each ear the news and tidings brings. *Fairfax.*

And to the *telltale* sun decry  
Our conceal'd solemnity. *Milton.*

Eurydice and he are prisoners here,  
But will not long be so: this *telltale* ghost  
Perhaps will clear them both. *Dryden and Lee.*

A *telltale* out of school  
Is of all wits the greatest fool. *Swift.*

TE'LLER. *n. f.* [*from tell*.]  
1. One who tells or relates.  
2. One who numbers; a numberer.

3. A *teller* is an officer of the exchequer, of which there are  
four in number: their business is to receive all monies due to  
the king, and give the clerk of the pell a bill to charge him  
therewith: they also pay all persons any money payable to  
them by the king, by warrant from the auditor of the re-  
ceipt: they also make books of receipts and payments, which  
they deliver the lord treasurer. *Cowel.*

TE'MERARIOUS. *adj.* [*temerarius*, Fr. *temerarius*, Lat.]  
1. Rash; heady.

Resolution without foresight is but a *temerarious* folly; and  
the consequences of things are the first point to be taken into  
consideration. *L'Estrange.*

2. Careless; heedless.  
Should he find upon one single sheet of parchment, an  
oration written full of profound sense, adorned with elegant  
phrase, the wit of man could not persuade him that this was  
done by the *temerarious* dashes of an unguided pen. *Ray.*

TE'MERITY. *n. f.* [*temeritas*, Latin.] Rashness; unreasonable  
contempt of danger.

The figures are bold even to *temerity*. *Cowley.*

To TE'MPER. *v. a.* [*tempero*, Lat. *temperer*, Fr.]  
1. To mix so as that one part qualifies the other.

I shall *temper* so  
Justice with mercy, as may illustrate most  
Them fully satisfy'd, and These appeale. *Milton.*

2. To compound; to form by mixture.  
If you could find out but a man  
To bear a poison, I would *temper* it;  
That Romeo should upon receipt thereof  
Soon sleep in quiet. *Shakespeare. Romeo and Juliet.*

3. To mingle.  
Prepare the sixth part of an ephah and the third part of an  
hin of oil, to *temper* with the fine flour. *Exek. xvi. 14.*

The good old knight, with a mixture of the father and  
master of the family, *temper'd* the inquiries after his own af-  
fairs with kind questions relating to themselves. *Addison.*

4. To beat together to a proper consistence.  
Th' uncivil kerns of Ireland are in arms,  
And *temper* clay with blood of Englishmen. *Shakespeare.*

The potter *tempering* soft earth, fashioneth every vessel  
with much labour. *Wisd. xv. 7.*

5. To accommodate; to modify.  
Thy sustenance serving to the appetite of the eater, *tem-  
per'd* itself to every man's liking. *Wisd. xvi. 21.*

These soft fires with kindly heat  
Of various influence foment and warm,  
*Temper* or nourish. *Milton.*

6. To soften; to mollify; to assuage; to soothe; to calm.  
Solon, in his laws to the Athenians, labour'd to *tem-  
per* their warlike courages with sweet delights of learning and  
sciences: so that as much as the one excelled in arms, the  
other excelled in knowledge. *Spenser on Ireland.*

With this she wons to *temper* angry Jove,  
When all the gods he threatens with thund'ring dart. *Spenser.*

Now will I to that old Andronicus,  
And *temper* him with all the art I have. *Shakespeare.*

Woman! Nature made thee  
To *temper* man: we had been brutes without you. *Orway.*

7. To



7. To form metals to a proper degree of hardness.  
The sword  
Of Michael from the armoury of God  
Was given him *temper'd* so, that neither keen  
Nor solid might resist that edge. *Milton.*  
In the *tempering* of steel, by holding it but a minute or  
two longer or lesser in the other competent heat, gives it very  
differing tempers as to brittleness or toughness. *Boyle.*  
Repeated peals they hear.  
And, in a heav'n serene, resplendent arms appear;  
Red'ning the skies, and glittering all around,  
The *temper'd* metals clash, and yield a silver sound. *Dryd.*
8. To govern. A latinism.  
And furies rules, and Tartare *tempereth*. *Hubbard's Tale.*  
TE'MPER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Due mixture of contrary qualities.  
Nothing better proveth the excellency of this soil and *tem-*  
per than the abundant growing of the palm trees. *Raleigh.*  
Health itself is but a kind of *temper*, gotten and preserved  
by a convenient mixture of contraries. *Arbutnot.*  
2. Middle course; mean or medium.  
If the estates of some bishops were exorbitant before the  
reformation, the present clergy's wishes reach no further than  
that some reasonable *temper* had been used instead of paring  
them so quick. *Swift's Miscell.*  
3. Constitution of body.  
This body would be increased daily, being supplied from  
above and below, and having done growing, it would be-  
come more dry by degrees, and of a *temper* of greater consis-  
tency and firmness. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
4. Disposition of mind.  
Remember with what mild  
And gracious *temper* he both heard, and judg'd,  
Without wrath or reviling. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*  
This will keep their thoughts easy and free, the only *tem-*  
per wherein the mind is capable of receiving new infor-  
mations. *Locke on Education.*  
5. Constitutional frame of mind.  
The brain may devise laws for the blood, but a hot *temper*  
leaps o'er a cold decree. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*  
Our hearts,  
Of brothers *temper*, do receive you in  
With all kind love. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*  
6. Calmness of mind; moderation.  
Restore yourselves unto your *temper*, fathers,  
And without perturbation hear me speak. *Benj. Johnson.*  
Teach me, like thee, in various nature wife,  
To fall with dignity, with *temper* rise. *Pope.*  
7. State to which metals are reduced, particularly as to hard-  
ness.  
Here draw I  
A sword, whose *temper* I intend to stain  
With the best blood that I can meet withal. *Shakespeare.*  
Ithuriel with his spear  
Touch'd lightly; for no fallhood can endure  
Touch of celestial *temper*, but returns  
Of force to its own likeness: up he starts,  
Discover'd, and surpris'd. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iv.*  
These needles should have a due *temper*; for if they are  
too soft, the force exerted to carry them through the flesh  
will bend them; if they are too brittle they snap. *Sharp.*  
TE'MPERAMENT. *n. f.* [temperamentum, Lat. temperantia, Fr.]  
1. Constitution; state with respect to the predominance of any  
quality.  
Bodies are denominated hot and cold in proportion to the  
present *temperament* of that part of our body to which they  
are applied.  
2. Medium; due mixture of opposites.  
The common law has waited and wrought out those dis-  
tempers, and reduced the kingdom to its just state and *tem-*  
perament. *Hale.*  
TE'MPERAMENTAL. *adj.* [from temperament.] Constitutional.  
That *temperamental* dignotions, and conjecture of preva-  
lent humours, that may be collected from spots in our nails,  
we concede. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
Intellectual representations are received with as unequal a  
fate upon a bare *temperamental* relish or disgust. *Glanville.*  
TE'MPERANCE. *n. f.* [temperantia, Lat.]  
1. Moderation; opposed to gluttony and drunkenness.  
Well observe  
The rule of not too much; by *temperance* taught  
In what thou eat'st and drink'st; seeking from thence  
Due nourishment, no gluttonous delight. *Milton.*  
*Temperance*, that virtue without pride, and fortune without  
envy, gives indolence of body and tranquillity of mind;  
the best guardian of youth and support of old age. *Temple.*  
Make *temperance* thy companion; so shall health  
Sit on thy brow.  
2. Patience; calmness; sedateness; moderation of passion.  
His fenceless speech and doted ignorance,  
When as the noble prince had marked well;  
He calm'd his wrath with goodly *temperance*. *Fa. Qu.*

- TE'MPERATE. *adj.* [temperatus, Lat.]  
1. Not excessive; moderate in degree of any quality.  
Use a *temperate* heat, for they are ever *temperate* heats that  
digest and mature; wherein we mean *temperate*, according to  
the nature of the subject; for that may be *temperate* to fruits  
and liquors which will not work at all upon metals. *Bacon.*  
Was airy, light, from pure digestion bred,  
And *temper'd* vapours drank. *Milton.*  
2. Moderate in meat and drink.  
I advis'd him to be *temperate* in eating and drinking. *Wifem.*  
3. Free from ardent passion.  
So hot a speed with such advice dispos'd  
Such *temper'd* order in so fierce a course  
Doth want example. *Shakespeare.*  
She's not froward, but modest as the dove;  
She is not hot, but *temperate* as the morn.  
From *temperate* inactivity we are unready to put in execu-  
tion the suggestions of reason. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
TE'MPERATELY. *adv.* [from temperate.]  
1. Moderately; not excessively.  
By winds that *temperately* blow,  
The bark should pass secure and slow.  
2. Calmly; without violence of passion.  
*Temperately* proceed to what you would  
Thus violently redress. *Shakespeare.*  
3. Without gluttony or luxury.  
God esteems it a part of his service if we eat or drink;  
so it be *temperately*, and as may best preserve health. *Taylor.*  
TE'MPERATENESS. *n. f.* [from temperate.]  
1. Freedom from excesses; mediocrity.  
2. Calmness; coolness of mind.  
Langley's mild *temperateness*,  
Did tend unto a calmer quietness. *Daniel's Civil War.*  
TE'MPERATURE. *n. f.* [temperatura, tempe, Latin; tempera-  
ture, French.]  
1. Constitution of nature; degree of any qualities.  
It lieth in the same climate, and is of no other *temperature*  
than Guinea. *Abbot's Description of the World.*  
Birds that change countries at certain seasons, if they come  
earlier, shew the *temperature* of weather.  
Memory depends upon the confidence and the *temperature*  
of the brain. *Watts.*  
2. Mediocrity; due balance of contraries.  
As the world's sun doth effects beget  
Different, in divers places ev'ry day;  
Here Autumn's *temperature*, there Summer's heat,  
Here flow'ry Spring-tide, and there Winter gray. *Daniel.*  
If, instead of this variation of heat, we suppose an equal-  
ity, or constant *temperature* of it before the deluge, the case  
would be much altered. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*  
3. Moderation; freedom from predominant passion.  
In that proud port which her so goodly grace,  
Most goodly *temperature* you may discern.  
TE'MPERED. *adj.* [from temper.] Disposed with regard to the  
passions.  
When was my lord so much ungently *temper'd*,  
To stop his ears against admonishment? *Shakespeare.*  
TE'MPEST. *n. f.* [tempesta, Fr. tempestas, Lat.]  
1. The utmost violence of the wind; the names by which the  
wind is called according to the gradual excess of its force  
seems to be, a breeze; a gale; a gust; a storm; a tempest.  
I have seen *tempests*, when the scolding winds  
Have riv'd the knotty oaks. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*  
Some have been driven by *tempest* to the south.  
What at first was call'd a gust, the same  
Hath now a storm's, anon a *tempest*'s name. *Deppe.*  
We, caught in a fiery *tempest*, shall be hurl'd  
Each on his rock transfix'd. *Milton.*  
With clouds and storms  
Around thee thrown, *tempest* o'er *tempest* roll'd,  
Thou humblest nature with thy northern blast. *Tompion.*  
2. Any tumult; commotion; perturbation.  
The *tempest* in my mind  
Doth from my senses take all feeling else,  
Save what beats there. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
To TE'MPESTR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To disturb as by a  
*tempest*.  
Part huge of bulk,  
Wallowing unweildy, enormous in their gait,  
*Tempest* the ocean. *Milton.*  
Leviathan, in dreadful sport,  
*Tempest* the loosen'd brine.  
TE'MPESTRATE. *v. a.* [tempest and beat.] Shattered with  
storms.  
In the calm harbour of her gentle breast,  
My *tempest-beaten* soul may safely rest. *Dryden's Aureng.*  
TE'MPESTR-ROST. *adj.* [tempest and rost.] Driven about by  
storms. *Though*

- Though his bark cannot be lost,  
Yet it shall be *tempest-rost*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
TE'MPESTRITY. *n. f.* [tempestris, Lat.] Seasonableness.  
Since their dispersion the constitutions of countries admit  
not such *tempestrinity* of harvest. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
TE'MPESTRUOUS. *adj.* [tempestruosus, Fr. from tempest.] Stormy;  
turbulent.  
*Tempestruous* fortune hath spent all her spight,  
And thrilling sorrow thrown his utmost dart.  
Which of them rising with the sun or falling  
Should prove *tempestruous*. *Fairy Qu.*  
Her looks grow black as a *tempestruous* wind,  
Some raging thoughts are rowling in her mind. *Dryden.*  
Pompey, when diluaded from embarking because the wea-  
ther was *tempestruous*, replied, My voyage is necessary, my  
life is not so. *Collins on the Value of Life.*  
TE'MPLAR. *n. f.* [from the Temple, an house near the Thames,  
anciently belonging to the knights templars, originally from  
the temple of Jerusalem.] A student in the law.  
Wits and *templars* ev'ry sentence raise,  
And wonder with a foolish face of praise. *Pope's Epist.*  
TE'MPLE. *n. f.* [temple, Fr. templum, Lat.]  
1. A place appropriated to acts of religion.  
The honour'd gods  
Throng our large temple with the flocks of peace. *Shak.*  
Here we have no temple but the wood, no assembly but  
hornbeasts. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*  
Most sacrilegious murder hath broke ope  
The lord's anointed temple, and stole thence  
The life of th' building. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
The temple haunting summer,  
The temple haunting martlet. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
2. [Templa, Latin.] The upper part of the sides of the head  
where the pulse is felt.  
Her sunny locks  
Hang on her temples like a golden fleece. *Shakespeare.*  
We may apply intercepts of mischief upon the temples;  
frontals also may be applied.  
To procure sleep, he uses the scratching of the temples and  
ears; that even mollifies wild beasts. *Wifemans's Surgery.*  
The weapon enter'd close above his ear,  
Cold through his temples glides the whizzing spear. *Pope.*  
TE'MPLET. *n. f.* A piece of timber in a building.  
When you lay any timber on brick-work, as lintels over  
windows, or *templets* under girders, lay them in locm. *Moxon.*  
TE'MPORAL. *adj.* [temporal, Fr. temporalis, low Latin.]  
1. Measured by time; not eternal.  
As there they sustain *temporal* life, so here they would learn  
to make provision for eternal. *Hooker.*  
2. Secular; not ecclesiastical.  
This sceptre shews the force of *temporal* power,  
The attribute to awe and majesty,  
Wherein doth sit the dread of kings. *Shakespeare.*  
All the *temporal* lands, which men devout  
By testament have given to the church,  
Would they fling from us. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
All *temporal* power hath been wrested from the clergy, and  
much of their ecclesiastick. *Swift.*  
3. Not spiritual.  
Call not every *temporal* end a desiling of the intention, but  
only when it contradicts the ends of God, or when it is prin-  
cipally intended: for sometimes a *temporal* end is part of our  
duty; and such are all the actions of our calling. *Taylor.*  
Our petitions to God with regard to *temporals*, must be  
that medium of convenience proportioned to the several con-  
ditions of life. *Rogers's Serm.*  
4. [Temporal, Fr.] Placed at the temples, or upper part of the  
head.  
Copious bleeding, by opening the *temporal* arteries, are the  
most effectual remedies for a phrensy. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
TE'MPORALITY. *n. f.* [temporalite, Fr. from temporal.] Se-  
TE'MPORALS. } cular possessions; not ecclesiastick rights.  
Such revenues, lands, and tenements, as bishops have had  
annexed to their sees by the kings and others from time to  
time, as they are barons and lords of the parliament. *Cowel.*  
The residue of these ordinary finances is casual, as the  
*temporalities* of vacant bishopricks, the profits that grow by  
the tenures of lands. *Bacon.*  
TE'MPORALLY. *adv.* [from temporal.] With respect to this  
life.  
Sinners who are in such a *temporally* happy condition, owe  
it not to their sins, but wholly to their luck. *South.*  
TE'MPORALTY. *n. f.* [from temporal.]  
1. The laity; secular people.  
The pope sucked out ineffable fums of money, to the  
intolerable grievance of clergy and *temporality*. *Abbot.*  
2. Secular possessions.  
The king yielded up the point, reserving the ceremony of  
homage from the bishops, in respect of the *temporalities*, to  
himself. *Ayliffe.*  
TE'MPORARINESS. *adj.* [temporis, Lat.] Temporary.  
TE'MPORARINESS. [from temporary.] The state of being tem-  
porary; not perpetuity.

- TE'MPORARY. *adj.* [tempus, Lat.] Lasting only for a limited  
time.  
These *temporary* truces were soon made and soon broken;  
he desired a firmer amity. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
The republick threatened with danger, appointed a *tem-*  
porary dictator, who, when the danger was over, retired  
again into the community. *Addison.*  
To TE'MPORIZE. *v. n.* [temporiser, Fr. tempus, Lat.]  
1. To delay; to procrastinate.  
If Cupid hath not spent all his quiver in Venice, thou wilt  
quake for this shortly.  
— I look for an earthquake too then.  
— Well, you will *temporize* with the hours. *Shakespeare.*  
The earl of Lincoln deceived of the country's concurrence,  
in which case he would have *temporized*, relolved to give the  
king battle. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
2. To comply with the times or occasions.  
They might their grievance inwardly complain,  
But outwardly they needs must *temporize*. *Daniel.*  
3. To comply: this is improper.  
The dauphin is too wilful opposite,  
And will not *temporize* with my entreaties:  
He flady says, he'll not lay down his arms. *Shakespeare.*  
TE'MPORIZER. *n. f.* [temporiseur, Fr. from temporize.] One  
that complies with times or occasions; a trimmer.  
I pronounce thee a hovering *temporizer*, that  
Canst with thine eyes at once see good and evil,  
Inclining to them both. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
TE'MSE BREAD. } *n. f.* [temse, Dutch; tamise, Fr. tamise-  
TE'MSED BREAD. } fire, Italian, to sift; tems, Dutch; ta-  
mis, French; tamiso, Italian, a sieve.] Bread made of flower  
better sifted than common.  
To TEMPT. *v. a.* [tempto, Lat. tenter, Fr.]  
1. To solicit to ill; to incite by presenting some pleasure or  
advantage to the mind; to entice.  
'Tis not the king that sends you to the Tower:  
My lady Gray *tempts* him to this horrid extremity. *Shak.*  
You ever gentle gods, take my breath from me;  
Let not my worse spirit *tempt* me again  
To die before you please. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
Come together, that Satan *tempt* you not. *1 Cor. vii. 5.*  
He that hath not wholly subdued himself, is quickly *tempt-*  
ed and overcome in small things. *Bishop Taylor.*  
Fix'd on the fruit she gaz'd, which to behold  
Might *tempt* alone. *Milton.*  
The devil can but *tempt* and deceive; and if he cannot  
destroy so, his power is at an end. *South.*  
O wretched maid!  
Whole roving fancy would resolve the fame  
With him, who next should *tempt* her easy fame. *Prior.*  
2. To provoke.  
I'm much too vent'rous  
In *tempting* of your patience. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
With-hold  
Your talons from the wretched and the bold;  
*Tempt* not the brave and needy to despair;  
For, though your violence shoud leave 'em bare  
Of gold and silver, swords and darts remain. *Dryden.*  
3. It is sometimes used without any notion of evil; to solicit;  
to draw.  
Still his strength conceal'd  
Which *tempted* our attempt, and wrought our fall. *Milton.*  
The rowing crew,  
To *tempt* a fare, clothe all their tilts in blue. *Gay.*  
4. To try; to attempt.  
This from the vulgar branches must be torn,  
And to fair Proserpine the present born,  
Ere leave be giv'n to *tempt* the nether skies. *Dryden.*  
TE'MPTATION. *n. f.* [tentation, Fr. from tempt.]  
1. The act of tempting; solicitation to ill; enticement.  
All *temptation* to transgress repel. *Milt.*  
2. The state of being tempted.  
When by human weakness, and the arts of the tempter,  
you are led into *temptations*, prayer is the thread to bring  
you out of this labyrinth. *Duppa.*  
3. That which is offered to the mind as a motive to ill.  
Set a deep glass of rhenish wine on the contrary casket;  
for if the devil be within, and that *temptation* without, he  
will choose it. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*  
Dare to be great without a guilty crown;  
View it, and lay the bright *temptation* down:  
'Tis bait to seize on all. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*  
TE'MPTABLE. *adj.* [from tempt.] Liable to temptation; ob-  
noxious to bad influence.  
If the parliament were as *temptable* as any other assembly,  
the managers must fail for want of tools to work with. *Swift.*  
TE'MPTER. *n. f.* [from tempt.]  
1. One who solicits to ill; an enticer.  
These women are shrewd *tempters* with their tongues.  
*Shakespeare's Henry VI.*  
Is this her fault or mine?  
The *tempter* or the tempted, who sins most?  
Not she; nor doth the tempt. *Shak. Meas. for Measure.*  
26 F  
Thotic



## TEN

Those who are bent to do wickedly, will never want tempters to urge them on.

My work is done;  
She's now the tempter to enslave his heart.  
The infernal solicitor to evil.  
The experience of our own frailties, and the watchfulness of the tempter, discourage us.

Foretold what would come to pass,  
When first this tempter cross'd the gulf from hell.  
To this high mountain's top the tempter brought  
Our Saviour.

*TENULENCY*, *n. f.* [*temulentia*, Lat.] Inebriation; intoxication by liquor.

*TEMULENT*, *adj.* [*temulentus*, Lat.] Inebriated; intoxicated as with strong liquors.

*TENS*, *adj.* [*ten*, Saxon; *ten*, Dutch.] The decimal number; twice five; the number by which we multiply numbers into new denominations.

Thou shalt have more  
Than two tens to a score.  
Ten hath been extolled as containing even, odd, long, and plain, quadrate and cubical numbers; and Aristotle observed, that Barbarians as well as Greeks used a numeration unto ten.

With twice ten sail I cross'd the Phrygian sea,  
Scarce seven within your harbour meet.  
There's a proud modesty in merit,  
Averse from begging; and resolv'd to pay  
Ten times the gift it asks.

From the soft lyre,  
Sweet flute, and ten string'd instrument, require  
Sounds of delight.

Although English is too little cultivated, yet the faults are nine in ten owing to affectation.

*TENABLE*, *adj.* [*tenable*, French.] Such as may be maintained against opposition; such as may be held against attacks.

The town was strong of itself, and wanted no industry to fortify and make it tenable.

Sir William Ogle seized upon the castle, and put it into a tenable condition.

Infidelity has been driven out of all its outworks: the atheist has not found his post tenable, and is therefore retired into desim.

*TENACIOUS*, *adj.* [*tenax*, Lat.] Inclined to hold fast; not willing to let go, with of before the thing held.

A resolute tenacious adherence to well chosen principles, makes the face of a governor shine in the eyes of those that see his actions.

Gripping, and still tenacious of thy hold,  
Would'st thou the Grecian chiefs, though largely foul'd,  
Should give the prizes they had gain'd.

You reign absolute over the hearts of a stubborn and free-born people, tenacious to madness of their liberty.

True love's a miler; so tenacious grown,  
He weighs to the least grain of what's his own.

Men are tenacious of the opinions that first possess them.

He is tenacious of his own property, and ready to invade that of others.

Retentive.  
The memory in some is very tenacious; but yet there seems to be a constant decay of all our ideas, even of those which are struck deepest, and in minds the most retentive.

*TENACE*, French.] Having parts disposed to adhere to each other; cohesive.

Three equal round vessels filled, the one with water, the other with oil, the third with molten pitch, and the liquors stirred alike to give them a vortical motion; the pitch by its tenacity will lose its motion quickly, the oil being less tenacious will keep it longer, and the water being less tenacious will keep it longest, but yet will lose it in a short time.

*TENACIOUSLY*, *adv.* [*from tenacious*.] With disposition to hold fast.

Some things our juvenile reasons tenaciously adhere to, which yet our maturer judgments disallow of.

*TENACIOUSNESS*, *n. f.* [*from tenacious*.] Unwillingness to quit, resign, or let go.

*TENACITY*, *n. f.* [*tenacitas*, *tenacit*, Fr. *tenax*, Latin.] Viscosity; glutinousness; adhesion of one part to another.

If many contiguous vortices of molten pitch were each of them as large as those which some suppose to revolve about the sun and fixed stars, yet these and all their parts would, by their tenacity and stiffness, communicate their motion to one another till they all rested among themselves.

Substances, whose tenacity exceeds the powers of digestion, will neither pass, nor be converted into aliment.

*TENANCY*, *n. f.* [*tenanche*, old French; *tenentia*, law Latin; *from tenant*.] Temporary possession of what belongs to another.

This duke becomes seized of favour by descent, though

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the condition of that estate be commonly no more than a tenancy at will.

*TENANT*, *n. f.* [*tenant*, French.]

1. One that holds of another; one that on certain conditions has temporary possession and use of that which is in reality the property of another: correlative to landlord.

I have been your tenant,  
And your father's tenant, these four score years.

Such is the mould that the blest tenant feeds  
On precious fruits, and pays his rent in weeds.

Jupiter had a farm long for want of a tenant.  
His cheerful tenants bless their yearly toil,  
Yet to their lord owe more than to the soil.

The tenants of a manor fall into the sentiments of their lord.

The father is a tyrant over slaves and beggars, whom he calls his tenants.

2. One who resides in any place.

The bear, rough tenant of these shades,  
To TENANT, *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To hold on certain conditions.

Sir Roger's estate is tenanted by persons who have served him or his ancestors.

*TENANTABLE*, *adj.* [*from tenant*.] Such as may be held by a tenant.

The ruins that time, sickness, or melancholy shall bring, must be made up at your cost; for that thing a husband is but tenant for life in what he holds, and is bound to leave the place tenanted to the next that shall take it.

That the soul may not be too much incommoded in her house of clay, such necessities are secured to the body as may keep it in tenanted repair.

*TENANTLESS*, *adj.* [*from tenant*.] Unoccupied; unpeopled.

O thou, that dost inhabit in my breast,  
Leave not the mansion to long tenanted;  
Left growing ruinous the building fall,  
And leave no memory of what it was.

*TENANT-SAW*, *n. f.* [*corrupted*, I suppose, *from tenant-saw*.] See TENON.

*TENCH*, *n. f.* [*tence*, Saxon; *tenca*, Lat.] A pond fish.

Having stored a very great pond with carps, tench, and other pond fish, and only put in two small pikes, this pair of tyrants in seven years devoured the whole.

*TO TEND*, *v. a.* [*contracted from attend*.]

1. To watch; to guard; to accompany as an assistant or defender.

Nymphs of Mulla which, with careful heed,  
The silver scaly trout did tend full well.

Go thou to Richard, and good angels tend thee.  
Him lord pronounce'd; and O! indignity  
Subjected to his service angel wings,  
And flaming ministers to watch and tend  
Their earthy charge.

He led a rural life, and had command  
Over all the shepherds, who about those vales  
Tended their numerous flocks.

There is a pleasure in that simplicity, in beholding princes tending their flocks.

Our humble province is to tend the fair;  
To save the powder from too rude a gale,  
Nor let th' imprisonment of essences exhale.

When Cyrus had overcome the Lydians, that were a warlike nation, and devoted to bring them to a more peaceable life, instead of their short warlike coat he clothed them in long garments like women, and instead of their warlike musick appointed to them certain lascivious lays, by which their minds were so mollified and abated, that they forgot their former fierceness, and became most tender and effeminate.

Exciting kind concern.  
I love Valentine;  
His life's as tender to me as my soul.

5. Compassionate; anxious for another's good.

The tender kindness of the church it well befecmeth to help the weaker sort, although some few of the perfecter and stronger be for a time displeased.

This not mistrust but tender love enjoins.  
Be tender hearted and compassionate towards those in want, and ready to relieve them.

6. Susceptible of soft passions.

Your tears a heart of flint  
Might tender make, yet nought  
Herein they will prevail.

7. Amorous; lascivious.

What mad lover ever dy'd,  
To gain a soft and gentle bride?  
Or for a lady tender hearted,  
In putting streams or hemp departed?

8. Expressive of the softer passions.

9. Careful not to hurt, with of.

The civil authority should be tender of the honour of God and religion.

10. To

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5. To attend; to wait as dependants or servants.

That twenty such rude boys might tend upon,  
And call her hourly mistress.

He brings great news.  
Was he not companion with the riotous knights,  
That tend upon my father.

6. To attend as something inseparable.

Threefold vengeance tend upon your steps!  
Unhappy wight born to disastrous end,  
That doth his life in so long tendance spend.

2. Person; attendant. Out of use.

3. Attendance; act of waiting.

By watching, weeping, tendance, to  
Overcome you with her dew.

4. Care; act of tending.

Nature does require  
Her times of preservation, which, perforce,  
I her frail sons amongst my brethren mortal,  
Must give my tendance to.

They at her coming sprung,  
And touch'd by her fair tendance gladlier grew.

*TENDANCE*, *n. f.* [*from tend*.]

1. Direction or course towards any place or object.

It is not much business that attracts any man; but the want of purity, constancy, and tendency towards God.

2. Direction or course toward any inference or result; drift.

These opinions are of so little moment, that, like notes in the sun, their tendencies are little noticed.

*TENDER*, *adj.* [*tendre*, French.]

1. Soft; easily impressed or injured.

The earth brought forth the tender grass,  
From each tender stalk the gathers.

2. Sensible; easily pained; soon fore.

Unearth may the endure the flinty street,  
To tread them with her tender feeling feet.

Leah was tender eyed, but Rachel was well-favoured.

Our bodies are not naturally more tender than our faces; but by being less exposed to the air, they become less able to endure it.

The face when we are born is no less tender than any other part of the body: it is use alone hardens it, and makes it more able to endure the cold.

3. Effeminate; emaculate; delicate.

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10. To

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As I have been tender of every particular person's reputation, so I have taken care not to give offence.

10. Gentle; mild; unwilling to pain.

Thy tender hefted nature shall not give  
Thee o'er to harshness; her eyes are fierce, but thine  
Do comfort and not burn.

You, that are thus to tender o'er his follies,  
Will never do him good.

11. Apt to give pain.

In things that are tender and unpleasing, break the ice by some whole words are of less weight, and reserve the more weighty voice to come in as by chance.

12. Young; weak: as, tender age.

When yet he was but tender bodied, a mother should not sell him.

*TO TENDER*, *v. a.* [*tendre*, French.]

1. To offer; to exhibit; to propose to acceptance.

Some of the chiefest laity professed with greater stomach their judgments, that such a discipline was little better than popish tyranny, disguised and tendered unto them.

2. To hold; to esteem.

Tender yourself more dearly;  
Or, not to crack the wind of the poor phrase,  
Wringing it thus, you'll tender me a fool.

3. [From the adjective.] To regard with kindness. Not in use.

I thank you, madam, that you tender her:  
Poor gentlewoman, my master wrongs her much.

*TENDER*, *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]

1. Offer; proposal to acceptance.

Then to have a wretched puling fool,  
A whining mammet, in her fortune's tender,  
To answer I'll not wed.

Think yourself a baby;  
That you have ta'en his tenders for true pay,  
Which are not sterling.

The earl accepted the tenders of my service.

2. [From the adjective.] To regard; kind concern.

Thou hast shew'd thou hadst brought to me,  
In this fair rescue thou hadst brought to me.

*TENDER-HEARTED*, *adj.* [*tender and heart*.] Of a soft compassionate disposition.

*TENDERING*, *n. f.* [*from tender*.]

1. The first horns of a deer.

2. A fondling; one who is made soft by too much kindness.

*TENDERLY*, *adv.* [*from tender*.] In a tender manner; mildly; gently; softly; kindly; without harshness.

Tenderly apply to her  
Some remedies for life.

She embrac'd him, and for joy  
Tenderly wept.

They are the most perfect pieces of Ovid, and the style tenderly passionate and courtly.

Marcus with blushes owns he loves,  
And Brutus tenderly reproves.

*TENDERNESS*, *n. f.* [*tendresse*, Fr. *from tender*.]

1. The state of being tender; susceptibility of impressions.

Pied cattle are spotted in their tongues, the tenderness of the part receiving more easily alterations than other parts of the flesh.

2. The difference of the muscular flesh depends upon the hardness, tenderness, moisture, or dryness of the fibres.

3. State of being easily hurt; foreness.

A quickness and tenderness of sight could not endure bright sun-shine.

Any zealous for his country, must conquer that tenderness and delicacy which may make him afraid of being spoken ill of.

There are examples of wounded persons, that have roared for anguish at the discharge of ordnance, though at a great distance; what insupportable torture then should we be under upon a like concussion in the air, when all the whole body would have the tenderness of a wound.

4. Susceptibility of the softer passions.

Weep no more, lest I give cause  
To be suspected of more tenderness  
Than doth become a man.

Well we know your tenderness of heart,  
And gentle, kind, effeminate remembrance  
To your kindred.

With



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- With what a graceful *tenderness* he loves!  
And breathes the softest, the sincerest vows! *Addison*  
4. Kind attention; anxiety for the good of another.  
Having no children, he did with singular care and *tender-*  
*ness* intend the education of Philip and Margaret. *Bacon*  
5. Scrupulousness; caution.

My conscience first receiv'd a *tenderness*,  
Scruple, and prick, on certain speeches utter'd  
By th' bishop of Bayon. *Shakspeare Henry VIII.*

Some are unworthily censured for keeping their own, whom  
*tenderness* how to get honestly teacheth to spend discreetly;  
whereas such need no great strictness in preserving their own  
who assume more liberty in exacting from others. *Wotton*

True *tenderness* of conscience is nothing else but an awful  
and exact sense of the rule which should direct it; and while  
it fleers by this compass, and is sensible of every declination  
from it, so long it is properly tender. *South*

6. Cautious care.  
There being implanted in every man's nature a great *tender-*  
*ness* of reputation, to be careless of it is looked on as a  
mark of a degenerate mind. *Government of the Tongue*

7. Soft pathos of expression.  
*TENDINOUS*. *adj.* [*tendinus*, Fr. *tendinis*, Latin.] Sinewy;  
containing tendons; consisting of tendons.

Nervous and *tendinous* parts have worse symptoms, and are  
harder of cure than fleshy ones. *Wifeman*

*TENDON*. *n. f.* [*tendo*, Latin.] A sinew; a ligature by which  
the joints are moved.

A struma in her instep lay very hard and big amongst the  
tendons. *Wifeman's Surgery*

The entrails these embrace in spiral strings,  
Those clasp th' arterial tubes in tender rings;  
The tendons some compacted close produce,  
And some thin fibres for the skin diffuse. *Blackmore*

*TENDRIL*. *n. f.* [*tendrillon*, French.] The clasp of a vine, or  
other climbing plant.

In wanton ringlets wav'd,  
As the vine curls her tendrils; which imply'd  
Subjection. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iv.*

So may thy tender blossoms fear no blite;  
Nor goats with venom'd teeth thy tendrils bite. *Dryden*

The tendrils or clasps of plants are given only to such as  
have weak stalks, and cannot raise up or support themselves.  
*Ray on the Creation*

*TENEBRICOSE*. *adj.* [*tenebricosus*, *tenebricus*, Latin.] Dark;  
gloomy.

*TENEBRITY*. *n. f.* [*tenebra*, Lat.] Darkness; gloom.  
*TENEMENT*. *n. f.* [*tenement*, Fr. *tenementum*, law Latin.] Any  
thing held by a tenant.

What reasonable man will not think that the *tenement* shall  
be made much better, if the tenant may be drawn to build  
himself some handsome habitation thereon, to ditch and in-  
close his ground? *Spenser on Ireland*

'Tis policy for father and son to take different sides;  
For then lands and *tenements* commit no treason. *Dryden*

Who has informed us, that a rational soul can inhabit no  
*tenement*, unless it has just such a sort of frontispiece. *Locke*

Treat on, treat on, is her eternal note,  
And lands and *tenements* glide down her throat. *Pope*

*TENERITY*. *n. f.* See *TENET*.  
*TENERITY*. *n. f.* [*teneritas*, *tener*, Lat.] Tenderness. *Ainsl.*

*TENESMUS*. *n. f.*  
The stone shutting up the orifice of the bladder, is attend-  
ed with a *tenesmus*, or need to go to stool. *Arbutnot*

*TENET*. *n. f.* [from *tenet*, Latin, he holds.] It is sometimes  
written *tenent*, or *they hold*. Position; principle; opinion.

That all animals of the land are in their kind in the sea,  
although received as a principle, is a *tenet* very questionable.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.*

While, in church matters, profit shall be the touch-stone  
for faith and manners, we are not to wonder if no gainful  
*tenet* be deposited. *Decay of Piety*

This favours of something ranker than Socinianism, even  
the *tenets* of the fifth monarchy, and of sovereignty founded  
only upon sainthood. *South's Sermons*

They wonder men should have mistook  
The *tenet* of their matter's book. *Prior*

*TENTERS*. *n. f.* [this play is supposed by *Skinner* to be so named  
from the word *tenter*, take it, hold it, or there it goes, used  
by the French when they drive the ball.] A play at which a  
ball is driven with a racket.

The barber's man hath been seen with him, and the old  
ornament of his cheek hath already stuffed tennis balls. *Shak.*

There was he gaming, there o'ertook in's rowls,  
There falling out at tennis. *Shakspeare Hamlet*

A prince, by a hard destiny, became a tennis ball long to  
the blind goddess. *Hoswell's Vocal Forest*

It can be no more disgrace to a great lord to draw a fair  
picture, than to play at tennis with his page. *Peachment*

The inside of the uvea is blacked like the walls of a tennis  
court, that the rays falling upon the retina may not, by be-  
ing rebounded thence upon the uvea, be returned again;  
for such a repercussion would make the sight more con-  
fused. *Morr's Antidote against Atrophia*

We conceive not a tennis ball to think, and consequently  
not to have any volition, or preference of motion to rest.

We have no exedra for the philosophers adjoining to our  
tennis court, but there are alehouses. *Arbutnot and Pope*

To *TENNIS*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive as a ball.  
Those four garçons issuing forth upon the enemy, will so  
drive him from one side to another, and *tennis* him amongst  
them, that he shall find no where safe to keep his feet in, nor  
hide himself. *Spenser on Ireland*

*TENON*. *n. f.* [French.] The end of a timber cut to be fit-  
ted into another timber.

Such variety of parts, solid with hollow; some with cavi-  
ties as mortises to receive, others with *tenons* to fit them. *Ray*

The *tenant-jaw* being thin, hath a back to keep it from  
bending. *Mason's Mech. Exercis.*

*TENOUR*. *n. f.* [*tenor*, Lat. *teneur*, Fr.]  
1. Continuity of state; constant mode; manner of continuity;  
general currency.

We might perceive his words interrupted continually with  
sighs, and the *tenor* of his speech not knit together to one  
constant end, but dissipated in itself, as the vehemency of the  
inward passion prevailed. *Sidney*

When the world first out of chaos sprang,  
So smil'd the days, and so the *tenor* ran  
Of their felicity: a spring was there,  
An everlasting spring, the jolly year

Led round in his great circle, no winds breath  
As now did smelt of Winter or of death. *Cromwell*

Still I see the *tenor* of man's woe  
Hold on the same, from woman to begin.  
Does not the whole *tenor* of the divine law positively re-  
quire humility and meekness to all men. *Spratt*

Inspire my numbers,  
Till I my long laborious work complete,  
And add perpetual *tenor* to my rhimes,  
Deduc'd from nature's birth to Cæsar's times. *Dryden*

This success would look like chance if it were not perpe-  
tual, and always of the same *tenor*. *Dryden*

Can it be poison! poison's of one *tenor*,  
Or hot, or cold. *Dryden's Don Sebastian*

There is so great an uniformity amongst them, that the  
whole *tenor* of these bodies thus preserved clearly points forth  
the month of May. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

In such lays as neither ebb nor flow,  
Correctly cold, and regularly low,  
That shunning faults, one quiet *tenor* keep.  
We cannot blame indeed—but we may keep. *Pope*

2. Sense contained; general course or drift.  
Has not the divine Apollo said,  
Is't not the *tenor* of his oracle,  
That king Leontes shall not have an heir,  
Till his lost child be found? *Shak. Winter's Tale*

By the stern brow and waspish action,  
Which the did use as she was writing of it,  
It bears an angry *tenor*. *Shakspeare As you like it*

Bid me tear the bond.  
—When it is paid according to the *tenor*. *Shakspeare*

Reading it must be repeated again and again with a close  
attention to the *tenor* of the discourse, and a perfect neglect  
of the divisions into chapters and verses. *Locke*

3. A sound in music.  
The treble cutteth the air too sharp to make the sound  
equal; and therefore a mean or *tenor* is the sweetest part.  
*Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 173.*

*TENSE*. *adj.* [*tenus*, Lat.] Stretched; stiff; not lax.  
For the free passage of the sound into the ear, it is requi-  
site that the tympanum be *tense*, and hard stretched, other-  
wise the laxness of the membrane will certainly dead and  
damp the sound. *Haller*

*TENSE*. *n. f.* [*tempus*, Fr. *tempus*, Lat.]  
[In grammar.] *Tense*, in strict speaking, is only a variation  
of the verb to signify time.

As foresight, when it is natural, answers to memory, so  
when methodical it answers to reminiscence, and may be  
called forecast; all of them expressed in the *tenses* given to  
verbs. Memory faith, I did see; reminiscence, I had seen;  
foresight, I shall see; forecast, I shall have seen. *Grew*

Ladies, without knowing what *tenses* and participles are,  
speak as properly and as correctly as gentlemen. *Locke*

He should have the Latin words given him in their first  
case and *tense*, and should never be left to seek them himself  
from a dictionary. *Watts*

*TENSENESS*. *n. f.* [from *tense*.] Contraction; tension: the  
contrary to laxity. *Should*

## TEN

## TEN

Should the pain and *tenseness* of the part continue, the  
operation must take place. *Sharp's Surgery*

*TENSIBLE*. *adj.* [*tenibilis*, Lat.] Capable of being extended.  
Gold is the closest, and therefore the heaviest, of metals,  
and is likewise the most flexible and *tensible*. *Bacon*

*TENSILE*. *adj.* [*tenilis*, Lat.] Capable of extension.  
All bodies ductile and *tensile*, as metals, that will be drawn  
into wires, have in them the appetite of not discontinuing.

*TENSION*. *n. f.* [*tenio*, Fr. *tenus*, Lat.] The act of stretch-  
ing; not laxation; the state of being stretched; not laxity.  
It can have nothing of vocal sound, voice being raised by  
the *tenso* of the larynx; and on the contrary, this found by  
a relaxed posture of the muscles thereof. *Haller*

Sill are the subtle strings in *tension* found,  
Like those of lutes, to just proportion wound,  
Which of the air's vibration is the force. *Blackmore*

*TENSIVE*. *adj.* [*tenso*, Lat.] Giving a sensation of stiffness or  
contraction.

From cholera is a hot burning pain; a beating pain from  
the pulse of the artery; a *tensive* pain from distention of the  
parts by the fulness of humours. *Fliger on Humours*

*TENSURE*. *n. f.* [*tenso*, Lat.] The act of stretching, or state  
of being stretched; the contrary to laxation or laxity.

This motion upon pressure, and the reciprocal thereof,  
motion upon *tensure*, we call motion of liberty, which is,  
when any body being forced to a preternatural extent, restor-  
eth itself to the natural. *Bacon*

*TENT*. *n. f.* [*tente*, French; *tentorium*, Lat.]  
1. A soldier's moveable lodging-place, commonly made of can-  
vas extended upon poles.

The Turks, the more to terrify Corfu, taking a hill not  
far from it, covered the same with tents. *Knelles*

Because of the same craft he wrought with them; for by  
occupation they were tent makers. *Acts xviii. 23.*

2. Any temporary habitation; a pavilion.  
He saw a spacious plain, wherein  
Were tents of various hue: by some were herds  
Of cattle grazing. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*

To Chalde's pleasing plains he took his way,  
There pitched his tents, and there resolv'd to stay. *Dryden*

3. [*Tente*, French.] A roll of lint put into a fore.  
Modest doubt is call'd  
The beacon of the wit; the *tent* that searches  
To th' bottom of the world. *Shak. Troil. and Cressida*

A declining orifice keep open by a small tent dipt in some  
medicaments, and after digestion withdraw the *tent* and heal  
it. *Wifeman's Surgery*

4. [*Vino tinto*, Spanish.] A species of wine deeply red, chiefly  
from Galicia in Spain.

To *TENT*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lodge as in a tent; to  
tabernacle.

The smiles of knaves  
*Tent* in my cheeks, and schoolboy's tears take up  
The glances of my sight. *Shakspeare*

To *TENT*. *v. a.* To search as with a medical tent.  
I'll *tent* him to the quick; if he but blanch,  
I know my cure. *Shakspeare Hamlet*

I have some wounds upon me, and they smart,  
—Well might they fester gainst ingratitude,  
And *tent* themselves with death. *Shakspeare Coriolanus*

Some surgeons, possibly against their own judgments, keep  
wounds *tented*, often to the ruin of their patient. *Wifeman*

*TENTATION*. *n. f.* [*tentation*, French; *tentatio*, Lat.] Trial;  
temptation.

The first delusion Satan put upon Eve, and his whole *ten-*  
*tation*, when he said ye shall not die, was in his equivocation,  
you shall not incur present death. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*

*TENTATIVE*. *adj.* [*tentative*, effort, Fr. *tento*, Latin.] Try-  
ing; essaying.

*TENTED*. *adj.* [from *tent*.] Covered with tents.  
These arms of mine till now have us'd  
Their dearest action in the *tented* field. *Shak. Othello*

The foe deceiv'd, he pass'd the *tented* plain,  
In Troy to mingle with the hostile train. *Pope's Odyssey*

*TENTER*. *n. f.* [*tendo*, *tentus*, Lat.]  
1. A hook on which things are stretched.

2. To be on the *TENTERS*. To be on the stretch; to be in  
difficulties; to be in suspense.

In all my past adventures,  
I ne'er was set so on the *tenters*;  
Or taken tardy with dilemma,  
That ev'ry way I turn does hem me. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

To *TENTER*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stretch by hooks.  
A blown bladder pressed flush again, and when leather or  
cloth is *tentered*, it springs back. *Bacon's N. Hist. N. 12.*

To *TENTER*. *v. n.* To admit, extension.  
Woolen cloth will *tenter* linen scarcely. *Bacon*

*TENTH*. *adj.* [*decima*, Saxon.] First after the ninth; ordinal of  
ten.

It may be thought the less strange if others cannot do as  
much at the *tenth* or twentieth trial, as we did after much  
practice. *Boyle*

## TEP

*TENTH*. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. The tenth part.  
Of all the horses,  
The treasure in the field achiev'd, and city,  
We render you the *tenth*. *Shakspeare Coriolanus*

By decimation and a tithed death,  
If thy revenges hunger for that food  
Which nature loaths, take thou the destin'd *tenth*. *Shak.*

To purchase but the *tenth* of all their share,  
Would make the mighty Persian monarch poor. *Dryden*

Suppose half an ounce of silver now worth a bushel of  
wheat; but should there be next year a scarcity, five ounces  
of silver would purchase but one bushel: so that money would  
be then nine *tenths* less worth in respect of food. *Locke*

2. Tithes.  
With cheerful heart  
The *tenth* of thy increase bestow, and own  
Heav'n's bounteous goodness, that will sure repay  
Thy grateful duty. *Philips*

3. *Tenths* are that yearly portion or tribute which all livings  
ecclesiastical yield to the king. The bishop of Rome pre-  
tended right to this revenue by example of the high priest of  
the Jews, who had *tenths* from the Levites, till by Henry the  
eighth they were annexed perpetually to the crown. *Cowel*

*TENTHLY*. *adv.* [from *tenth*.] In the tenth place.

*TENTIGINOUS*. *adj.* [*tentiginus*, Lat.] Stiff; stretched.

*TENTWORT*. *n. f.* A plant. *Ainsl.*

*TENUFOUS*. *adj.* [*tenuis* and *fusus*, Lat.] Having thin  
leaves.

*TENUITY*. *n. f.* [*tenuitas*, French; *tenuitas*, from *tenuis*, Lat.]  
Thinness; exility; smallness; minuteness; not grossness.

Firs and pines mount of themselves in height without side  
boughs; partly heat, and partly *tenuity* of juices, sending the  
sap upwards. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 533.*

The *tenuity* and contempt of clergymen will soon let them  
see what a poor carcass they are, when parted from the in-  
fluence of that supremacy. *King Charles*

Consider the divers figurings of the brain; the strings or  
filaments thereof; their difference in *tenuity*, or aptness for  
motion. *Glover's Serf.*

Aliment circulating through an animal body, is reduced  
to an almost imperceptible *tenuity*, before it can serve animal  
purposes. *Arbutnot*

At the height of four thousand miles the æther is of that  
wonderful *tenuity*, that if a small sphere of common air, of  
an inch diameter, should be expanded to the thinness of that  
æther, it would more than take up the orb of Saturn, which  
is many million times bigger than the earth. *Bentley*

*TENUOUS*. *adj.* [*tenuis*, Lat.] Thin; small; minute.

Another way of their attraction is by a *tenuous* emanation,  
or continued effluvia, which after some distance retracteth  
unto itself. *Brown's Vulgar Err. b. ii.*

*TENSURE*. *n. f.* [*tenso*, Lat. *teneur*, Fr. *tenura*, law Latin.]  
*Tensure* is the manner whereby tenements are holden of  
their lords. In Scotland are four *tensures*; the first is pura  
eleemosina, which is proper to spiritual men, paying nothing  
for it, but devota animarum suffragia; the second they call  
feu, which holds of the king, church, barons, or others,  
paying a certain duty called feudum firma; the third is a hold-  
ing in blanch by payment of a penny, roffe, pair of gilt  
spurs, or some such thing, if asked; the fourth is by service  
of ward and relief, where the heir being minor is in the cus-  
tody of his lord, together with his lands, &c. and land  
holden in this fourth manner is called feudum de hauberk  
or haubert, feudum militare or loricaum. *Tensure* in gross is  
the *tensure* in capite; for the crown is called a feignory in  
gross, because a corporation of and by itself. *Cowel*

The service follows the *tensure* of lands; and the lands were  
given away by the kings of England to those lords. *Spenser*

The uncertainty of *tensure*, by which all worldly things are  
held, ministers very unpleasant meditation. *Raleigh*

Man must be known, his strength, his state,  
And by that *tensure* he holds all of fate. *Dryden*

*TEPEFACTION*. *n. f.* [*tepefactio*, Latin.] The act of warming  
to a small degree.

*TEPID*. *adj.* [*tepidus*, Latin.] Lukewarm; warm in a small  
degree.

The *tepid* caves, and fens, and shores,  
Their brood as numerous hatch. *Milton*

He with his *tepid* rays the rose renews,  
And licks the dropping leaves, and dries the dew. *Dryden*

Such things as relax the skin are likewise sudorific; as  
warm water, friction, and *tepid* vapours. *Arbutnot*

*TEPIDITY*. *n. f.* [from *tepid*.] Lukewarmness.

*TEPOR*. *n. f.* [*tepor*, Lat.] Lukewarmness; gentle heat.

The small pox, mortal during such a season, grew more  
favourable by the *tepor* and moisture in April. *Arbutnot*

*TERRATOLOGY*. *n. f.* [*terpalog* and *logos*.] Bombast, affecta-  
tion of false sublimity. *Bailey*

*TERCE*. *n. f.* [*terce*, Fr. *triens*, Latin.] A vessel containing  
forty-two gallons of wine; the third part of a butt or pipe.

*TERRE*. *n. f.* [*terre*, Fr. *terris*, Latin.] A vessel containing  
forty-two gallons of wine; the third part of a butt or pipe.



## TER

TEREBINTHINATE. *adj.* [terebinthine, Fr. *terebintum*, Lat.] TEREBINTHINE. *n. f.* Consisting of turpentine; mixed with turpentine.

Salt serum may be evacuated by urine, by *terebintinates*; as tops of pine in all our ale. *Floyer.*

To TEREBRATE. *v. a.* [terebro, Latin.] To bore; to perforate; to pierce.

Consider the threefold effect of Jupiter's trifurk, to burn, to discus, and *terebate*. *Brown's Vulgar Err. b. ii.*

Earth-worms are completely adapted to their way of life, for *terebating* the earth, and creeping. *Darham.*

TEREBRATION. *n. f.* [from *terebate*.] The act of boring or piercing.

*Terebation* of trees makes them prosper better; and also it maketh the fruit sweeter and better. *Bacon.*

TERGEMINOUS. *adj.* [tergeminus, Lat.] Threefold.

TERGIVERSATION. *n. f.* [tergum and *verso*, Lat.]

1. Shift; subterfuge; evasion.

Writing is to be preferred before verbal conferences, as being freer from passions and *tergiversations*. *Bishop Bramhall.*

2. Change; fickleness.

The colonel, after all his *tergiversations*, lost his life in the king's service. *Clarendon.*

TERM. *n. f.* [terminus, Latin.]

1. Limit; boundary.

Corruption is a reciprocal to generation; and they two are as nature's two *terms* or boundaries, the guides to life and death. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 328.*

2. [Term, Fr.] The word by which a thing is expressed. A word of art.

To apply notions philosophical to plebeian *terms*, or to say, where the notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that there wanteth a *term* or nomenclature for it, be but shifts of ignorance. *Bacon.*

Those parts of nature into which the chaos was divided, they signified by dark and obscure names, which we have expressed in their plain and proper *terms*. *Burnet.*

In painting, the greatest beauties cannot always be expressed for want of *terms*. *Dryden.*

Had the Roman tongue continued vulgar, it would have been necessary, from the many *terms* of art required in trade and in war, to have made great additions to it. *Swift.*

3. Words; language.

Would curses kill, as doth the mandrakes groan, I would invent as bitter searching *terms*, As curst, as harsh, as horrible to hear. *Shakespeare.*

God to fatten first his doom apply'd, Though in mysterious *terms*. *Milton.*

4. Condition; stipulation.

Well, on my *terms* thou wilt not be my heir? *Dryden.*

Enjoy thy love, since such is thy desire, Live though unhappy, live on any *terms*. *Dryden.*

Did religion bestow heaven without any *terms* or conditions, indifferently upon all, there would be no infidel. *Bentley.*

We flattered ourselves with reducing France to our own *terms* by the want of money, but have been still disappointed by the great sums imported from America. *Addison.*

5. [Termis, old French.] Time for which any thing lasts; a limited time.

I am thy father's spirit, Doom'd for a certain *term* to walk the night. *Shakespeare.*

Why should Rome fall a moment ere her time? No; let us draw her *term* of freedom out

In its full length, and spin it to the last. *Addison.*

6. [In law.] The time in which the tribunals, or places of judgment, are open to all that list to complain of wrong, or to seek their right by course of law or action; the rest of the year is called vacation. Of these *terms* there are four in every year, during which matters of justice are dispatched: one is called *Hilary term*, which begins the twenty-third of January, or, if that be Sunday, the next day following; and ends the twenty-first of February; another is called *Easter term*, which begins eighteen days after Easter, and ends the Monday next after Ascension-day; the third is *Trinity term*, beginning the Friday next after Trinity Sunday, and ending the Wednesday-forenight after; the fourth is *Michaelmas term*, beginning the sixth of November, or, if that be Sunday, the next day after, and ending the twenty-eighth of November.

The *term* suits may speed their business: for the end of these sessions delivereth them space enough to overtake the beginning of the *terms*. *Carew.*

Too long vacation hasten'd on his *term*. *Milton.*

Two men employed as justices daily in *term* time consult with one another. *Hale.*

What are these to those vast heaps of crimes Which *terms* prolong. *Dryden.*

To TERM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To name; to call.

Men *term* what is beyond the limits of the universe imaginary space, as if no body existed in it. *Locke.*

TERMAGANCY. *n. f.* [from *termagant*.] Turbulence; tumultuousness.

By a violent *termagancy* of temper, she may never suffer him to have a moment's peace.

TERMAGANT. *adj.* [ryn and magan, Saxon, eminently powerful.]

1. Tumultuous; turbulent.

'Twas time to counterfeit, or that hot *termagant* Scot had paid me foot and lot too. *Shakespeare. Henry IV. p. i.*

2. Quarrelsome; scolding; furious.

The eldest was a *termagant*, imperious, prodigal, profigate wench. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*

TERMAGANT. *n. f.* A scold; a bawling turbulent woman. It appears in *Shakespeare* to have been anciently used of men.

I could have such a fellow whipt for ordering *termagant*; it outshod's Herod. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

For zeal's a dreadful *termagant*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

That teaches saints to fear and rant. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

She threw his periwig into the fire: well, said he, thou art a brave *termagant*. *Taylor, No. 54.*

The sprites of fiery *termagants* in flame Mount up, and take a salamander's name. *Pope.*

TERMER. *n. f.* [from *term*.] One who travels up to the term. Nor have my title leaf on posts or walls, Or in cleft sticks, advanced to make calls

For *termers*, or some clerk-like serving man. *B. Johnson.*

TERMINABLE. *adj.* [from *terminate*.] Limitable; that admits of bounds.

To TERMINATE. *v. a.* [termino, Lat. *terminer*, Fr.]

1. To bound; to limit.

Bodies that are solid, separable, *terminated* and moveable, have all sorts of figures. *Locke.*

2. To put an end to: as, to *terminate* any difference.

To TERMINATE. *v. n.* To be limited; to end; to have an end; to attain its end.

That God was the maker of this visible world was evident from the very order of causes; the greatest argument by which natural reason evinces a God: it being necessary in such a chain of causes to ascend to, and *terminate* in, some first; which should be the original of motion, and the cause of all other things, but itself be caused by none. *South.*

The wisdom of this world, its designs and efficacy, *terminate* on this side heaven. *South's Sermons.*

Ere I the rapture of my wish renew, I tell you then, it *terminates* in you. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

TERMINATION. *n. f.* [from *terminate*.]

1. The act of limiting or bounding.

2. Bound; limit.

Its earthly and falinous parts are so exactly resolved, that its body is left imporous, and not discrepant by atomical *termination*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*

3. End; conclusion.

4. [In grammar; *terminatio*, Latin; *terminaison*, Fr.] End of words as varied by their significations.

Those rude heaps of words and *terminations* of an unknown tongue, would have never been so happily leant by heart without some smoothing artifice. *Watson.*

5. Word; term. Not in use.

She speaks poniards, and every word stabs; if her breath were as terrible as her *terminations*, there were no living near her, she would infect to the North star. *Shakespeare.*

TERMINUS. *n. f.* [terminus, Lat.] A tumour.

*Terminus* is of a blackish colour; it breaks, and within a day the pustule comes away in a slough. *Wise.*

TERMLESS. *adj.* [from *term*.] Unlimited; boundless.

These betraying lights look not up towards *termless* joys, nor down towards endless sorrows. *Raleigh.*

TERMLY. *adv.* [from *term*.] Term by term; every term.

The fees or allowances that are *termly* given to these deputies I preterm.

The clerks are partly rewarded by that means also, besides that *termly* fee which they are allowed. *Bacon.*

TERNARY. *adj.* [ternaire, Fr. *ternarius*, Lat.] Proceeding by threes; consisting of three.

TERNARY. *n. f.* [ternaire, Lat. *ternio*, Lat.] The number three.

TERNION. *n. f.* ber three.

These nineteen continents flood in such confused orders, some in *ternaries*, some in pairs, and some single. *Holde.*

TERNACE. *n. f.* [terrae, French; *terraccia*, Italian.] A small mound of earth covered with grass.

He made her gardens not only within the palaces, but upon *terrasses* raised with earth over the arched roofs, planted with all sorts of fruits. *Temple.*

Fear broke my slumbers, I no longer lay, But mount the *terrace*, thence the town survey. *Dryden.*

To TERRACE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

The reception of light into the body of the building must now be supplied, by *terracing* any story which is in danger of darkness. *Watson's Architecture.*

Clermont's *terraced* height and Elber's groves. *Thompson.*

TERRAQUEOUS. *adj.* [terra and aqua, Latin.] Composed of land and water. *The*

## TER

The *terraguous* globe is, to this day, nearly in the same condition that the universal deluge left it. *Woodward.*

TERRENE. *adj.* [terrénus, Lat.] Earthly; terreftrial.

They think that the same rules of decency which serve for things done unto *terrene* powers, should universally decide what is fit in the service of God. *Hooker, b. v.*

Our *terrene* moon is now eclips'd, And it portends alone the fall of Antony. *Shakespeare.*

God set before him a mortal and immortal life, a nature celestial and *terrene*; but God gave man to himself. *Raleigh.*

Over many a tract Of heav'n they march'd, and many a province wide; Tenfold the length of this *terrene*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

TERRE-BLEU. *n. f.* [terre and bleu, Fr.] A sort of earth. *Terre-bleu* is a light, loose, friable kind of lapis armenus. *Woodward's Math. Fossils.*

TERRE-VERTE. *n. f.* [French.] A sort of earth. *Terre-verte* owes its colour to a slight admixture of copper. *Woodward's Math. Fossils.*

*Terre-verte*, or green earth, is light; it is a mean betwixt yellow ochre and ultramarine. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

TERREOUS. *adj.* [terrénus, Lat.] Earthy; consisting of earth. There is but little similitude betwixt a *terreous* humidity and plantal germinations. *Clanville's Sep.*

According to the temper of the *terreous* parts at the bottom, variously begin intumescencies. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

TERRESTRIAL. *adj.* [terrestrius, Lat.]

1. Earthly; not celestial.

Far passing th' height of men *terrestrial*, Like a huge giant of the Titan race. *Spenser.*

*Terrestrial* heav'n! danc'd round by other heav'ns That shine, yet bear their bright officious lamps! *Milton.*

Light above light.

Thou brought'st Briareus with his hundred hands, So call'd in heav'n; but mortal men below

By his *terrestrial* name *Ægeon* know. *Dryden.*

2. Consisting of earth; whose observations to land or *terrestrial* parts of the globe, but extended them to the fluids. *Woodward.*

To TERRSTRIVY. *v. a.* [terrestrius and vivo, Latin.] To reduce to the state of earth.

Though we should affirm, that heaven were but earth celestial, and earth but heaven *terrestrially*; or, that each part above had an influence on its divided affinity below; yet to single out these relations is a work to be effected by revelation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*

TERRESTRIOUS. *adj.* [terrestrius, Lat. *terrestre*, Fr.] Terrestrial; earthy; consisting of earth.

This variation proceedeth from *terrestrius* eminences of earth respecting the needle. *Brown.*

TERRIBLE. *adj.* [terribilis, Fr. from *terribilis*, Lat.]

1. Dreadful; formidable; causing fear.

Was this a face to be expos'd In the most *terrible* and nimble stroke

Of quick, cross lightning. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

Fit love for gods Not *terrible*, though *terrou* be in love. *Milton.*

Thy native Latium was thy darling care, Prudent in peace, and *terrible* in war. *Prior.*

2. Great so as to offend: a colloquial hyperbole. Being indispos'd by the *terrible* coldness of the season, he reported himself till the weather should mend. *Clarendon.*

I began to be in a *terrible* fear of him, and to look upon myself as a dead man. *Tillotson.*

TERRIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *terrible*.] Formidableness; the quality of being terrible: dreadfulness.

Having quite lost the way of nobleness, he strove to climb to the height of *terribleness*. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Their *terribleness* is owing to the violent confusion and laceration of the parts. *Sharp's Surgery.*

TERRIDLY. *n. f.* [from *terrible*.]

1. Dreadfully; formidably; so as to raise fear.

The polifid steel gleams *terridly* from far, And every moment nearer shows the war. *Dryden.*

2. Violently; very much.

The poor man squall'd *terridly*. *Gulliver's Travels.*

TERRIER. *n. f.* [terrier, Fr. from *terra*, earth.]

1. A dog that follows his game under-ground.

The fox is earth'd, but I shall send my two *terriers* in after him. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

2. [Terrier, Fr.] A survey or register of lands.

King James's canons require that the bishops procure a *terrier* to be taken of such lands. *Ayliffe.*

3. [From *terebro*, Lat.] A wimble; auger or borer. *Anst.*

TERRIFICK. *adj.* [terrificus, Latin.] Dreadful; causing terror.

The serpent, subtlest beast of all the field, Of huge extent sometimes, with brazen eyes

And hairy mane *terrific*. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vii.*

The British navy through ocean vast Shall wave her double cross, t' extremest climes

*Terrefick*. *Philips.*

To TERRIFY. *v. a.* [terror and *ficio*, Latin.] To fright; to shock with fear; to make afraid.

Thou scarest me with dreams, and *terrify* me through visions. *Job vii. 14.*

Simon slandered Onias, as if he had *terrified* Heliodorus. *2 Mac. iv. 1.*

In nothing *terrified* by your adversaries. *Phil. i. 28.*

Neither doth it becom this most wealthy state to be *terrified* from that which is right with any charges of war. *Knolles.*

The amazing difficulty of his account will rather *terrify* than inform him, and keep him from setting heartily about such a task as he despairs ever to go through with. *South.*

Meteors for various purposes to form; The breeze to cheer, to *terrify* the storm. *Blackmore.*

TERRITORY. *n. f.* [territorium, law Latin; *territoire*, Fr.] Land; country; dominion; district.

Linger not in my *territories* longer than swiftest expedition will give thee time to leave our royal court. *Shakespeare.*

They erected a house within their own *territory*, half way between their fort and the town. *Hayward.*

He saw wide *territory* spread Before him, towns, and rural works between. *Milton.*

Ne'er did the Turk invade our *territory*, But fame and terror doubt'd fill their files. *Darham.*

Arts and sciences took their rise, and flourish'd only in those small *territories* where the people were free. *Swift.*

TERROUR. *n. f.* [terror, Lat. *terrore*, Fr.]

1. Fear communicated.

Amaze and *terror* seiz'd the rebel host, The thunder when to roll. *Milton.*

With *terror* through the dark aerial hall. *Milton.*

2. Fear received.

It is the coward *terror* of his spirit That dares not undertake. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

They shot thorough both the walls of the town and the bulwark also, to the great *terror* of the defendants. *Knolles.*

They with conscious *terrors* vex me round. *Milton.*

O fight Of *terrors*, foul and ugly to behold, Horrid to think, how horrible to feel. *Milton.*

The pleasures and *terrors* of the main. *Blackmore.*

3. The cause of fear.

Lords of the street, and *terrors* of the way. *Anonym.*

Those enormous *terrors* of the Nile. *Prior.*

So spake the grisly *terror*. *Milton.*

TERSE. *adj.* [teris, Fr. *terfus*, Lat.]

1. Smooth.

Many stones precious and vulgar, although *terse* and smooth, have not this power attractive. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

2. Cleanly written; neat; elegant without pomposity.

To raw numbers and unfinished verse, Sweet sound is added now to make it *terse*. *Dryden.*

These accomplishments in the pulpit appear by a quaint, *terse*, florid style, rounded into periods without propriety or meaning. *Swift's Miscel.*

TERTIAN. *n. f.* [tertiana, Lat.] Is an ague intermitting but one day, so that there are two fits in three days.

*Tertian* of a long continuance do most menace this symptom. *Harvey on Constructions.*

To TERTIATE. *v. a.* [tertio, tertius, Lat.] To do any thing the third time.

TESSELLATED. *adj.* [tessella, Lat.] Variegated by squares.

Van Helmont produced a stone very different from the *tessellated* pyrites. *Woodward on Fossils.*

TEST. *n. f.* [test, Fr. *testa*, Italian.]

1. The cupel by which refiners try their metals.

2. Trial; examination: as by the cupel.

All thy vexations Were but my trials of thy love, and thou Hast strangely flood the *test*. *Shakespeare's*



## TES

5. Discriminative characteristic.  
Our penal laws no sons of yours admit,  
Our *test* excludes your tribe from benefit. *Dryden*
6. Judgment; disputation.  
Who would excel, when few can make a *test*,  
Betwixt indifferent writing and the best? *Dryden*
7. It seems to signify any vessel that holds fire.  
Your noble race  
We banish not, but they forsake the place:  
Our doors are open: True, but ere they come,  
You toss your censuring *test*, and fume the room. *Dryden*
- TESTACEOUS. *adj.* [*testaceus*, Lat. *testaceus*, Fr.]  
1. Consisting of shells; composed of shells.  
2. Having continuous; not jointed shells; opposed to crustaceous.  
*Testaceous*, with naturalists, is a term given only to such fish whose strong and thick shells are entire, and of a piece; because those which are jointed, as the lobsters, are crustaceous: but in medicine all preparations of shells, and substances of the like kind, are thus called. *Quincy*  
Several shells were found upon the shores, of the crustaceous and *testaceous* kind. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*  
The mineral particles in these shells is plainly to be distinguished from the *testaceous* ones, or the texture and substance of the shell. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*
- TESTAMENT. *n. f.* [*testamentum*, Fr. *testamentum*, Lat.]  
1. A will; any writing directing the disposal of the possessions of a man deceased.  
He bringeth arguments from the love which always the testator bore him; insinuating that these, or the like proofs, will convince a *testament* to have that in it which other men can nowhere by reading find. *Hosker, b. iii.*  
All the temporal lands, which men devout  
By *testament* have given to the church. *Shakspeare, Henry V.*  
He ordained by his last *testament*, that his *heirs* should be burnt. *Dryden*
2. The name of each of the volumes of the holy scripture.  
TESTAMENTARY. *adj.* [*testamentaire*, French; *testamentarius*, Lat.] Given by will; contained in wills.  
How many *testamentary* charities have been defeated by the negligence or fraud of executors? by the suppression of a will? the subornation of witnesses, or the corrupt sentence of a judge? *Atterbury's Sermons.*
- TESTATE. *adj.* [*testatus*, Lat.] Having made a will.  
By the canon law, the bishop had the lawful distribution of the goods of persons dying *testate* and intestate. *Aspliff.*
- TESTATOR. *n. f.* [*testator*, Lat. *testator*, French.] One who leaves a will.  
He bringeth arguments from the love or good-will which always the testator bore him. *Hosker, b. iii.*  
The time is the case of a testator giving a legacy by kindness, or by promise and common right. *Taylor.*
- TESTATRIX. *n. f.* [Latin.] A woman who leaves a will.
- TESTED. *adj.* [from *test*.] Tried by a test.  
Not with fond shelds of the *tested* gold. *Shakspeare.*
- TESTER. *n. f.* [*teste*, French, a head; this coin probably being distinguished by the head stamped upon it.]  
1. A sapphire.  
Come manage me your caliver: hold, there is a *tester* for thee. *Shakspeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*  
A crown goes for sixty pence, a shilling for twelve pence, and a *tester* for sixpence. *Locke.*
- Those who bore bulwarks on their backs,  
And guarded nations from attacks,  
Now practise ev'ry pliant gesture,  
Op'ning their trunk for ev'ry *tester*. *Swift's Miscel.*
- Young man your days can ne'er be long,  
In flow'r of age you perish for a song;  
Plums and directors, Shylock and his wife,  
Will club their *testers* now to take thy lie. *Pope.*
2. The cover of a bed.
- TESTICLE. *n. f.* [*testiculus*, Lat.] Stone.  
That a beaver, to escape the hunter, bites off his *testicles* or bones, is a tenant very ancient. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*  
The more certain sign from the pains reaching to the groins and *testicles*. *Wyseman's Surgery.*
- TESTIFICATION. *n. f.* [*testificatio*, Lat. from *testis*.] The act of witnessing.  
When together we have all received those heavenly mysteries wherein Christ impureth himself unto us, and giveth visible *testification* of our blessed communion with him, we should, in hatred of all heresies, factions, and schisms, declare openly ourselves united. *Hosker, b. v.*  
In places solemnly dedicated for that purpose, is a more direct service and *testification* of our homage to God. *South.*
- TESTIFICATOR. *n. f.* [from *testificor*, Latin.] One who witnesses.
- TESTIFIER. *n. f.* [from *testis*.] One who testifies.
- TO TESTIFY. *v. a.* [*testificor*, Lat.] To witness; to prove; to give evidence.  
Jesus needed not that any should *testify* of him; for he knew what was in man. *John ii. 25.*

## TET

- One witness shall not *testify* against any, to cause him to die. *Num. xxxiv. 30.*  
Heaven and earth shall *testify* for us, that you put us to death wrongfully. *1 Mac. ii. 47.*
- Th' event was dire,  
As this place *testifies*. *Milton's Par. Lost, l. i.*
- TO TESTIFY. *v. a.* To witness; to give evidence of any point.  
We speak that we do know, and *testify* that we have seen; and ye receive not our witness. *John iii. 11.*
- TESTILY. *adv.* [from *testis*.] Fretfully; peevishly; morosely.
- TESTIMONIAL. *n. f.* [*testimonialis*, Fr. *testimonium*, Lat.] A writing produced by any one as an evidence for himself.  
Hospitable people entertain all the idle vagrant reports, and send them out with passports and *testimonials*, and will have them pass for legitimate. *Government of the Tongue.*  
It is possible to have such *testimonials* of divine authority as may be sufficient to convince the more reasonable part of mankind, and pray what is wanting in the testimonies of Jesus Christ? *Barnard's Theory of the Earth.*
- TESTIMONY. *n. f.* [*testimonium*, Latin.]  
1. Evidence given; proof.  
The proof of every thing must be by the *testimony* of such as the parties produce. *Speyer.*  
If I bring you sufficient *testimony*, my ten thousand ducats are mine. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*  
I could not answer it to the world, if I gave not your lordship my *testimony* of being the best husband. *Dryden.*  
I must bear this *testimony* to Oway's memory, that the passions are truly touched in his Venice Preserved. *Dryden.*
2. Public evidences.  
By his precept a sanctuary is fram'd,  
An ark and in the ark his *testimony*;  
The records of his covenant. *Milton.*
3. Open attestation; profession.  
Thou for the *testimony* of truth hast born  
Universal reproach. *Milton.*
- TO TESTIMONY. *v. a.* To witness. A word not used.  
Let him be but *testimonied* in his own bringings forth, and he shall appear a scholar, a statesman, and a soldier. *Shakspeare.*
- TESTINESS. *n. f.* [from *testis*.] Moroseness.
- TESTINUS. *adj.* [from *testis*.] Morose.
- TESTUDINATED. *adj.* [*testudo*, Lat.] Roofed; arched.
- TESTUDINEOUS. *adj.* [*testudo*, Lat.] Resembling the shell of a tortoise.
- TESTY. *adj.* [*testis*, Fr. *testardo*, Italian.] Fretful; peevish; apt to be angry.  
Lead these *testy* rivals to assay,  
As one come not within another's way. *Shakspeare.*  
Must I stand and crouch under your *testy* humour? *Shakspeare.*  
King Pyrrhus cur'd his spleenick  
And *testy* courters with a kick. *Hudibras, p. ii.*  
Averse or *testy* in nothing they desire.  
In all thy humours, whether grave or mellow,  
Thou'rt such a touchy, *testy*, pleasing fellow;  
Hast too much wit, and mirth, and spleen about thee.  
There is no living with thee, nor without thee. *Taylor.*
- TEUCHY. *adj.* Froward; peevish: a corruption of *testy* or *touchy*.  
A grievous burthen was thy birth to me,  
*Teuchy* and wayward was thy infancy. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*  
A silly school-boy, coming to say my lesson to the world, that peevish and *teuchy* matter. *Granville.*
- TETE A TETE. *n. f.* [French.] Cheek by jowl.  
Long before the lquire and dame  
Are *tete a tete*. *Prior.*  
Deluded mortals, whom the great  
Chuse for companions *tete a tete*;  
Who at their dinners, en famille,  
Get leave to sit where'er you will. *Swift's Miscel.*
- TEUCHY. *n. f.* [See *TEUCHY*.] A ring by which hoies are held from pulling too wide.  
Hamlet is young,  
And with a larger *teuchy* he may walk  
Than may be given you. *Shakspeare.*
- By fate are always link'd together,  
Imagination has no limits; but where it is conged, we find the shortness of our *teuchy*. *Swift's Miscel.*
- TO TETHER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie up.
- TETRAGONAL. *adj.* [*tetragonon*, Gr.] Four square.  
From the beginning of the dialface, reckoning on unto the seventh day, the moon will be in a *tetragonal* or quadrate aspect, that is, four signs removed from that wherein the dialface began; in the fourteenth day it will be an opposite aspect; and at the end of the third septenary *tetragonal* again. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
- TETRAPE TALOUS. *adj.* [*tetrapetalus*, Gr.] Are such flowers as consist of four leaves round the style; plants having a *tetrapetalus* flower constitute a *tetrapetalus*. *Milton.*

## THA

- All the *tetrapetalus* filicose plants are alkalescent. *Arbuth.*
- TETRARCH. *n. f.* [*tetrarcha*, Lat. *tetrarque*, Fr. *τῆταρχος*.] A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province.  
All the earth,  
Her kings and *tetrarchs*, are their tributaries:  
People and nations pay them hourly stipends. *B. Johnson.*
- TETRARCHATE. *n. f.* [*τῆταρχία*.] A Roman government.
- TETRARCHY. *n. f.* [*τῆταρχία*.] An epigram or stanza of four verses.
- The *tetragrick* obliged Spenser to extend his sense to the length of four lines, which would have been more closely confined in the couplet. *Pope.*
- TETRICAL. *adj.* [*tricus*, Latin; *tétrique*, Fr.] Froward; perverse; four.
- TETRICUS. *adj.* [*tricus*, Latin; *tétrique*, Fr.] Froward; perverse; four.
- In this *tétrical* bass finding him to excel, gave him as a rare gift to Solymán. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*
- TE'ITER. *n. f.* [*τετε*, Saxon.] A scab; a scurf; a ringworm.  
A most instant *teiter* bark'd about  
Most lazar like, with vile and loathsome crust,  
All my smooth body. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*  
A scabby *teiter* on their pelts will stick. *Dryden.*
- Tew. *n. f.* [*teue*, a hempen rope, Dutch.]  
1. Materials for any thing. *Skinner.*  
2. An iron chain. *Ains.*
- TO TEW. *v. a.* [*tepan*, Saxon.] To work; to beat so as to loosen.
- TEWEL. *n. f.* [*tegan* or *teyal*, French.]  
In the back of the forge, against the fire-place, is fixed a thick iron plate, and a taper pipe in it above five inches long, called a *tewel*, or *teuel* iron, which comes through the back of the forge; into this *tewel* is placed the bellows. *Moxon.*
- TO TEWTAW. *v. a.* [formed from *tew* by reduplication.] To beat; to break.  
The method and way of watering, pilling, breaking, and *tewtawing*, of hemp and flax, is a particular business. *Mort.*
- TEXT. *n. f.* [*texte*, Fr. *textus*, Lat.]  
1. That on which a comment is written.  
We expect your next  
Shou'd be no comment but a *text*,  
To tell how modern beafts are vex'd. *Waller.*
2. A sentence of scripture.  
In religion  
What error but some sober brow  
Will bless it, and approve it with a *text*. *Shakspeare.*  
His mind he should fortify with some few *texts*, which are home and apposite to his case. *South's Sermons.*
- TEXTILE. *adj.* [*textilis*, Latin.] Woven; capable of being woven.  
The placing of the tangible parts in length or transverse, as in the warp and woof of *textiles*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
The materials of them were not from any herb, as other *textiles*, but from a stone called *amiantus*. *Wilkins.*
- TEXTMAN. *n. f.* [*text* and *man*.] A man ready in quotation of texts.  
Mens daily occasions require the doing of a thousand things, which it would puzzle the best *textman* readily to bethink himself of a sentence in the Bible, clear enough to satisfy a scrupulous conscience of the lawfulness of. *Sandersen.*
- TEXTINE. *adj.* [*textina*, Lat.] Relating to weaving.  
It is a wonderful artifice how newly hatched maggots, not the parent animal, because she emits no web, nor hath any *textine* art, can convolve the stubborn leaf, and bind it with the thread it weaves from its body. *Derham.*
- TEXTUARY. *adj.* [from *text*.]  
1. Contained in the text.  
He extends the exclusion unto twenty days, which in the *textuary* sense is fully accomplished in one. *Brown.*
2. Serving as a text; authoritative.  
I see no ground why his reason should be *textuary* to ours, or that God intended him an universal headship. *Glanville.*
- TEXTUARIST. *n. f.* [*textuarius*, Fr. from *text*.] One ready in *textuary*.  
1. The text of scripture; a divine well veried in scripture.  
TEXTURE. *n. f.* [*textus*, Lat.]  
1. The act of weaving.  
Skins, although a natural habit unto all before the invention of *texture*, was something more unto Adam. *Brown.*
2. A web; a thing woven.  
Others, far in the grassy dale,  
Their humble *texture* weave. *Thomson's Spring.*
3. Manner of weaving with respect either to form or matter.  
Under state of richest *texture* spread,  
A veil of richest *texture* wrought the wears. *Milton.*
4. Disposition of the parts of bodies; combination of parts.  
Spirits not in their liquid *texture* mortal wound  
Receive, no more than can third air. *Milton.*  
While the particles continue entire, they may compose bodies of the same nature and *texture* now, with water and earth composed of entire particles in the beginning. *Newton.*
- THAN. *adv.* [*thane*, Saxon.] A particle placed in comparison after the comparative adverb.

## THA

- Were we not better to fall once with virtue,  
Than draw a wretched and dishonour'd breath. *B. Johnson.*  
More true delight in that small ground,  
Than in possessing all the earth was found. *Daniel.*  
I never met with a more unhappy conjuncture of affairs  
than in the business of that unfortunate earl. *King Charles.*  
He lov'd her more *than* plunder. *Congreve.*  
I love you for nothing more *than* for the just esteem you have for all the sons of Adam. *Swift.*
- THANE. *n. f.* [*ðegn*, Saxon.] An old title of honour, perhaps equivalent to baron.  
By Sine's death I know I'm *thane* of Glamis;  
But how of Cawdor? the *thane* of Cawdor lives. *Shakspeare.*
- TO THANK. *v. a.* [*thancian*, Saxon; *dancken*, Dutch; *thanken*, German.]  
1. To return acknowledgments for any favour or kindness.  
The forlorn soldier, that so nobly fought,  
He would have well become this place, and grac'd  
The *thankings* of a king. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*  
For your stubborn answer  
The king shall know it, and, no doubt, *thank* you. *Shakspeare.*  
We *thank* God always for you. *2 Thef. i. 3.*  
He was so true a father of his country,  
To *thank* me for defending ev'n his foes,  
Because they were his subjects. *Dryden's Spanish Fryer.*
2. It is often used in a contrary or ironical sense.  
Ill fare our ancestor impure,  
For this we may *thank* Adam. *Milton.*  
Weigh the danger with the doubtful bliss,  
And *thank* yourself, if ought should fall amiss. *Dryden.*  
That Portugal hath yet no more than a suspension of arms; they may *thank* themselves, because they came so late into the treaty; and, that they came so late, they may *thank* the whigs, whose false representations they believed. *Swift.*
- THANK. *n. f.* [*thancar*, Saxon; *dancke*, Dutch.] Acknowledgment paid for favour or kindness; expression of gratitude. *Thanks* is commonly used of verbal acknowledgment, *gratitude* of real repayment. It is seldom used in the singular.  
The poorest service is repaid with *thanks*. *Shakspeare.*  
Happy be Theseus, our renowned duke. *Shakspeare.*  
—*Thanks*, good Egeus, what's the news?  
The fool faith, I have no *thank* for all my good deed; and they that eat my bread speak evil of me. *Ecclij. xx. 16.*  
He took bread, and gave *thanks* to God in presence of them all. *Acts xxvii. 35.*  
*Thanks* be to God, which giveth us the victory. *1 Cor. xv.*  
Some embrace suits which never mean to deal effectually in them; but they will win a *thank*, or take a reward. *Bacon.*  
For this to th' infinitely good we owe  
Immortal *thanks*. *Milton.*
- THANKFUL. *adj.* [*thancful*, Saxon.] Full of gratitude; ready to acknowledge good received.  
Be *thankful* unto him, and bless his name. *Psal. c. 4.*  
In favour, to use men with much diffidence is good; for it maketh the persons preferred more *thankful*, and the rest more officious. *Bacon's Essays.*
- Live, thou great encourager of arts;  
Live ever in our *thankful* hearts. *Dryden.*
- THANKFULLY. *adv.* [from *thankful*.] With lively and grateful sense of good received.  
Here is better than the open air; take it *thankfully*. *Shakspeare.*  
Make, as you can, the sweet remembrance last. *Dryden.*  
Out of gold how to draw as many distinct substances as I can separate from vitriol, I shall very *thankfully* learn. *Boyle.*
- THANKFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *thankful*.] Gratitude; lively sense or ready acknowledgment of good received.  
He scarcely would give me *thanks* for what I had done, for fear that *thankfulness* might have an introduction of reward. *Sidney, b. ii.*
- Will you give me this maid your daughter?  
—As freely, son, as God did give her me.  
—Sweet prince, you learn me noble *thankfulness*. *Shakspeare.*  
The celebration of these holy mysteries being ended, retire with all *thankfulness* of heart for having been admitted to that heavenly feast. *Taylor.*  
*Thankfulness* and submission make us happy. *L'Estrange.*
- THANKLESS. *adj.* [from *thank*.]  
1. Unthankful; ungrateful; making no acknowledgment.  
Least to great good, as he for her had wrought,  
Should die unknown, and buried be in *thankless* thought. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
- May he feel  
How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is,  
To have a *thankless* child. *Shakspeare, King Lear.*  
Blest in thy genius, in thy love too blest!  
One grateful woman to thy fame supply'd,  
What a whole *thankless* land to his deny'd. *Pope.*
2. Not deserving, or not likely, to gain thanks.  
The contracting and extending the lines and sense of others,  
26 H



# THA

if the first authors might speak for themselves, would appear a *thankless* office. *Wotton*.

Wage still their wars,  
And bring home on thy breast more *thankless* scars. *Cyphar.*

THANKLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *thankless*.] Ingratitude; failure to acknowledge good received.

Not t' have written then, seems little less  
Than worst of civil vices, *thanklessness*. *Donne*.

THANKOFFERING. *n. f.* [*thank* and *offering*.] Offering paid in acknowledgement of mercy.

A thousand *thank-offerings* are due to that providence which has delivered our nation from these absurd iniquities. *Watts*.

THANKSGIVING. *n. f.* [*thanks* and *give*.] Celebration of mercy.

These sacred hymns Christianity hath peculiar to itself, the other being songs too of praise and *thanksgiving*, wherewith as we serve God so the Jews likewise. *Hooker*, *b. v.*

Of old there were songs of praise and *thanksgiving* unto God. *Neh. xii. 46.*

We should acknowledge our obligations to God for the many favours we receive, by continual praises and *thanksgiving*. *Tillotson's Sermons*.

THANKWORTHY. *adj.* [*thank* and *worthy*.] Deserving gratitude. This is *thankworthy*, if a man endure grief. *1 Pet. ii. 19.*

If love be compell'd, and cannot chide,  
How can it grateful, or *thankworthy* prove? *Devi.*

THARM. *n. f.* [Scarm, Saxon; *tharm*, Dutch, the gut.] Intestines twisted for several uses.

THAT, pronoun. [*thata*, Gothic; *thar*, Saxon; *dat*, Dutch.]

1. Not this, but the other.

He wins me by *that* means I told you. *Shakespeare*.

Octavia, not only *that*,  
That were excusable, *that* and thousands more  
Of semblable import, but he hath wag'd  
New wars against Pompey. *Shakespeare*.

2. Which; relating to an antecedent thing.

You'll rue the time  
That clogs me with this answer. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*.

Nothing they but dust can show,  
Or bones that daily to be so. *Cowley*.

3. Who; relating to an antecedent person.

Saints *that* taught and led the way to heav'n. *Tibel*.

4. It sometimes serves to save the repetition of a word or words foregoing.

I'll know your business, *that* I will. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*

They said, what is *that* to us? Ice thou to *that*. *Math.*

Ye defraud, and *that* your brethren. *1 Cor. vi. 8.*

Yet for all *that*, when they be in the land of their enemies I will not call them away. *Lev. xxvi. 44.*

They weep as if they meant  
That way at least proud Nabas to prevent. *Cowley*.

This runic subject will occur upon *that* of poetry. *Temple*.

What is inviting in this sort of poetry proceeds not so much from the idea of a country life itself, as from *that* of its tranquillity. *Pope*.

5. Opposed to *this* as the other to one.

This is not fair; nor profitable *that*;  
Nor t'other question proper for debate. *Dryden's Persius*.

In this scale gold, in t'other fame does lie,  
The weight of *that* mounts this so high. *Cowley*.

6. When *this* and *that* relate to foregoing words, *this* is referred like *he* or *she* to the latter, and *that* like *he* or *she* to the former.

Such as  
By religion is meant a living up to those principles, *that* is, to act conformably to our best reason, and to live as becomes those who believe a God and a future state. *Tillotson*.

7. That which; what.

Sir, I think the meat wants *that* I have.  
Basting. *Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors*.

8. The thing.

The Nazarine hath vowed, besides *that* that his hand shall get. *Nun. vi. 21.*

He made *that* art which was a rage. *Cowley*.

10. The thing which then was.

Secure proud Nabas slept,  
And dreams, vain man, of *that* day's barb'rous sport. *Cowley*.

11. By way of eminence.

This is *that* Jonathan, the joy and grace,  
That Jonathan in whom does mixt remain  
All that fond mothers wish. *Cowley*.

Hence love himself, that tyrant of my days. *Cowley*.

12. In THAT. As being.

Things are preached not *in that* they are taught, but *in that* they are published. *Hooker*, *b. v.*

THAW. *conjunction*.

1. Because.

It is not *that* I love you less  
Than when before your feet I lay;  
But to prevent the sad increase  
Of hopeless love, I keep away. *Triller*.

# THE

Forgive me *that* I thus your patience wrong. *Cowley*.

2. Noting a consequence.

That he should dare to do me this disgrace,  
Is foot or coward writ upon my face?  
The custom and familiarity of these tongues do sometimes so far influence the expressions in these epistles, *that* one may observe the force of the Hebrew conjugations. *Lacke*.

3. Noting indication.

We answered, *that* we held it so agreeable, as we both forgot dangers past and fears to come, *that* we thought an hour spent with him was worth years of our former life. *Bacon's New Atlantis*.

4. Noting a final end.

I eat it kindly, *that* it may.

With at least with us to stay. *Cowley*.

THATCH. *n. f.* [Race, Saxon; *thatch*, Skirm, from *thac*, a roof; in *thandick that*, Mr. Lye.] Straw laid upon the top of a house to keep out the weather.

Hard by a fyve, beneath a roof of *thatch*,  
Dwelt Obloquy, who in her early days, did not disdain  
Baskets of fish at Billingsgate did wash.  
God, whiting, oyster, mackerel, frisk, in plate. *Swift*.

A plough-boy, who has never seen any thing but *thatched* houses, naturally imagines that *thatch* belongs to the very nature of a house.

Then came rosy Health from her cottage of *thatch*, *Smarty*.

To THATCH. *v. a.* [Saccan, Saxon.] To cover as with straw.

Make false hairs and *thatch*.  
Your poor thin roofs with burthens of the dead. *Shakespeare*.

Moss growth chiefly upon ridges of houses tiled or *thatched*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 537.*

Then Rome was poor, and there you might behold  
The palace *thatch'd* with straw. *Dryden*.

Sonnets or elegies to Chloris  
Might raise a house above two stories;  
A lyric ode would flate, a catch  
Would tile, an epigram would *thatch*. *Swift*.

On the cottage *thatch'd*, or lordly roof  
Keen fastening. *Thomson*.

THATCHER. *n. f.* [from *thatch*.] One whose trade is to cover houses with straw.

You merit new employments daily;  
Our *thatcher*, ditcher, gardener, baily,  
Ash is universal timber; it serves the soldier, seaman, carpenter, *thatcher*, and husbandman. *Maturin*.

To THAW. *v. n.* [Sagan, Saxon; *thaw*, Dutch.]

1. To grow liquid after congelation; to melt.

When thy melted maid  
His letter at thy pillow hath laid:  
If thou beginst to *thaw* for this,  
May my name keep in. *Dante*.

It on firm land  
Thaw's not but gathers heap, and ruin seems  
Of ancient pile; all else deep snow and ice. *Milton*.

Having let that ice *thaw* of itself, and frozen the liquor a second time, we could not discern any thing. *Boyle*.

2. To remit the cold which had caused frost.

To THAW. *v. a.* To melt what was congealed.

Bring me the fairest creature northward born,  
Where Phœbus' fire scarce *thaws* the ficles. *Shakespeare*.

Think not that Cæsar bears such rebel blood,  
That will be *thaw'd* from the true quality.  
With that which melteth fools. *Shakespeare, Julius Cæsar*.

My love is *thaw'd*.  
Which, like a waxen image, smelt a fire,  
Bears no impression of the thing it was. *Shakespeare*.

Burnish'd steel, that cast a glare  
From far, and seem'd to *thaw* the freezing air. *Dryden*.

She can unlock  
The clasp charm, and *thaw* the numbing spell. *Milton*.

Her icy heart is *thaw'd*. *Granville*.

THAW. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Liquefaction of any thing congealed; warmth such as liquifies congelation.

I was the prince's jester, and daller than a great *thaw*. *Shakespeare, Much ado about nothing*.

A man of my kidney, that am as subject to heat as butter; a man of continual dissolution and *thaw*. *Shakespeare*.

Harden his stubborn heart, but still as ice  
More harden'd after *thaw*. *Milton*.

That cold country where discourse doth freeze in the air all Winter, and may be heard in the next Summer, or at a great *thaw*. *Wilkins's Math. Magic*.

When sharp frosts had long confirm'd the earth,  
First the tender blade peeps. *Dryden*.

THE. *article*. [*de*, Dutch.]

1. The article noting a particular thing; an *et* and *the*.

Your son has paid a soldier's debt;  
He only liv'd but till he was a man.  
The which no sooner had his prowess confirm'd,  
In the unthinking station where he fought,  
But like a man he dy'd. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.

# THE

He put him in mind of the long pretence he had to be groom of the bed chamber, for the which he could not chuse but say, that he had the queen's promise. *Clarendon*, *b. viii.*

Unhappy slave, and pupil to a bell,  
Unhappy till the last, the kind releasing knell. *Cowley*.

I'll march the music Hamlet.  
The fair example of the heavy lark.  
Thy fellow poet, Cowley, mark;  
Above the fairs let thy bold musick found,  
Thy humble nest build on the ground. *Cowley*.

The fruit  
Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste  
Brought death into the world,  
Night shades the groves, and all in silence lie,  
All but the mournful philomel and I. *Pope*.

2. Before a vowel is commonly cut off in verse.

Who had his special engines been to rear  
His fortunes up unto the state they were,  
Th' adorning thee with so much art  
Is but a barb'rous skill,  
'Tis like the poisoning of a dart,  
Too apt before to kill. *Cowley*.

3. Sometimes *be* is cut off.

In this scale worth, in *father* gold does lie. *Cowley*.

4. In the following passage the *is* is used according to the French idiom.

As all the considerable governments among the Alps are commonwealths, so it is a constitution the most adapted of any to the poverty of these countries. *Addison on Italy*.

THEATRICAL. *adj.* [*theatral*, Fr. *theatralis*, Lat.] Belonging to a theatre.

THEATRE. *n. f.* [*theatre*, Fr. *theatrum*, Lat.]

1. A place in which shews are exhibited; a playhouse.

This wife and universal theatre,  
Presents more woful pageants than the scene  
Wherein we play. *Shakespeare, As you like it*.

When the boats came within sixty yards of the pillar, they found themselves all bound, yet so as they might go about, so as they all stood as in a theatre beholding this light. *Bacon*.

2. A place rising by steps like a theatre.

Shade above shade, a woody theatre  
Of stateliest view. *Milton*.

In the midst of this fair valley flood  
A native theatre, which rising slow,  
By just degrees o'erlook'd the ground below. *Dryden*.

THEATRICAL. *adv.* [*theatrum*, Latin.] Scenick; suiting a theatre.

THEATRICAL. *n. f.* theatre; pertaining to a theatre.

Theatrical forms fickle hard for the prize of religion: a distorted countenance is made the mark of an upright heart. *Doddy of Piety*.

Load some vain church with old theatrick state,  
Turn arcs of triumph to a garden gate. *Pope*.

THEATRICALITY. *adv.* [from *theatrical*.] In a manner suiting the stage.

Dauntless her look, her gesture proud,  
Her voice theatrically loud. *Swift's Miscel.*

THE. *the* oblique singular of *thou*.

Poet and saint, to thee alone was giv'n  
The two most sacred names of earth and heav'n. *Cowley*.

THEFT. *n. f.* [from *theft*.]

1. The act of stealing.

*Theft* is an unlawful felonious taking away of another man's goods against the owner's knowledge or will. *Cowell*.

His *thefts* were too open, his filching was like an unskilful finger, he kept not time. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*.

Their nurse Euripile,  
Whom for the *theft* I wedded, stole these children. *Shak.*

2. The thing stolen.

If the *theft* be certainly found in his hand alive, whether ox, ass, or sheep, he shall restore double. *Exod. xxii. 4.*

THEIR. *n. f.* [Scena, of *them*, Saxon.] Of them: the pronoun possessive, from *they*.

The round world should have shook  
Lions into civil streets, and citizens into their dens. *Shak.*

For the Italians, Dante had begun to file their language in verse before Boccaccio, who likewise received no little help from his master Petrarch; but the reformation of *their* prose was wholly owing to Boccaccio. *Dryden*.

2. *Their* is used when any thing comes between the possessive and substantive.

Prayer we always have in our power to bestow, and they never in *their* to refuse. *Hooker*, *b. v.*

They gave the same names to their own idols which the Egyptians did to *theirs*. *Raleigh*.

The penalty to thy transgression due,  
And due to *theirs* which out of thine will grow. *Milton*.

Nothing but the name of zeal appears,  
Twixt our best actions and the worst of *theirs*. *Dinkam*.

Vain are our neighbours hopes, and vain their cares,  
The fault is more their languages than *theirs*. *Roscommon*.

Which established law of *theirs* seems too strict at first, because it excludes all secret intrigues. *Dryden*.

And reading with, like *theirs*, our fate and fame. *Pope*.

# THE

THE. *the* oblique of *they*.

The materials of *them* were not from any herb. *Wilkins*.

THEME. *n. f.* [*theme*, Fr. from *thema*.]

1. A subject on which one speaks or writes.

Every object of our idea is called a *theme*, whether it be a being or not being.

Two truths are told,  
As happy prologues to the swelling act  
Of the imperial *theme*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.

When a soldier was the *theme*, my name  
Was not far off. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*.

O! could I flow like thee, and make thy stream  
My great example, as it is my *theme*;  
Though deep, yet clear; though gentle, yet not dull;  
Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full. *Denham*.

Whatever near Europa's happy streams  
With laurels crown'd, had been Apollo's *theme*. *Roscommon*.

Though Tyber's streams immortal Rome behold,  
Though foaming Hernus swells with tides of gold,  
From heav'n itself though seven-fold Nilus flows,  
And harvests on a hundred realms bestows;  
These now no more shall be the muse's *themes*,  
Loft in my fame, as in the sea their streams. *Pope*.

2. A short dissertation written by boys on any topic.

3. The original word whence others are derived.

Let scholars daily reduce the words to their original or *theme*, to the first case of nouns, or first tense of verbs. *Watts*.

THEMSELVES. *n. f.* [See *THEY* and *SELF*.]

1. These very persons.

Whatever evil befalleth in that, *themselves* have made themselves worthy to suffer it. *Hooker*, *b. v.*

2. The oblique case of *they* and *felous*.

They open to *themselves* at length the way. *Milton*.

Waken children out of sleep with a low call, and give them kind usage till they come perfectly to *themselves*. *Lacke*.

THE. *adv.* [*than*, Gothic; *than*, Saxon; *than*, Dutch.]

1. At that time.

The *then* bishop of London, Dr. Laud, attended on his majesty throughout that whole journey. *Clarendon*.

Then, *then* a boy, with my arms I laid. *Dryden*.

2. Afterwards; immediately afterwards; soon afterwards.

If an herb be cut off from the roots in Winter, and then the earth be trodden down hard, the roots will become very big in Summer. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 437.*

3. In that case; in consequence.

Had not men been fated to be blind,  
Then had our lances pierc'd the treach'rous wood. *Dryden*.

Had fate so pleas'd I had been eldest born,  
And then without a crime the crown had worn. *Dryden*.

If all this be so, *then* man has a natural freedom. *Lacke*.

4. Therefore; for this reason.

If *then* his providence  
Out of our evil seek to bring forth good. *Milton*.

Now *then* be all thy weighty cares away,  
Thy jealousies and fears, and, while you may,  
To peace and soft repose give all the day. *Dryden*.

5. At another time: as *now* and *then*, at one time and other.

Now flaves with level wing the deep, *then* soars. *Milton*.

One while the master is not aware of what is done, and *then* in other cases it may fall out to be his own act. *L'Estr.*

6. That time; it has here the effect of a noun.

Till *then* who knew  
The force of those dire arms? *Milton*.

THENCE. *n. f.* [contracted, according to *Minshew*, from *thence* hence.]

1. From that place.

Fast by the oracle of God; I *thence*  
Invoke thy aid. *Milton*.

Surat he took, and *thence* preventing fame,  
By quick and painful marches thither came. *Dryden*.

2. From that time.

There shall be no more *thence* an infant of days. *Ja. lxx.*

3. For that reason.

Not to fit idle with so great a gift  
Useless, and *thence* ridiculous about him. *Milton's Agonist*.

4. From *thence* is a barbarous expression, *thence* implying the same.

From *thence*; from him, whose daughter  
His tears proclaim'd his parting with her; *thence*  
We have cross'd. *Shakespeare*.

There plant eyes, all must from *thence*  
Purge and disperse. *Milton*.

THE. *conjunction*. [*thence* and *forth*.]

1. From that time.

*Thenceforth* this land was tributary made  
To ambitious Rome.  
They shall be placed in Leicester, and have land given them to live upon, in such sort as shall become good subjects, to labour *thenceforth* for their living. *Spenser, on Ireland*.

Wrath shall be no more  
*Thenceforth*, but in thy presence joy entire. *Milton*.

2. From *thenceforth* is a barbarous corruption crept into later books.



## THE

His holy eyes; resolving from thenceforth  
To leave them to their own polluted ways. *Milton.*  
Men grow acquainted with these self-evident truths upon  
their being proposed; but whoever does so, finds in him-  
self that he then begins to know a proposition which he  
knew not before, and which from thenceforth he never ques-  
tions. *Locke.*  
THENCEFORTHWARD. *adv.* [thence and forward.] On from that  
time.  
THEOCRACY. *n. f.* [theocratic, Fr. *théocratique* and *aristocratie*.] Go-  
vernment immediately superintended by God.  
The characters of the reign of Christ are chiefly justice,  
peace, and divine preference or conduct, which is called the-  
ocracy. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
THEOCRATIC. *adj.* [theocratic, Fr. from *theocracy*.] Relat-  
ing to a government administered by God.  
The government is neither human nor angelical, but pecu-  
liarily theocratical. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
THEODOLITE. *n. f.* A mathematical instrument for taking  
heights and distances.  
THEOGONY. *n. f.* [theogonic, Fr. *généalogie*.] The generation  
of the gods. *Bailey.*  
THEOLOGIAN. *n. f.* [theologian, Fr. *théologien*, Latin.] A di-  
vine; a professor of divinity.  
Some theologians desire places erected only for religion by  
defending oppressions. *Hayward.*  
They to their viands fell: nor seemingly  
The angel, nor in mist, the common glois  
Of theologians, but with keen dispatch  
Of real hunger. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*  
THEOLOGICAL. *adj.* [theologique, Fr. *théologique*, Lat.] Relating  
to the science of divinity.  
Although some pens have only symbolized the fame from  
the mystery of its colours, yet are there other affections  
might admit of theological allusions. *Brown.*  
They generally are extracts of theological and moral sen-  
tences, drawn from ecclesiastical and other authors. *Swift.*  
THEOLOGICALLY. *adv.* [from *theological*.] According to the  
principles of theology.  
THEOLOGIST. *n. f.* [theologus, Lat.] A divine; one studious  
of the science of divinity.  
The cardinals of Rome, which are theologians, friars, and  
schoolmen, call all temporal business, of wars, embassages,  
flattery, which is under their jurisdiction. *Bacon's Essays.*  
A theologian more by need than genial bent;  
Intrest in all his actions was discern'd. *Dryden.*  
It is no more an order, according to popish theologians, than  
the prima tonsura, they allowing only seven ecclesiastical  
theologians. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*  
THEOLOGY. *n. f.* [theologie, Fr. *théologie*.] Divinity.  
The whole drift of the scripture of God, what is it but  
only to teach theology? Theology, what is it but the science of  
things divine? *Hooker, b. iii.*  
She was most dear to the king in regard of her knowledge  
in languages, in theology, and in philosophy. *Hayward.*  
The oldest writers of theology were of this mind. *Tillotson.*  
THEOMACHIST. *n. f.* He who fights against the gods. *Bailey.*  
THEOMACHY. *n. f.* [theomachia, Fr. *théomachie*.] The fight against the  
gods by the giants. *Bailey.*  
THEORNO. *n. f.* [theorba, Italian; *theorbe*, Fr.] A large lute  
for playing a thorough bass, used by the Italians. *Bailey.*  
He wanted nothing but a fong,  
And a well tun'd theorbo hung  
Upon a bough, to ease the pain  
His tugg'd ears suffer'd, with a strain. *Entler.*  
THEOREM. *n. f.* [theorema, Fr. *théorème*.] A position laid  
down as an acknowledged truth.  
Having found this the head theorem of all their discourses,  
who plead for the change of ecclesiastical government in  
England, we hold it necessary that the proofs thereof be  
weighed. *Hooker, b. ii.*  
The chief points of morality are no less demonstrable than  
mathematics; nor is the subtilty greater in moral theorems  
than in mathematical. *More's divine Dialogues.*  
Many observations go to the making up of one theorem,  
which, like oaks fit for durable buildings, must be of many  
years growth. *Grant.*  
Here are three theorems, that from thence we may draw  
some conclusions. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
THEOREMATICAL. *adj.* [from *theorem*.] Comprised in the-  
orems; consisting in theorems.  
THEOREMICK. *adj.* [from *theorem*.] Theoretical truth, or that which lies in the conceptions we  
have of things, is negative or positive. *Gray.*  
THEORETICAL. *adj.* [theoretique, French;] Speculative;  
[from *theoria*.] depending  
THEORICAL. *adj.* [theoretique, Fr. from] depending  
[from *theoria*.] depending  
THEORICK. *adj.* [theoretique, Fr. from] depending  
[from *theoria*.] depending  
The air, a charter'd libertine, is still;

## THE

And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears;  
To steal his sweet and honeyed sentences:  
So that the act and practick part of life  
Must be the mistress to this theorie. *Shakespeare.*  
The theoretical part of the inquiry being interwoven with  
the historical conjectures, the philosophy of colours will be  
promoted by indispensible experiments. *Eyle on Colours.*  
For theoretical learning and sciences there is nothing yet  
complete. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
THEORICK. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A speculatist; one who  
knows only speculation, not practice.  
The bookish theorick,  
Wherein the toged consuls can propose  
As masterly as he; meer prattle, without practice,  
Is all his foldiership. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
THEORETICALLY. *adj.* [from *theoretick*.] Speculative.  
THEORICALLY. *adj.* [from *theoretick*.] Speculative.  
THEORIST. *n. f.* [from *theory*.] A speculatist; one given to  
speculation.  
The greatest theorists have given the preference to such a  
form of government as that which obtains in this kingdom.  
THEORY. *n. f.* [theorie, Fr. *théorie*.] Speculation; not prac-  
tice; scheme; plan or system yet subsisting only in the mind.  
If they had been themselves to execute their own theory in  
this church, they would have seen being nearer at hand.  
In making gold, the means hitherto propounded to effect  
it are in the practice full of error, and in the theory full of  
unfound imagination. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 326.*  
Practice alone divides the world into virtuous and vicious;  
but as to the theory and speculation of virtue and vice, man-  
kind are much the same. *South's Sermons.*  
THERAPEUTICK. *adj.* [θεραπευτικός.] Curative; teaching or  
endeavouring the cure of diseases.  
Therapeutick or curative physick restoreth the patient into  
sanity, and taketh away diseases actually affecting. *Brown.*  
The practice and therapeutick is distributed into the conser-  
vative, preservative, and curative. *Hart.*  
Medicine is justly distributed into prophylactic, or the art  
of preserving health; and therapeutick, or the art of restoring  
it. *Watt.*  
THERE. *adv.* [thar, Gothick; *thar*, Saxon; *daer*, Dutch;  
*der*, Danish.]  
1. In that place.  
If they come to sojourn at my house,  
I'll not be there. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
Exil'd by thee from earth to deepest hell,  
In brazen bonds shall barbarous discord dwell;  
Gigantick pride, pale terror, gloomy care,  
And mad ambition shall attend her there. *Pope.*  
2. It is opposed to here.  
To see thee fight, to see thee traverse, to see thee here, to  
see thee there. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
Could their reliques be as different there as they are here,  
yet the manna in heaven will suit every palate.  
Darkness there might well seem twilight here. *Milton.*  
3. An exclamation directing something at a distance.  
Your fury hardens me.  
A guard there; seize her. *Dryden's Aureng-Zeb.*  
4. It is used at the beginning of a sentence with the appearance  
of a nominative case, but serves only to throw the nomina-  
tive behind the verb: as, *a man came*, or *there came a man*.  
It adds however some emphasis, which, like many other  
idioms in every language, must be learned by custom, and  
can hardly be explained. It cannot always be omitted with-  
out harshness: as, *in old times there was a great king*.  
For reformation of error there were that thought it a part  
of Christian charity to instruct them. *Hooker.*  
There cannot in nature be a strength so great, as to make  
the least moveable to pass in an instant, or all together,  
through the least place. *Digby on the Soul.*  
There have been that have delivered themselves from their  
ills by their good fortune or virtue. *Suckling.*  
In human actions there are no degrees described, but a la-  
titude is indulged.  
Wherever there is sense or perception, there some idea is  
actually produced. *Locke.*  
5. In composition it means that: as *thereby*, *by that*.  
THEREABOUT. *adv.* [there and about, thereabouts is there-  
abouts.] fore less proper.  
1. Near that place.  
One speech I lov'd; 'twas *Æneas's* tale to Dido; and  
thereabout of it especially, where he speaks of Priam's laugh-  
ter. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
2. Nearly; near that number, quantity, or state.  
Between the twelfth of king John and thirty-sixth of king  
Edward the third, containing one hundred and fifty years or  
thereabouts, there was a continual bordering war. *Davies.*  
Find a house to lodge a hundred and fifty persons, whereof  
twenty or thereabout may be attendants. *Milton.*  
Some

## THE

Some three months since, or thereabout, *Shakespeare.*  
She found me out. *Shakespeare's As You Like It.*  
Water is thirteen times rarer, and its resistance less than  
that of quicksilver thereabouts, as I have found by experi-  
ments with pendulums. *Newton's Opticks.*  
3. Concerning that matter. *Shakespeare's As You Like It.*  
As they were much perplexed thereabout, two men stood  
by. *Luke xxiv. 4.*  
THEREAFTER. *adv.* [there and after.] According to that;  
accordingly.  
When you can draw the head indifferent well, proportion  
the body thereafter. *Peacham.*  
If food were now before thee set, *Shakespeare's As You Like It.*  
Wouldst thou not eat it thereafter as I like *Milton.*  
THEREAT. *adv.* [there and at.]  
1. As that; on that account. *Shakespeare's As You Like It.*  
Every error is a stain to the beauty of nature; for which  
cause it bluntheth thereat, but glorieth in the contrary. *Hooker.*  
2. At that place. *Shakespeare's As You Like It.*  
Wide is the gate, and broad is the way that leadeth to  
destruction, and many go in thereat. *Mat. vii. 13.*  
THEREBY. *adv.* [there and by.] By that; by means of that;  
in consequence of that. *Shakespeare's As You Like It.*  
Some parts of our liturgy consist in the reading of the  
word of God, and the proclaiming of his law, that the people  
may thereby learn what their duties are towards him. *Hooker.*  
There with at last he forc'd him to untie  
One of his grasping feet, him to defend thereby. *Shakespeare's As You Like It.*  
Being come to the height, they were thereby brought to an  
absolute necessity. *Davies on Ireland.*  
Dare to be true; nothing can need a lie.  
A fault, which needs it most, grows two thereby. *Herbert.*  
If the paper be placed beyond the focus, and then the red  
colour at the lens be alternately intercepted and let pass, the  
violet on the paper will not suffer any change thereby. *Newton.*  
THEREFORE. *adv.* [there and fore.]  
1. For that; for this; for this reason; in consequence.  
This is the latest parley we will admit;  
Therefore to our best mercy give yourselves. *Shakespeare's As You Like It.*  
Faithful is dead,  
And we must yern thereby. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
Therefore shall a man leave father and mother and cleave  
to his wife. *Gen. ii. 24.*  
The herd that seeks after sensual pleasure is soft and un-  
manly; and therefore I compose myself to meet a storm. *Lucas.*  
He bluntheth; therefore he is guilty.  
The wretches sprinkled dust on their bodies to give better  
hold: the glory therefore was greater to conquer without  
powder. *West's Pindar.*  
2. In return for this; in recompence for this or for that.  
We have forsaken all and followed thee, what shall we  
have therefore? *Mat. xix. 27.*  
THEREFROM. *adv.* [there and from.] From that; from this.  
Be ye therefore very courageous to do all that is written in  
the law, that ye turn not aside therefrom, to the right hand  
or to the left. *Isa. xlii. 6.*  
The leaves that spring therefrom grow white. *Martimer.*  
THEREIN. *adv.* [there and in.] In that; in this.  
Therein our letters do not well agree. *Shakespeare's As You Like It.*  
The matter is of that nature, that I find myself unable to  
serve you therein as you desire. *Bacon.*  
All the earth is therein. *Shakespeare's As You Like It.*  
To thee, and to thy race, I give: as lords it smelt  
Possess it, and all things that therein live. *Milton.*  
After having well examined them, we shall therein find  
many charms. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
THEREINTO. *adv.* [there and into.] Into that.  
Let not them that are in the countries enter therein. *Luke.*  
Though we shall have occasion to speak of this, we will  
now make some entrance therein. *Bacon.*  
THEREOF. *adv.* [there and of.] Of that; of this.  
Considering how the case doth stand with this present age,  
full of tongue and weak of brain, behold we yield to the  
stream thereof. *Hooker, b. i.*  
Tis vain to think that lasting which must end;  
And when 'tis past, not any part remains  
Thereof, but the reward which virtue gains. *Denham.*  
I shall begin with Greece, where my observations shall be  
confined to Athens, though several instances might be brought  
from other states thereof. *Swift.*  
THEREON. *adv.* [there and on.] On that.  
You shall bereave yourself  
Of my good purposes, and put your children  
To that destruction which I'll guard them from,  
If thereon you rely. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
Peter called to mind the word that Jesus said; and when  
he thought thereon he wept. *Mark xiv. 72.*  
Its foundation is laid thereon. *Woodward's Nat. Hist. p. iv.*  
THEREOUT. *adv.* [there and out.] Out of that.  
Thereout a strange beast with seven heads arose,  
That towns and castles under her breast did cour. *Spenser.*

## THE

THERETO. *adv.* [there and to, or onto.] To that.  
THEREUNTO. *adv.* [there and to, or onto.] To that.  
Is it in regard then of sermons only, that apprehending  
the gospel of Christ we yield thereunto our unfeigned assent  
as to a thing infallibly true. *Hooker, b. v.*  
This sort of base people doth not for the most part rebel of  
themselves, having no heart thereunto, but are by force drawn  
by the grand rebels into their action. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
Next thereunto did grow a goodly tree. *Fairy Queen.*  
That whereby we reason, live and be  
Within ourselves we strangers are thereby. *Davies.*  
A larger form of speech were safer than that which punc-  
tually prefixeth a constant day thereto. *Brown.*  
What might his force have done, being brought thereto,  
When that already gave so much to do? *Daniel.*  
That it is the appointment of God, might be argument  
enough to persuade us thereunto. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
THEREUPON. *adv.* [there and upon.]  
1. Upon that; in consequence of that.  
Grace having not in one thing shewed itself, nor for some  
few days, but in such sort so long continued, our manifold  
sins striving to the contrary, what can we less thereupon con-  
clude, than that God would at least-wise, by tract of time,  
teach the world, that the thing which he blesteth cannot but  
be of him. *Hooker, b. iv.*  
He hopes to find you forward  
And thereupon he sends you this good news. *Shakespeare's As You Like It.*  
Let that one article rank with the rest.  
And thereupon give me your daughter. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
Though grants of extraordinary liberties made by a king  
to his subjects do no more diminish his greatness than when  
one torch lighteth another, yet many times inconveniences  
do arise thereupon. *Davies on Ireland.*  
Children are chid for having failed in good manners, and  
have thereupon reproofs and precepts heaped upon them. *Locke.*  
Solon finding the people engaged in two violent factions,  
of the poor and the rich, and in great confusion thereupon,  
made due provisions for settling the balance of power. *Swift.*  
2. Immediately.  
THEREUNDER. *adv.* [there and under.] Under that.  
Those which come nearer unto reason, find paradise under  
the equinoctial line, judging that thereunder might be found  
most pleasure and the greatest fertility. *Raleigh.*  
THEREWITH. *adv.* [there and with.]  
1. With that.  
Germany had stricken off that which appeared corrupt in  
the doctrine of the church of Rome, but seemed in discipline  
still to retain therewith very great conformity. *Hooker, b. iv.*  
All things without, which round about we see,  
We seek to know, and have therewith to do. *Davies.*  
There with at last he forc'd him to untie  
One of his grasping feet, him to defend thereby. *Spenser.*  
2. Immediately.  
THEREWITHAL. *adv.* [there and withal.]  
1. Over and above.  
There withal the execrable act  
On their late murder'd king they aggravate. *Daniel.*  
2. At the same time.  
Well, give her that ring, and give therewithal  
That letter. *Shakespeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona.*  
3. With that.  
His hideous tail then hurled he about,  
And therewithal enwrapt the nimble thighs  
Of his froth-foamy steed. *Spenser.*  
THERIACAL. *adj.* [θεριακός; from *theriaca*, Lat.] Medici-  
nal; physical.  
The virtuous bezoar is taken from the beast that feedeth  
upon the mountains, where there are theriacal herbs. *Bacon.*  
THERMOMETER. *n. f.* [thermometre, Fr. *thermomètre* and *mètre*.]  
An instrument for measuring the heat of the air, or  
of any matter.  
The greatest heat is about two in the afternoon, when the  
sun is past the meridian, as is evident from the thermometer,  
or observations of the weather-glass. *Brown.*  
THERMOMETRICAL. *adj.* [from *thermometer*.] Relating to the  
measure of heat.  
His heat raises the liquor in the thermometrical tubes. *Cheyne.*  
THERMOSCOPE. *n. f.* [thermoscope, Fr. *thermoscope* and *σκοπεω*.]  
An instrument by which the degrees of heat are discovered;  
a thermometer.  
By the trial of the thermoscope, fishes have more heat than  
the element which they swim in. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*  
THESE, pronoun, the plural of *this*.  
1. Opposed to *those*.  
Did we for these barbarians plant and sow  
On these, on these our happy fields below? *Dryden.*  
2. These relates to the persons or things last mentioned; and  
those to the first.  
More rain falls in June and July than in December and  
January; but it makes a much greater show upon the earth  
in these months than in those, because it lies longer upon it.  
*Woodward's Nat. Hist. p. iv.*



# THI

THE'SIS. *n. f.* [*thése*, Fr. *thése*.] A position; something laid down; affirmatively or negatively.

The truth of what you here lay down,  
By some example should be shewn.

An honest, but a simple pair,  
May serve to make this *thése* clear.

THE'MOTHE. *n. f.* [*thémotète*, Fr. *thémotète*; *thémotète* and *thémotète*.] A lawgiver.

THE'URGY. *n. f.* [*théurgie*, Fr. *théurgie*.] The power of doing supernatural things by lawful means, as by prayer to God.

THEW. *n. f.* [*théw*, Saxon.] Quality; manners; customs; habit of life; form of behaviour.

Home report these happy news,  
For well yee worthy been for worth and gentle thewes.

From mother's pap I taken was unfit,  
And freight deliver'd to a fairy knight,  
To be upbrought in gentle thewes and martial might.

In *Shakespeare* it seems to signify brawn, or bulk, from the Saxon *théow*, *the thigb*, or some such meaning.

Nature crescent does not grow alone  
In *théow* and bulk; but, as this temple waxes,  
The inward service of the mind and soul  
Grows wide withal.

Will you tell me, master Shallow, how to chuse a man?  
Care I for the limbs, the thewes, the stature, bulk and big  
semblance of a man? give me the spirit, master Shallow.

THE'WED. *adj.* [from *théw*.] Educated; habituated; accustomed.

But he was wife and wary of her will,  
And ever held his hand upon his heart;  
Yet would not seem to rude, and *théwed* in ill.

As to despise so courteous seeming part.  
THEY. *n. f.* in the oblique case *them*, the plural of *he* or *she*. [*thé*, Saxon.]

1. The men; the women; the persons.  
They are in a most warlike preparation.

Why do you keep alone?  
Of forriest fancies your companions making,  
Using those thoughts, which should indeed have died  
With them *they* think on.

The Spaniard  
Must now confess, if *they* have any goodness,  
The trial just and noble.

They eat on beds of silk and gold,  
At ivory tables, or wood fold  
Dearer than it.

To joy the friend and grapple with the foe.  
2. Those men; those women: opposed to some others.

Only *they*,  
That come to hear a merry play,  
Will be deceived.

'Tis remarkable, that *they*  
Talk most who have the least to say.

There, as *they* say, perpetual night is found  
In silence brooding on th' unhappy ground.

TH'ILE. *n. f.* A slice; a summer; a spatula.

THICK. *adj.* [*dicce*, Saxon; *dicke*, Dutch; *dyck*, Danish; *thickur*, Islandick.]

1. Not thin.

Denfe; not rare; gross; crass.

God caused the wind to blow, to dry up the abundant  
slime of the earth, make the land more firm, and cleanse the  
air of *thick* vapours and unwholesome mists.

To warm milk pour spirit of nitre; the milk presently  
after will become *thicker* than it was.

Not clear; not transparent; muddy; feculent.

Why hast thou lost the fresh blood in thy cheeks,  
And given my treasures and my rights of thee,  
To *thick* ey'd musing and curs'd melancholy?

A fermentation makes all the wine in the vessel *thick* or  
foul; but when that is past, it grows clear of itself.

Encumber'd in the mud, their oars divide  
With heavy strokes the *thick* unwieldy tide.

Great in circumference; not slender.

My little finger shall be *thicker* than his loins.

Thou art waxen fat; thou art grown *thick*, covered with  
fatness.

2. Frequent; in quick succession; with little intermission.

They charged the defendants with their small shot and  
Turky arrows as *thick* as hail.

Favours came *thick* upon him, liker main flowers than  
sprinkling drops or dews; for the next St. George's day he  
was knighted, made gentleman of the king's bed-chamber,  
and an annual pension given him.

This being once a week, came too *thick* and too often  
about.

# THI

His pills as *thick* as handgranado's flew,  
And where they fell as certainly they flew.

Clofe; not divided by much space; crowded.

It brought them to a hollow cave,  
Amid the *thickest* woods.

The people were gathered *thick* together.

Not *thicker* billows beat the Libyan main,  
Nor *thicker* harvests on rich Hermus rise,  
Than stand these troops.

He fought secure of fortune as of fame;  
Still by new maps the island might be shewn:  
Conquests he strew'd where'er he came,

*Thick* as the galaxy with stars is sown.

Objects of pain or pleasure do not lie *thick* enough toge-  
ther in life to keep the soul in constant action.

Not easily puerous; set with things close to each other.

He through a little window cast his sight,  
Though *thick* of bars that gave a scanty light.

The speedy horse  
Watch each entrance of the winding wood,  
Black was the forest, *thick* with beech it stood.

Next the proud palace of Salerno stood  
A mount of rough ascent, and *thick* with wood.

Bring it near some *thick*-headed tree.

It tasteth a little of the wax, which in a pomegranate, or  
some such *thick*-coated fruit, it would not.

*Thick*-leaved weeds amongst the grass will need more dry-  
ing than ordinary grass.

Without proper intervals of articulation.

Speaking *thick*, which nature made his blemish,  
Became the accents of the valiant,

To seem like him.

1. The thickest part or time when any thing is thickest.

Achimetes having with a mine suddenly blown up a great  
part of the wall of the Spanish station, in the *thick* of the  
dust and smoke presently entered his men.

2. *Thick and thin*. Whatever is in the way.

Through perils both of wind and limb,  
Through *thick and thin* the followed him.

When first the down appears upon his chin,  
For a small sum to swear through *thick and thin*.

THICK. *adv.* [It is not always easy to distinguish the adverb  
from the adjective.]

1. Frequently; fast.

'Tis some disaster,  
Or else he would not send *thick*.

I hear the trampling of *thick* beating feet;  
This way they move.

2. Closely.

The neighbour plain with arms is cover'd o'er;  
Of *thick* sprung lances in a waving field.

A little plat of ground *thick* sown, is better than a great  
field which lies fallow.

3. To a great depth.

If you apply it *thick* spread, it will eat to the bone.

Cato has piercing eyes, and will discern  
Our frauds, unless they're cover'd *thick* with art.

THICK and threefold. In quick succession; in great numbers.

They came *thick and threefold* for a time, till one expe-  
rienced stagger discovered the plot.

To THICKEN. *v. a.* [from *thick*.]

1. To make thick.

2. To make close; to fill up interstices.

Waters evaporated and mounted up into the air, *thicken*  
and cool it.

3. To condense; to concret.

The white of an egg gradually dissolves by heat, exceed-  
ing a little the heat of a human body; a greater degree of  
heat will *thicken* it into a white, dark-coloured, dry, viscous  
mass.

4. To strengthen; to confirm.

'Tis a throw'd doubt, though it be but a dream;  
And this may help to *thicken* other proofs,  
That do demonstrate thinly.

5. To make frequent.

6. To make close or numerous.

To THICKEN. *v. n.*

1. To grow thick.

2. To grow dense or muddy.

Thy lustre *thickens*  
When he shines by.

3. To concret; to be consolidated.

Water stop gives birth  
To grass and plants, and *thickens* into earth.

# THI

5. To grow quick.

The combat *thickens*, like the storm that flies  
From westward when the show'ry kids arise,  
Or parting hail comes pouring on the main,  
When Jupiter descends in harden'd rain.

THICKET. *n. f.* [*thicket*, Saxon.] A close knot or tuft of  
trees; a close wood or copse.

I drew you hither,  
Into the chieftest *thicket* of the park.

Within a *thicket* I repos'd; and found  
Let fall from heav'n a sleep interminate.

Chus, or any of his, could not in haste creep through  
those desert regions, which the length of one hundred and  
thirty years after the flood had fortified with *thickets*, and  
permitted every bush and briar, reed and tree, to join them-  
selves into one main body and forest.

How often, from the sleep  
Of echoing hills, or *thicket*, have we heard  
Celestial voices, to the midnight air,  
Sole, or responsive, each to other's note,  
Singing their great Creator?

My brothers slept to the next *thicket* side  
To bring me berries.

Now Leda's twins  
Their trembling lances brandish'd at the foe;  
Nor had they mis'd, but he to *thickets* fled,  
Conceal'd from aiming spears, not puerous to the speed.

I've known young Juba rise before the sun,  
To beat the *thicket* where the tyger slept,  
Or seek the lion in his dreadful haunts.

THICKLY. *adv.* [from *thick*.] Deeply; to a great quantity.

Mending cracked receivers, having *thickly* overlaid them  
with diachylon, we could not perceive leaks.

THICKNESS. *n. f.* [from *thick*.]

1. The state of being thick; density.

2. Quantity of matter interposed; space taken up by matter  
interposed.

In the darkened room, against the hole at which the light  
entered, I could easily see through the whole *thickness* of my  
hand the motions of a body placed beyond it.

3. Quantity laid on quantity to some considerable depth.

Poll a tree, and cover it some *thickness* with clay on the  
top, and see what it will put forth.

4. Confluence; grossness; not rareness; spiffitude.

Nitre mingled with water to the *thickness* of honey, and  
anointed on the bud after the vine is cut, it will sprout  
forth.

Diseases imagined to come from the *thickness* of blood,  
come often from the contrary cause.

5. Imperviousness; closeness.

The banks of the river and the *thickness* of the shades drew  
into them all the birds of the country.

6. Want of sharpness; want of quickness.

A person found in himself, being at some times subject to  
a *thickness* of hearing, the like effect.

What you write is printed in large letters; otherwise be-  
tween the weakness of my eyes and *thickness* of hearing, I  
should lose the greatest pleasure.

THICK-SCULLED. *adj.* Dull; stupid.

Pleas'd to hear their *thick-scull'd* judges cry,  
Well mov'd! oh finely said!

This downright fighting fool, this *thick-scull'd* hero,  
This blunt unthinking instrument of death,  
With plain dull virtue has outgone my wit.

THICKSET. *adj.* [*thick* and *set*.] Close planted.

His eye-balls glare with fire, suffus'd with blood,  
His neck shoots up a *thicket* thorny wood;  
His bristled back a trench impal'd appears,  
And stands erect, like a field of spears.

The truth is so *thickset* with the numerous productions of  
the creatures, that besides the apparent beauty of things view-  
ed by all, there are those secret graces in every part of na-  
ture, which some few alone have the skill to discern.

THICKSKIN. *n. f.* [*thick* and *skin*.] A coarse gross man; a  
numskull.

The shallow'st *thickskin* of that barren fort,  
Who Pyramus presented in their sport,  
Forsook his scene and enter'd in a brake.

THIEF. *n. f.* [*thiefs*, Gothic; *thief*, Saxon; *thief*, Dutch.

It was anciently written *thiefs*, and so appeareth to have been  
of two syllables; *thie* was wont to be taken for *thiefs*, so  
that *thie* is he that takes of or from a man his *thief*, that is,  
his *thrift* or means whereby he thrives.]

1. One who takes what belongs to another: the *thief* steals by  
frettery, and the *robber* by violence; but these senses are con-  
founded.

Take heed, have open eye; for *thieves* do foot by night.

This he said because he was a *thief*, and had the bag.

Can you think I owe a *thief* my life,  
Because he took it not by lawless force?

# THI

Am I obliged by that t' assist his rapines,  
And to maintain his murders?

2. An excrecence in the snuff of a candle.

Their burning lamps the storm ensuing show,  
Th' oil sparkles, *thieves* about the snuff do grow.

THIEF-CATCHER. *n. f.* [*thief* and *catch*.] One whose bu-  
siness is to de-

THIEF-LEADER. *n. f.* [*thief* and *lead*.] tect thieves,  
and bring them to justice.

A wolf passed by as the *thief-leaders* were dragging a fox  
to execution.

My ev'nings all I would with sharpers spend,  
And make the *thief-catcher* my bosom friend.

To THIEVE. *v. n.* [from *thief*.] To steal; to practise theft.

THIEVERY. *n. f.* [from *thieve*.]

1. The practice of stealing.

Ne how to scape great punishment and shame,  
For their false treason and vile *thievery*.

Master, be one of them; 'tis an honourable kind of  
*thievery*.

Do villainy, do, since you profess to do't,  
Like workmen; I'll example you with *thievery*.

He makes it a help unto *thievery*; for thieves having a de-  
sign upon a house, make a fire at the four corners thereof,  
and cast therein the fragments of loadstone, which raiseth  
fume.

Amongst the Spartans, *thievery* was a practice morally good  
and honest.

2. That which is stolen.

Injurious time now, with a robber's hafte,  
Crans his rich *thievery* up he knows not how.

THIEVISH. *adj.* [from *thief*.]

1. Given to stealing; practising theft.

What, would'st thou have me go and beg my food?  
Or with a bafe and boist'rous sword enforce  
A *thievish* living on the common road.

O *thievish* night,  
Why should'st thou, but for some felonious end,  
In thy dark lantern thus close up the stars;  
That nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd their lamps  
With everlasting oil, to give due light  
To the milled and lonely traveller?

The *thievish* God suspected him, and took  
The hind aside, and thus in whispers spake;  
Discover not the theft.

2. Secret; sly.

Four and twenty times the pilot's glass  
Hath told the *thievish* minutes how they pass.

THIEVISHLY. *adv.* [from *thievish*.] Like a thief.

They lay not to live by their worke,  
But *thievishly* loiter and lurke.

THIEVISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *thievish*.] Disposition to steal;  
habit of stealing.

THIGH. *n. f.* [*théow*, Saxon; *thies*, Islandick; *thie*, Dutch.]

The *thigh* includes all between the buttocks and the knee.

The *thigh* bone is the longest of all the bones in the body:  
its fibres are close and hard: it has a cavity in its middle: it  
is a little convex and round on its forehead, but a little hol-  
low, with a long and small ridge on its backside.

He touched the hollow of his *thigh*, and it was out of  
joint.

The flesh dissolved, and left the *thigh* bone bare.

THILK. pronoun. [*thilc*, Saxon.] That same. Obsolete.

I love *thilk* lass: alas, why do I love!  
She deigns not my good will, but doth reprove,  
And of my rural musick holdeth scorn.

THILL. *n. f.* [*thille*, Saxon, a piece of timber cut.] The  
shafts of a waggon; the arms of wood between which the  
last horse is placed.

More easily a waggon may be drawn in rough ways if the  
fore wheels were as high as the hinder wheels, and if the  
*thills* were fixed under the axis.

THILL-HORSE. *n. f.* [*thill* and *horse*.] The last horse; the  
*thiller*.

Whose bridle and saddle, whilother and nal,  
With collars and harness for *thiller* and al.

What a beard hast thou got? thou hast got more hair on  
thy chin, than Dobbin my *thill* horse has on his tail.

THIMBLE. *n. f.* [This is supposed by *Minshew* to be corrupted  
from *thumb bell*.] A metal cover by which women secure their  
fingers from the needle when they sew.

Your ladies and pale visag'd maids,  
Like Amazons, come tripping after drums;  
Their *thimbles* into armed gantlets change,  
Their needles to lances.

Examine Venus and the Moon,  
Who stole a *thimble* or a spoon.

Veins that run perpendicular to the horizon, have valves  
sticking to their sides like so many *thimbles*; which, when  
the blood presses back, stop its passage, but are compressed  
by the forward motion of the blood.



# THI

THIME. *n. f.* [*thymus*, Lat. *thym*, Fr.] A fragrant herb from which the bees are supposed to draw honey. This should be written *thyme*, which see.

Fair marigolds, and bees alluring *thyme*. *Spenser.*  
THIN. *adj.* [Sinn, Saxon; *thunmur*, Islandick; *dunn*, Dutch.]  
1. Not thick.

Beat gold into *thin* plates, and cut it into wires. *Exod.*  
2. Rare; not dense.

The hope of the ungodly is like *thin* froth, that is blown away with the wind. *Wisd. v. 14.*  
In the day when the air is more *thin*, the sound pierceth better; but when the air is more thick, as in the night, the sound spendeth and spreadeth abroad less. *Bacon.*

Understand the same  
Of fish within their wat'ry residence;  
Not hither summon'd, since they cannot change  
Their element, to draw the *thinner* air. *Milton.*  
The waters of Borithenes are so *thin* and light, that they swim upon the top of the stream of the river Hypanis. *More.*

To warm new milk pour any alkali, the liquor will remain at rest, though it appear somewhat *thinner*. *Arbutnot.*  
3. Not close; separate by large spaces.

He pleas'd the *thin* and bashful audience  
Of our well-meaning, frugal ancestors. *Reformen.*  
Thou art weak, and full of art is he;  
Else how could he that host seduce to sin?

Whose fall has left the heavenly nation *thin*? *Dryden.*  
Northward, beyond the mountains we will go,  
Where rocks lie cover'd with eternal snow,  
Thin herbage in the plains, and fruitless fields,  
The sand no gold, the mine no silver yields. *Dryden.*

*Thin* on the tow'rs they stand; and ev'n those few,  
A feeble, fainting, and dejected crew. *Dryden.*  
Already Caesar  
Has ravag'd more than half the globe; and sees  
Mankind grown *thin* by his destructive sword. *Addison.*

Seven *thin* ears blasted with the east wind sprung up. *Gen.*  
4. Not closely compacted or accumulated.

Remove the swelling epithets, thick laid  
As varnish on a harlot's cheek; the rest  
Thin down with ought of profit or delight. *Milton.*  
Thin leaved arbute hazle-graffs receives,  
And planes huge apples bear that bore but leaves. *Dryden.*

5. Exile; small.  
I hear the groans of ghosts;  
*Thin*, hollow sounds, and lamentable screams. *Dryden.*  
6. Not coarse; not gross in substance.

Spain is *thin* down of people, by reason of the sterility of the soil and the natives being exhausted in such vast territories as they possess. *Bacon.*  
Fertile is very large, but extremely *thin* of people. *Addison.*

8. Not fat; not bulky; lean; slim; slender.  
A slim *thin* gutted fox made a hard shift to wriggle his body into a hen-roost, and when he had stuffed his guts well, the hole was too little to get out again. *L'Estrange.*

THIN. *adv.* Not thickly.  
Fame is the spur, that the clear spirit doth raise,  
That last infirmity of noble mind,  
To scorn delights, and live laborious days;  
But the fair guerdon when we hope to find,  
And think to burst out into sudden blaze,  
Comes the blind fury with the' abhorred sheers,  
And fits the *thin* span life. *Milton.*

A country gentleman, if it be like to rain, goes not abroad *thin* clad. *Locke.*  
To THIN. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make thin or rare; not to thicken.  
The serum of the blood is neither acid nor alkaline: oil of vitriol thickens, and oil of tartar *thins* it a little. *Arbutnot.*

2. To make less close or numerous.  
The bill against root and branch never passed till both houses were sufficiently *thinned* and overawed. *King Charles.*  
To unload the branches, or the leaves to *thin*

That suck the vital moisture of the vine. *Dryden.*  
'Tis Caesar's sword has made Rome's senate little,  
And *thinned* its ranks. *Addison's Cato.*

3. To attenuate.  
The vapours by the solar heat  
*Thinned* and exhal'd rise to their airy seat. *Blackmore.*

THINLY. *adv.* [from *thin*.] Not thickly; not closely; not densely; not numerously.

It is commonly opinioned, that the earth was *thinly* inhabited before the flood. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. vi.  
THINE, pronoun. [*thein*, Gothick; *sin*, Saxon; *dijn*, Dutch.]

Belonging or relating to thee; the pronoun possessive of *thou*. It is used for *thy* when the substantive is divided from it: as, *this is thy house*; *thine is this house*; *this house is thine*.

Thou hast her, France; let her be *thine*, for we have no such daughter. *Shakspeare. King Lear.*

# THI

THINK. *n. f.* [Sinn, Saxon; *ding*, Dutch.]

1. Whatever is; not a person. A general word.  
Do not you chide; I have a *thing* for you.  
— You have a *thing* for me?  
It is a common *thing*—  
Ha?

— To have a foolish wife. *Shakspeare. Othello.*  
The great matter he found busy in packing up his *things* against his departure. *Kaolles's Hist. of the Turks.*  
The remnant of the meat-offering is a *thing* most holy. *Levi. ii. 3.*

Says the master, you devour the same *things* that they would have eaten, mice and all. *Levi. ii. 3.*  
A *thing* by neither man or woman priz'd,  
And scarcely known enough to be despis'd. *Dryden.*  
I should blush to own so rude a *thing*,  
As it is to shun the brother of my king. *Dryden.*

Wicked men, who understand any *thing* of wisdom, may see the imprudence of worldly and irreligious courses. *Tillotson.*  
2. It is used in contempt.

I have a *thing* in prose, begun above twenty-eight years ago, and almost finished: it will make a four shilling volume. *Swift.*  
3. It is used of persons in contempt, or sometimes with pity.

See, sons, what *things* you are! how quickly nature falls to revolt, when gold becomes her object?  
For this the foolish over-careful fathers  
Have broke their sleeps with thought, their brains with care. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

Never any *thing* was so unbred as that odious man. *Congr.*  
The poor *thing* sigh'd, and with a blessing express'd with the utmost vehemence turned from me. *Addison.*  
I'll be this abject *thing* no more.

Love give me back my heart again. *Granville.*  
4. It is used by *Shakspeare* once in a sense of honour.

I lov'd the maid I married; never man  
Sigh'd truer breath: but that I see thee here,  
Thou noble *thing*! more dances my wrapt heart. *Shakspeare.*  
To THINK. *v. n.* preter. *thought*. [*thantgon*, Gothick; *dencean*, Saxon; *dencken*, Dutch.]

1. To have ideas; to compare terms or things; to reason; to cogitate; to perform any mental operation.

*Thinking*, in the propriety of the English tongue, signifies that sort of operation of the mind about its ideas, wherein the mind is active; where it, with some degree of voluntary attention, considers any thing. *Locke.*

What am I? or from whence? for that I am  
I know, because I *think*; but whence I came,  
Or how this frame of mine began to be,  
What other being can disclose to me? *Dryden.*

Those who perceive dully, or retain ideas in their minds ill, will have little matter to *think* on. *Locke.*  
It is an opinion that the soul always *thinks*, and that it has the actual perception of ideas in itself constantly, and that actual *thinking* is as inseparable from the soul, as actual extension is from the body. *Locke.*

These are not matters to be slightly and superficially *thought* upon.  
His experience of a good prince must give great satisfaction to every *thinking* man. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. To judge; to conclude; to determine.  
Let them marry to whom they *think* best; only to their father's tribe shall they marry. *Numb. xxxvi. 6.*  
I fear we shall not find  
This long desired king such as was *thought*. *Daniel.*

3. To intend.  
Thou *thought'st* to help me, and such thanks I give,  
As one near death to those that wish him live. *Shakspeare.*

4. To imagine; to fancy.  
Something since his coming forth is *thought* of, which imports the kingdom so much fear and danger,  
That his return was most requir'd. *Shakspeare. King Lear.*

In pity of his misery, to dispatch  
Edmund, I *think*, is gone. *Shakspeare. King Lear.*  
His nighted life.

We may not be startled at the breaking of the exterior earth; for the face of nature hath provoked men to *think* of and observe such a thing. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
Those who love to live in gardens, have never *thought* of contriving a winter garden. *Spectator*, No. 477.

5. To muse; to meditate.  
You pine, you languish, love to be alone,  
*Think* much, speak little, and in speaking sigh. *Dryden.*

6. To recollect; to observe.  
We are come to have the warrant. *Shakspeare.*  
— Well *thought* upon; I have it here about me. *Shakspeare.*  
*Think* upon me, my God, for good, according to all that I have done. *Neh. v. 19.*

7. To judge; to conclude.  
If your general acquaintance be among ladies, provided they have no ill reputation, you *think* you are safe. *Swift.*

# THI

Still the work was not complete, *Swift's Miscel.*  
When Venus *thought* on a deceit. *Locke.*  
The opinions of others whom we know and *think* well of are no ground of assent.

8. To consider; to doubt.  
Any one may *think* with himself, how then can any thing live in Mercury and Saturn. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
To THINK. *v. a.*

1. To imagine; to image in the mind; to conceive.  
Royal Lear,  
Whom I have ever honour'd as my king,  
And as my patron *thought* on in my prayer. *Shakspeare.*  
Charity *thinketh* no evil. *1 Cor. xiii. 5.*

2. To believe; to esteem.  
Me *thought* I saw the grave where Laura lay. *Sidney.*  
Me *thinketh* the running of the foremost is like that of Ahimaz. *2 Sam. xviii. 27.*

3. To THINK much. To grudge.  
He *thought* not much to clothe his enemies. *Milton.*  
If we consider our infinite obligations to God, we have no reason to *think* much to sacrifice to him our dearest interests in this world. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

4. To THINK scorn. To disdain.  
He *thought* scorn to lay hands on Mordecai alone. *Ezra. iii.*  
THINKER. *n. f.* [from *think*.] One who thinks in a certain manner.

No body is made any thing by hearing of rules, or laying them up in his memory; practice must settle the habit: you may as well hope to make a good musician by a lecture in the art of music, as a coherent *thinker*, or strict reasoner, by a set of rules. *Locke.*

If a man had an ill-favoured nose, deep *thinkers* would impute the cause to the prejudice of his education. *Swift.*  
THINKING. *n. f.* [from *think*.] Imagination; cogitation; judgement.

He put it by once; but, to my *thinking*, he would fain have had it. *Shakspeare. Julius Caesar.*

If we did think,  
His contemplations were above the earth,  
And he'd on spiritual objects, he should still  
Dwell in his musings; but I am afraid  
His *thinkings* are below the moon, nor worth  
His serious considering. *Shakspeare. Henry VIII.*

I heard a bird to sing,  
Whose music, to my *thinking*, pleas'd the king. *Shakspeare.*  
I was a man, to my *thinkings*, very likely to get a rich widow. *Addison's Guard*, N. 97.

THINLY. *n. f.* [from *thin*.]

1. Not thickly.  
2. Not closely; not numerously.

It is opinioned, that the earth was *thinly* inhabited before the flood. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
Our walls are *thinly* mann'd; our best men slain!

The rest, an heedless number, spent with watching. *Dryden.*  
THINNESS. *n. f.* [from *thin*.]

1. The contrary to thickness; exility; tenuity.  
Tickling is most in the soles, arm-holes and sides, because of the *thinness* of the skin. *Bacon.*

No breach, but an expansion,  
Like gold to airy *thinness* beat. *Donne.*  
Transparent substances, as glass, water, air, &c. when made very thin by being blown into bubbles, or otherwise formed into plates, do exhibit various colours according to their various *thinness*, although at a greater thickness they appear very clear and colourless. *Newton's Opticks.*

Such depend upon a strong projectile motion of the blood, and too great *thinness* and delicacy of the vessels. *Arbutnot.*  
2. Paucity; scarcity.

The buzzard  
Invites the feather'd Nimrods of his race,  
To hide the *thinness* of their flock from sight,  
And all together make a seeming goodly flight. *Dryden.*

In country villages pope Leo the seventh indulged a practice through the *thinness* of the inhabitants, which opened a way for pluralities. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

3. Rareness; not spissitude.  
Those pleasures that spring from honour the mind can nauseate, and quickly feel the *thinness* of a popular breath. *South.*

THIRD. *adj.* [Sinn, Saxon.] The first after the second; the ordinal of three.

This is the *third* time: I hope good luck lies in odd numbers. *Shakspeare.*  
THIRD. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. The third part.  
To thee and thine hereditary ever,  
Remain this ample *third* of our fair kingdom. *Shakspeare.*  
Men of their broken debtors take a *third*,  
A sixth, a tenth, letting them thrive again. *Shakspeare.*  
The protestant subjects of the abbey make up a *third* of its people. *Addison.*

# THI

No sentence can stand that is not confirmed by two *thirds* of the council. *Addison.*  
Such clamours are like the feigned quarrels of combined cheats, to delude some *third* person. *Decay of Piety.*

2. The sixtieth part of a second.  
Divide the natural day into twenty-four equal parts, an hour into sixty minutes, a minute into sixty seconds, a second into sixty *thirds*. *Holder on Time.*

THIRDBOROUGH. *n. f.* [*third* and *borough*.] An under-countable.

THIRDLY. *adv.* [from *third*.] In the third place.  
Fifth, metals are more durable than plants; secondly, they are more solid; *thirdly*, they are wholly subterranean. *Bacon.*

To THIRL. *v. a.* [Sinn, Saxon.] To pierce; to perforate. *Angl.*  
THIRST. *n. f.* [Sinn, Saxon; *dorst*, Dutch.]

1. The pain suffered for want of drink; want of drink.  
But fearless they persevere, nor can the flood  
Quench their dire *thirst*; alas! they thirst for blood. *Denb.*  
Thus accus'd,

In midst of water I complain of *thirst*. *Dryden.*  
*Thirst* and hunger denote the state of spittle and liquor of the stomach. *Thirst* is the sign of an acrimony commonly alkaline or martialick. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. Eagerness; vehement desire.  
Not hope of praise, nor *thirst* of worldly good,  
Enticed us to follow this empire. *Fairfax, b. ii.*  
Thou hast allay'd the *thirst* I had of knowledge. *Milton.*  
Say it's thy bounty, or thy *thirst* of praise. *Granville.*  
This is an active and ardent *thirst* after happiness, or after a full, beatifying object. *Cheyne.*

3. Draught.  
The rapid current, through veins  
Of porous earth with kindly *thirst* up drawn,  
Rise a fresh fountain. *Milton.*

To THIRST. *v. n.* [Sinn, Saxon; *dorsten*, Dutch.]

1. To feel want of drink; to be thirsty or athirst.  
They shall not hunger nor *thirst*. *Isa. xlix. 10.*  
The people *thirsted* there for water. *Exod. xvii. 3.*  
They as they *thirsted* scoop the brimming stream. *Milton.*

2. To have a vehement desire for any thing.  
They knew how the ungodly were tormented, *thirsting* in another manner than the just. *Wisd. xi. 9.*  
My soul *thirsteth* for the living God. *Psal. xlii. 2.*  
Till a man hungers and *thirsts* after righteousness, till he feels an uneasiness in the want of it, his will will not be determined to any action in pursuit of this confessed, greater good. *Locke.*

But furious *thirsting* thus for gore,  
The sons of men shall ne'er approach thy shore. *Pope.*

To THIRST. *v. a.* To want to drink.  
Untam'd and hence the tiger still remains:  
For the kind gifts of water and of food,  
He seeks his keeper's flesh, and *thirsts* his blood. *Prior.*

THIRSTINESS. *n. f.* [from *thirst*.] The state of being thirsty.  
Next they will want a sucking and soaking *thirstiness*, or a fiery appetite to drink in the lime. *Watson.*

THIRSTY. *adj.* [Sinn, Saxon.]

1. Suffering want of drink; pained for want of drink.  
Thy brother's blood the *thirsty* earth hath drank,  
Broach'd with the steely point of Clifford's lance. *Shakspeare.*  
Give me a little water to drink, for I am *thirsty*. *Judge. iv.*

Unworthy was thy fate,  
To fall beneath a bale assassin's stab,  
Whom all the *thirsty* instruments of death  
Had in the field of battle fought in vain. *Rowe.*

2. Possessed with any vehement desire: as, *blood thirsty*.  
THIRSTY. *adj.* [Sinn, Saxon.] Ten and three.  
Speaking at the one end, I heard it return the voice *thirsty* times. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 249.*

THIRTEENTH. *adj.* [from *thirteen*; *dreizecoda*, Saxon.] The third after the tenth.

The *thirteenth* part difference bringeth the business but to such a pass, that every woman may have an husband. *Granville.*

THIRTIETH. *adj.* [from *thirty*; *dreizecoda*, Saxon.] The tenth thrice told; the ordinal of thirty.

Henry shall espouse the lady Margaret ere the *thirtieth* of May next ensuing. *Shakspeare's Henry VI. p. ii.*  
A *thirtieth* part of the sun's revolution.

More will wonder at so short an age,  
To find a blank beyond the *thirtieth* page. *Dryden.*

THIRTY. *adj.* [Sinn, Saxon.] Thrice ten.  
I have slept fifteen years.  
— Ay, and the time seems *thirty* unto me. *Shakspeare.*  
The Claudian aqueduct ran *thirty*-eight miles. *Addison.*

THIS. pronoun. [Sinn, Saxon.]

1. That which is present; what is now mentioned.  
Bardolph and Nim had more valour than *this*, yet they were both hang'd; and so would *this* be, if he durst steal. *Shakspeare.*  
Come a little nearer *this* way. *Shakspeare.*  
Within *this* three mile may you see it coming;  
I lay a moving grove. *Shakspeare. Macbeth.*



# THO

Must I endure all this? *Shakep. Julius Caesar.*  
 This same shall comfort us concerning our toil. *Gen. v. 29.*  
 There is a very great inequality among men as to their internal endowments, and their external conditions, in this life. *Calamy's Sermons.*  
 2. The next future.  
 Let not the Lord be angry, and I will speak yet but this once: peradventure ten shall be found there. *Gen. xviii. 32.*  
 3. This is used for this time.  
 By this the vessel half her course had run. *Dryden.*  
 4. The last past.  
 I have not wept this forty years; but now my mother comes afresh into my eyes. *Dryden.*  
 5. It is often opposed to that.  
 As when two winds with rival force contend, While freezing Boreas and black Eurus blow, Now here, now there, the reeling vessel throw. *Pope.*  
 According as the small parts of matter are connected together, *this* or that determinate manner, a body of *this* or that denomination is produced. *Boyle.*  
 Do we not often hear of *this* or that young heir? are not his riches and his lewdnesses talk of together? *South's Sermon.*  
 This way and that the impatient captives tend, And pressing for release the mountains rend. *Dryden.*  
 6. When *this* and *that* respect a former sentence, *this* relates to the latter, *that* to the former member.  
 Their judgment in *this* we may not, and in *that* we need not follow. *Hooker.*  
 Sometimes it is opposed to the other.  
 Consider the arguments which the author had to write *this*, or to design the other, before you arraign him. *Dryden.*  
 With endless pain *this* man perishes.  
 What, if he gain'd, he could not use:  
 And *other* fondly hopes to see.  
 What never was, nor e'er shall be. *Prior.*  
 THISTLE. *n. f.* [*pyzel*, Saxon; *dißel*, Dutch; *carduus*, Lat.]  
 A prickly weed growing in corn fields.  
 The leaves of the *thistle* grow alternately on the branches, and are prickly; and the heads are, for the most part, equimote and prickly. *Miller.*  
 Hatred docks, rough *thistles*, keckles, burs. *Shakep.*  
 Get you some cardus benedictus, and lay it to your heart.—There thou prick'st her with a *thistle*. *Shakep.*  
 Thorns also and *thistles* it shall bring thee forth. *Milton.*  
 Tough *thistles* choak'd the fields, and kill'd the corn,  
 And an unthrifty crop of weeds was born. *Dryden.*  
 Ric grafs will kill *thistles*. *Mortimer's History.*  
 THISTLE, golden. *n. f.* A plant.  
 The golden *thistle* hath the appearance of a *thistle*: the flower consists of many half flowers, which rest on the embryos; each of these are separated by a thin leaf, and on the top of each embryo is fastened a little leaf. *Miller.*  
 THISTLY. *adj.* [from *thistle*.] Overgrown with *thistles*.  
 Wide o'er the *thistly* lawn as swells the breeze,  
 A whitening shower of vegetable down.  
 Amulive floats. *Thomson's Summer.*  
 THITHER. *adv.* [from *thither*, Saxon.]  
 1. To that place: it is opposed to *thither*.  
 We're coming *thither*. *Shakespeare.*  
 When, like a bridegroom from the East, the sun  
 Sets forth; he *thither*, whence he came, doth run. *Denham.*  
 And *thither* all the wealth of Troy convey. *Dryden.*  
 2. To that end; to that point.  
 THITHERWARD. *adv.* [*thither* and *ward*.] Towards that place.  
 Ne would he suffer sleep once *thitherward*.  
 Approach, albe his drowly den were next. *Fairy Queen.*  
 Madam, he's gone to serve the duke of Florence:  
 We met him *thitherward*, for thence we came. *Shakespeare.*  
 By quick instinctive motions, up I sprung,  
 As *thitherward* endeavouring. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. viii.  
 The foolish beasts went to the lion's den, leaving very goodly footsteps of their journey *thitherward*, but not the like of their return. *L'Estrange.*  
 A tuft of daisies on a flow'ry lay  
 They saw, and *thitherward* they bent their way. *Dryden.*  
 THO. *adv.* [from *thou*, Saxon.]  
 1. Then. *Spenser.*  
 2. Tho' contracted for *though*.  
 To THOLE. *v. n.* To wait awhile.  
 THONG. *n. f.* [from *thong*, Saxon.] A strap, or string of leather.  
 The Tuscan King  
 Laid by the lance and took him to the sling;  
 Thrice whir'd the *thong* about his head, and threw  
 The heated lead half melted as it flew. *Dryden's Eun.*  
 The ancient cestus only consisted of so many large *thongs* about the hand, without any lead at the end. *Addison.*

# THO

The smiths and armourers on palfreys ride,  
 And nails for loosen'd spears, and *thongs* for shields provide. *Dryden's Knights Tale.*  
 THORACICK. *adj.* [from *thorax*.] Belonging to the breast.  
 The chyle grows grey in the *thoracick* duct. *Arbutnot.*  
 THORAX. *adj.* [from *thorax*, Lat.] Relating to the breast.  
 The punishment of adultery, according to the Roman law, was sometimes made by a *thorax* separation. *Apoll.*  
 THORN. *n. f.* [*thornus*, Gothick; *poyn*, Saxon; *thornus*, Dutch.]  
 1. A prickly tree of several kinds.  
 Thorns and thistles shall it bring forth. *Gen. iii. 18.*  
 2. A prickly growing on the thorn bush.  
 The most upright is sharper than a *thorn* hedge. *Mic. vii.*  
 Flowers of all hue, and without *thorn* the rose. *Milton.*  
 3. Any thing troublesome.  
 The guilt of empire; all its *thorns* and cares  
 Be only mine. *Southey's Spartan Dame.*  
 THORAPPLE. *n. f.* A plant.  
 The *thorapple* is of two sorts; the greater, which rises up with a strong round stalk, and the lesser differs from the other in the smallness of the leaves. *Mortimer.*  
 THORNBARK. *n. f.* A sea-fish.  
 The *thornbark* when dried tastes of sal ammoniac. *Arbut.*  
 THORNBUR. *n. f.* A sort of sea-fish, *Arbut.* which he distinguishes from *thornbark*. A bird or tubot.  
 THORNY. *adj.* [from *thorn*.]  
 1. Full of thorns; spiny; rough; prickly.  
 Not winding ivy, nor the glorious bay;  
 He wore, sweet head, a *thorny* diadem. *Randolph.*  
 The bear's eye-balls glare with fire,  
 His neck shoots up a thick *thorny* wood;  
 His bristled back a trench impal'd appears. *Dryden.*  
 The wiser madmen did for virtue toil  
 A *thorny*, or at best a barren soil.  
 They on the bleak top  
 Of rugged hills, the *thorny* bramble crop. *Dryden.*  
 2. Pricking; vexatious.  
 No dislike against the person  
 Of our good queen, but the sharp *thorny* points  
 Of my alleged reasons drive this forward. *Shakespeare.*  
 3. Difficult; perplexing.  
 By how many *thorny* and hard ways they are come thereto, by how many civil broils. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
 THOROUGH. *prep.* [the word *through* extended into two syllables.]  
 1. By way of making passage or penetration.  
 2. By means of.  
 Mark Antony will follow  
 Through the hazards of this untrod state.  
 With all true faith. *Shakespeare, Julius Caesar.*  
 THOROUGH. *adj.* [The adjective is always written *thorough*, the preposition commonly *through*.]  
 1. Complete; full; perfect.  
 The Irish horseboys, in the *thorough* reformation of that realm, should be cut off. *Spenser.*  
 He did not desire a *thorough* engagement till he had time to reform some whom he resolved never more to trust. *Clarendon.*  
 A *thorough* translator must be a *thorough* poet. *Dryden.*  
 A *thorough* practice of subjecting ourselves to the wants of others, would extinguish in us pride. *Swift.*  
 2. Passing through.  
 Let all three sides be a double house, without *thorough* lights on the sides. *Bacon.*  
 THOROUGHFARE. *n. f.* [*thorough* and *fare*.] A passage through a passage without any stop or let.  
 Th' Hyrcanian deserts are as *thoroughfares* now  
 For princes to come view fair Portia. *Shakespeare.*  
 His body is a palatable carcase if he be not hurt: it is a *thoroughfare* for steel, if it be not hurt. *Shakespeare.*  
 Hell, and this world, one realm, one continent  
 Of easy *thoroughfare*. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. x.  
 The ungrateful person is a monster, which is all throat and belly; a kind of *thoroughfare*, or common shore for the good things of the world to pass into. *South's Sermons.*  
 The courts are fill'd with a tumultuous din  
 Of crouds, or issuing forth, or entering in:  
 A *thoroughfare* of news; where some device  
 Things never heard; some mingle truth with lies. *Dryden.*  
 THOROUGHLY. *adv.* [from *thorough*.] Completely; fully.  
 Look into this business *thoroughly*. *Shakespeare.*  
 We can never be grieved for their miseries who are *thoroughly* wicked, and have thereby justly called their calamities on themselves. *Dryden's Despatch.*  
 One would think that every member of the community, who embraces with vehemence the principles of either party, had *thoroughly* sifted and examined them. *Addison.*  
 They had forgotten their solemn vows as *thoroughly* as if they had never made them. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
 THOROUGHNESS. *adj.* [*thorough* and *ness*.] Finished in principles; thoroughpaced.

# THO

Our *thoroughpaced* republick of whigs, which contains the bulk of all hopes, pretenders, and professors, are most highly useful to princes. *Swift.*  
 THOROUGH. *adj.* [*thorough* and *pace*.] Perfect in what is undertaken; complete; thoroughpaced. Generally in a bad sense.  
 When it was proposed to repeal the test clause, the ablest of those who were reckoned the most staunch and *thoroughpaced* whigs fell off at the first mention of it. *Swift.*  
 THOROUGHSTITCH. *adv.* [*thorough* and *stitch*.] Completely; fully. A low word.  
 Perseverance alone can carry us *thoroughstitch*. *L'Estrange.*  
 THORP. *n. f.*  
 Throps, drops, throgs, trogs, trofs, are all from the Saxon *thorp*, which signifies a village.  
 THOSE. *pron.* the plural of *that*.  
 Make all our trumpets speak, give them all breath,  
 Those clamorous harbingers of blood and death. *Shakespeare.*  
 The fibres of this muscle act as *those* of others. *Cheyne.*  
 Sure there are poets which did never dream  
 Upon Parnassus, nor did taste the stream  
 Of Helicon, we therefore may suppose  
 Those made not poets, but the poets *those*. *Denham.*  
 THOU. *n. f.* [*thu*, Saxon; *du*, Dutch; in the oblique cases singular *thee*, *tye*, Saxon; in the plural *ye*, *ge*, Saxon; in the oblique cases plural *you*, *ey*, Saxon.]  
 1. The second pronoun personal.  
 Is this a dagger which I see before me,  
 The handle toward my hand? Come let me clutch *thee*.  
 I have thee not, and yet I see thee fill.  
 Art thou not, fatal vision, sensible  
 To feeling as to sight? *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*  
 I am as like to call *thee* to again,  
 To spit on *thee* again, to spurn *thee* too,  
 If *thou* wilt lend this money lend it not  
 As to thy friend. *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice.*  
 Thou, if there be a *thou* in this bale town,  
 Who dares with angry Eupolis to frown;  
 Who at enormous villany turns pale,  
 And steers against it with a full-blown sail. *Dryden.*  
 2. It is used only in very familiar or very solemn language.  
 When we speak to equals or superiors we say *you*; but in familiar language, and in addresses of worship, we say *thou*.  
 To THOU. *v. a.* [from *thou*.] To treat with familiarity.  
 Taunt him with the licence of ink; if *thou* *thou'st* him  
 Some thrice, it shall not be amiss. *Shakespeare.*  
 THOUGH. *conj.* [*thugh*, Saxon; *thauh*, Gothick.]  
 1. Notwithstanding that; although.  
 Not that I so affirm, *though* so it seem. *Milton.*  
 The found of love makes your soft heart afraid,  
 And guard itself, *though* but a child invade. *Waller.*  
 I can desire to perceive those things that God has prepared for those that love him, *though* they be such as eye hath not seen, ear heard, nor hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive. *Locke.*  
 Though the name of abstracted ideas is attributed to universal ideas, yet this abstraction is not great. *Watts's Logic.*  
 2. A THOUGH. As if; like as if.  
 In the vine were three branches; and it was as *though* it budded.  
 3. It is used in the end of a sentence in familiar language: however; yet.  
 You shall not quit Cydaria for me:  
 'Tis dangerous *though* to treat me in this sort,  
 And to refuse my offers, though in sport. *Dryden.*  
 A good cause would do well *though*.  
 It gives my sword an edge. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
 THOUGHT. *n. f.* [*thought* and *part*, pass. of *think*.]  
 I told him what I *thought*. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
 Are my friends embark'd?  
 Can any thing be *thought* of for their service?  
 Whilst I yet live, let me not live in vain. *Addison.*  
 No other tax could have been *thought* of, upon which so much money would have been immediately advanced. *Addison.*  
 1. The operation of the mind; the act of thinking.  
 The operation of the mind, the act of thinking.  
 2. Idea; image formed in the mind.  
 Sulph'rous and *thought* executing fires  
 Since my white head. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
 For our instruction to impart  
 Things above earthly *thought*. *Milton.*  
 3. Sentiment; fancy; imagery.  
 Thought, if translated truly, cannot be lost in another language; but the words that convey it to our apprehension, which are the image and ornament of that *thought*, may be so ill-chosen as to make it appear unkindness.  
 One may often find as much *thought* on the reverse of a medal as in a canto of Spenser. *Addison on ancient Medals.*  
 Thoughts come crowding in so fast upon me, that my only difficulty is to choose or to reject. *Dryden.*  
 The *thoughts* of a soul that perishes in thinking, *Locke.*  
 4. Reflection; particular consideration.

# THO

Why do you keep alone?  
 Of forriest fancies your companions making,  
 Using those *thoughts* which should indeed have died  
 With them they think on. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*  
 5. Conception; preconceived notion.  
 Things to their *thought*. *Milton.*  
 So unimaginable as hate in heaven.  
 6. Opinion; judgment.  
 He that is ready to slip, is as a lamp despoiled in the *thought* of him that is at ease. *Job xii. 5.*  
 They communicated their *thoughts* on this subject to each other; and therefore their reasons are little different. *Dryden.*  
 Thus Bethel spoke, who always speaks his *thought*,  
 And always thinks the very thing he ought. *Pope.*  
 7. Meditation; serious consideration.  
 Pride, of all others the most dangerous fault,  
 Proceeds from want of sense or want of *thought*. *Rescomen.*  
 Nor was godhead from her *thought*. *Milton.*  
 8. Design; purpose.  
 The *thoughts* I think towards you are *thoughts* of peace, and not evil. *Jer. xxix. 11.*  
 9. Silent contemplation.  
 Who is so gross  
 That cannot see this palpable device?  
 Yet who so bold, but says, he sees it not?  
 Bad is the world; and all will come to nought,  
 When such ill dealings must be seen in *thought*. *Shakespeare.*  
 10. Solitude; care; concern.  
 Let us return, left he leave caring for the asses and take *thought* for us. *1 Sam. ix. 5.*  
 Hawis was put in trouble, and died with *thought* and anguish before his business came to an end. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
 Adam took no *thought*, eating his fill. *Milton.*  
 11. Expectation.  
 The main defery  
 Stands on the hourly *thought*. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*  
 12. A small degree; a small quantity.  
 His face was a *thought* longer than the exact symmetrians would allow. *Sidney.*  
 If our own be but equal, the law of common indulgence alloweth us to think them at the least half a *thought* the better, because they are our own. *Hooker, b. iv.*  
 A needle pierced through a globe of cork, cut away by degrees, will swim under water, yet not sink unto the bottom: if the cork be a *thought* too light to sink under the surface, the water may be attenuated with spirits of wine. *Br.*  
 My giddiness seized me, and though I now totter, yet I think I am a *thought* better. *Swift.*  
 THOUGHTFUL. *adj.* [*thought* and *full*.]  
 1. Contemplative; full of reflection; full of meditation.  
 On these he mus'd within his *thoughtful* mind,  
 And then resolv'd what Faunus had divin'd. *Dryden.*  
 2. Attentive; careful.  
 Thoughtful of thy gain, I all the live-long day  
 Consume in meditation deep. *Phillips.*  
 3. Promoting meditation; favourable to musing.  
 Unpotted long with human blood:  
 War, horrid war, your *thoughtful* walks invades,  
 And steel now glitters in the mutes shades. *Pope.*  
 4. Anxious; solicitous.  
 In awful pomp, and melancholy state,  
 See settled reason on the judgment-seat;  
 Around her croud distrust, and doubt and fear,  
 And *thoughtful* foresight, and tormenting care. *Prior.*  
 THOUGHTFULLY. *adv.* [from *thoughtful*.] With thought or consideration; with solicitude.  
 THOUGHTFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *thoughtful*.]  
 1. Deep meditation.  
 2. Anxiety; solicitude.  
 THOUGHTLESS. *adj.* [from *thought*.]  
 1. Aisy; gay; dissipated.  
 2. Negligent; careless.  
 It is something peculiarly shocking to see gray hairs without remorse for the past, and *thoughtless* of the future. *Rogers.*  
 3. Stupid; dull.  
 His goodly fabrick fills the eye,  
 And seems design'd for *thoughtless* majesty;  
 Thoughtless as monarch oaks that shade the plain,  
 And spread in solemn state supinely reign. *Dryden.*  
 THOUGHTLESSLY. *adv.* [from *thoughtless*.] Without thought; carelessly; stupidly.  
 In restless hurries *thoughtlessly* they live,  
 At subitance oft unmoved, for shadows grieve. *Garth.*  
 THOUGHTLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *thoughtless*.] Want of thought; absence of thought.  
 THOUGHTSICK. *adj.* [*thought* and *sick*.] Uneasy with reflection.  
 Heaven's face doth glow  
 With blissful visage; and, as 'gainst the doom,  
 Is *thoughtsick* at the act. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*  
 THOUSAND. *adj.* or *n. f.* [*pyrens*, Saxon; *duysend*, Dutch.]  
 1. The number of ten hundred.  
 About







# THR

He shall spend mine honour with his shame,  
As *thriffling* sons their scraping fathers gold. *Shakespeare.*  
**THRIFTY**, *adj.* [from *thrift*.]  
1. Frugal; sparing; not profuse; not lavish.  
Though some men do, as do they would,  
Let *thrifty* do, as do they should. *Tusser.*  
Nature never lends  
The smallest scruple of her excellence,  
But like a *thrifty* goddess she determines  
Herself the glory of a creditor,  
Thanks and use. *Shakespeare.*  
Left he should neglect his studies  
Like a young heir, the *thrifty* goddess,  
For fear young matter should be spoilt,  
Would use him like a younger child.  
I am glad he has so much youth and vigour left, of which  
he hath not been *thrifty*; but wonder he has no more discretion.  
2. Well-husbanded.  
I have five hundred crowns,  
The *thrifty* hire I laid under your father. *Shakespeare.*  
**TO THRILL**, *v. a.* [Gyphian, Saxon; *drilla*, Swedish.] To pierce; to bore; to penetrate; to drill.  
The cruel word her tender heart to *thrill'd*,  
That sudden cold did run through every vein,  
And formy horror all her senses fill'd  
With dying fit, that down she fell for pain. *Fairy Qu.*  
He pierced through his chafed chest  
With *thrilling* point of deadly iron brand,  
And lanc'd his lordly heart. *Fairy Qu. b. i.*  
A servant that he bred, *thrill'd* with remorse,  
Oppos'd against the act; bending his sword  
To his great master. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
Nature, that heard such sound,  
Beneath the hollow round  
Of Cynthia's seat, the airy region *thrilling*,  
Now was almost won,  
To think her part was done. *Milton.*  
**TO THRILL**, *v. n.*  
1. To have the quality of piercing.  
The knight his *thrilling* spear again assay'd,  
In his brail-plated body to embolden. *Fairy Qu. b. i.*  
With that, one of his *thrilling* darts he threw,  
Headed with ire and vengeable despite. *Fairy Qu. b. ii.*  
2. To pierce or wound the ear with a sharp sound.  
The piteous maiden, careful, comfortless,  
Does throw out *thrilling* thrills, and shrieking cries. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
3. To feel a sharp tingling sensation.  
To seek sweet safety out,  
In vaults and prisons; and to *thrill* and shake,  
Ev'n at the crying of our nation's crow,  
Thinking his voice an armed Englishman. *Shakespeare.*  
Art thou not horribly afraid? Doth not thy blood *thrill* at  
it? *Shakespeare. Henry IV. p. i.*  
4. To pass with a tingling sensation.  
A faint cold fear *thrills* through my veins,  
That almost freezes up the heat of life. *Shakespeare.*  
A sudden horror chill  
Ran through each nerve, and *thrill'd* in ev'ry vein. *Addison.*  
**TO THRIVE**, *v. n.* pret. *throve*, and sometimes less properly *thrived*, part. *thriven*. [Of this word there is found no satisfactory etymology: in the northern dialect they use *thadden*, to make grow; perhaps *throve* was the original word, from *thrao*, Ilandick, to encrease.] To prosper; to grow rich; to advance in any thing desired.  
He came forth with his clowns horst on poor cart-jades,  
and so furnished, that if this be *thrift*, I with my subjects  
never *thrive*. *Shakespeare.*  
The better thou *thrivesst*, the gladder am I. *Tusser.*  
If lord Percy *thrive* not, ere the king  
Dismiss his power, he means to visit us. *Shakespeare.*  
It grew amongst bushes, where commonly plants do not  
*thrive*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 620.*  
They by vices *thrive*,  
Sail on smooth seas, and at their port arrive. *Sandys.*  
O son! why sit we here, each other viewing  
Idly, while Satan, our great author, *thrives*  
In other worlds, and happier feat provides  
For us, his offspring dear? *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*  
Those who have resolved upon the *thriving* sort of piety,  
seldom embark all their hopes in one bottom. *Decay of Piety.*  
A careful shepherd not only turns his flock into a common  
pasture, but with particular advenience observes the *thriving*  
of every one. *Decay of Piety.*  
Growth is of the very nature of some things: to be and  
to *thrive* is all one with them; and they know no middle  
season between their spring and their fall. *South's Sermon.*  
Experience'd age in deep despair was lost,  
To see the rebel *thrive*, the loyal crost. *Dryden.*  
Seldom a *thriving* man turns his land into money to make  
the greater advantage. *Locke.*

# THR

The *thriven* calves in meads their food forsake,  
And render their sweet souls before the piteous rack. *Dryden's Virgil.*  
A little hope—but I have none.  
On air the poor camellions *thrive*,  
Deny'd ev'n that my love can live. *Graville.*  
Such a care hath always been taken of the city charities,  
that they have *thriven* and prospered gradually from their in-  
fancy, down to this very day. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
In the fat age of pleasure, wealth and ease,  
Sprung the rank weed, and *thriv'd* with large increase. *Pease's Essay on Criticism.*  
Diligence and humility is the way to *thrive* in the riches  
of the understanding, as well as in gold. *Watts's Logic.*  
**THRIVER**, *n. f.* [from *thrive*.] One that prospers; one that  
grows rich.  
He had so well improved that little stock his father left, as  
he was like to prove a *thriver* in the end. *Hayward.*  
**THRIVELY**, *adv.* [from *thriving*.] In a prosperous way.  
**THRO**, contracted by barbarians from *through*.  
What thanks can wretched fugitives return,  
Who scatter'd *thry* the world in exile mourn. *Dryden.*  
**THROAT**, *n. f.* [Sporo, Spora, Saxon.]  
1. The forepart of the neck; the passages of nutriment and  
breath.  
The gold, I give thee, will I melt and pour  
Down thy ill-uttering throat. *Shakespeare.*  
Wherefore could I not pronounce, amen?  
I had most need of blessing, and amen  
Stuck in my throat. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
2. The main road of any place.  
Her honour, and her courage try'd,  
Calm and intrepid in the very throat  
Of sulphurous war, on Teniers dreadful field. *Thomson.*  
3. To cut the THROAT. To murder; to kill by violence.  
These bred up amongst the Englishmen, when they be-  
come kern, are made more fit to cut their throats. *Spenser.*  
A trumpeter that was made prisoner, when the soldiers  
were about to cut his throat, says, why should you kill a man  
that kills nobody? *LeStrange.*  
**THROATPIPE**, *n. f.* [throat and pipe.] The weapon; the wind-  
pipe.  
**THROATWORT**, *n. f.* [throat and wort.] A plant.  
The *throatwort* hath a funnel-shaped flower, consisting of  
one leaf, and cut into several parts at the top, whose empla-  
ment becomes a membranaceous fruit, often triangular, and  
divided into three cells, full of small seeds. *Miller.*  
**TO THROB**, *v. n.* [from *throbb*, *Minshew* and *Junius*; form-  
ed in imitation of the sound, *Skinner*; perhaps contracted  
from *throu up*.]  
1. To heave; to beat; to rise as the breast with sorrow or  
distress.  
Here may his head live on my *throbbing* breast. *Shakespeare.*  
My heart *throbs* to know one thing:  
Shall Banquo's issue ever reign? *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
'Twas the clasp of swords: my troubled heart  
Is so cast down, and sunk amidst its sorrows,  
It *throbs* with fear, and akes at every found. *Addison.*  
How that warm'd me! How my *throbbing* heart  
Leapt to the image of my father's joy,  
When you shou'd strain me in your folding arms. *Smith.*  
2. To beat; to palpitate.  
In the depending orifice there was a *throbbing* of the arte-  
rial blood, as in an aneurism, the blood being choaked in  
by the contracted flesh. *Wise's Surgery.*  
**THROB**, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Heave; beat; stroke of palpi-  
tation.  
She sigh'd from bottom of her wounded breast,  
And after many bitter *throbs* did throw,  
With lips full pale, and fault'ring tongue oppress'd. *Fa. Qu.*  
Thou talk'st like one who never felt  
Th' impatient *throbs* and longings of a soul,  
That pants and reaches after distant good. *Addison's Cato.*  
**THROE**, *n. f.* [from *thropian*, to suffer, Saxon.]  
1. The pain of travail; the anguish of bringing children: it is  
likewise written *throu*.  
Lucina lent not me her bed,  
But took me in my *throes*. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*  
My womb pregnant, and now excessive grown,  
Prodigious motion felt and useful *throes*. *Milton.*  
Not knowing 'twas my labour, I complain  
Of sudden shootings, and of grinding pains,  
My *throes* come thicker and my cries increas'd. *Dryden.*  
Reflect on that day, when earth shall be again in travail  
with her sons, and at one fruitful *throe* bring forth all the  
generations of learned and unlearned, noble and ignoble  
duft. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
2. Any extreme agony; the final and mortal struggle.  
O man! have mind of that most bitter *throe*,  
For as the tree does fall so lies it ever low. *Fairy Qu.*  
To ease them of their griefs,  
Their fears of hostile strokes, their aches, losses, Their

# THR

Their pangs of love, with other incident *throes*,  
That nature's fragile vessel doth sustain  
In life's uncertain voyage, I will do  
Some kindness to them. *Shakespeare. Timon of Athens.*  
**TO THROE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in agonies.  
The setting of thine eye and cheek proclaim a birth,  
Which *throes* thee much to yield. *Shakespeare. Tem. Cl.*  
**THRONE**, *n. f.* [thronus, Lat. *Spav.*] A royal seat; the seat of a king.  
1. A royal seat; the seat of a king.  
Boundless intemperance hath been  
Th' untimely emptying of the happy throne,  
And full of many kings. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
Th' eternal father from his throne beheld  
Their multitude. *Milton.*  
Stonehenge once thought a temple, you have found  
A throne where kings were crown'd. *Dryden.*  
2. The seat of a bishop.  
In those times the bishops preached on the steps of the  
altar standing, having not as yet assumed the state of a throne.  
altar standing, having not as yet assumed the state of a throne.  
*Ayliffe's Parergon.*  
**TO THRONE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enthron; to set on  
a royal seat.  
They have, as who have not, whom their great stars  
Thron'd and set high?  
True image of the father, whether *thron'd*  
In the bosom of bliss and light of light,  
Conceiving or remote from heav'n, enshrin'd  
Inlessly tabernacle and human form. *Milton.*  
O prince! O chief of many *throned* powers. *Milton.*  
*Thron'd* in glass and nam'd it Caroline. *Pease.*  
**THRONG**, *n. f.* [throng, Saxon, from *thungan*, to press.] A  
crowd; a multitude pressing against each other.  
Let us on heaps go offer up our lives:  
We are enow yet living in the field,  
To smother up the English in our throngs. *Shakespeare.*  
A throng  
Of thick short fobs in thund'ring volleys float,  
And roll themselves over her lubrick throat  
In panting murmurs. *Crashaw.*  
This book, the image of his mind,  
Will make his name not hard to find.  
I with the throng of great and good  
Made it less easily understood. *Waller.*  
With studious thought observ'd th' illustrious throng,  
In nature's order as they pass'd along;  
Their names, their fates. *Dryden's En.*  
**TO THROG**, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To crowd; to come in  
tumultuous multitudes.  
I have seen  
The dumb men throng to see him, and the blind  
To hear him speak. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
His mother could not longer bear the agitations of so many  
passions as *throng'd* upon her, but fell upon his neck, crying  
out, my son. *Tatler, N. 55.*  
**TO THROG**, *v. a.* To oppress or incommode with crowds or  
tumults.  
I'll say, thou hast gold:  
Thou wilt be *throng'd* too shortly. *Shakespeare.*  
The multitude throng thee and press thee. *Luke viii. 45.*  
All access was *throng'd*, the gates  
Thick swarm'd. *Milton.*  
**THROSTLE**, *n. f.* [throstele, Saxon.] The thrush; a small  
singing bird.  
The *throstle* with his note so true,  
The wren with little quill. *Shakespeare.*  
The black-bird and *throstle* with their melodious voices bid  
welcome to the cheerful spring. *Walter's Angler.*  
**THROTTLE**, *n. f.* [from *throat*.] The windpipe.  
At the upper extreme it hath no larynx or *throatle* to qua-  
lify the found. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
**TO THROTTLE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To choke; to suf-  
focate; to kill by stopping the breath.  
I have seen them *thrive* and look pale,  
Make periods in the midst of sentences,  
Throttle their practis'd accents in their fears,  
And, in conclusion, dumbly have broke off. *Shakespeare.*  
As when Antæus in Iralia strove  
With Jove's Alcides, and oft foil'd still rose,  
Receiving from his mother earth new strength,  
Fresh from his fall and fiercer grapple join'd,  
Throttled at length in th' air, expir'd and fell. *Milton.*  
His throat half *thrott'd* with corrupted phlegm,  
And breathing through his jaws a belching steam. *Dryden.*  
The *throbbing* quintessence of my far appointments,  
And thenceforth I tend to rack the joints.  
Throttle thyself with an ell of strong tape,  
For thou hast not a groat to atone for a rape. *Swift.*  
**THROVE**, the preterite of *thrive*.  
England never *throve* so well, nor was there ever brought  
into England so great an increase of wealth since. *Locke.*  
**THROUGH**, *prep.* [thruh, Saxon; *door*, Dutch; *durch*, Ger-  
man.]

# THR

1. From end to end of.  
He hath been so successful with common heads, that he  
hath led their belief *through* all the works of nature. *Brown.*  
A simplicity shines *through* all he writes. *Dryden.*  
Fame of th' asserted sea *through* Europe blown,  
Made France and Spain ambitious of his love. *Dryden.*  
2. Noting passage.  
Through the gate of iv'ry he dismiss'd  
His valiant offspring.  
The same thing happened when I removed the prison out  
of the sun's light, and looking *through* it upon the hole shin-  
ing by the light of the clouds beyond it. *Newton.*  
3. By transimission.  
Through these hands this science has pass'd with great ap-  
plause. *Temple.*  
Material things are presented only *through* their senses;  
they have a real influx on these, and all real knowledge of  
material things is conveyed into the understanding *through*  
these senses. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*  
4. By means of.  
The strong *through* pleasure soonest falls, the weak *through*  
imart. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
Something you may deserve of him *through* me. *Shak.*  
By much slothfulness the building decayeth, and *through*  
idleness of the hands the house droppeth *through*. *Ecclesi. x.*  
You will not make this a general rule to debar such from  
preaching the gospel, as have *through* infirmity fallen. *Whitgift.*  
Some *through* ambition, or *through* thirst of gold,  
Have slain their brothers, and their country sold. *Dryden.*  
To him, to him 'tis giv'n  
Passion, and care, and anguish to destroy:  
Through him soft peace and plenitude of joy  
Perpetual o'er the world redeem'd shall flow. *Prior.*  
**THROUGH**, *adv.*  
1. From one end or side to the other.  
You'd be so lean, that blasts of January  
Would blow you *through* and *through*. *Shakespeare.*  
Inquire how metal may be tinged *through* and *through*, and  
with what, and into what colours? *Bacon.*  
Pointed satire runs him *through* and *through*, when the soldiers  
To understand the mind of him that writ, is to read the  
whole letter *through*, from one end to the other. *Locke.*  
2. To the end of any thing.  
Every man brings such a degree of this light into the  
world with him, that though it cannot bring him to heaven,  
yet it will carry him so far, that if he follows it faithfully he  
shall meet with another light, which shall carry him quite  
*through*. *South's Sermons.*  
**THROUGHBRED**, *adj.* [*through* and *bred*, commonly *thorough-*  
*bred*.] Completely educated; completely taught.  
A *through-bred* soldier weighs all present circumstances and  
all possible contingents. *Grew's Colmol.*  
**THROUGHLIGHTED**, *adj.* [*through* and *light*.] Lighted on both  
sides.  
That the best pieces be placed where are the fewest lights;  
therefore not only rooms windowed on both ends, called  
*throughlighted*, but with two or more windows on the same  
side are enemies to this art. *Wotton's Architecture.*  
**THROUGHLY**, *adv.* [from *through*.] It is commonly written  
*thoroughly*, as coming from *thorough*.  
1. Completely; fully; entirely; wholly.  
The light so *throughly* him dimm'd,  
That nought but death before his eyes he saw. *Spenser.*  
Rice must be *throughly* boiled in respect of its hardness. *Bac.*  
No less wisdom than what made the world can *throughly*  
understand so vast a design. *Tillotson.*  
2. Without reserve; sincerely.  
Though it be somewhat singular for men truly and *throughly*  
to live up to the principles of their religion, yet singularity in  
this is a singular commendation. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
**THROUGHOUT**, *prep.* [*through* and *out*.] Quite through; in  
every part.  
Thus it fareth even clean *throughout* the whole controversy  
about that discipline which is so earnestly urged. *Hooker.*  
There followed after the defeat an avoiding of all Spanish  
forces *throughout* Ireland. *Bacon.*  
O for a clap of thunder, as loud  
As to be heard *throughout* the universe,  
To tell the world the fact, and to applaud it. *B. Johnson.*  
Impartially inquire how we have behaved ourselves *through-*  
*out* the course of this long war. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
**THROUGHOUT**, *adv.* Everywhere; in every part.  
Subdue it, and *throughout* dominion hold  
Over fith of the sea and fowl of the air. *Milton.*  
His youth and age  
All of a piece *throughout*, and all divine. *Dryden.*  
**THROUGHPEACED**, *adj.* [*through* and *paco*.] Perfect; complete.  
He is very dextrous in puzzling others, if they be not  
*throughpaced* speculators in those great theories. *More.*  
**TO THROW**, preter. *threw*, part. pass. *thrown*, *v. a.* [Saxpan,  
Saxon.]



# THR

1. To fling; to cast; to send to a distant place by any projectile force.  
Preianes *threw* down upon the Turks fire and scalding oil.  
His head shall be *thrown* to thee over the wall. 2 Sam. xx.  
Shimei *threw* stones at him and cast dust. 2 Sam. xvi. 13.  
A poor widow *threw* in two mites, which make a farthing.  
He fell  
From heav'n, they fabled, *thrown* by angry Jove  
Sheer o'er the crystal battlements.  
Calumniate stoutly; for though we wipe away with never so much care the dirt *thrown* at us, there will be left some sullage behind.  
Aristo, in his voyage of Adolpho to the moon, has a fine allegory of two swans, who, when time had *thrown* the writings of many poets into the river of oblivion, were ever in a readiness to secure the best, and bear them aloft into the temple of immortality.  
When Ajax drives some rock's vast weight to *throw*,  
The line too labours, and the words move slow.  
The air-pump, barometer, and quadrant, were *thrown* out to those busy spirits, as tubs and barrels are to a whale, that he may let the ship fall on while he diverts himself with those innocent amusements.  
2. To toss; to put with any violence or tumult. It always comprises the idea of haste, force or negligence.  
To threats the stubborn sinner oft is hard,  
Wrap'd in his crimes against the storm prepar'd;  
But when the milder beams of mercy play,  
He melts, and *throws* his cumbrous cloak away.  
The only means for bringing France to our conditions, is to *throw* in multitudes upon them, and overpower them with numbers.  
Labour casts the humours into their proper channels, *throws* off redundancies, and helps nature.  
Make room for merit, by *throwing* down the worthless and depraved part of mankind from those conspicuous stations to which they have been advanced.  
The island Inarime contains, within the compass of eighteen miles, a wonderful variety of hills, vales, rocks, fruitful plains, and barren mountains, all *thrown* together in a most romantick confusion.  
3. To lay carelessly, or in haste.  
His majesty departed to his chamber, and *threw* himself upon his bed, lamenting with much passion, and abundance of tears, the loss of an excellent servant.  
At th' approach of night,  
On the first friendly bank he *throws* him down,  
Or rests his head upon a rock till morn.  
4. To venture at dice.  
Learn more than thou trowest,  
Set less than thou *throwst*.  
5. To cast; to strip off.  
There the snake *throws* the enamell'd skin.  
Weed wide enough to wrap a fairy in.  
6. To omit in any manner.  
To arms; for I have *thrown*  
A brave defiance in King Henry's teeth.  
One of the Greek orators antagonists reading over the oration that procured his banishment, and seeing his friends admire it, asked them, if they were so much affected by the bare reading, how much more they would have been alarmed if they had heard him actually *throwing* out such a storm of eloquence.  
There is no need to *throw* words of contempt on such a practice; the very description of it carries reproach.  
7. To spread in haste.  
O'er his fair limbs a flow'ry vest he *threw*,  
And illu'd like a god to mortal view.  
8. To overturn in wrestling.  
If the sinner shall not only wrestle with this angel, but *throw* him too, and win so complete a victory over his conscience, that all these considerations shall be able to strike no terror into his mind, he is too strong for grace.  
9. To drive; to send by force.  
Myself distressed, an exile and unknown,  
Debar'd from Europe, and from Asia *thrown*,  
In Libyan deserts wander thus alone.  
When seamen are *thrown* upon any unknown coast in America, they never venture upon the fruit of any tree, unless they observe it marked with the pecking of birds.  
Poor youth! how canst thou *throw* him from thee?  
Lucia, thou know'st not half the love he bears thee.  
10. To make to act at a distance.  
*Throw* out our eyes for brave Othello,  
Even till we make th' aerial blue  
An indistinct regard.  
11. To repose.  
In time of temptation be not busy to dispute, but rely upon the conclusion, and *throw* your self upon God, and contend not with him but in prayer.

# THR

12. To change by any kind of violence.  
A new tide, or an unsuspected success, *throws* us out of ourselves, and in a manner destroys our identity.  
To *throw* his language more out of prose, Homer affects the compound epithets.  
13. To turn. [turnare, Lat.]  
14. To *throw away*. To lose; to spend in vain.  
He warms 'em to avoid the courts and camps,  
Where dilatory fortune plays the jilt  
With the brave, noble, honest, gallant man,  
To *throw* herself away on fools and knaves.  
In vain on study time *away* we *throw*,  
When we forbear to act the things we know.  
A man had better *throw away* his care upon any thing else than upon a garden on wet or moist ground.  
Had we but lasting youth and time to spare,  
Some might be *thrown away* on fame and war.  
He sigh'd, breath'd short, and wou'd have spoke,  
But was too fierce to *throw away* the time.  
The next in place and punishment are they  
Who prodigally *throw* their souls away;  
Fools who, repining at their wretched state,  
And loathing anxious life, suborn'd their fate.  
In poetry the expression beautifies the design; if it be vicious or unpleasing, the cost of colouring is *thrown away* upon it.  
The well-meaning man should rather consider what opportunities he has of doing good to his country, than *throw away* his time in deciding the rights of princes.  
She *threw away* her money upon roaring bullies, that went about the streets.  
15. To *throw away*. To reject.  
He that will *throw away* a good book because it is not gilded, is more curious to please his eye than understanding.  
16. To *throw by*. To reject; to lay aside as of no use.  
Like one of Juno's disguises; and,  
When things succeed, be *thrown by*, or let fall.  
He that begins to have any doubt of his tenets, received without examination, ought, in reference to that question, to *throw* wholly by all his former notions.  
17. To *throw down*. To subvert; to overturn.  
Must one rash word, th' infirmity of age,  
*Throw down* the merit of my better years?  
This the reward of a whole life of service?  
18. To *throw off*. To expel.  
The salts and oils in the animal body, as soon as they putrefy, are *thrown off*, or produce mortal distempers.  
19. To *throw off*. To reject; to renounce; as, to throw off an acquaintance.  
'Twould be better  
Cou'd you provoke him to give you th' occasion,  
And then to *throw* him off.  
Can there be any reason why the household of God alone should *throw off* all that orderly dependence and duty, by which all other houses are best governed?  
20. To *throw out*. To exert; to bring forth into act.  
She *threw out* thrilling shrieks and shrieking cries.  
The gods in bounty work up storms about us,  
That give mankind occasion to exert  
Their hidden strength, and *throw out* into practice  
Virtues which than the day  
21. To *throw out*. To distance; to leave behind.  
When e'er did Juba, or did Portius, show  
A virtue that has cast me at a distance,  
And *thrown* me out in the pursuits of honour?  
22. To *throw out*. To eject; to expel.  
The other two whom they had *thrown out* they were content should enjoy their exile.  
23. To *throw out*. To reject; to exclude.  
The oddness of the proposition taught others to reject a little; and the bill was *thrown out*.  
24. To *throw up*. To resign angrily.  
Bad games are *thrown up* too soon.  
Until they're never to be won.  
Experienced gamblers *throw up* their cards when they know the game is in the enemy's hand, without unnecessary vexation in playing it out.  
Life we must not part with foolishly; it must not be *thrown up* in a pet, nor sacrificed to a quarrel.  
25. To *throw up*. To emit; to eject; to bring up.  
Judge of the cause by the substances the patient *throws up*.  
To *throw*. v. n.  
1. To perform the act of casting.  
2. To cast dice.  
3. To *throw about*. To cast about; to try expedients.  
Now unto despair I *gin* to grow.  
And mean for better wind *about* to *throw*.  
To *throw*. n. f. [from the verb.]  
1. A cast; the act of casting or throwing.

# THR

- He heard a stone, and rising to the *throw*  
He sent it in a whirlwind at the foe;  
A rowl affluited by so rude a stroke,  
With all its lofty battlements had shook.  
2. A cast of dice; the manner in which the dice fall when they are cast.  
If Hercules and Lichas play at dice  
Which is the better man, the greater *throw*  
May turn by fortune from the weaker hand:  
So is Alcides beaten by his page.  
If they err finally, it is like a man's missing his cast when he throws dice for his life; his being, his happiness, and all, is involved in the error of one *throw*.  
Suppose any particular order of the alphabet to be assigned, and the twenty-four letters cast at a venture, so as to fall in a line; it is many million of millions odds to one against any single *throw*, that the assigned order will not be cast.  
3. The space to which any thing is thrown.  
I have ever narrated my friends,  
Like to a bowl upon a subtle ground  
I've tumbled past the *throw*; and in his praise  
Have, almost, stamp'd the leasing.  
The Sirenum Scylli are two or three sharp rocks that stand about a stone's *throw* from the fourth side of the island.  
4. Stroke; blow.  
So fierce he laid about him, and dealt blows  
On either side, that neither mail could hold,  
No shield defend the thunder of his *throws*.  
5. Effort; violent fall.  
Your youth admires  
The *throws* and swellings of a Roman foul;  
Cato's bold fights, the extravagance of virtue.  
6. The agony of childbirth: in this sense it is written *throe*.  
See THROE.  
The most pregnant wit in the world never brings forth any thing great without some pain and travail, pangs and *throws* before the delivery.  
But when the mother's *throws* begin to come,  
The creature, pent within the narrow room,  
Breaks his blind prison.  
Say, my friendship wants him  
To help me bring to light a manly birth;  
Which to the wand'ring world I shall disclose;  
Or if he fail me, perish in my *throws*.  
THROWER. n. f. [from throw.] One that throws.  
Antigonus,  
Since fate, against thy better disposition,  
Hath made thy person for the *thrower* out  
Of my poor babe;  
Places remote enough are in Bohemia,  
There weep, or leave it crying.  
THROW. n. f. [thraum, flandick, the end of any thing.]  
1. The ends of weavers threads.  
2. Any coarse yarn.  
There's her *throw* hat, and her muffer too.  
O fates, come, come,  
Cut thread and *thrum*,  
Quail, crush, conclude and quell.  
All mois hath here and there little stalks, besides the low *thrum*.  
Wou'd our *thrum*-cap'd ancestors find fault  
For want of fugar tongs, or spoons for salt.  
To *thrum*. v. a. To grate; to play coarsly.  
Blunderbusses planted in every loop-hole, go off constantly at the squeaking of a fiddle and the *thrumming* of a guitar.  
THRUSH. n. f. [thrus, Saxon.]  
1. A small singing bird.  
Of singing birds they have linnets, goldfinches, black-birds and *thrushes*.  
Pain, and a fine *thrush*, have been severally endeavouring to call off my attention; but both in vain.  
2. [From *thrush*: as we say, a *push*; a *breaking out*.] By this name are called small, round, superficial ulcerations, which appear first in the mouth; but as they proceed from the obstruction of the emillaries of the saliva, by the lentor and viscosity of the humour, they may affect every part of the alimentary duct except the thick guts: they are just the same in the inward parts as scabs in the skin, and fall off from the inside of the bowels like a crust: the nearer they approach to a white colour the less dangerous.  
To *thrust*. v. a. [thrust, Lat.]  
1. To push any thing into matter, or between close bodies.  
*Thrust* in thy fickle and reas.  
2. To push; to remove with violence; to drive. It is used of persons or things.  
They should not only not be *thrust* out, but also have estates and grants of their lands new made to them.  
When the king comes, offer him no violence,  
Unless he seek to *thrust* you out by force.

# THU

- Lock up my doors; and when you hear the drum,  
Clamber not you up to the casements then,  
Nor *thrust* your head into the publick streets.  
When the ass saw the angel, the *thrust* herself unto the wall, and crush'd Balaam's foot.  
On this condition will I make a covenant with you, that I may *thrust* out all your right eyes.  
She caught him by the feet; but Gehazi came near to *thrust* her away.  
Thou shalt stone him that he die; because he hath fought to *thrust* thee away from the Lord.  
The prince shall not take of the people's inheritance, by oppression to *thrust* them out.  
Thou Capernaum, which art exalted to heaven, shalt be *thrust* down to hell.  
The sons of Belial shall be as thorns *thrust* away.  
Rich, then lord chancellor, a man of quick and lively delivery of speech, but as of mean birth so prone to *thrust* forwards the ruin of great persons, in this manner spake.  
In hate of kings shall cast anew the frame,  
And *thrust* out Collatine that bore their name.  
To justify his threat, he *thrusts* aside  
The croud of centaurs; and redeems the bride.  
3. To stab.  
Phineas *thrust* both of them through.  
4. To compress.  
He *thrust* the fleece together, and wringed the dew out of it.  
5. To impel; to urge.  
We make guilty of our disasters, the sun, the moon, and stars, as if we were villains on necessity, and all that we are evil in, by a divine *thrusting* on.  
6. To obtrude; to intrude.  
Who's there, I say? How dare you *thrust* yourselves  
Into my private meditations?  
I go to meet  
The noble Brutus, *thrusting* this report  
Into his ears.  
Should he not do as rationally, who, upon this assurance, took physick from any one who had taken on himself the name of physician, or *thrust* himself into that employment.  
To *thrust*. v. n.  
1. To make a hostile push; to attack with a pointed weapon.  
2. To squeeze in; to put himself into any place by violence.  
I'll be a Spartan while I live on earth;  
But when in heav'n, I'll stand next Hercules,  
And *thrust* between my father and the god.  
3. To intrude.  
Not all,  
Who like intruders *thrust* into their service,  
Participate their sacred influence.  
4. To push forwards; to come violently; to throng; to press.  
Young, old, *thrust* there,  
In mighty concourse.  
The miserable men which shrunk from the work were again beaten forward, and presently slain, and fresh men fill *thrust* on.  
THRUST. n. f. [from the verb.]  
1. Hostile attack with any pointed weapon.  
Zelmane hearkening to no more, began with such witty fury to pursue him with blows and *thrusts*, that nature and virtue commanded him to look to his safety.  
That *thrust* had been mine enemy indeed,  
But that my coat is better than thou know'st.  
Polites Pyrrhus, with his lance, pursues,  
And often reaches, and his *thrusts* renews.  
2. Assault; attack.  
There is one *thrust* at your pure, pretended mechanism.  
THRUSTER. n. f. [from *thrust*.] He that thrusts.  
THRUSTLE. n. f. [from *thrust*.] Thrush; throftle.  
No *thrusters* thrill the bramble bush forsake;  
No chirping lark the welkin thence invokes.  
To *thryffallow*. v. a. [thrice and fallow.] To give the third plowing in summer.  
Thryffallow betime for destroying of weed,  
Left thistle and docke fall a blooming and feed.  
THUMB. n. f. [thuma, Saxon.] The short strong finger answering to the other four.  
Here I have a pilot's *thumb*,  
Wreck'd as homeward he did come.  
When he is dead you will wear him in *thumb* rings, as the Turks did Scanderbeg.  
Every man in Turkey is of some trade: Sultan Achmet was a maker of ivory rings, which the Turks wear upon their *thumbs* when they shoot their arrows.  
It is divided into four fingers bending forwards, and one opposite bending backwards called the *thumb*, to join with them severally or united, whereby it is fitted to lay hold of objects.  
26 M



# THU

**THUMB-BAND.** *n. f.* [*thumb* and *band*.] A twist of any materials made thick as a man's thumb.  
*The thumb-bands of hay round them.* Mortimer.  
**TO THUMB.** *v. n.* To handle awkwardly.  
**THUMBSTAL.** *n. f.* [*thumb* and *stall*.] A thimble.  
**THUMP.** *n. f.* [*thombo*, Italian.] A hard heavy dead dull blow with something blunt.  
*And blunt ring fill with smarting rump,  
 He gave the knight's steed such a thump  
 As made him reel.* Hudibras, p. i.  
 Before, behind, the blows are dealt; around  
 Their hollow sides the rattling thumps rebound.  
 Their thumps and bruises might turn to account, if they  
 could beat each other into good manners.  
 The watchman gave so great a thump at my door, that I  
 awaked at the knock. Tatter.  
**TO THUMP.** *v. a.* To beat with dull heavy blows.  
*Those bastard Britons whom our fathers  
 Have in their land beaten, bobb'd, and thump'd.* Shakspeare.  
**TO THUMP.** *v. n.* To fall or strike with a dull heavy blow.  
*Levell'd so right, it thump'd upon  
 His manly paunch, with such a force  
 As almost beat him off his horse.* Hudibras, p. i.  
**THUMPER.** *n. f.* [*from thump*.] The person or thing that thumps.  
**THUNDER.** *n. f.* [Dunben, Dunon, Saxon; *dunder*, Swedish; *donder*, Dutch; *tonnerre*, Fr.]  
*Thunder* is a most bright flame rising on a sudden, moving with great violence, and with a very rapid velocity, through the air, according to any determination, upwards from the earth, horizontally, obliquely, downwards, in a right line, or in several right lines, as it were in serpentine tracks, joined at various angles, and commonly ending with a loud noise or rattling. *Mythenbract*.  
 2. In popular and poetical language *thunder* is commonly the noise, and lightning the flash; though *thunder* is sometimes taken for both.  
*I do not bid the thunder bearer shoot,  
 Nor tell tales of thee to high-judging Jove.* Shakspeare.  
*Thy spite on mortal flies.* Shakspeare, Cymbeline.  
*The revenging gods  
 'Gainst paricides all the thunder bend.* Shakspeare.  
*The thunder  
 Wing'd with red lightning and impetuous rage,  
 Perhaps hath spent his shafts, and ceases now  
 To bellow through the vast and boundless deep.* Milton.  
 3. Any loud noise or tumultuous violence.  
*So fierce he laid about him, and dealt blows  
 On either side, that neither mail could hold  
 Ne shield defend the thunder of his throws.* Spenser.  
*Here will we face this storm of insolence,  
 Nor fear the noisy thunder; let it roll,* Rowe.  
**TO THUNDER.** *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]  
 1. To make thunder.  
*His nature is too noble for the world:  
 He would not flatter Neptune for his trident,  
 Nor Jove for's power to thunder.* Addison, Coriolanus.  
 2. To make a loud or terrible noise.  
*So soon as some few notable examples had thundered a duty  
 into the subjects' hearts, he soon threwed no balancings of suspicion.* Sidney, b. ii.  
*His dreadful name late through all Spain did thunder,  
 And Hercules' two pillars standing near,  
 Did make to quake and fear.* Spenser.  
*His dreadful voice no more  
 Would thunder in my ears.* Milton.  
*Like a black sheet the whelming billow spread,  
 Burst o'er the float, and thunder'd on his head.* Pope.  
**TO THUNDER.** *v. a.*  
 1. To emit with noise and terror.  
*Oracles fervere,  
 Were daily thunder'd in our general's ears,  
 That by his daughter's blood we must appease  
 Diana's kindled wrath.* Dryden.  
 2. To publish any denunciation or threat.  
*An archdeacon, as being a prelate, may thunder out an  
 ecclesiastical censure.* Ayliffe.  
**THUNDERBOLT.** *n. f.* [*thunder* and *bolt*, as it signifies an arrow.]  
 1. Lightning; the arrows of heaven.  
*If I had a thunderbolt in mine eye, I can tell who should  
 down.* Shakspeare.  
*Let the lightning of this thunderbolt, which hath been so  
 fervere a punishment to one, be a terror to all.* K. Charles.  
*My heart does beat,  
 As if 'twere forging thunderbolts for Jove.* Denham.  
*Who can omit the Gracchi, who declare  
 The Scipio's worth, those thunderbolts of war?* Dryden.

# THU

The most remarkable piece in Antonine's pillar, is Jupiter Pluvius sending down rain on the fainting army of Marcus Aurelius, and thunderbolts on his enemies; which is the greatest confirmation of the story of the Christian legion. *Addison*.  
 2. Fulmination; denunciation properly ecclesiastical.  
*He severely threatens such with the thunderbolt of excommunication.* Hakevill on Providence.  
**THUNDERCLAP.** *n. f.* [*thunder* and *clap*.] Explosion of thunder.  
*The kindly bird that bears Jove's thunderclap,  
 One day did scorn the simple scarabee,  
 Proud of his highest service, and good hap,  
 That made all other fowls his thralls to be.* Spenser.  
*When some dreadful thunderclap is nigh,  
 The winged fire shoots swiftly through the sky;  
 Strikes and consumes ere scarce it does appear,  
 And, by the sudden ill, prevents the fear.* Dryden.  
*When suddenly the thunderclap was heard,  
 It took us unprepared, and out of guard.* Dryden.  
**THUNDERER.** *n. f.* [*from thunder*.] The power that thunders.  
*How dare you, ghosts,  
 Accuse the thunderer, whose bolt you know,  
 Sky-planted, batters all rebelling coasts?* Shakspeare.  
*Had the old Greeks discover'd your abode,  
 Crete had not been the cradle of their god;  
 On that small island they had look'd with scorn,  
 And in Great Britain thought the thunderer born.* Waller.  
*When the bold Typhoeus  
 Forc'd great Jove from his own heav'n to fly,  
 The lesser gods that shar'd his prosperous state,  
 All suffer'd in the exile of his fate.* Dryden.  
**THUNDEROUS.** *adj.* [*from thunder*.] Producing thunder.  
*Look in and see each blisful deity,  
 How he before the thunderous throne doth lie.* Milton.  
**THUNDERSTOWER.** *n. f.* [*thunder* and *tower*.] A rain accompanied with thunder.  
*The conceit is long in delivering, and at last it comes like  
 a thunderstorm, full of sulphur and darkness, with a terrible  
 crack.* *Stillingfleet*.  
*In thunderstorms the winds and clouds are oftentimes contrary  
 to one another, especially if hail falls, the sultry weather  
 below directing the wind one way, and the cold above the  
 clouds another.* Durham's Physico-Theol.  
**THUNDERSTONE.** *n. f.* [*thunder* and *stone*.] A stone fabulously supposed to be emitted by thunder; thunderbolt.  
*Fear no more the lightning flash,  
 Nor th' all-dreaded thunderstone.* Shakspeare, Cymbeline.  
**TO THUNDERSTRIKE.** *v. a.* [*thunder* and *strike*.] To blast or hurt with lightning.  
*I remained as a man thunderstricken, not daring, may not  
 able, to behold that power.* Sidney.  
*The overthrown he rais'd, and as a herd  
 Of goats, or timorous flock, together throng'd,  
 Drove them before him thunderstruck.* Milton.  
*With the voice divine  
 Nish thunderstruck, th' exalted man, to whom  
 Such high attest was giv'n, a while survey'd  
 With wonder.* Milton's Par. Reg. b. i.  
*'Tis said that thunderstruck Encladus  
 Lies stretch'd supine.* Addison.  
**THUNDERSTROUS.** *adj.* [*thunder* and *strove*, Lat.] Bearing frankincense.  
**THURIFICATION.** *n. f.* [*thuris* and *facio*, Latin.] The act of fuming with incense; the act of burning incense.  
*The several acts of worship which were required to be  
 performed to images are processions, genuflections, thurifications,  
 deosculations, and oblations.* Stillingfleet.  
**THURSDAY.** *n. f.* [*thorsday*, Danish; *from thur*. *Thor* was the son of Odin, yet in some of the northern parts they worshipped the supreme deity under his name, attributing the power over all things, even the inferior deities, to him. *Stillingfleet*.] The fifth day of the week.  
**THUS.** *adv.* [*thus*, Saxon.]  
 1. In this manner; in this wise.  
*It cannot be that they who speak thus, should thus judge.* Hooker, b. v.  
*The knight him calling, asked who he was,  
 Who lifting up his head, him answered thus.* Fa. Q.  
*I return'd with familiar proof enough,  
 With tokens thus, and thus.* Shakspeare, Cymbeline.  
*To be thus is nothing;  
 But to be safely thus.* Shakspeare's Macbeth.  
*I have sin'd against the Lord, and thus have I  
 done.* Jof. vii. 23.  
*That the principle that sets on work these organs, is no  
 thing else but the modification of matter thus or thus posited,  
 is false.* Judge Hall.  
*Beware, I warn thee yet, to tell thy griefs  
 In terms becoming majesty to hear:  
 I warn thee thus, because I know thy temper  
 Is insolent.* Dryden's Don Sebastian.

# THY

*Thus* in the triumphs of soft peace I reign. Dryden.  
 All were attentive to the godlike man,  
 When from his lofty couch he thus began. Dryden's Zen.  
 2. To this degree; to this quantity.  
*A counsellor of state in Spain said to his master, I will tell  
 your majesty thus much for your comfort, your majesty hath  
 but two enemies; whereof the one is all the world, and the  
 other your own ministers.* Bacon.  
*He said thus far extend, thus far thy bounds.* Milton.  
*Thus much concerning the first earth, and its production  
 and form.* Burnet's Theory of the Earth.  
*No man reasonably pretends to know thus much, but he  
 must pretend to know all things.* Tillotson's Sermons.  
*This you must do to inherit life; and if you have come  
 up thus far, firmly persevere in it.* Wake.  
**TO THWACK.** *v. a.* [*daccian*, Saxon.] To strike with something blunt and heavy; to thresh; to bang; to labour.  
*He shall not flay;  
 We'll thwack him hence with distaffs.* Shakspeare.  
*Nick fell fast upon John Bull, to snatch the cudgel he had  
 in his hand, that he might thwack Lewis with it.* Arbuthnot.  
*These long fellows, as lightly as they are, should find  
 their jackets well thwack'd.* Arbuthnot.  
**THWACK.** *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] A heavy hard blow.  
*But Talgol first with a hard thwack  
 Twice bruist his head, and twice his back.* Hudibras.  
*They place several pots of rice, with cudgels in the neighbourhood  
 of each pot; the monkeys descend from the trees, take up the  
 arms, and labour one another with a storm of thwacks.* Addison's Freeholder, No. 50.  
**THWART.** *adj.* [*öppin*, Saxon; Dutch.]  
 1. Transverber; cross to something else.  
*This else to several spheres thou must ascribe,  
 Mov'd contrary with thwart obliquities.* Milton.  
 2. Perverse; inconvenient; mischievous.  
**TO THWART.** *v. a.*  
 1. To cross; to lie or come across any thing.  
*Swift as a shooting star  
 In Autumn thwarts the night.* Milton's Par. Reg. b. iv.  
*Yon stream of light, a thousand ways  
 Upward and downward thwarting and convolv'd.* Thomson.  
 2. To cross; to oppose; to traverse; to contravene.  
*Some sixteen months and longer might have staid,  
 If crooked fortune had not thwarted me.* Shakspeare.  
*Leifer had been  
 The thwartings of your dispositions, if  
 You had not shew'd how you were dispos'd  
 Ere they lack'd power to cross you.* Shakspeare, Coriolanus.  
*The understanding and will never disagreed; for the proposals  
 of the one never thwarted the inclinations of the other.* South's Sermons.  
*The rays both good and bad, of equal pow'r,  
 Each thwarting other made a mingled hour.  
 In vain did I the godlike youth deplore.* Dryden.  
*The more I begg'd, they thwarted me the more.* Addison.  
*Neptune aton'd, his wrath shall now refrain,  
 Or thwart the fymod of the gods in vain.* Pope's Odyssey.  
**TO THWART.** *v. n.* To be opposite.  
*It is easy to be imagined what reception any proposition  
 shall find, that shall at all thwart with these internal oracles.* Locke.  
**THWARTINGLY.** *adv.* [*from thwarting*.] Oppositely; with opposition.  
**THY.** *pronoun.* [*öin*, Saxon.] Of thee; belonging to thee; relating to thee.  
*Whatever God did say,  
 Is all thy clear and smooth uninterrupted way.* Cowley.  
*The example of the heavenly lark,  
 Thy fellow poet Cowley mark.* Cowley.  
*These are thy works, parent of good.* Milton.  
**THYSELF.** *pronoun reciprocal.* [*thy* and *self*.]  
 1. It is commonly used in the oblique cases, or following the verb.  
*Come high or low,  
 Thyself and office dosty show.* Shakspeare, Macbeth.  
*It must and shall be so; content thyself.* Shakspeare.  
 2. In poetical or solemn language it is sometimes used in the nominative.  
*These goods thyself can on thyself bestow.* Dryden.  
**THYNE WOOD.** *n. f.* A precious wood.  
*The merchandise of gold and all thyne wood are departed  
 from thee.* Rev. xviii. 12.  
**THYME.** *n. f.* [*thymus*, Fr. *thymus*, Lat.] A plant.  
*The thyme hath a labiate flower, consisting of one leaf,  
 whose upper-lip is erect, and generally split in two, and the  
 under-lip is divided into three parts; out of the flower-cup  
 arises the pointal, accompanied by four embryos, which afterward  
 become so many seeds, inclosed in a husk, which before  
 was the flower-cup; to these marks must be added hard  
 ligneous stalks, and the flowers gathered into heads.* Miller.

# TIC

No more, my goats, shall I behold you climb  
 The steep cliffs, or crop the flow'ry thyme. Dryden.  
**TIA'RA.** *n. f.* [*tiara*, Fr. *tiara*, Lat.] A dress for the head;  
 TIA'RA. } a diadem.  
*His back was turn'd, but not his brightness hid;  
 Of beaming sunny rays a golden tiara  
 Circled his head.* Milton's Par. Reg. b. iii.  
*This royal robe, and this tiara wore  
 Old Priam, and this golden scepter bore* Dryden's Zen.  
*In full assemblies.  
 A tiar wreath'd her head with many a fold,  
 Her waste was circled with a zone of gold.* Pope.  
*Fairer she seem'd, distinguish'd from the rest,  
 And better mien disclos'd, as better dress'd:  
 A bright tiara round her forehead ty'd,  
 To juster bounds confin'd its rising pride.* Prior.  
**TO TICK.** *v. a.* [*from entice*.] To draw; to allure.  
*Lovely enchanting language, sugar-cane,  
 Honey of roses, whether wilt thou flie?  
 Hath some fond lover tick'd thee to thy bane?  
 And wilt thou leave the church, and love a sinner?* Herbert.  
**TICK.** *n. f.* [*This word seems contracted from ticket*, a tally on which debts are scored.]  
 1. Score; trust.  
*If thou hast the heart to try't,  
 I'll lend thee back thyself awhile,  
 And once more for that carcase vile  
 Fight upon tick.* Hudibras, p. i.  
*When the money is got into hands that have bought all  
 that they have need of, whoever needs any thing else must  
 go on tick, or barter for it.* Locke.  
*You would see him in the kitchen weighing the beef and  
 butter, paying ready money, that the maids might not run a  
 tick at the market.* Arbuthnot's Hist. of John Bull.  
 2. [*Tique*, Fr. *teke*, Dutch.] The louse of dogs or sheep.  
*Would the fountain of your mind were clear again, that I  
 might water an ass at it! I had rather be a tick in a sheep,  
 than such a valiant ignorance.* Shakspeare, Troil. and Cressida.  
 3. The case which holds the feathers of a bed.  
**TO TICK.** *v. n.* [*from the noun*.]  
 1. To run on score.  
 2. To trust; to score.  
*The money went to the lawyers; council went tick.* Arb.  
**TYCKEN.** } *n. f.* The same with tick. A sort of strong  
**TYCKING.** } linen for bedding. Bailey.  
**TYCKET.** *n. f.* [*tiquet*, Fr.] A token of any right or debt upon the delivery of which admission is granted, or a claim acknowledged.  
*There should be a paymaster appointed, of special trust,  
 which should pay every man according to his captain's tickets,  
 and the account of the clerk of his band.* Spenser.  
*In a lottery with one prize, a single ticket is only enriched,  
 and the rest are all blanks.* Collier on Every.  
*Let fops or fortune fly which way they will,  
 Disdains all loss of tickets or codille.* Pope.  
**TO TYCKLE.** *v. a.* [*titillo*, Lat.]  
 1. To affect with a purient sensation by slight touches.  
*Dissembling courtesy! How fine this tyrant  
 Can tickle where the wounds.* Shakspeare, Cymbeline.  
*The mind is moved in great vehemency only by tickling  
 some parts of the body.* Bacon.  
*There is a sweetness in good verse, which tickles even  
 while it hurts; and no man can be heartily angry with him  
 who pleases him against his will.* Dryden.  
*It is a good thing to laugh at any rate; and if a straw can  
 tickle a man, it is an instrument of happiness.* Dryden.  
 2. To please by slight gratifications.  
*Dametas, that of all manners of stile could best conceive  
 of golden eloquence, being withal tickled by Mutidorus's  
 praises, had his brain so tuned, that he became slave to that  
 which he that sued to be his servant offered to give him.* Sidney.  
*Expectation tickling skittish spirits  
 Sets all on hazard.* Shakspeare.  
*Such a nature  
 Tickled with good success, disdains the shadow  
 Which it treads on at noon.* Shakspeare, Coriolanus.  
*I cannot rule my spleen;  
 My scorn rebels, and tickles me within.* Dryden.  
*Dunce at the best; in streets but scarce allow'd  
 To tickle, on thy straw, the stupid crowd.* Dryden.  
*A drunkard, the habitual thirst after his cups, drives to the  
 tavern, though he has in his view the loss of health, and  
 perhaps of the joys of another life, the least of which is such  
 a good as he confesses is far greater than the tickling of his  
 palate with a glass of wine.* Locke.  
**TO TYCKLE.** *v. n.* To feel titillation.  
*He with secret joy therefore  
 Did tickle inwardly in every vein,  
 And his false heart, fraught with all treason's store,  
 Was fill'd with hope, his purpose to obtain.* Spenser.  
**TICKLE.**



## TID

**TICKLE**, *adj.* [I know not whence to deduce the sense of this word.] Tottering; unfix'd; unstable; easily overthrown.

When the last O'Neal began to stand upon some tickle terms, this fellow, called baron of Dunganon, was set up to beard him.

Thy head stands so tickle on thy shoulders, that a milk-maid, if she be in love, may light it off.

The state of Normandy.

Stands on a tickle point, now they are gone.

**TICKLISH**, *adj.* [from tickle.]

1. Sensible to titillation; easily tickled.

The palm of the hand, though it hath as thin a skin as the other parts, yet is not ticklish, because it is accustomed to be touched.

2. Tottering; uncertain; unfix'd.

Ireland was a ticklish and unsettled state, more easy to receive distempers and mutations than England was.

Did it stand upon ticklish and tottering a foundation as some mens fancy hath placed it, it would be no wonder should it frequently vary.

3. Difficult; nice.

How shall our author hope a gentle fate,

Who dares most impudently not translate;

It had been civil in their ticklish times,

To fetch his fools and knaves from foreign climes.

**TICKLISHNESS**, *n. f.* [from ticklish.] The state of being ticklish.

**TICKTACK**, *n. f.* [trick-tack, Fr.] A game at tables.

**TID**, *adj.* [tybden, Saxon.] Tender; soft; nice.

To **TIDDLE**, *v. a.* [from tid.] To use tenderly; to fondle.

To **TIDDER**, *v. a.* [from tid.] To use tenderly; to fondle.

**TIDE**, *n. f.* [tyd, Saxon; tijd, Dutch and Islandick.]

1. Time; season; while.

There they alight in hope themselves to hide

From the fierce heat, and rest their weary limbs a tide.

They two forth passing,

Received those two fair brides, their love's delight,

Which, at the appointed tide,

Each one did make his bride.

What hath this day deferr'd,

That it in golden letter should be set,

Among the high tides in the calendar.

At New-year's tide following the king chose him master of the horse.

2. Alternate ebb and flow of the sea.

That motion of the water called tides is a rising and falling of the sea: the cause of this is the attraction of the Moon,

whereby the part of the water in the great ocean which is nearest the Moon, being most strongly attracted, is raised higher than the rest; and the part opposite to it being least attracted, is also higher than the rest; and these two opposite rises of the surface of the water, in the great ocean following the motion of the Moon from East to West, and striking against the large coasts of the continents, from thence rebounds back again, and so makes floods and ebbs in narrow seas and rivers.

3. Flood.

As in the tides of people once up there want not stirring winds to make them more rough, so this people did light upon two ringleaders.

4. Stream; course.

Thou art the ruins of the noblest man,

That ever lived in the tide of times.

The rapid currents drive

Towards the retreating sea their furious tide.

But let not all the gold which Tagus hides,

And pays the sea in tributary tides,

Be bribe sufficient to corrupt thy breast,

Or violate with dreams thy peaceful rest.

Continual tide

Flows from th' exhilarating fount.

To **TIDE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive with the stream.

Their images, the relics of the wreck,

Torn from the naked poop, are tid'd back

By the wild waves, and rudely thrown ashore.

To **TIDE**, *v. n.* To pour a flood; to be agitated by the tide.

When, from his dint, the foe still backward thrunk,

Wading within the Ouse, he dealt his blows,

And sent them, rolling, to the tid'd Humber.

To **TIDE**, *n. f.* [tide and gate.] A gate through which the tide passes into a baion.

To **TIDE**, *n. f.* [tide and man.] A tidewater or custom-house officer, who watches on board of merchant ships till the duty of goods be paid and the ships unloaded.

To **TIDE**, *n. f.* [tide and wait.] An officer who watches the landing of goods at the customhouse.

Employments will be in the hands of Englishmen; nothing left for Irishmen but vicarages and tidewater places.

To **TIDLY**, *adv.* [from tidy.] Neatly; readily.

To **TIDINESS**, *n. f.* [from tidy.] Neatness; readiness.

## TIE

**TIDINGS**, *n. f.* [taban, Saxon; to beþian, to beþide, to beþiden, Islandick.] News; an account of something that has happened.

When her eyes she on the dwarf had set,

And saw the signs that deadly tidings spake,

She fell to ground for sorrowful regret.

I shall make my master glad with these tidings.

Great numbers of each nation to receive,

With joy, the tidings brought from heaven.

Fortius, thy looks speak somewhat of importance:

What tidings dost thou bring? methinks I see

Unusual gladness sparkling in thy eyes.

The messenger of these glad tidings, by whom this covenant of mercy was propoed and ratified, was the eternal son of his bosom.

To **TIE**, *v. a.* [tied, Islandick.]

1. Seasonable.

If weather be faire and tide, thy grain

Make speedie carriage, for feare of a raine.

2. Neat; ready.

Whenever by yon barley-mow I pass,

Before my eyes will trip the tidy lass.

3. It seems to be here put by mistake for tidy.

Thou whorlson tidy Bartholomew bear pigs, when wilt thou leave fighting.

To **TIE**, *v. a.* [tjan, tjan, Saxon.]

1. To bind; to fasten with a knot.

Tie the kine to the cart, and bring their calves home from them.

Thousands of men and women, tied together in chains, were, by the cruel Turks, enforced to run as fast as their hories.

2. To knit; to complicate.

We do not tie this knot with an intention to puzzle the argument; but the harder it is tied, we shall feel the pleasure more sensibly when we come to loose it.

3. To hold; to fasten.

In bond of virtuous love together tied,

Together serv'd they, and together died.

The intermediate ideas tie the extremes so firmly together, and the probability is so clear, that assent necessarily follows it.

Certain theorems resolve propositions which depend on them, and are as firmly made out from thence, as if the mind went afresh over every link of the whole chain that ties them to first self-evident principles.

4. To hinder; to obstruct.

Death that hath ta'n her hence to make me wail,

Ties up my tongue and will not let me speak.

Melantius stay,

You have my promise, and my halcy word

Restraints my tongue, but ties not up my sword.

Honour and good-nature may tie up his hands; but as these would be very much strengthened by reason and principle, so without them they are only instincts.

5. To oblige; to constrain; to restrain; to confine.

Although they profess they agree with us, touching a pre-script form of prayer to be used in the church, they have declared that it shall not be prescribed as a thing whereunto they will tie their ministers.

It is the cowardly terror of his spirit,

That dares not undertake; he'll not feel wrongs,

Which tie him to an answer.

Cannot God make any of the appropriate acts of worship to become due only to himself? cannot he tie us to perform them to him.

They tie themselves so strictly to unity of place, that you never see in any of their plays a scene change in the middle of an act.

Not tied to rules of policy, you find

Revenge less sweet than a forgiving mind.

No one seems less tied up to a form of words.

The mind should, by several rules, be tied down to this, at first, uneasy task; use will give it facility.

They have no uneasy expectations of what is to come, but are ever tied down to the present moment.

A healthy man ought not to tie himself up to strict rules, nor to abstain from any sort of food in common use.

6. It may be observed of ties, that it has often the particles up and down joined to it, which are, for the most part, little more than emphatical.

To **TIE**, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Knot; fastening.

2. Bond; obligation.

The rebels that had shaken off the great yoke of obedience, had likewise cast away the lesser tie of respect.

No forest, cave, or savage den,

Holds more pernicious beasts than men;

Vows, oaths, and contracts, they devise,

And tell us they are sacred ties.

## TIL

'Tis not the coarser tie of human law

That binds their peace, but harmony itself

Attuning all their passions into love.

To **TIER**, *n. f.* [tiere, tierce, old Fr. tier, Dutch.] A row; a rank.

Fornovius, in his choler, discharged a tier of great ordnance amongst the thickest of them.

To **TIERCE**, *n. f.* [tiers, tierce, Fr.] A vessel holding the third part of a pipe.

Go now deny his tierce.

Wit, like tierce claret, when't begins to pall,

Neglected lies, and 's of no use at all;

But in its full perfection of decay

Turns vinegar, and comes again in play.

To **TIERCE**, *n. f.* [from tiers, Fr.] A triplet; three lines.

To **TIER**, *n. f.* [A low word, I suppose without etymology.]

1. Liquor; drink.

1. whom gripping penury furrows,

And hunger, sure attendant upon want,

With scanty offals, and small acid tiff,

Wretched repast! my meagre corps sustain.

2. A fit of peevishness or fullness; a pet.

To **TIER**, *v. n.* To be in a pet; to quarrel.

To **TIER**, *n. f.* [tiffer, to dress up, old Fr. Skimmer.] Very thin silk.

The smock of sulphur will not black a paper, and is commonly used by women to whiten ruffians.

To **TIER**, *n. f.* [in architecture.] The shaft of a column from the atragal to the capital.

To **TIER**, *n. f.* [tigris, Fr. tigris, Latin.] A fierce beast of the leonine kind.

When the blast of war blows in your ear,

Then imitate the action of the tiger:

Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood,

Approach thou like the rugged Russian bear,

The arm'd rhinoceros, or Hyrcanian tiger;

Take any shape but that, and my firm nerves

Shall never tremble.

This tiger-footed rage, when it shall find

The harm of unkind'd swiftness will, too late,

Tie leaden pounds to's heels.

Tigris, in the medals of Trajan, is drawn like an old man, and by his side a tiger.

Has the steer,

At whole strong chest the deadly tiger hangs,

E'er plow'd for him.

To **TIGHT**, *adj.* [dicht, Dutch.]

1. Tense; close; not loose.

If the centre holes be not very deep, and the pikes fill them not very tight, the strength of the string will alter the centre holes.

I do not like this running knot, it holds too tight; I may be stifled all of a sudden.

Every joint was well grooved; and the door did not move on hinges, but up and down like a fall, which kept my closet so tight that very little water came in.

2. Free from fluttering rags; less than neat.

A tight maid ere he for wine can ask,

Guests his meaning and unloos the flask.

The girl was a tight clever wench as any.

O Thomas, I'll make a loving wife;

I'll spin and card, and keep our children tight.

Drest her again genteel and neat,

And rather tight than great.

To **TIGHTEN**, *v. a.* [from tight.] To straiten; to make close.

To **TIGHTEN**, *n. f.* [from tighten.] A ribband or string by which women straiten their cloaths.

To **TIGHTLY**, *adv.* [from tight.]

1. Closely; not loosely.

2. Neatly; not idly.

Hold, firrah, bear you these letters tightly;

Sail, like my pinnace, to these golden shores.

Handle your pruning-knife with dexterity: tightly, I say, go tightly to your business; you have cost me much.

To **TIGHTNESS**, *n. f.* [from tight.] Closeness; not looseness.

The bones are inflexible, which arises from the greatness of the number of corpuscles that compose them, and the firmness and tightness of their union.

To **TIGRESS**, *n. f.* [from tiger.] The female of the tiger.

It is reported of the tigress, that several spots rise in her skin when she is angry.

To **TIKE**, *n. f.* [tik, Swedish; teke, Dutch; tique, Fr.]

1. The loufe of dogs or sheep. See Tick.

Lice and tikes are bred by the sweat close kept, and somewhat arch'd by the hair.

2. It is in Shakespeare the name of a dog, in which sense it is used in Scotland. [from tijk, Runick, a little dog.]

Avant, you curs!

Hound or spaniel, brache or hym,

Or bobtail tike, or trundle tail.

To **TILE**, *n. f.* [tigel, Saxon; tegel, Dutch; tuile, Fr. tegula,

## TIL

Italian.] Thin plates of baked clay used to cover houses.

The roof is all tile, or lead, or stone.

Earth turned into brick serveth for building as stone doth;

and the like of tiles.

In at the window he climbs, or o'er the tiles,

Waste than all the clatt'ring tiles, and worse

Than thousand padders was the poet's curse.

Tile pins made of oak or fir they drive into holes made in the plain tiles, to hang them upon their lathing.

To **TILE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with tiles.

Moss growth chiefly upon ridges of houses tiled or thatched.

Sonnets or elegies to Chloris

Might raise a house above two stories;

A lyric ode would slate; a catch

Would tile, an epigram would thatch.

2. To cover as tiles.

The rafters of my body, bone,

Being still with you, the muscle, sinew, and vein,

Which tile this house, will come again.

To **TILER**, *n. f.* [tullier, Fr. from tile.] One whose trade is to cover houses with tiles.

A Flemish tiler, falling from the top of a house upon a Spaniard, killed him; the next of the blood prosecuted his death; and when he was offered pecuniary recompence, nothing would serve him but *lex talionis*: whereupon the judge said to him, he should go up to the top of the house, and then fall down upon the tiler.

To **TILING**, *n. f.* [from tile.] The roof covered with tiles.

They went upon the house-top, and let him down through the tiling with his couch before Jesus.

To **TILL**, *n. f.* A money box.

They break up counters, doors and tills,

And leave the empty chests in view.

To **TILL**, *prop.* [til, Saxon.] To the time of.

Unhappy till the last, the kind releasing knell.

To **TILL**, *adv.* To the present time.

Pleasure not known till now.

To **TILL**, *then*. To that time.

The earth till then was desert.

To **TILL**, *conjunctio.*

1. To the time.

Wood and rocks had ears

To rapture, till the savage clamour drown'd

Both harp and voice.

The unity of place we neither find in Aristotle, Horace, or any who have written of it, till in our age the French poets first made it a precept of the stage.



## TIL

**TILLYVALLY.** } *adj.* [A word used formerly when any thing  
TILLYVALLY. } said was rejected as trifling or impertinent.  
Am not I conflagrantious? am not I of her blood? *Tilly-*  
*valley* lady. *Shaksp. Twelfth Night.*  
*Tillyvally*, fir John, never tell me; your ancient swaggerer  
comes not in my doors. *Shaksp. Henry IV. p. ii.*  
**TILMAN.** *n. f.* [til and man.] One who tills; an husband-  
man.

Good shepherd, good *tilman*, good Jack and good Gil,  
Makes husband and husband wife their coilers to fill. *Tusser.*  
**TILT.** *n. f.* [tilt, Saxon.]

1. A tent; any covering over head.  
The roof of linnen  
Intended for a shelter!  
But the rain made an ass  
Of tilt and canvas.  
And the snow which you know is a melter. *Denham.*

2. The cover of a boat.  
It is a small vessel, like in proportion to a Gravesend tilt-  
boat. *Sandys.*

The rowing crew,  
To tempt a fare, clothe all their tilts in blue. *Gay.*  
3. A military game at which the combatants run against each  
other with lances on horseback.

His study is his tilt-yard, and his loves  
Are brazen images of canonized faints. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*  
He talks as familiarly of John of Gaunt, as if he had  
been sworn brother to him; and he never saw him but once  
in the tilt-yard, and then he broke his head. *Shak. H. IV.*  
Images representing the forms of Hercules, Apollo, and  
Diana, he placed in the tilt-yard at Constantinople. *Knolles.*  
The spouses of Hippolyte the queen,  
What tilts and tourneys at the feast were seen. *Dryden.*  
In tilts and tournaments the valiant strove,  
By glorious deeds to purchase Emma's love. *Prior.*

4. A thrust.  
His majesty seldom dismissed the foreigner till he had en-  
tertained him with the slaughter of two or three of his liege  
subjects, whom he very dextrously put to death with the tilt  
of his lance. *Addison's Freeholder, N° 10.*

To TILT, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover like a tilt of a boat.

2. To carry as in tilts or tournaments.

Ajax interposed  
His sevenfold shield, and green'd Laertes' son,  
When the insulting Trojans urg'd him fore  
With tilted spears. *Philips.*

3. To point as in tilts.

Now horrid slaughter reigns,  
Sons against fathers tilt the fatal lance,  
Careless of duty, and their native grounds  
Diffuse with kindred blood. *Philips.*

4. [Tillen, Dutch.] To turn up so as to run out.

To TILT, *v. n.*

1. To run in tilts.

To describe races and games,  
Or tilting furniture, emblazon'd shields, *Milton.*

2. To fight with rapiers.

Friends all but even now; and then, but now—  
Swords out and tilting one at other's breasts,  
In opposition bloody. *Shaksp. Othello.*

Now we set up for tilting in the pit,  
Where 'tis agreed by bullies, chicken-hearted,  
To fight the ladies first, and then be parted. *Dryden.*

It is not yet the fashion for women of quality to tilt. *Collier.*

Satire's my weapon, but I'm too discreet  
To run a muck, and tilt at all I meet; *Pope.*

3. To rush as in combat.

Some say the spirits tilt so violently, that they make holes  
where they strike. *Collier.*

4. To play unsteadily.

The floating vessel swam  
Uplifted; and secure with beaked prow  
Rode tilting o'er the waves. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*

The fleet swift tilting o'er the furlges flew,  
Till Grecian cliffs appear'd. *Pope's Odyssey.*

5. To fall on one side.

As the trunk of the body is kept from tilting forward by  
the muscles of the back, so from falling backward by those  
of the belly. *Grew's Cosmol. b. i.*

**TILT.** *n. f.* [from tilt.] One who tills; one who fights.

A puffy tilter, that spurs his horse on one side, breaks his  
staff like a noble goose. *Shaksp. As you like it.*

He us'd the only antique philtres,  
Deriv'd from old heroic tilters. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

If war you chuse, and blood must needs be spilt here,  
Let me alone to match your tilter. *Granville.*

**TILTH.** *n. f.* [from till.] Husbandry; culture.

Bourn, bound of land, tilth, vineyard, none;  
No tile of metal, corn, or wine, or oil. *Shaksp. Tempest.*

## TIM

Her plenteous womb  
Expresseth its full *tim* and husbandry. *Shaksp.*

**TILTH.** *adj.* [from till.] Arable; tilled.

He beheld a field,  
Part arable and *tilth*; whereon he sheaves  
New reap'd. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*

**TIMBER.** *n. f.* [tymman, Saxon, to build.]

1. Wood fit for building.

I learn'd of lighter *timber* cotes to frame,  
Such as might save my sheep and me from shame. *Spenser.*

For the body of the ships no nation doth equal England  
for the oaken *timber* wherewith to build them; but there  
must be a great providence used, that our ship *timber* be not  
unnecessarily wasted. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

The straw was laid below,  
Of chips and green wood was the second row; *Dryden.*

There are hardly any countries that are destitute of *timber*  
of their own growth.

Upon these walls they plant quick and *timber* trees, which  
thrive exceedingly. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Who set the twigs, shall he remember,  
That is in haste to tell the *timber*? *Prior.*

2. The main trunk of a tree.

We take  
From every tree, lop, bark, and part o' th' *timber*,  
And though we leave it with a root thus hackt,  
The air will drink the sap. *Shaksp.*

3. The main beams of a fabric.

4. Materials ironically.

Such dispositions are the very errors of human nature, and  
yet they are the fittest *timber* to make politicians of, like to  
knee *timber*, that is good for ships to be tossed, but not for  
houses that shall stand firm. *Bacon.*

To TIMBER, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To light on a tree. A  
cant word.

The one took up in a thicket of brush-wood, and the other  
timbered upon a tree hard by. *LEStrange's Fables.*

To TIMBER, *v. a.* To furnish with beams or timber.

TIMBERED, *adj.* [from timber; timbre, Fr.] Built; formed;  
contrived.

He left the succession to his second son; not because he  
thought him the best *timbered* to support it. *Watson.*

Many heads that undertake learning were never squared  
nor *timbered* for it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*

TIMBERSOW, *n. f.* A worm in wood.

Divers creatures, though they be somewhat loathsome to  
take, are of this kind; as earth worms, *timbersaws*, snails.

*Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 692.*

TIMBREL, *n. f.* [timbre, Fr. tympanum, Latin.] A kind of  
musical instrument played by pulsation.

The dancels they delight,  
When they their *timbreles* imite, *Spenser's Epithal.*

And thereunto dance and carol sweet.  
In their hands sweet *timbreles* all upheld on high. *Id. R.*

Praise with *timbreles*, organs, flutes;  
Praise with violins and lutes. *Sandys's Paraph.*

For her through Egypt's fruitful clime renown'd,  
Let weeping Nilus bear the *timbrele* found. *Pope's Statius.*

**TIME.** *n. f.* [tama, Saxon; tym, Eric.]

1. The measure of duration.

This consideration of duration, as set out by certain pe-  
riods, and marked by certain measures or epochs, is that  
which most properly we call *time*. *Locke.*

*Time* is like a fashionable host,  
That slightly shakes his parting guest by th' hand,  
But with his arms out-stretch'd, as he would fly,  
Grasps the incomer. *Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.*

Come what come may,  
*Time* and the hour runs through the roughest day. *Shaksp.*

Nor will polished amber, although it send forth a great ex-  
halation, be found a long *time* defective upon the exactest  
scale. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*

*Time*, which consisteth of parts, can be no part of infinite  
duration, or of eternity; for then there would be infinite  
time past to day, which to morrow will be more than infinite.  
*Time* is therefore one thing, and infinite duration is another.

2. Space of time.

Daniel desired that he would give him *time*, and that he  
would shew him the interpretation. *Dan. ii. 16.*

He for the *time* remain'd stupidly good.

No *time* is allowed for digestions.

3. Interval.

Pomanders, and knots of powders, you may have conti-  
nually in your hand; whereas perfumes you can take but at  
times. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 929.*

4. Season; proper time.

To every thing there is a season, and a *time* to every pur-  
pose. *Ecclesi. iii. 1.*

## TIM

They were cut down out of *time*, whose foundation was  
overflown with a flood. *Job xxix. 16.*

He found nothing but leaves on it; for the *time* of figs was  
not yet. *Mar. xi. 13.*

Knowing the *time*, that it is high *time* to awake out of  
sleep. *Rom. xiii. 11.*

Short were her marriage joys; for in the prime  
Of youth her lord expir'd before his *time*. *Dryden.*

I hope I come in *time*, if not to make,  
At least, to save your fortune and your honour! *Dryden.*

Take heed you steer your vessel right.  
The *time* will come when we shall be forced to bring our  
evil ways to remembrance, and then consideration will do us  
little good. *Cadamy's Sermons.*

5. A considerable space of duration; continuance; process of  
time.

Fight under him, there's plunder to be had;  
A captain is a very gainful trade:  
And when in service your best days are spent,  
In *time* you may command a regiment. *Dryden's Jernial.*

In *time* the mind reflects on its own operations about the  
ideas got by sensation, and thereby stores itself with a new  
set of ideas, ideas of reflection. *Locke.*

One imagines, that the terrestrial matter which is flower-  
ed down along with rain enlarges the bulk of the earth, and  
that it will in *time* bury all things under-ground. *Woodward.*

I have resolv'd to take *time*, and, in spite of all misfor-  
tunes, to write you, at intervals, a long letter. *Swift.*

6. Age; particular part of time.

When that company died, what *time* the fire devoured two  
hundred and fifty men. *Nam. xxvi. 10.*

They shall be given into his hand until a *time* and times.

If we should impute the heat of the season unto the co-  
operation of any stars with the sun, it seems more favourable  
for our times to ascribe the same unto the conflagration of  
leo. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*

The way to please being to imitate nature, the poets and  
the painters, in ancient *times*, and in the best ages, have stu-  
died her. *Dryden's Dufresney.*

7. Past time.

I was the man in th' moon when *time* was. *Shaksp.*

8. Early time.

Stanley at Bosworth field, though he came *time* enough to  
save his life, yet he staid long enough to endanger it. *Bacon.*

If they acknowledge repentance and a more strict obe-  
dience to be one time or other necessary, they imagine it is  
*time* enough yet to fat about these duties. *Rogers.*

9. Time considered as affording opportunity.

The earl lost no *time*, but march'd day and night. *Clarend.*

He continued his delights till all the enemies horie were  
pass'd through his quarters; nor did then pursue them in any  
*time*. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

*Time* is lost, which never will renew,  
While we too far the pleasing path pursue,  
Surveying nature. *Dryden's Virgil.*

10. Particular quality of the present.

Comets, importing change of *times* and states,  
Brandish your crystal tresses in the sky. *Shaksp.*

All the prophets in their age, the *times*  
Of great Messiah sing. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*

If any reply, that the *times* and manners of men will not  
bear such a practice, that is an answer from the mouth of a  
proffessed *time*-server. *South's Sermons.*

11. Particular time.

Give order, that no sort of person  
Have, any *time*, recourse unto the princes. *Shaksp.*

The worst on me must light, when *time* shall be. *Milt.*

A *time* will come when my maturer muse,  
In Caesar's war a nobler theme shall chuse. *Dryden.*

These reservoirs of snow they cut, distributing them to se-  
veral shops, that from *time* to *time* supply Naples. *Addison.*

12. Hour of childbirth.

She intended to stay till delivered; for she was within one  
month of her *time*. *Clarendon.*

The first time I saw a lady dressed in one of these peri-  
coats, I blamed her for walking abroad when she was so near  
her *time*; but soon I found all the modish part of the sex as  
far gone as herself. *Addison's Spect. N° 127.*

13. Repetition of any thing, or mention with reference to re-  
petition.

Four *times* he cross'd the car of night. *Milton.*

Every single particle would have a sphere of void space  
around it many hundred thousand million million *times* bigger  
than the dimensions of that particle. *Bentley.*

Lord Oxford I have now the third *time* mentioned in this  
letter expects you. *Swift.*

14. Musical measure.

Musick do I hear!  
Ha, ha! keep *time*. How four sweet musick is  
When *time* is broke and no proportion kept. *Shaksp.*

They

## TIM

You by the help of *time* and *time*  
Can make that long which was but time. *Waller.*

On their exalted wings  
To the celestial orbs they climb, *Denham.*

And with th' harmonious spheres keep *time*. *Denham.*

Heroes who overcome, or die,  
Have their hearts hung extremely high;  
The strings of which in battle's heat  
Against their very corsets beat;  
Keep *time* with their own trumpet's measure. *Prior.*

And yield them most excessive pleasure.

To TIME, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To adapt to the time; to bring or do at a proper time.

There is no greater wisdom than well to *time* the begin-  
nings and onsets of things. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The *timing* of things is a main point in the dispatch of all  
affairs. *L'Estrange.*

This 'tis to have a virtue out of season.

Mercy is good, but kings mistake its *timing*. *Dryden.*

A man's conviction should be strong, and so well *timed*,  
that worldly advantages may seem to have no share in it. *Add.*

2. To regulate as to time.

To the same purpose old Epopeus spoke,  
Who overlook'd the oars, and *tim'd* the stroke. *Addison.*

3. To measure harmonically.

He was a thing of blood, whose every motion  
Was *tim'd* with dying cries. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

**TIMELY.** *adj.* [time and full.] Seasonable; timely; early.

If this arch-politician find in his pupils any remorse, any  
feeling of God's future judgments, he persuades them that  
God hath so great need of men souls, that he will accept  
them at any times, and upon any condition; interrupting, by  
his vigilant endeavours, all offer of *timely* return towards  
God. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World, b. i.*

**TIMELINESS.** *adj.* [from time.]

1. Unseasonable; done at an improper time.

Nor fits it to prolong the heav'nly feast  
*Timely*, indecent, but retire to rest. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. Untimely; immature; done before the proper time.

A pack of sorrows, which would press you down,  
If unprevented, to your *timely* grave. *Shaksp.*

Noble Glotter's death,  
Who wrought it with the king, and who perform'd  
The bloody office of his *timely* end. *Shaksp. Rich. II.*

**TIMELY.** *adj.* [from time.] Seasonable; sufficiently early.

The West glimmers with some streaks of day,  
Now spurs the lated traveller apace  
To g in the *timely* inn. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

Happy were I in my *timely* death;  
Could all my travels warrant me they live. *Shaksp.*

Left heat should hinder us, his *timely* care  
Hath unbefought provided. *Milton.*

Till to my charge,  
And show my duty by my *timely* care. *Dryden.*

**TIMELY.** *adv.* [from time.] Early; soon.

The best of th' East are forty, and thanks to you,  
That call'd me *timelier* than my purpose hither. *Shaksp.*

Sent to forewarn  
Us *timely* of what else might be our loss. *Milton.*

*Timely* advis'd, the coming evil shun;  
Better not do the deed, than weep it done. *Prior.*

**TIMELY.** *n. f.* [time and please.] One who complies  
with prevailing notions whatever they be.

Scandal, the supplants for the people, call them  
*timely* flatterers, flatterers, foes to nobleness. *Shaksp.*

**TIMESERVING.** *adj.* [time and serve.] Meanly complying with  
present power.

If such by trimming and *timeserving*, which are but two  
words for the same thing, abandon the church of England;  
this will produce confusion. *South's Sermons.*

**TIMID.** *adj.* [timide, Fr. timidus, Lat.] Fearful; timorous;  
wanting courage; wanting boldness.

Poor is the triumph o'er the *timid* hare. *Thomson.*

**TIMIDITY.** *n. f.* [timidus, Fr. timiditas, Latin; from timid.]

Fearfulness; timorousness; habitual cowardice.

The hare figur'd pusillanimity and *timidity* from its tem-  
per. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**TIMOROUS.** *adj.* [timor, Latin.] Fearful; full of fear and  
scruple.

Prepossessed heads will ever doubt it, and *timorous* beliefs  
will never dare to try it. *Brown's Vulgar Err. b. ii.*

The infant flames, whilst yet they were conceal'd  
In *tim'rous* doubts, with pity I beheld;  
With easy smiles dispell'd the silent fear,  
That dust not tell me what I dy'd to hear. *Prior.*

**TIMOROUSLY.** *adv.* [from timorous.] Fearfully; with much  
fear.

We would have had you heard  
The traitor speak, and *tim'rously* confess  
The manner and the purpose of his treasons. *Shaksp.*



# TIN

Though they had ideas enough to distinguish gold from a stone, and metal from wood, yet they but *timorously* ventured on such terms which should pretend to signify their real essences.

Let dastard souls be *timorously* wise:  
But tell them, Pyrrhus knows not how to form  
Far-fancy'd ills, and dangers out of light.

*TIMOROUSNESS*. *n. f.* [from *timor*.] Fearfulness.  
The clergy, through the *timorosity* of many among them, were refused to be heard by their council.

*TIMOUS*. *adj.* [from *time*.] Early; timely; not innate.  
By a wife and *timous* inquisition, the peccant humours and humours must be discovered, purged, or cut off.

*TIN*. *n. f.* [from *tin*, Dutch.]  
1. One of the primitive metals called by the chemists juniper.

Quicksilver, lead, iron, and *tin*, have opacity or blackness.  
*Tin* ore sometimes holds about one-sixth of *tin*. *Woodward*.

To *TIN*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with tin.  
To keep the earth from getting into the vessel, he employed a plate of iron *tinned* over and perforated.

The cover may be *tinned* over only by nailing of single tin plates over it.  
New *tinning* a saucepan is chargeable.

*TINICAL*. *n. f.* A mineral.  
The *tinical* of the Persians seems to be the chrysocolla of the ancients, and what our borax is made of.

To *TINCT*. *v. a.* [from *tinctus*, Lat. *tinct*, Fr.]  
1. To stain; to colour; to dye.  
Some bodies have a more deperible nature than others in colouration; for a small quantity of saffron will *tinct* more than a very great quantity of wine.

Some were *tinted* blue, some red, others yellow.  
I distilled some of the *tinted* liquor, and all that came over was as limpid as rock water.

Those who have preserved an innocence, would not suffer the whiter parts of their soul to be discoloured or *tinted* by the reflection of one sin.

To imbue with a tincture.  
We have artificial wells made in imitation of the natural, as *tinted* upon vitriol, sulphur, and steel.

*TINCT*. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Colour; stain; spot.  
That great medicine hath  
With his *tinct* gilded thee.

The purple streaming amethyst is thine.  
The first scent of a vessel lasts, and the *tinct* the wool first appears of.

*TINCTURE*. *n. f.* [from *tinctura*, Fr. *tinctura* from *tinctus*, Lat.]  
1. Colour or taste superadded by something.  
The fight must be sweetly deceived by an insensible passage from bright colours, to dimmer, which Italian artificers call the middle *tinctures*.

Hence the morning planet gilds her horn,  
By *tincture* or reflection they augment  
Their small peculiar.

'Tis the fate of princes that no knowledge  
Come pure to them, but passing through the eyes  
And ears of other men, it takes a *tincture*  
From every channel.

That beloved thing engrosses him, and, like a coloured glass before his eyes, casts its own colour and *tincture* upon all the images of things.

To begin the practice of an art with a light *tincture* of the rules, is to expose ourselves to the scorn of those who are judges.

Malignant tempers, whatever kind of life they are engaged in, will discover their natural *tincture* of mind.

Few in the next generation who will not write and read, and have an early *tincture* of religion.

Sire of her joy and source of her delight;  
O! wing'd with pleasure take thy happy flight,  
And give each future morn a *tincture* of thy white.

All manners take a *tincture* from our own,  
Or come discoloured through our passions shown.

Have a care lest some darling science so far prevail over your mind, as to give a sovereign *tincture* to all your other studies, and discolour all your ideas.

Extract of some drug made in spirits; an infusion.  
In *tinctures* drawn from vegetables, the superfluous spirit of wine distilled off leaves the extract of the vegetable.

To *TINCTURE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To imbue or impregnate with some colour or taste.  
The bright sun compacts the precious stone,  
Imparting radiant lustre like his own:

He *tinctures* rubies with their rosy hue,  
And on the sapphire spreads a heavenly blue.  
A little black paint will *tincture* and spoil twenty gay colours.

To imbue the mind.

# TIN

Early were our minds *tinctured* with a distinguishing sense of good and evil; early were the seeds of a divine love, and holy fear of offending, sown in our hearts.

To *TIND*. *v. a.* [from *tind*, Gothick; *tentan*, Saxon.] To kindle; to set on fire.  
*TINDER*. *n. f.* [from *tind*, Gothick; *tentan*, Saxon.] Any thing eminently inflammable placed to catch fire.

Strike on the *tinder* ho!  
Give me a taper.  
To these shameless pastimes were their youth admitted,

Where sparks and fire do meet with *tinder*.  
Those sparks more fire will still engender.  
Whoever our trading with England would hinder,  
To inflame both the nations do plainly contrive;

Because Irish linen will soon turn to *tinder*,  
And wool it is greasy, and quickly takes fire.  
*TINDERBOX*. *n. f.* [from *tinder* and *box*.] The box for holding tinder.

That worthy patriot, once the bellows,  
And *tinderbox* of all his fellows.  
He might even as well have employed his time in catching moles, making lanterns and *tinderboxes*.

*TINE*. *n. f.* [from *tine*, Saxon.]  
1. The tooth of a harrow; the spike of a fork.  
In the southern parts of England they destroy moles by traps that fall on them, and strike sharp *tines* or teeth through them.

Trouble; distress.  
The root whereof, and tragical effect,  
Vouchsafe, O thou the mournfullest muse of mine,  
That won't the tragick stage for to direct,  
In funeral complaints and wailful *tine*.

To *TINE*. *v. a.* [from *tine*, Saxon.]  
1. To kindle; to light; to set on fire.  
Strifeless *Tine* in their stubborn mind  
Coals of contention and hot vengeance *tine*.

The clouds  
Jussling or push'd with winds, rude in their shock,  
Tine the slant light'ning; whose thwart flame driv'n down,  
Kindles the gummy bark of fir.

The priest with holy hands was seen to *tine*  
The cloven wood, and pour the ruddy wine.  
To *TINE*. *v. n.*  
1. To rage; to smart.  
2. To fight.

Eden stain'd with blood of many a band  
Of Scots and English both, that *tined* on his strand.

To *TINGE*. *v. a.* [from *tinge*, Lat.] To impregnate or imbue with a colour or taste.  
Sir Roger is something of an humourist; and his virtues as well as imperfections are *tinged* by a certain extravagance, which makes them particularly his.

A red powder mixed with a little blue, or a blue with a little red, doth not presently lose its colour; but a white powder mixed with any colour is presently *tinged* with that colour, and is equally capable of being *tinged* with any colour whatever.

If the eye be *tinged* with any colour, as in the jaundice, so as to *tinge* pictures in the bottom of the eye with that colour, all objects appear *tinged* with the same colour.

Still says some useful bile aside,  
Ere we should want both gibe and satire,  
And all be burst with pure good-nature.  
The infusions of rhubarb and saffron *tinge* the urine with a high yellow.

*TINGENT*. *adj.* [from *tingens*, Lat.] Having the power to tinge.  
This wood, by the tincture it afforded, appeared to have its coloured part genuine; but as for the white part, it appears much less enriched with the *tingent* property.

*TINGLASS*. *n. f.* [from *tingl*, Dutch.]  
To *TINGLE*. *v. n.* [from *tingelen*, Dutch.]  
1. To feel a sound, or the continuance of a sound, in the ears.  
This is perhaps rather *tingle*.

When our ear *tingles*, we usually say that somebody is talking of us; which is an ancient conceit.

To feel a sharp quick pain with a sensation of motion.  
The pale boy tenator yet *tingling* stands.

To feel either pain or pleasure with a sensation of motion.  
The sense of this word is not very well ascertained.

They suck pollution through their *tingling* veins.  
In a palsy, sometimes the sensation or feeling is either totally abolished, or dull with a sense of *tingling*.

To *TINK*. *v. n.* [from *tinnis*, Latin; *tincian*, Welsh.] To make a sharp shrill noise.  
*TINKER*. *n. f.* [from *tink*, because their way of proclaiming their trade is to beat a kettle, or because in their tink they make a tinkling noise.] A mender of old brass.

Am not I old Sly's son, by education a cardmaker, and now by present profession a *tinker*.

My

# TIP

My copper medals by the pound  
May be with learned justice weigh'd:  
To turn the balance, Otho's head  
May be thrown in: and for the mettle  
The coin may mend a tinker's kettle.

To *TINKLE*. *v. n.* [from *tink*, Fr. *tinnis*, Latin.]  
1. To make a sharp quick noise; to clink.  
The daughters of Zion are haughty, and walk with stretched out necks, making a *tinkling* with their feet.

His feeble hand a javelin threw,  
Which flutt'ring, seem'd to loiter as it flew:  
Just, and but barely, to the mark it held,  
And faintly *tinkl'd* on the brazen shield.

Moves to the music of his *tinkling* bells.  
It seems to have been improperly used by Pope.  
The wand'ring streams that shine between the hills,  
The grotts that echo to the *tinkling* rills.

To hear a low quick noise.  
With deeper brown the grove was overpread,  
A sudden horror seiz'd his giddy head,  
And his ears *tinkled*, and the colour fled.

*TINMAN*. *n. f.* [from *tin* and *man*.] A manufacturer of tin, or iron tinned over.  
Didst thou never pop  
Thy head into a *tinman's* shop?

A certain customary duty anciently paid to the tithingmen.  
An insect.  
One who works in the tin mines.

The Cornish men, many of them could for a need live under-ground, that were *timners*.  
A kind of shining cloth.

A *tinseil* veil her amber locks did throw'd,  
That thro' to cover what it could not hide,  
Is but a night-gown in respect of your's; cloth of gold and cuts, underborne with a bluish *tinseil*.

By Thetis' *tinseil* slipper'd feet,  
And the fongs of Irens sweet.  
Any thing shining with false lustre; any thing showy and of little value.

For favours cheap and common who would strive;  
Yet scatter'd here and there I some behold,  
Who can discern the *tinseil* from the gold?

If the man will too curiously examine the superficial *tinseil* good, he undecieves himself to his own cost.  
No glittering *tinseil* of May fair,  
Could with this rod of Sid compare.

Ye *tinseil* insects, whom a court maintains,  
That counts your beauties only by your stains,  
Spin all your cobwebs o'er the eyes of day,  
The male's wing shall brush you all away.

To *TINSEL*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To decorate with cheap ornaments; to adorn with lustre that has no value.  
Hence you phantastick posseters in song,  
My text defeats your art, 'tis nature's tongue,  
Scorns all her *tinseil'd* metaphors of self,  
Illustrated by pictures but herself.

She, *tinseil'd* o'er in robes of varying hues,  
With self-applause her wild creation views,  
Sees momentary monsters rise and fall,  
And with her own fool's colours gilds them all.

To *TINT*. *v. a.* [from *tinte*, Fr. *tinta*, Ital.] A dye; a colour.  
Whether thy hand strike out some free design,  
Where life awakes, and dawns at ev'ry line;  
Or blend in beauteous *tint* the colour'd mists,  
And from the canvas call the mimic face.

*TINY*. *adj.* [from *tiny*, Danish.] Little; small; puny. A ludicrous word.  
Some pigeons, Davys, and any pretty little *tiny* kickshaws.

When that I was a little *tiny* boy,  
A foolish thing was but a toy.  
But ah! I fear thy little fancy roves,  
On little females and on little loves;  
Thy pigmy children, and thy *tiny* spouse,  
The baby playthings that adorn thy house.

To *TIP*. *v. n.* [from *tip*, Dutch.] Top; end; point; extremity.  
The *tip* no jewel needs to wear,  
The *tip* is jewel of the ear.  
They touch the beard with the *tip* of their tongue, and wet it.

Thrice upon thy fingers *tip*,  
Thrice upon thy rubied *tip*.  
All the pleasure dwells upon the *tip* of his tongue.

She has fifty private amours, which nobody yet knows any thing of but herself, and thirty clandestine marriages that have not been touched by the *tip* of the tongue.

My

# TIP

I no longer look upon lord Plausible as ridiculous, for admiring a lady's fine *tip* of an ear and pretty elbow.

To *TIP*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To top; to end; to cover on the end.  
In his hand a reed

Stood waving, *tippl'd* with fire.  
With truncheon *tippl'd* with iron head,  
The warrior to the lifts he led.

How would the old king smile  
To see you weigh the paws, when *tippl'd* with gold,  
And throw the shaggy spoils about your shoulders.

Quarto's, octavo's shape the less'ning pyre,  
And last a little Ajax *tips* the spire.  
Behold the place, where if a poet  
Shin'd in description, he might show it;

Tell how the moon-beam trembling falls,  
And *tips* with silver all the walls.  
*Tip* with jet,  
Fair ermines spotless as the snows they press.

To strike slightly; to tap.  
She writes love letters to the youth in grace,  
Nay, *tips* the wink before the cuckold's face.

The pert jacksnapes *tippl'd* me the wink, and put out his tongue at his grandfathers.  
A third rogue *tips* me by the elbow.  
Their judgment was, upon the whole,  
That lady is the dullest soul;

Then *tips* their forehead in a jeer,  
As who should say, the warts are here.  
When I saw the keeper frown,  
*Tippling* him with half a crown,

Now, said I, we are alone,  
Name your heroes one by one.  
*TIPPER*. *n. f.* [from *tipper*, Sax.] Something worn about the neck.  
His turban was white, with a small red cross on the top; he had also a *tipper* of fine linen.

To *TIPPLE*. *v. n.* [from *tipple*, a dug, old Teutonic.] To drink luxuriously; to waste life over the cup.  
Let us grant it is not amiss to fit,  
And keep the turn of *tippling* with a slave,  
To reel the streets at noon.

To *TIPPLE*. *v. a.* To drink in luxury or excess.  
While his canting drone-pipe scan'd  
The mystic figures of her hand,  
He *tipples* palmistry, and dines  
On all her fortune-telling lines.

To a short meal he makes a tedious grace,  
Before the barley-pudding comes in place;  
Then bids fall on; himself for saving charges  
A peel'd slice onion eats, and *tipples* verjuice.

If a slumber haply does invade  
My weary limbs, my fancy's still awake,  
Thoughtful of drink, and eager in a dream,  
*Tipple* imaginary pots of ale.

To *TIPPLE*. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Drink; liquor.  
While the *tipple* was paid for, all went merrily on.  
*TIPPLED*. *adj.* [from *tipple*.] Tipply; drunk.  
Merry, we fall from the East,  
Half *tippled* at a rainbow feast.

To *TIPPLER*. *n. f.* [from *tipple*.] A foolish drunkard; an idle drunken fellow.  
*TIPSTAFF*. *n. f.* [from *tip* and *staff*.]  
1. An officer with a staff tipped with metal.  
2. The staff itself so tip.

One had in his hand a *tipstaff* of a yellow cane, *tippled* at both ends with blue.  
One had in his hand a *tipstaff* of a yellow cane, *tippled* at both ends with blue.

To *TIPSY*. *adj.* [from *tipple*.] Drunk; overpowered with excess of drink.  
The riot of the *tipsy* bacchanals,  
Tearing the Thracian finger in their rage.

Welcome joy and feast,  
Midnight shout and revelry,  
*Tipsey* dance and jollity.

To *TIPTOE*. *n. f.* [from *tip* and *toe*.] The end of the toe.  
Where the fond ape himself uprearing high,  
Upon his *tipstoe* stalketh stately by.

He that outlives this day and comes safe home,  
Will stand a *tipstoe* when this day is nam'd,  
And rouse him at the name of Crispian.

Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day  
Stands *tipstoe* on the misty mountains tops.  
Religion stands on *tipstoe* in our land,  
Ready to pass to the American strand.

Ten ruddy wildings in the wood I found,  
And stood on *tipstoes* from the ground.

To *TIP*. *n. f.* [from *tip*, Dutch.]  
1. Rank; row.  
Your lowest *tip* of ordnance must lie four foot clear above water, when all loading is in, or else those your best pieces will



## TIS

- will be of small use at sea, in any grown weather that makes the billows to rise. *Raleigh's Essays.*
- Stood rank'd of seraphim another row,  
In posture to displode their second tire  
Of thunder. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vi.*
- In all those wars there were few tiremees, most of them being of one tire of oats of fifty banks. *Arbutnot.*
2. [Corrupted from *tior* or *tiara*, or *attire*.] A head-dress.  
On her head she wore a tire of gold, *Fairy Queen.*  
Adorn'd with gems and ouches,  
Here is her picture: let me see;  
If I had such a tire, this face of mine  
Were full as lovely as is this of hers. *Shakespeare.*  
The judge of torments, and the king of tears,  
Now fills a burnish'd throne of quenchless fire,  
And for his old fair robes of light he wears  
A gloomy mantle of dark flame, the tire  
That crowns his hated head on high, appears. *Crasshaw.*  
When the fury took her stand on high,  
A his from all the snaky tire went round. *Pope.*
3. Furniture; apparatus.  
Saint George's worth  
Enkindles like desire of high exploits:  
Immediate sieges, and the tire of war  
Rowl in thy eager mind. *Philips.*  
When they first peep forth of the ground, they flew their  
whole tire of leaves, then flowers, next feeds. *Woodward.*
- To TIRE. *v. a.* [tiran, Saxon.]  
1. To fatigue; to make weary; to harass; to wear out with labour or tediousness.  
*Tir'd* with toil, all hopes of safety past,  
From pray'rs to wishes he defends at last. *Dryden.*  
For this a hundred voices I desire,  
To tell thee what a hundred tongues would tire;  
Yet never could be worthily expell,  
How deeply thou art teard in my breast. *Dryden's Persius.*
2. It has often out added to intend the signification.  
Often a few that are stiff do tire out a greater number that are more moderate. *Bacon's Essays.*
- A lonely way  
The cheerless Albion wander'd half a day;  
*Tir'd* out, at length a spreading stream he 'spy'd. *Tickell.*
3. [From *attire* or *tire*, from *tiara*.] To dress the head.  
Jezebel painted her face and *tired* her head. *2 Kings ix. 30.*
- To TIRE. *v. n.* [teonnan, Saxon.] To fail with weariness.
- TYREDNESS. *n. f.* [from *tired*.] State of being tired; weariness.
- It is not through the tiredness of the age of the earth, but through our own negligence that it hath not satisfied us boundedly. *Hakewill on Providence.*
- TYRESOME. *adj.* [from *tire*.] Wearisome; fatiguing; tedious.
- Since the inculcating precept upon precept will prove tiresome to the reader, the poet must sometimes relieve the subject with a pleasant and pertinent digression. *Addison.*
- Nothing is so tiresome as the works of those critics who write in a dogmatick way, without language, genius, or imagination. *Addison's Spect. No. 253.*
- TYRESOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *tiresome*.] Act or quality of being tiresome.
- TYREWOMAN. *n. f.* [tire and woman.] A woman whose business is to make dresses for the head.
- Why should they not value themselves for this outside fashionableness of the tirewoman's making, when their parents have so early instructed them to do so. *Locke on Education.*
- TYRINGHOUSE. *n. f.* [tire and house, or room.] The room in TYRINGROOM. } which players dress for the stage.
- This green plot shall be our stage, this hawthorn brake our *tiringhouse*. *Shakespeare.*
- Man's life is a tragedy; his mother's womb,  
From which he enters, is the *tiringroom*;  
This spacious earth the theatre, and the stage  
That country which he lives in; passions, rage,  
Folly, and vice, are actors. *Watson.*
- TYRWIT. *n. f.* A bird.
- TIS, contracted for *it is*. *Ansforth.*
- 'Tis destiny unfuntable. *Shakespeare.*
- TYSTICK. *n. f.* [corrupted from *phthisick*.] Consumption; morbid waste.
- TYSTICAL. *adj.* [for *phthisical*.] Consumptive.
- TYSSUE. *n. f.* [tissue, Fr. *tijsan*, to weave, Norman Saxon.] Cloth interwoven with gold or silver.
- In their glittering *tissues* emblaz'd  
Holy memorials, acts of zeal and love,  
Recorded eminent. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*
- A robe of *tissus*, stiff with golden wire;  
An upper vest, once Helen's rich attire;  
From Argos by the fam'd adulteress brought,  
With golden flow'rs and winding foliage wrought. *Dryden.*
- To TYSSUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To interweave; to variegate.

## TIT

- The chariot was covered with cloth of gold *tissued* upon blue. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
- They have been always frank of their blessings to countenance any great action; and then, according as it should prosper, to *tissue* upon it some pretence or other. *Watson.*
- Mercy will sit between,  
Thron'd in celestiall sheen,  
With radiant feet the *tissud* clouds down steering. *Milton.*
- TIT. *n. f.*
1. A small horse: generally in contempt.  
No flooring of pasture with baggagely *tit*,  
With ragged, with aged, and evil at hit. *Tusser.*  
Thou might'st have ta'en example  
From what thou read'st in story;  
Being as worthy to sit  
On an ambler *tit*,  
As thy predecessor Dory. *Denham.*
2. A woman: in contempt.  
What does this envious *tit*, but away to her father with a tale. *LEfrange.*  
A willing *tit* that will venture her corps with you. *Dryden.*  
Short pains for thee, for me a fun and heir.  
Girls cost as many throes in bringing forth;  
Beside, when born, the *tit* are little worth. *Dryden.*
3. A *timoufe* or *tonit*. A bird.  
TITBIT. *n. f.* [properly *titbit*; *tid*, tender, and *bit*.] Nice bit; nice food.  
John pamper'd equire South with *titbits* till he grew wanton. *Arbutnot.*
- TYTHEABLE. *adj.* [from *tithe*.] Subject to the payment of tithes; that of which tithes may be taken.  
The popish priest shall, on taking the oath of allegiance to his majesty, be entitled to a tenth part or title of all things *titheable* in Ireland belonging to the papists, within their respective parishes. *Swift.*
- TITHE. *n. f.* [teodsa, Saxon, *tenb*.]
1. The tenth part; the part assigned to the maintenance of the ministry.  
Many have made witty invectives against usury: they say, that it is pity the devil should have God's part, which is the *tithe*. *Bacon.*
- Sometimes comes she with a *tithe* pig's tail,  
Tickling the parson as he lies asleep,  
Then dreams he of another benefice. *Shakespeare.*
2. The tenth part of any thing.  
I have searched man by man, boy by boy; the *tithe* of a hair was never lost in my house before. *Shakespeare.*
- Since the first sword was drawn about this question,  
Ev'ry *tithe* foul 'mongst many thousand dimes  
Hath been as dear as Helen. *Shakespeare. Troil. and Cressida.*
3. Small part; small portion.  
Offensive wars for religion are seldom to be approved, unless they have some mixture of civil *tithes*. *Bacon.*
- To TITHE. *v. a.* [teodnan, Saxon.] To tax; to pay the tenth part.
- When I come to the *tithing* of them, I will *tithe* them one with another, and will make an Irishman the *tithingman*. *Spenser on Ireland.*
- By decimation and a *tithed* death,  
If thy revenges hunger for that food  
Which nature loaths, take thou the destin'd tenth. *Shak.*
- When thou hast made an end of *tithing* all the tithes of thine increase, the third year, the year of *tithing*, give unto the Levite, stranger, fatherless and widow. *Deut. xxvi. 12.*
- To TITHE. *v. n.* To pay tithe.  
For lambe, pig, and calf, and for other the like,  
*Tithe* so as thy cattle the lord do not strike. *Tusser.*
- TYTHER. *n. f.* [from *tithe*.] One who gathers tithes.
- TYTHMAL. *n. f.* [titymalle, French; *titymallus*, Lat.] An herb.
- TYTHING. *n. f.* [titbinga, law Latin, from *tithe*.]
1. *Tithe* is the number or company of ten men with their families knit together in a society, all of them being bound to the king for the peaceable and good behaviour of each of their society: of these companies there was one chief person, who, from his office, was called (tithingman) *tithingman*; but now he is nothing but a constable. *Cowsl.*
- Poor Tom, who is whipt from *tithing* to *tithing*, and stock punished and imprisoned. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
2. *Tithe*; tenth part due to the priest.  
Though vicar be bad, or the parson evil,  
Go not for thy *tithing* thyself to the devil. *Tusser.*
- TYTHINGMAN. *n. f.* [tithing and man.] A petty peace officer; an under-constable.  
His hundred is not at his command further than his prince's service; and also every *tithingman* may control him. *Spenser.*
- To TITILLATE. *v. n.* [titille, Lat.] To tickle.  
Just where the breath of life his nostrils drew,  
A charge of snuff the wily virgin threw;  
The gnomes direct to ev'ry atom just,  
The pungent grains of *titillating* dust. *Pope.*
- TITILLATION.

## TIT

- TITILLATION. *n. f.* [titillation, French; *titillatio*, Lat. from *titillare*.]
1. The act of tickling.  
Tickling causeth laughter: the cause may be the emission of the spirits, and so of the breath, by a flight from *titillation*. *Bacon.*
2. The state of being tickled.  
In sweets the acid particles seem to attenuated in the oil as only to produce a small and grateful *titillation*. *Arbutnot.*
3. Any light or petty pleasure.  
The delights which result from these nobler entertainments our cool thoughts need not be ashamed of, and which are dogged by no such bad sequels as are the products of those *titillations*, that reach no higher than the senses. *Glanville.*
- TITLARK. *n. f.* A bird.
- The smaller birds do the like in their seasons; as the leverock, *titlark*, and linnet. *Walton.*
- TITLE. *n. f.* [titell, old Fr. *titulus*, Lat.]
1. A general head comprising particulars.  
Three draw the experiments of the former four into *titles* and tables for the better drawing of observations; these we call compellers. *Bacon.*
- Among the many preferences that the laws of England have above others, I shall single out two particular *titles*, which give a handsome specimen of their excellencies above other laws in other parts or *titles* of the same. *Hale.*
2. An appellation of honour.  
To leave his wife, to leave his babes,  
His mansion, and his *titles*, in a place  
From whence himself does fly? *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
Man over men  
He made not lord: such *title* to himself  
Reserving. *Milton.*
3. A name; an appellation.  
My name's Macbeth.  
—The devil himself could not pronounce a *title*  
More hateful to mine ear. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
Ill worthy I such *title* should belong. *Milton.*  
To me transgressor.  
The first page of a book, telling its name and generally its subject; an inscription.  
This man's brow, like to a *title* leaf,  
Foretells the nature of a tragick volume. *Shakespeare.*  
Our adversaries encourage a writer who cannot furnish out so much as a *title* page with propriety. *Swift.*
5. A claim of right.  
Let the *title* of a man's right be called in question; are we not bold to rely and build upon the judgment of such as are famous for their skill in the laws? *Hooker.*  
Is a man impoverished by purchase? it is because he paid his money for a lye, and took a bad *title* for a good. *South.*
- 'Tis our duty  
Such monuments, as we can build, to raise;  
Left all the world prevent what we should do,  
And claim a *title* in him by their praise.  
To revenge their common injuries, though you had an undoubted *title* by your birth, you had a greater by your courage. *Dryden.*  
Confid would have kept his *title* to Orange.  
O the discretion of a girl! she will be a slave to any thing that has not a *title* to make her one. *Addison.*
- To TITLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entitle; to name; to call.  
To these, that sober race of men, whose lives  
Religious, *titled* them the sons of God,  
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame,  
Ignobly! *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*
- TITLELESS. *adj.* [from *title*.] Wanting a name or appellation. Not in use.
- He was a kind of nothing, *titleless*,  
Till he had forg'd himself a name of th' fire  
Of burning Rome. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*
- TYTLERAGE. *n. f.* [title and page.] The page containing the title of a book.  
We should have been pleased to have seen our own names at the bottom of the *titlepage*. *Dryden.*
- TYTMOUSE. or *tit*. *n. f.* [tjif, Dutch, a chick or small bird; *titmuis*, Ilandick, a little bird: *tit* signifies little in the Teutonick dialects.] A small species of birds.  
The nightingale is sovereign of song,  
Before him fits the *titmouse* silent be,  
And I unfit to thrust in skilful throng,  
Should Colin make judge of my foolerie. *Spenser.*
- The *titmouse* and the peckers hungry brood,  
And progne with her bosom stain'd in blood. *Dryden.*
- To TYTTER. *v. n.* [form'd, I suppose, from the found.] To laugh with restraint; to laugh without much noise.  
In flow'd at once a gay embroider'd race,  
And *titting* push'd the pedants off the place. *Dunciad.*
- TYTTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A restrained laugh.
2. I know not what it signifies in *Tusser*.

## TO

- From wheat go and rake out the *titters* or tines, *Tusser.*  
If care be not forth, it will rise again fine.
- TITTE. *n. f.* [I suppose from *tit*.] A small particle; a point; a dot.  
In the particular which concerned the church, the Scots would never depart from a *titte*. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
- Angels themselves disdaining  
To approach thy temple, give thee in command  
What to the smallest *titte* thou shalt say. *Paradise Regain'd, b. i.*
- To thy adorers. *South's Sermon.*  
They thought God and themselves linked together in so fast a covenant, that although they never performed their part, God was yet bound to make good every *titte* of his.
- Ned Fashion hath been bred about court, and undertakes to a *titte* all the punctilios of a drawing-room. *Swift.*
- TITLETATTLE. *n. f.* [A word formed from *tattle* by a ludicrous reduplication.] Idle talk; prattle; empty gabble.  
As the foe drew near  
With love, and joy, and life and dear,  
Our don, who knew this *titletattle*,  
Did, sure as trumpet, call to battle. *Prior.*  
For every idle *titletattle* that went about, Jack was suspected for the author. *Arbutnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*
- To TITLETATTLE. *v. n.* [from *tattle*.] To prate idly.  
You are full in your *titletattlings* of Cupid: here is Cupid, and there is Cupid: I will tell you now what a good old woman told me. *Shelley, b. ii.*
- TITUBATION. *n. f.* [titulo, Lat.] The act of stumbling.
- TITULAR. *adj.* [titulaire, Fr. from *titulus*, Lat.] Nominal; having or conferring only the title.  
They would deliver up the kingdom to the king of England to shadow their rebellion, and to be *titular* and painted head of those arms. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
- Thrones, virtues, powers,  
If these magnifick titles yet remain,  
Not merely *titular*. *Milton.*
- Both Valerius and Austin were *titular* bishops. *Swift.*
- TITULARITY. *n. f.* [from *titular*.] The state of being titular.  
Julius, Augustus, and Tiberius, with great humility received the name of imperator; but their successors retain the same even in its *titularity*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- TITULARY. *adj.* [titulaire, Fr. from *titulus*, Lat.]
1. Consisting in a title.  
The malecontents of his kingdom have not been base nor *titulary* impostors, but of an higher nature. *Bacon's H. VII.*
2. Relating to a title.  
William the conqueror, howsoever he used the power of a conqueror to reward his Normans, yet mixed it with a *titulary* pretence, grounded upon the confessor's will. *Bacon.*
- TITULARY. *n. f.* [from the *adj.*] One that has a title or right.  
The persons deputed for the celebration of these masses were neither *titularies* nor perpetual curates, but persons entirely conductions. *Aschiff's Patergon.*
- TYVY. *adj.* [A word expressing speed, from *tantroy*, the note of a hunting horn.]  
In a bright moon-shine while winds whistle loud,  
*Tyvy, tyvy, tyvy*, we mount and we fly,  
All rocking in a downy white cloud;  
And left our leap from the sky should prove too far,  
We slide on the back of a new-falling star. *Dryden.*
- To. *adv.* [to, Saxon; *te*, Dutch.]
1. A particle coming between two verbs, and noting the second as the object of the first.  
The delay of our hopes teaches us *to* mortify our desires. *Smallridge.*
2. It notes the intention.  
Ambitious fool! with horny hoofs to pass  
O'er hollow arches of refunding brais,  
To rival thunder. *Dryden's Zen.*
- In Italy, *to* call me back. *Dryden's All for Love.*  
Urg'd by despair, again I go to try  
The fate of arms, resolv'd in fight to die. *Dryden.*  
I have done my utmost to lead my life so pleasantly as to forget all misfortunes. *Pope.*
3. After an adjective it notes its object.  
We ready are to try our fortunes  
To the last man. *Shakespeare. Henry IV. p. ii.*  
The lawless sword his childrens blood shall shed,  
Increase for slaughter, born to beg their bread. *Sandys.*
4. Noting futurity.  
It is not blood and bones that can be conscious of their own hardness and redness; and we are still to seek for something else in our frame that receives those impressions. *Bentley.*
5. { To and again. } Backward and forward.  
Imay binds and loofeth souls condemn'd to woe,  
And sends the devils on errands *to and fro*. *Fairfax, b. ii.*  
The spirits perverse  
With easy intercourse pass to and fro,  
To tempt or punish mortals. *Milton.*



## TO

- Dress it not till the seventh day, and then move the joint  
*to and fro.* *Wife's Surgery.*
- Masses of marble, originally beat off from the strata of  
the neighbouring rocks, rolled *to and again* till they were  
rounded to the form of pebbles. *Woodward on Pebbles.*
- The winds in distant regions blow,  
Moving the world of waters *to and fro.* *Addison.*
- To, preposition.*
1. Noting motion *towards*: opposed to *from*.  
With that she *to* him stretch, and surely would have put  
out his eyes. *Sidney, l. ii.*
  2. Noting addition or accumulation.  
Thus they with sacred thought  
Mov'd on in silence to soft pipes. *Milton's Par. Lost, l. i.*
  3. Noting address or compellation.  
*To* you, my noble lord of Westmorland.  
— I pledge your grace. *Shakespeare, Henry V.*  
Here's *to* you all, gentlemen, and let him that's good-natur'd  
in his drink pledge me. *Denham's Sophy.*  
Now, *to* you, Raymond: can you guess no reason  
Why I repose such confidence in you? *Dryden.*
  4. Noting attention or application.  
Turn out, you rogue! how like a beast you lie:  
Go buckle *to* the law. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
Sir Roger's kindness extends *to* their children's children.  
*Addison.*
  5. Noting addition or accumulation.  
Witdom he has, and *to* his witdom courage;  
Temper *to* that, and unto all success. *Denham's Sophy.*
  6. Noting a state or place whither any one goes.  
Take you some company and away *to* horse. *Shakespeare.*  
He sent his coachman's grandchild *to* prentice. *Addison.*
  7. Noting opposition.  
No foe unpunish'd in the fighting field,  
Shall dare thee foot *to* foot with sword and shield. *Dryden.*
  8. Noting amount.  
There were *to* the number of three hundred horse, and as  
many thousand foot English. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
  9. Noting proportion: noting amount.  
Enough whole days were, though many in respect of ours,  
yet scarce as three *to* nine in comparison of theirs with whom  
he lived. *Hooker, l. iv.*  
With these bars against me,  
And yet to win her—all the world *to* nothing. *Shakespeare.*  
Twenty *to* one offend more in writing too much than too  
little; even as twenty *to* one fall into sickness rather by over-  
muchfulness than by any lack. *Ajcham's Schoolmaster.*  
The burial must be by the smallness of the proportion as  
fifty *to* one; or it must be holpen by somewhat which may  
fix the silver never to be restored when it is incorporated.  
*Bacon's Physical Remains.*  
With a funnel filling bottles; *to* their capacity they will  
all be full. *Benj. Johnson.*  
Physicians have two women patients *to* one man. *Graunt.*  
When an ambassador is dispatched to any foreign state, he  
shall be allowed *to* the value of a shilling a day. *Addison.*  
Among the ancients the weight of oil was *to* that of wine  
as nine *to* ten. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*  
Supposing them to have an equal share, the odds will be  
three *to* one on their side. *Swift.*
  10. Noting possession or appropriation.  
Still a greater difficulty upon translators rises from the pec-  
uliarities every language hath *to* itself. *Felton.*
  11. Noting perception.  
The flow'r itself is glorious to behold,  
Sharp *to* the taste. *Dryden's Virgil.*
  12. Noting the subject of an affirmation.  
I trust, I may not trust thee; for thy word  
Is but the vain breath of a common man:  
Believe me, I do not believe thee, man;  
I have a king's oath *to* the contrary. *Shakespeare, King John.*
  12. In comparison of.  
All that they did was piety *to* this. *Benj. Johnson.*  
There is no fool *to* the finner, who every moment ventures  
his soul. *Tillotson.*
  13. As far as.  
Some Americans, otherwise of quick parts, could not count  
*to* one thousand, nor had any distinct idea of it, though they  
could reckon very well *to* twenty. *Locke.*  
Coffee exhales in roasting *to* the abatement of near one-  
fourth of its weight. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
  14. Noting intention.

## TO

- This the consil sees, yet this man lives!  
Partakes the publick cares; and with his eye  
Marks and points out each man of us *to* slaughter. *B. J. h.*
15. After an adjective it notes the object.  
Draw thy sword in right.  
I'll draw it as apparent to the crown,  
And in that quarrel use it to the death. *Shakespeare.*  
Fate and the doom'd gods are deaf *to* tears. *Dryden.*  
All were attentive to the godlike man,  
When from his lofty couch he thus began. *Dryden.*
16. Noting obligation.  
Almanzor is tax'd with changing fides, and what tie has  
he on him *to* the contrary: he is not born their subject, and  
he is injured by them to a very high degree. *Dryden.*
17. Respecting.  
He's walk'd the way of nature;  
And *to* our purposes he lives no more. *Shakespeare.*  
The effects of such a division are pernicious to the last de-  
gree, not only with regard to those advantages which they  
give the common enemy, but to those private evils which  
they produce in every particular. *Addison's Spect. N. 125.*
18. Noting consequence.  
Factions carri'd too high are much *to* the prejudice of the  
authority of princes. *Bacon.*  
Under how hard a fate are women born,  
Priz'd *to* their ruin, or expos'd *to* scorn! *Waller.*  
Thus, *to* their fame, when finish'd was the fight,  
The victors from their lofty steeds alight. *Dryden.*  
Oh frail estate of human things,  
Now *to* our cost your emptiness we know. *Dryden.*  
A British king obliges himself by oath to execute justice in  
mercy, and not to exercise either *to* the total exclusion of  
the other. *Addison.*  
It must be confessed *to* the reproach of human nature, that  
this is but too just a picture of itself. *Broom's Ode.*
19. Towards.  
She stretch'd her arms *to* heav'n. *Dryden.*  
She still beareth him an invincible hatred, and revileth him  
to his face. *Swift.*
20. Noting preference.  
He was wounded transverse the temporal muscle, and  
bleeding almost *to* death. *Wifeman.*  
By the disorder in the retreat great numbers were crowded  
*to* death. *Clarendon.*  
Ingenious *to* their ruin, ev'ry age  
Improves the act and instruments of rage. *Waller.*  
*To* prevent the aspersion of the Roman majesty, the of-  
fender was whipt *to* death. *Dryden.*  
The abuse reigns chiefly in the country, as I found *to* my  
 vexation when I was last there in a visit I made *to* a noble  
bour. *Swift.*
21. Noting effect.  
I read my ruin in ev'ry cringing bow and fawning smile,  
Why with malignant eulogies increase  
The peoples fears, and praise me *to* my ruin? *Smith.*
22. After a verb *to* notes the object.  
Give me some wine; fill full.  
I drink *to* th' general joy of the whole table,  
And *to* our dear friend Banquo. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*  
Had the methods of education been directed *to* their right  
end, this so necessary could not have been neglected. *Locke.*  
Many of them have expos'd *to* the world the private mis-  
fortunes of families. *Pope.*
23. Noting the degree.  
This weather-glass was so placed in the cavity of a small  
receiver, that only the slender part of the pipe, *to* the height  
of four inches, remained expos'd to the open air. *Boyle.*  
Tell her thy brother languishes *to* death. *Addison.*  
A crow though hatched under a hen, and who never has  
seen any of the works of its kind, makes its nest the same,  
*to* the laying of a flick with all the nests of that species. *Addison.*  
If he employs his abilities *to* the best advantage, the time  
will come when the supreme governor of the world shall  
proclaim his worth before men and angels. *Addison's Spect.*
24. Before day, *to* notes the present day; before morrow, the  
day next coming; before night, either the present night, or  
night next coming.  
Banquo, thy foul's flight,  
If it find heav'n must find it out *to* night. *Shakespeare, Othello.*  
*To* day they chas'd the bear.  
This ought rather to be call'd a full purpose of committing  
sin *to* day, than a resolution of leaving it *to* morrow. *Calamy.*
25. *To* day, *to* night, *to* morrow, are used, not very properly,  
as substantives in the nominative and other cases.  
*To* morrow, and *to* morrow, and *to* morrow,  
Creeps in this petty pace from day *to* day;  
And all our yesterdays have lighted fools  
The way *to* dusky death. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*  
The father of Solomon's house will have private conference  
with one of you the next day after *to* morrow. *Bacon.*

## TOB

- To* day is ours, why do we fear?  
*To* day is ours, we have it here;  
Let's banish business, banish sorrow,  
To the gods belongs *to* morrow. *Cowley.*
- To* morrow will deliver all her charms  
Into my arms, and make her mine for ever. *Dryden.*  
For what *to* morrow shall disclose,  
May spoil what you *to* night propose:  
England may change, or Cloe stray;  
Love and life are for *to* day. *Prior.*
- TOAD. *n. f.* [tase, Saxon.] An animal resembling a frog;  
but the frog leaps, the toad crawls: the toad is accounted  
venomous, I believe truly.  
From th' extremest upward of thy head,  
To the descent and dust below thy foot;  
A moist toad-spotted traitor. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*  
I had rather be a toad,  
And live upon the vapour of a dungeon,  
Than keep a corner in the thing I love  
For others use. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
In the great plague there were seen, in divers ditches about  
London, many toads that had tails three inches long, whereas  
toads usually have no tails. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
In hollow caverns vermin make abode,  
The hissing serpent, and the swelling toad. *Dryden.*
- TOADFISH. *n. f.* A kind of sea-fish.  
TOADFLAX. *n. f.* A plant.  
TOADSTONE. *n. f.* [toad and stone.] A concretion supposed to  
be found in the head of a toad.  
The toadstone presumed to be found in the head of that  
animal, is not a thing impossible. *Bacon's Vulgar Errors.*  
TOADSTOOL. *n. f.* [toad and stool.] A plant like a mushroom.  
The grilly toadstool grown there mought I see,  
And leaching paddocks lording on the same. *Spenser.*  
Another imperfect plant like a mushroom, but sometimes  
as broad as a hat, called toadstool, is not esculent. *Bacon.*
- TOAST. *v. a.* [torreo, tostum, Lat.]  
1. To dry or heat at the fire.  
Put up thy sword betime,  
Or I'll to maul you and your toasting iron. *Shakespeare.*  
His breath stinks with eating toasted cheese. *Shakespeare.*  
The earth whereof the grafs is soon parched with the sun,  
and toasted, is commonly forced earth. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
To allure mice I find no other magic, than to draw out  
a piece of toasted cheese. *Brown.*  
2. To name when a health is drunk. *To* toast is used com-  
monly when women are named.  
Several popish gentlemen toasted many loyal healths. *Add.*  
We'll try the empire you so long have boasted;  
And if we are not prais'd, we'll not be toasted. *Prior.*
- TOAST, *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Bread dried before the fire.  
You are both as rheumatick as two dry toasts; you cannot  
one bear with another's confinities. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*  
Every third day take a small toast of manchete, dipped in  
oil of sweet almonds new drawn, and sprinkled with loaf  
sugar. *Bacon's Physical Remains.*  
2. Bread dried and put into liquor.  
Where's then the faucy boat  
Co-rival'd greatness? or to harbour fled,  
Or made a toast for Neptune? *Shakespeare, Troil. and Cressida.*  
Some inquire, perhaps, you take delight to rack;  
Whose game is whilk, whose treat a toast in sack. *Pope.*  
3. A celebrated woman whose health is often drunk.  
I shall likewise mark out every toast, the club in which  
the was elected, and the number of votes that were on her  
side. *Addison's Guard. N. 107.*  
Say, why are beauties prais'd and honour'd most,  
The wife man's passion, and the vain man's toast?  
Why deck'd with all that land and sea afford,  
Why angels call'd, and angel-like ador'd?  
TOASTER. *n. f.* [from toast.] He who toasts.  
We simple toasters take delight  
To see our women's teeth look white;  
And ev'ry faucy ill-bred fellow  
Sneers at a mouth profoundly yellow. *Prior.*
- TOBACCO. *n. f.* [from Tobacco or Tobago in America.]  
The flower of the tobacco consists of one leaf, is funnel-  
shaped, and divided at the top into five deep segments, which  
expand like a star; the ovary becomes an oblong roundish  
membranaceous fruit, which is divided into two cells by an  
intermediate partition, and is filled with small roundish  
seeds. *Miller.*  
It is a planet now I see;  
And, if I err not, by his proper  
Figure, that's like a tobacco-slopper. *Hudibras, p. ii.*  
Bread or tobacco may be neglected; but reason at first re-  
commends their trial, and custom makes them pleasant. *Locke.*  
Salts are to be drained out of the clay by water, before it  
be fit for the making tobacco-pipes or bricks. *Woodward.*
- TOBACCONIST. *n. f.* [from tobacco.] A preparer and vender of  
tobacco.  
TON. *n. f.* [totte haar, a lock of hair, German. *Skinner.* I  
believe rightly.]

## TOI

1. A bush; a thick shrub.  
Within the ivie *toi*,  
There shrouded was the little god; *Spenser's Pastoral.*  
I heard a busy buffling.
2. A certain weight of wool, twenty eight pounds.  
Every eleven weather *toi*, every *toi* yields a pound and  
odd shillings. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
- TOE. *n. f.* [ta, Saxon; teen, Dutch.] The divided extremi-  
ties of the feet; the fingers of the feet.  
Come all you spirits,  
And fill me from the crown to th' toe, topful  
Of direct cruelty. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*  
Sport that wrinkled care derides,  
And laughter holding both his sides;  
Come and trip it as you go,  
On the light fantastick toe.  
Last to enjoy her sense of feeling,  
A thousand little nerves she sends  
Quite to our toes, and fingers ends. *Prior.*
- TOFORE. *adv.* [topon, Saxon.] Before. Obsolete.  
It is an epilogue to make plain  
Some obscure precedence that hath *tofore* been said. *Shak.*  
So shall they depart the manor with the corn and the bacon  
*tofore* him that hath won it. *Spectator, N. 607.*
- TOFT. *n. f.* [toftum, law Latin.] A place where a meassage  
has stood. *Cowel and Anf.*
- TOGED. *adj.* [togatus, Lat.] Gowned; dressed in gowns.  
Wherein the tog'd consuls can propose  
As matter as he; meer prattle, without practice,  
Is all his soldierhip. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
- TOGETHER. *adv.* [togethe, Saxon.]  
1. In company.  
We turn'd o'er many books *together*. *Shakespeare.*  
Both *together* went into the wood. *Milton.*
2. Not apart; not in separation.  
That king joined humanity and policy *together*. *Bacon.*
3. In the same place.  
She lodgeth heat and cold, and moist and dry,  
And life and death, and peace and war *together*. *Davies.*
4. In the same time.  
While he and I live *together*, I shall not be thought the  
worst poet. *Dryden.*
5. Without intermission.  
The Portuguese expected his return for almost an age *to-  
gether* after the battle. *Dryden.*  
They had a great debate concerning the punishment of  
one of their admirals, which lasted a month *together*. *Addison.*
6. In concert.  
The subject is his confederacy with Henry the eighth, and  
the wars they made *together* upon France. *Addison on Italy.*
7. In continuity.  
Some tree's broad leaves *together* few'd,  
And girded on our loins, may cover round. *Milton.*
8. TOGETHER with. In union with; in a state of mixture  
with.  
Take the bad *together* with the good. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
- TO TOIL. *v. n.* [tihan, Saxon; tylen, Dutch.] To labour;  
perhaps originally, to labour in tillage.  
This Percy was the man nearest my soul;  
Who, like a brother, *toil'd* in my affairs,  
And laid his love and life under my foot. *Shakespeare.*  
Others ill-fated are condemn'd *to* toil  
Their tedious life, and mourn their purpose blasted  
With fruitless act. *Prior.*  
He views the main that ever *toils* below. *Thomson.*
- TO TOIL. *v. a.*  
1. To labour; to work at.  
*Toil'd* out my uncouth passage, forc'd to ride. *Milton.*  
Th' untractable abyss.
2. To weary; to overlabour.  
Then, *toil'd* with works of war, retir'd himself  
To Italy. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*
- TOIL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Labour; fatigue.  
They live to their great, both *toil* and grief, where the  
blasphemies of Arians are renewed. *Hooker, l. v.*  
Not to irkome *toil*, but to delight  
He made us. *Milton.*
2. [Toile, toiles, Fr. tela, Latin.] Any net or snare woven or  
meshed.  
She looks like sleep,  
As she would catch another Antony  
In her strong *toil* of grace. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
He had so placed his horsemen and footmen in the woods,  
that he shut up the Christians as it were in a *toil*. *Knaples.*  
All great spirits  
Bear great and sudden change with such impatience  
As a Numidian lion, when first caught,  
Endures the *toil* that holds him. *Denham's Sophy.*  
A fly falls into the *toil* of a spider. *L'Estrange.*  
Fantastick honour, thou hast fram'd a *toil*  
Thyself, to make thy love thy virtues spoil. *Dryden.*



## TOL

- TÓILET.** *n. f.* [*toilette*, Fr.] A dressing table.  
The merchant from the exchange returns in peace,  
And the long labours of the *toilet* cease. *Pope.*
- TÓILSOME.** *n. f.* [from *toil*.] Laborious; weary.  
This were it *toilsome*, yet with thee were sweet. *Milton.*  
While here we dwell,  
What can be *toilsome* in these pleasant walks? *Milton.*  
Absent or dead, still let a friend be dear,  
A sigh the absent claims, the dead a tear;  
Recall those nights that clos'd thy *toilsome* days,  
Still hear thy Parnel in his living lays. *Pope.*
- TÓILSOMENESS.** *n. f.* [from *toilsome*.] Wearisomeness; laboriousness.
- TÓKEN.** *n. f.* [*tokens*, Gothick; *racn*, Saxon; *toeycken*, Dutch.]  
1. A sign.  
Shew me a *token* for good, that they which hate me may see it. *Psalm* lxxxvi. 17.  
2. A mark.  
Whereforever you see ingratitude, you may as infallibly conclude, that there is a growing flock of ill-nature in that breast, as you may know that man to have the plague upon whom you see the *tokens*. *South's Sermons.*  
3. A memorial of friendship; an evidence of remembrance.  
Here is a letter from queen Hecuba,  
A *token* from her daughter, my fair love. *Shakespeare.*  
Whence came this?  
This is some *token* from a newer friend. *Shakespeare.*  
Pigwigen gladly would commend  
Some *token* to queen Mab to fend,  
Were worthy of her wearing. *Drayton's Nymphid.*
- TÓKEN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make known. Not in use.  
What in time proceeds,  
May *token* to the future our past deeds. *Shakespeare.*
- TOLD.** pret. and part. pass. of *tell*. Mentioned; related.  
The acts of God to human ears  
Cannot, without process of speech, be *told*. *Milton.*
- TÓLE.** *v. a.* [This seems to be some barbarous provincial word.] To train; to draw by degrees.  
Whatever you observe him to be more frightened at than he should, *tell* him on, to by insensible degrees, till at last he masters the difficulty. *Locke.*
- TÓLERABLE.** *adj.* [*tolerable*, Fr. *tolérable*, Lat.]  
1. Supportable; that may be endured or supported.  
Yourself, who have fought them, ye to excuse, as that ye would have men to think ye judge them not allowable, but *tolerable* only, and to be borne with, for the furtherance of your purposes, till the corrupt estate of the church may be better reformed. *Hooker.*  
It shall be more *tolerable* for Sodom in the day of judgment than for that city. *Mat. x. 15.*  
Cold and heat scarce *tolerable*. *Milton.*  
There is nothing of difficulty in the external performance, but what hypocritically can make *tolerable* to itself. *Tillotson.*  
2. Not excellent; not contemptible; passable.  
The reader may be assured of a *tolerable* translation. *Dryden.*  
Princes have it in their power to keep a majority on their side by any *tolerable* administration, till provoked by continual oppressions. *Swift.*
- TÓLERABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *tolerable*.] The state of being tolerable.
- TÓLERABLY.** *adv.* [from *tolerable*.]  
1. Supportably; in a manner that may be endured.  
2. Passably; neither well nor ill; moderately well.  
Sometimes are found in these laxer strata bodies that are still *tolerably* firm. *Woodward's Nat. Hist. p. iii.*  
The person to whom this head belonged laughed frequently, and on particular occasions had acquitted himself *tolerably* at a ball. *Addison's Spect. N° 275.*
- TÓLERANCE.** *n. f.* [*tolerantia*, Lat. *tolerance*, Fr.] Power of enduring; act of enduring.  
Diogenes one frosty morning came into the market-place shaking, to shew his *tolerance*; many of the people came about him, pitying him: Plato passing by, and knowing he did it to be seen, said, if you pity him indeed, let him alone to himself. *Bacon's Apophth.*  
There wants nothing but consideration of our own eternal weal, a *tolerance* or endurance of being made happy here, and blessed eternally. *Hammond's Fundamental.*
- TÓLERATE.** *v. a.* [*tolere*, Lat. *tolerare*, Fr.] To allow to as not to hinder; to suffer.  
Inasmuch as they did resolve to remove only such things of that kind as the church might best spare, retaining the residue; their whole counsel is, in this point, utterly condemned, as having either proceeded from the blindness of those times, or from negligence, or from desire of honour and glory, or from an erroneous opinion that such things might be *tolerated* for a while. *Hooker, b. iv.*  
We shall *tolerate* flying horses, harpies, and satyrs; for these are poetical fancies, whose shaded moralities requite their substantial fallacies. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. v.*

## TOM

- Men should not *tolerate* themselves one minute in any known sin. *Decay of Piety.*  
Crying should not be *tolerated* in children. *Locke.*  
We are fully convinced that we shall always *tolerate* them, but not that they will *tolerate* us. *Swift.*
- TÓLERA'TION.** *n. f.* [*tolere*, Latin.] Allowance given to that which is not approved.  
I shall not speak against the indulgence and *toleration* granted to these men. *South's Sermons.*
- TÓLL.** *n. f.* [This word seems derived from *tolle*, Lat. *toll*, Saxon; *tol*, Dutch; *told*, Danish; *toll*, Welsh; *taille*, Fr.] An excise of goods; a seizure of some part for permission of the rest.  
*Toll*, in law, has two significations: first, a liberty to buy and sell within the precincts of a manor, which seems to import as much as a fair or market; secondly, a tribute or custom paid for passage. *Cowel.*  
Empton and Dudley the people esteemed as his horse-leeches, bold men, that took *toll* of their matter's grift. *Bac.*  
The fame Prusias joined with the Rhodians against the Byzantines, and stopped them from levying the *toll* upon their trade into the Euxine. *Arbutnot.*
- TÓ TOLL.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
1. To pay toll or tallage.  
I will buy me a son-in-law in a fair, and *toll* for him; for this I'll none of him. *Shakespeare. All's well that ends well.*  
Where, when, by whom, and what y' were sold for,  
And in the open market *toll'd* for? *Hudibras, p. ii.*  
2. To take toll or tallage.  
The meale the more yeeldeth, if servant be true,  
And miller that *tolleth* takes none but his due. *Tupper.*  
3. [I know not whence derived.] To found as a single bell.  
The first bringer of unwelcome news  
Hath but a losing office; and his tongue  
Sounds ever after as a fullen bell,  
Remember'd *tolling* a departed friend. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*  
Our going to church at the *tolling* of a bell, only tells us the time when we ought to go to worship God. *Stillingfleet.*
- TOLL.** *n. f.*  
Gentle bell, for the foul  
Of the pure ones. *Denham.*  
You love to hear of some prodigious tale,  
The bell that *toll'd* alone, or fifth whale. *Dryden.*  
They give their bodies due repose at night:  
When hollow murmurs of their evening bells  
Dismiss the sleepy swains, and *toll* them to their cells. *Dry.*  
All the bells *toll'd* in different notes. *Pope.*  
With horns and trumpets now to madnes swell,  
Now sink in forrows with a *tolling* bell. *Pope's Dunciad.*  
The maid asks who the bell *toll'd* for? *Swift.*
- TÓ TOLL.** *v. a.* [*tollo*, Lat.]  
1. To ring a bell.  
When any one dies, then by *tolling* or ringing of a bell the fame is known to the hearers. *Gram.*  
2. To take away; to vacate; to annul. A term only used in the civil law: in this sense the *o* is short, in the former long. An appeal from sentence of excommunication does not suspend it, but then devolves it to a superior judge, and tolls the presumption in favour of a sentence. *Ayliffe.*  
3. To take away. Obsolete.
- TÓLLAGE.** *n. f.* [*toll* and *booth*.] A prison. *Inf.*
- TÓ TOLLBOOTH.** *v. a.* To imprison in a tollbooth.  
To these what did he give? why a hen,  
That they might *tollbooth* Oxford men. *Bishop Corbet.*
- TÓLLGATHERER.** *n. f.* [*toll* and *gather*.] The officer that takes toll. *Dist.*
- TÓLSEY.** *n. f.* The game with *tollbooth*. *Dist.*
- TÓLUTA'TION.** *n. f.* [*tolute*, Latin.] The act of pacing or ambling.  
They move *per latere*, that is, two legs of one side together, which is *tolutation* or ambling. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*  
Whether *tolutation* or succulation. *Butler.*
- TÓMB.** *n. f.* [*tombe*, *tombau*, Fr. *tumba*, low Lat.] A monument in which the dead are enclosed.  
Methinks, I see thee, now thou art below,  
As one dead in the bottom of a *tomb*. *Shakespeare.*  
Time is drawn upon *tombs* an old man bald, winged, with a fithe and an hour-glass. *Peacocks on Drawing.*  
Poor heart! she slumbers in her silent *tomb*,  
Let her possess in peace that narrow room.  
The secret wound with which I bleed  
Shall lie wrapt up, ev'n in my herse.  
But on my *tomb*-stone thou shalt read  
My answer to thy dubious verse. *Prior.*
- TÓ TOMB.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bury; to entomb.  
Souls of boys were there,  
And youths, that *tomb'd* before their parents were. *May.*

## TON

- TÓMBLESS.** *adj.* [from *tomb*.] Wanting a tomb; wanting a sepulchral monument.  
Lay these bones in an unworthy urn,  
*Tombless*, with no remembrance over them. *Shakespeare.*
- TÓMBROY.** *n. f.* [*Tom* a diminutive of *Thom*, and *boy*.] A mean fellow; sometimes a wild coarse girl.  
A lady  
Faster'd to an empery, to be partner'd  
With *tombroys*, hir'd with that self-exhibition  
Which your own coffers yield! *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*
- TÓME.** *n. f.* [Fr. *tomé*.]  
1. One volume of many.  
2. A book.  
All those venerable books of scripture, all those sacred *tones* and volumes of holy writ, are with such absolute perfection framed. *Hooker.*
- TÓMTIT.** *n. f.* [See *TITMOUSE*.] A timouse; a small bird.  
You would fancy him a giant when you looked upon him, and a *tomtit* when you shut your eyes. *Spektor.*
- TÓN.** *n. f.* [*tonne*, Fr. See *TUN*.] A measure or weight.  
Spain was very weak at home, or very slow to move, when they suffered a small fleet of English to fire, sink, and carry away, ten thousand *ton* of their great shipping. *Bacon.*
- TÓN.** *n. f.* [*ton*, Fr. *tonus*, Lat.]  
1. In the names of places, are derived from the Saxon *ton*.  
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## TOO

2. It is sometimes doubled to encrease its emphasis; but this reduplication always seems harsh, and is therefore laid aside. Oh, that this *too too* solid flesh would melt. *Shakespeare.* Sometimes it would be full, and then Oh! *too too* soon decrease again; Eclips'd sometimes, that 'twould so fall, There would appear no hope at all. *Suckling.*

3. Likewise; also. See what a scourge is laid upon your hate; And I, for winking at your discords *too*, Have lost a brace of kinsmen. *Shakespeare. Romeo and Juliet.* Let on my cup no wars be found, Left those incite to quarrels *too*, Which wine itself enough can do. *Oldham.*

The arriving to such a disposition of mind as shall make a man take pleasure in other mens sins, is evident from the text and from experience too. *South's Sermons.* It is better than letting our trade fall for want of current pledges, and better *too* than borrowing money of our neighbours. *Locke.*

Let those eyes that view The daring crime, behold the vengeance *too*. *Pope.* Took, the prerogative, and sometimes the participial passive of take.

Thy soldiers All levied in my name, have in my name Took their discharge. *Shakespeare. King Lear.* He is God in his friendship as well as in his nature, and therefore we sinful creatures are not *took* upon advantages, nor consumed in our provocations. *South's Sermons.* Suddenly the thunder-clap

Took us unprepared. *Dryden.* The same device enclosed the affines of men or boys, maids or matrons; for when the thought *took*, though at first it received its rise from such a particular occasion, the ignorance of the sculptors applied it promiscuously. *Addison.*

This *took* up some of his hours every day. *Spekator.* The riders would leap them over my hand; and one of the emperor's hunsmen, upon a large courser, *took* my foot, shoe and all. *Swift.*

Leaving Polybus, I *took* my way To Cyrrha's temple. *Pope's Statius.*

TOOL. *n. f.* [tool, tool, Saxon.]

1. Any instrument of manual operation. In mulberries the sap is towards the bark only, into which if you cut a little it will come forth; but if you pierce it deeper with a *tool* it will be dry. *Bacon.*

Arm'd with such gard'ning *tools* as art, yet rude, Guileless of fire had form'd. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.* The ancients had some secret to harden the edges of their *tools*. *Addison.*

2. A hiring; a wretch who acts at the command of another. He'd choose

To talk with wits in dirty shoes; And scorn the *tools* with stars and garters, So often seen carolling Charters. *Swift.*

TO TOOT. *v. n.* [Of this word, in this sense, I know not the derivation: perhaps *toot*, Saxon, contracted from *topecan*, to know or examine.] To pry; to peep; to search narrowly and sily. It is still used in the provinces, otherwise obsolete. I cast to go a shooting.

Long wand'ring up and down the land, With bow and bolts on either hand, For birds and bushes *tooting*. *Spenser's Poet.*

TOOTH. *n. f.* plural *teeth*. [tooth, Saxon; tand, Dutch.]

The *teeth* are the hardest and smoothest bones of the body; they are formed in the cavities of the jaws, and about the seventh or eighth month after birth they begin to pierce the edge of the jaw, tear the perioosteum and gums, which being very sensible create a violent pain: the *dentes incisivi*, or fore *teeth* of the upper jaw, appear first, and then those of the lower jaw, because they are the thinnest and the sharpest; after them come out the *canini* or eye *teeth*, and last of all the *molars* or grinders, because they are thickest and bluntest: about the seventh year of age they are thrust out by new *teeth* which then begin to sprout, and if these *teeth* be lost they never grow again; but some have been observed to shed their *teeth* twice: about the one-and-twentieth year the two last of the *molars* spring up, and they are called *dentes sapientie*.

Avaunt, you curs! Be thy mouth or black or white, *Shakespeare. King Lear.* Teeth that poison if it bite. *Shakespeare. Much ado about nothing.*

Desert deserves with characters of brass A fortified residence against the *teeth* of time, And razure of oblivion. *Shakespeare.*

The *teeth* alone among the bones continue to grow in length during a man's whole life, as appears by the unlight length of one *tooth* when its opposite happens to be pulled out. *Ray on the Creation.*

## TOO

2. Taste; palate. These are not dishes for thy dainty *teeth*; What, hast thou got an ulcer in thy mouth? Why stand'st thou picking? *Dryden.*

3. A fine, prong, or blade, of any multifid instrument. The priests servant came while the flesh was in feeding, with a flesh hook of three *teeth*. *Sam. ii. 13.* I made an instrument in fashion of a comb, whole *teeth*, being in number sixteen, were about an inch and an half broad, and the intervals of the *teeth* about two inches wide. *Newton's Opticks.*

4. The prominent part of wheels, by which they catch upon correspondent parts of other bodies. The edge whereon the *teeth* are is always made thicker than the back, because the back follows the edge. *Mason.* In clocks, though the screws and *teeth* be never so smooth, yet if they be not oiled will hardly move, though you clog them with never so much weight; but apply a little oil they whirl about very swiftly with the tenth part of the force. *Ray.*

5. TOOTH and nail. With one's utmost violence; with every means of attack or defence. A lion and bear were at *teeth* and nail which should carry off a fawn. *Leffrange's Fables.*

6. To the TEETH. In open opposition. It warms the very tickles in my heart, That I shall live and tell him to his *teeth*, Thus diddest thou. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

The action lies In his true nature, and we ourselves compell'd, Ev'n to the *teeth* and forehead of our faults, To give in evidence. *Shakespeare.*

The way to our horses lies back again by the house, and then we shall meet 'em full in the *teeth*. *Dryden.*

7. To cast in the TEETH. To insult by open exprobration. A wife body's part it were not to put out his fire, because his fond and foolish neighbour, from whom he borrowed wherewith to kindle it, might cast him therewith in the *teeth*, saying, were it not for me thou wouldst freeze, and not be able to heat thyself. *Hooker, b. iv.*

8. In spite of the *teeth*. Notwithstanding threats expressed by shewing *teeth*; notwithstanding any power of injury or defence. The guiltness of my mind drove the grossness of the *teeth* into a received belief, in despite of the *teeth* of all rhyme and reason, that they were fairies. *Shakespeare.*

The only way is not to grumble at the lot they must bear in spite of their *teeth*. *Leffrange.*

To TOOTH. *v. a.* [from *tooth*.]

1. To furnish with *teeth*; to indent. Then faws were *tooth'd*, and founding axes made. *Dryden.*

The point hooked down like that of an eagle; and both the edges *toothed*, as in the Indian crow. *Grew's Museum.* Get a pair of tongs like a smith's tongs, stronger and *toothed* at the end. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. To lock in each other. It is common to *teeth* in the stretching course two inches with the stretch only. *Morton's Mech. Exercise.*

TOOTHACH. *n. f.* [tooth and ach.] Pain in the *teeth*. There never yet was the philosopher That could endure the *toothach* patiently, However at their ease they talk'd like gods. *Shakespeare.*

He that sleeps feels not the *toothach*. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.* I have the *toothach*.

—What, sigh for the *toothach*? Which is but an humour or a worm. *Shakespeare.* One was grown desperate with the *toothach*. *Temple.*

TOOTHDRAWER. *n. f.* [tooth and draw.] One whose business is to extract painful *teeth*. Nature with Scots, as *toothdrawers*, hath dealt, Who use to string their *teeth* upon their belt. *Gloucester.*

When the *teeth* are to be dislocated, a *toothdrawer* is consulted. *Wise's Surgery.*

TOOTHED. *adj.* [from *tooth*.] Having *teeth*. TOOTHLESS. *adj.* [from *tooth*.] Wanting *teeth*; deprived of *teeth*.

Deep-dinted wrinkles on her cheek she draws, Sunk are her eyes, and *teethless* are her jaws. *Dryden.* They are fed with flesh minced small, having not only a sharp head and snout, but a narrow and *teethless* snout. *Ray.*

TOOTHPICK. *n. f.* [tooth and pick.] An instrument by which the *teeth* are cleaned from any thing sticking between them. I will fetch you a *toothpicker* from the farthest inch of Asia. *Shakespeare. Much ado about nothing.*

He and his *toothpick* at my worship's meals. *Shakespeare.* Preserve my woods, whereof, if this course hold, there will hardly be found in some places enough to make a *toothpick*. *Heaven's England's Tears.*

Lentick excels; if *toothpicks* of the lentick be wanting, of a quill then make a *toothpick*. *Sandys.*

Lentick excels; if *toothpicks* of the lentick be wanting, of a quill then make a *toothpick*. *Lentick.*

## TOP

Lentice is a beautiful ever-green, and makes the best *toothpick*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

TOOTHsome. *adj.* [from *tooth*.] Palatable; pleasing to the taste. Some are good to be eaten while young, but nothing *toothsome* as they grow old. *Carew.*

TOOTHsomeness. *n. f.* [from *toothsome*.] Pleasantness to the taste. TOOTHwort. *n. f.* [dentaria, Lat.] A plant.

The *toothwort* hath a fleshy root, which is scaly, and cut in, as it were, with *teeth*: the flower consists of four leaves, placed in form of a cross; this is succeeded by a long pod, divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, and when ripe twisted up like a screw, and discharges the seeds with violence. *Miller.*

Top. *n. f.* [topp, Welsh; top, Saxon; top, Dutch and Danish; topp, a crest, flandick.]

1. The highest part of any thing. I should not see the sandy hour-glass run, But I should think of shallows and of flats, And see my wealthy Andrew dock'd in sand, Vailing her high top lower than her ribs. *Shakespeare.*

He wears upon his baby brow the round And top of sovereignty. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.* Here Sodom's towers raise their proud tops on high, The tow'rs as well as men outbrave the sky. *Cauley.*

Thou nor on the top of old Olympus dwell'st. *Milton.* That government which takes in the content of the greatest number of the people, may justly be said to have the broadest bottom; and if it terminate in the authority of one single person, it may be said to have the narrowest top, and so makes the firmest pyramid. *Temple.*

Sylphus no sooner carries his stone up to the top of the hill but it tumbles to the bottom. *Addison.*

So up the steep hill with pain The weighty stone is row'd in vain; Which having touch'd the top recoils, And leaves the labourer to renew his toils. *Granville.*

Marine bodies are found upon hills, and at the bottom only such as have fallen down from their tops. *Woodward.*

2. The surface; the superficies. Plants that draw much nourishment from the earth hurt all things that grow by them, especially such trees as spread their roots near the top of the ground. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Shallow brooks that flow'd so clear, The bottom did the top appear. *Dryden.*

3. The highest place. He that will not let himself proudly at the top of all things, but will consider the immensity of this fabric, may think, that in other mansions there may be other and different intelligent beings. *Locke.*

What must he expect when he seeks for preferment, but universal opposition, when he is mounting the ladder, and every hand ready to turn him off when he is at the top? *Swift.*

4. The highest person. How would you be, If he, which is the top of judgment, should But judge you as you are? *Shakespeare. Measure for Measure.*

5. The utmost degree. Zeal being the top and perfection of so many religious affections, the causes of it must be most eminent. *Sprat.* If you attain the top of your desires in fame, all those who envy you will do you harm; and of those who admire you few will do you good. *Pope.*

6. The top of my ambition is to contribute to that work. *Pope.* The top of my ambition is to contribute to that work. *Pope.*

7. The crown of the head. All the stor'd vengeance of heaven fall On her ingrateful top! *Shakespeare. King Lear.* Arm'd, say you? —Arm'd, my lord. *Shakespeare.*

8. The hair on the crown of the head; the forelock. Let's take the infant by the forward top; For we are old, and on our quick fit decrees Th'inaudible and noiseless foot of time Steals, ere we can effect them. *Shakespeare.*

9. The head of a plant. The buds made our food are called heads or tops; as cabbage heads. *Watts's Logick.*

10. [Top, Danish.] An inverted conoid which children set to turn on the point, continuing its motion with a whip. Since I pluck geese, play'd truant, and whipt top, I knew not what it was to be beaten till lately. *Shakespeare.*

## TOP

For as whipp'd tops, and handied balls, The learned hold, are animals: So horses they affirm to be. *Hudibras, p. i.*

As young striplings whip the top for sport On the smooth pavement of an empty court, The wooden engine flies and whirls about, Admir'd with clamours of the beardless rout. *Dryden.*

Still humming on their drowsy course they keep, And lash'd so long, like tops, are lash'd asleep. *Pope.*

A top may be used with propriety in a similitude by a Virgil, when the sun may be dishonoured by a Mævius. *Broomer.*

11. Top is sometimes used as an adjective to express lying on the top, or being at the top. The top stones laid in clay are kept together. *Mortimer.*

To Top. *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To rise aloft; to be eminent. Those long ridges of lofty and topping mountains which run East and West, stop the evagation of the vapours to the North and South in hot countries. *Derham's Physico-Theol.*

Some of the letters distinguish themselves from the rest, and top it over their fellows; these are to be considered as letters and as cyphers. *Addison on ancient Medals.*

2. To predominate. The thoughts of the mind are uninterruptedly employed by the determinations of the will, influenced by that topping uneasiness while it lasts. *Locke.*

3. To do his best. But write thy best and top, and in each line Sir Formal's oratory will be thine. *Dryden.*

To Top. *v. a.* 1. To cover on the top; to tip; to defend or decorate with something extrinsic on the upper part. The glorious temple rear'd Her pile, far off appearing like a mount Of alabaster, topp'd with golden spires. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

To him the fairest nymphs do show Like moving mountains top'd with snow. *Waller.* There are other churches in the town, and two or three palaces, which are of a more modern make, and built with a good fancy; I was shown the little notre dame; that is handsomely designed, and topp'd with a cupola. *Addison.*

Top the bank with the bottom of the ditch. *Mortimer.*

2. To rise above. A gourd planted close by a large pine, climbing by the boughs twined about them, till it topped and covered the tree. *Leffrange.*

3. To outgo; to surpass. He's poor in no one fault, but stor'd with all. —Especially, in pride. —And topping all others in boasting. *Shakespeare.*

That I in forgery of shapes and tricks Come short of what he did. *Shakespeare.*

I am, cries the envious, of the same nature with the rest, why then should such a man top me? where there is equality of kind, there should be no distinction of privilege. *Collier.*

4. To crop. Top your rose trees a little with your knife near a leaf bud.  *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

5. To rise to the top of. If ought obstruct thy course, yet stand not still, But wind about till thou hast topp'd the hill. *Denham.*

6. To perform eminently; as, he tops his part. This word, in this sense, is seldom used but on light or ludicrous occasions. TOFFUL. *adj.* [top and full.] Full to the top; full to the brim.

Fill me, from the crown to the toe, tofful Of direct cruelty. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

'Tis wonderful What may be wrought out of their discontent; Now that their souls are tofful of offence. *Shakespeare.*

Till a considerable part of the air was drawn out of the receiver, the tube continued tofful of water as at first. *Boyle.* One was ingenious in his thoughts and bright in his language; but so tofful of himself, that he let it fall on all the company. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p. 1.*

Fill the largest tankard-cup toffull. *Swift.*

TOPGALLANT. *n. f.* [top and gallant.]

1. The highest sail. It is proverbially applied to any thing elevated. A role grew out of another, like honeyfuckles, called top and topgallants. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 646.*

I dare appeal to the consciences of topgallant sparks. *Leffrange.* TOPHEAVY. *adj.* [top and heavy.] Having the upper part too weighty for the lower. A roof should not be too heavy nor too light; but of the two extremes a house tophheavy is the worst. *Wotton's Arch.*

Tophheavy drones, and always looking down, As over-burdened within the crown, Muttering betwixt their lips some mystick thing. *Dryden.*



## TOP

As to stiff gales *topheavy* pines bow low  
Their heads, and lift them as they cease to blow. *Pope.*  
TO'PKNOT. *n. f.* [*top* and *knot*.] A knot worn by women on the top of the head.

This arrogance amounts to the pride of an ass in his trappings; when 'tis but his master's taking away his *topknot* to make an ass of him again. *L'Estrange.*

TO'PMAN. *n. f.* [*top* and *man*.] The fawer at the top.

The pit-faw enters the one end of the stuff, the *topman* at the top, and the pitman under him, the *topman* observing to guide the saw exactly in the line. *Moxon's Mech. Exercise.*  
TO'PMOST. *n. f.* [An irregular superlative formed from *top*.] Uppermost; highest.

A swarm of bees,  
Unknown from whence they took their airy flight,  
Upon the *topmost* branch in clouds alight. *Dryden's En.*  
From sleep to sleep the troops advanc'd with pain,  
In hopes at last the *topmost* cliff to gain;  
But still by new ascents the mountain grew,  
And a fresh toil presented to their view. *Addison.*

Men pil'd on men with active leaps arise,  
And build the breathing fabric to the skies;  
A sprightly youth above the *topmost* row,  
Points the tall pyramid, and crowns the show. *Addison.*

TO'PPOUD. *adj.* [*top* and *proud*.] Proud in the highest degree.

This *top-proud* fellow,  
By intelligence I do know  
To be corrupt and treasonous. *Shakespeare.*

TO'PSAIL. *n. f.* [*top* and *sail*.] The highest sail.  
Contareus meeting with the Turk's galleys, which would not wait their *topsails*, fiercely assailed them. *Knales.*

Strike, strike the *topsail*; let the main-sheet fly,  
And furl your sails. *Dryden's Fables.*

TO'PARCH. *n. f.* [*top* and *arch*.] The principal man in a place.

They are not to be conceived potent monarchs, but *toparchs*, or kings of narrow territories. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

TO'PARCHY. *n. f.* [*toparch*.] Command in a small district.

TO'PAZ. *n. f.* [*topaze*, Fr. *topazius*, low Lat.] A yellow gem.

The golden stone is the yellow *topaz*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Can blazing carbuncles with her compare?  
The *topaz* sent from scorched Mevoe?

Or pearls presented by the Indian sea? *Sandys's Paraph.*

With light's own smile the yellow *topaz* burns. *Thomson.*

TO'POLE. *v. n.* [*toppf*, German, an earthen pot; *toppen*, Dutch, *to be mad*.] *Skinner* prefers the latter etymology; *topers*, Fr.] To drink hard; to drink to excess.

If you *top* in form and treat,  
'Tis the four fauce to the sweet meat,

The fine you pay for being great. *Dryden.*

TO'PER. *n. f.* [*toper*.] A drunkard.

Acids mixed with them precipitate a *topaceous* chalky matter, but not a cheery substance. *Arbutnot.*

TO'PHET. *n. f.* [*tophet*, Heb. *a drum*.] Hell; a scriptural name.

The pleasant valley of Hinnon, *tophet* thence  
And black Gehenna called, the type of hell. *Milton.*

Fire and darkness are here mingled with all other ingredients that make that *tophet* prepared of old. *Burnet.*

TO'PIAL. *adj.* [*topical*.] Relating to some general head.

2. Local; confined to some particular place.

An argument from authority is but a weaker kind of proof; it being but a *topical* probation, and an artificial argument, depending on naked asseveration. *Brown.*

Evidences of fact can be no more than *topical* and probable. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

3. Applied medicinally to a particular part.

A woman, with some unusual hemorrhage, is only to be cured by *topical* remedies. *Arbutnot.*

TO'PICALLY. *adv.* [*topical*.] With application to some particular part.

This *topically* applied becomes a phænomenon, or rubifying medicine, and is of such fiery parts, that they have of themselves conceived fire and burnt a house. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

TO'PICK. *n. f.* [*topique*, Fr. *topique*.]

1. A general head; something to which other things are referred.

Let them argue over all the *topics* of divine goodness and human weakness, and whatsoever other pretences sinking sinners catch at to save themselves by, yet how trifling must be their plea! *South's Sermons.*

I might dilate on the difficulties, the temper of the people, the power, arts, and interest of the contrary party; but those are invidious *topics*, too green in remembrance. *Dryd.*

The principal branches of preaching are, to tell the people what is their duty, and then convince them that it is so: the *topics* for both are brought from scripture and reason. *Swift.*

All arts and sciences have some general subjects, called *topics*, or common places; because middle terms are borrowed, and arguments derived from them for the proof of their various propositions. *Watts's Logic.*

2. Things as are externally applied to any particular part.

In the cure of struma, the *topics* ought to be discutient. *Wise's Surgery.*

TO'PLESS. *adj.* [*from top*.] Having no top.

Which Pallas far off echo'd; who did betwixt them hoist  
Shrill tumult to a *topless* height. *Chapman's Iliad.*

TO'POGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*topographie*, Fr. *topographie*, and *topos*.] One who writes descriptions of particular places.

TO'POGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*topographie*, Fr. *topographie*, and *topos*.] Description of particular places.

That philosophy gives the exactest *topography* of the extramundane spaces. *Glanville's Sep.*

The *topography* of Sulmo in the Latin makes but an awkward figure in the version. *Cromwell.*

TO'PPING. *adj.* [*from top*.] Fine; noble; gallant. A low word.

The *topping* fellow I take to be the ancestor of the fine fellow. *Tatler.*

TO'PPINGLY. *adj.* [*from topping*.] Fine; gay; gallant; shewy. An obsolete word.

These *topping* gifts be in number but ten,  
As welcome to daisies as beares among men. *Swift.*

To TO'PPLE. *v. n.* [*from top*.] To fall forward; to tumble down.

Though bladed corn be lodged and trees blown down;  
Though *topples* on their warders heads. *Shakespeare.*

The wisest aunt telling the saddest tale,  
Sometime for three-foot stool mistaketh me;  
Then slip I from her quite, down *topples* she. *Shakespeare.*

TO'PSY-TURVY. *adv.* [*This Skinner fancies to top in turf*.] With the bottom upward.

All suddenly was turned *topsy-turvy*, the noble lord's fancies were, the wretched people pined, and new counsels plotted. *Spenser on Ireland.*

If we without his help can make a head  
To push against the kingdom; with his help  
We shall o'turn it *topsy-turvy* down. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*

God told man what was good, but the devil furnished it evil, and thereby turned the world *topsy-turvy*, and brought a new chaos upon the whole creation. *South's Sermons.*

Man is but a *topsy-turvy* creature; his head where his heels should be, grovelling on the earth. *Swift.*

TOR. *n. f.* [*tor*, Saxon.]

1. A tower; a turret.

2. A high pointed rock or hill, whence *tor* in the initial syllable of some local names.

TORCH. *n. f.* [*torche*, French; *torcia*, Italian; *intorritum*, low Latin.] A wax light generally supposed to be bigger than a candle.

Basilus knew, by the wafting of the *torches*, that the night also was far wafted. *Sidney.*

Here lies the dusky *torch* of Mortimer,  
Choak'd with ambition of the meaner sort. *Shakespeare.*

They light the nuptial *torch*, and bid invoke  
Hymen. *Milton.*

Never was known a night of such distraction;  
Noise so confus'd and dreadful: *torches* gliding  
Like meteors, by each other in the streets. *Dryden.*

I'm weary of my part;  
My *torch* is out; and the world stands before me  
Like a black desert at th' approach of night. *Dryden.*

TO'RCHEBEARER. *n. f.* [*torch* and *bearer*.] One whose office is to carry a torch.

He did in a genteel manner chastise their negligence, with making them, for that night, the *torchbearers*. *Sidney, b. i.*

TO'RCHELIGHT. *n. f.* [*torch* and *light*.] Light kindled to supply the want of the sun.

When the emperor Charles had clasped Germany almost in his fist, he was forced to go from *torburg*, and, as if in a mask, by *torche-light*, to quit every foot he had gotten. *Bacon.*

If thou like a child didst fear before,  
Being in the dark, where thou didst nothing see;  
Now I have brought thee *torche-light* fear no more. *Davies.*

TO'RCHE. *n. f.* [*from torch*.] One that gives light.

Their fiery *torcher* his diurnal ring. *Shakespeare.*

TORRE. *preterite*, and sometimes participle passive of *tor*.

Upon his head an old Scotch cap he wore,  
With a plume feather all to pieces *tor*. *Spenser.*

TORRE. *v. a.* [Of this word I cannot guess the meaning.]

Proportion according to rowen or *tor* upon the ground; the more *tor* the less hay will do. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

TO'TORMENT. *n. f.* [*torment*, Fr.]

1. To put to pain; to harass with anguish; to excruciate.

No sleep close up that deadly eye of thine,  
Unless it be while some *tormenting* dream  
Affright thee with a hell of ugly devils. *Shakespeare.*

I am glad to be constrain'd to utter what  
Torments me to conceal. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*

Art

## TOR

Art thou come to *torment* us before the time? *Mat. viii.*

2. To tease; to vex with importunity.

3. To put into great agitation. [*torments*, Fr. a great storm.]

They foaring on main wing  
Tormented all the air. *Milton.*

TORMENT. *n. f.* [*torment*, French.]

1. Any thing that gives pain.

They brought unto him all sick people that were taken with divers diseases and *torments*, and he healed them. *Mat.*

2. Pain; misery; anguish.

3. Penal anguish; torture.

No prisoners there, inforc'd by *torments*, cry;  
But fearless by their old tormentors lie. *Sandys's Paraph.*

Not sharp revenge, not hell itself can find  
A fiercer *torment* than a guilty mind,  
Which day and night doth dreadfully accuse,  
Condemns the wretch, and fill the charge renews. *Dryd.*

TORMENTOR. *n. f.* [*from torment*.]

1. One who torments; one who gives pain.

He called to me for succour, desiring me at least to kill him, to deliver him from those *tormentors*. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Let his *tormentor* conscience find him out.

The commandments of God being conformable to the dictates of right reason, man's judgment condemns him when he violates any of them; and so the sinner becomes his own *tormentor*. *South's Sermons.*

2. One who inflicts penal tortures.

No prisoners there, inforc'd by *torments*, cry,  
But fearless by their old *tormentors* lie. *Sandys on Job.*

Hadst thou full pow'r to kill,  
Or measure out his torments by thy will;  
Yet, what couldst thou, *tormentor*, hope to gain,  
Thy loss continues unrepaid by pain. *Dryden's Jew.*

The ancient martyrs pass'd through such new inventions and varieties of pain as tired their *tormentors*. *Addison.*

TORMENTIL. *n. f.* [*tormentilla*, Fr. *tormentilla*, Lat.] Septfoil. A plant.

The root has been used for tanning of leather, and accounted the best affording in the whole vegetable kingdom. *Miller.*

Refresh the spirits externally by some epithemata of balm, bergamot, with the powder of the roots of *tormentil*. *Wise's Surgery.*

TORN. *part. pass. of tear.*

Ye shall not eat any flesh that is *torn* of beasts. *Exod. xxii.*

TORNADO. *n. f.* [*torrado*, Spanish.] A hurricane; a whirlwind.

Nimble convulsions strike the eye,  
And bold *torrado's* bluster in the sky. *Garth.*

TORPEDO. *n. f.* [*torpeo*, Latin.] A fish which while alive, if touched even with a long stick, benumbs the hand that touches it, but when dead is eaten safely.

TORPENT. *adj.* [*torpeus*, Latin.] Benumbed; struck motionless; not active; incapable of motion.

A comprehensive expedient to assist the frail and *torpent* memory through multifarious an employment. *Evans.*

TORPID. *adj.* [*torpidus*, Latin.] Numbed; motionless; sluggish; not active.

Without heat all things would be *torpid* and without motion. *Ray on the Creation.*

The sun awakes the *torpid* sap. *Thomson's Spring.*

TORPIDNESS. *n. f.* [*from torpid*.] The state of being torpid.

Though the object about which it is exercised be poor, little, and low, yet a man hath this advantage by the exercise of this faculty about it, that it keeps it from rest and *torpidity*, it enlargeth and habituates it for a due improvement even about nobler objects. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

TORPITUDE. *n. f.* [*from torpid*.] State of being motionless; numbness; sluggishness.

Some, in their most perfect state, subsist in a kind of *torpitude* or sleeping state. *Derham.*

TORPOR. *n. f.* [*torpor*, Latin.] Dulness; numbness; inability to move; dulness of sensation.

Motion disengages the *torpor* of solid bodies, which, beside their motion of gravity, have in them a natural appetite not to move at all. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 763.*

TORREFACTION. *n. f.* [*torrefactio*, Fr. *torrefactio*, Latin.] The act of drying by the fire.

When torrefied sulphur makes bodies black, why does *torrefaction* make sulphur itself black. *Boyle on Colours.*

If it have not a sufficient infolation it looketh pale; if it be sunned too long it suffereth *torrefaction*. *Brown.*

To TORREFFY. *v. a.* [*torrefier*, Fr. *torrefacio*, Lat.] To dry by the fire.

In the sulphur of bodies *torrefied* consist the principles of inflammability. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The Africans are more peculiarly scorched and *torrefied* from the sun by addition of dryness from the soil. *Brown.*

Divers learned men assign, for the cause of blackness, the stony steam of adust, or *torrefied* sulphur. *Boyle on Colours.*

*Torrefied* sulphur makes bodies black; I desire to know why *torrefaction* makes sulphur itself black? *Boyle.*

Another clifter is composed of two hemine of white wine,

half a hemina of honey, Egyptian nitre *torrefied* a quadrant. *Arbutnot on Colours.*

TORRENT. *n. f.* [*torrent*, Fr. *torrens*, Lat.]

1. A sudden stream raised by summer showers.

The near in blood,  
Forfake me like the *torrent* of a flood. *Sandys on Job.*

Will no kind flood, no friendly rain,  
Disguise the marshall's plain disgrace;  
No *torrens* swell the low Mohayne,  
The world will say he durst not pass. *Prior.*

2. A violent and rapid stream; tumultuous current.

Not far from Caucasus are certain steep falling *torrens*, which wash down many grains of gold, as in many other parts of the world; and the people there inhabiting use to set many fleeces of wool in these descents of waters, in which the grains of gold remain, and the water passeth through, which Strabo witnesseth to be true. *Raleigh.*

The memory of those who, out of duty and conscience, opposed that *torrent* which did overwhelm them, should not lose the recompence due to their virtue. *Clarendon.*

When shrivell'd herbs on with'ring stems decay,  
The wary ploughman, on the mountain's brow,  
Undams his wat'ry stores, huge *torrens* flow,  
Temp'ring the thirsty fever of the field. *Dryden's Georg.*

Erasmus, that great injur'd name,  
Stemm'd the wild *torrent* of a barbarous age. *Pope.*

TORRENT. *adj.* [*torrens*, Lat.] Rolling in a rapid stream.

Fierce Phlegeton,  
Whose waves of *torrent* fire inflame with rage. *Milton.*

TORRID. *adj.* [*torride*, Fr. *torridus*, Lat.]

1. Parched; dried with heat.

Galen's commentators mention a twofold dryness; the one concomitant with a heat, which they call a *torrid* tabes; the other with a coldness, when the parts are consumed through extinction of their native heat. *Harvey on Consump.*

2. Burning; violently hot.

This with *torrid* heat,  
And vapours as the Libyan air adust,  
Began to parch that temperate clime. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

3. It is particularly applied to the regions or zone between the tropics.

Columbus first  
Found a temp'rate in a *torrid* zone;  
The fervid air fam'd by a cooling breeze. *Dryden.*

Those who amidst the *torrid* regions live,  
May they not gales unknown to us receive?  
See daily shows rejoice the thirsty earth,  
And bless the flow'ry buds succeeding birth. *Prior.*

TORSEL. *n. f.* [*torse*, Fr.] Any thing in a twisted form.

When you lay any timber on brickwork, as *torsets* for mantle trees to lie on, or lintols over windows, lay them in loam. *Moxon's Mech. Exercise.*

TORSION. *n. f.* [*torso*, Lat.] The act of turning or twisting.

TORT. *n. f.* [*tort*, Fr. *tortum*, low Latin.] Mischief; injury; calamity. Obsolete.

Then gan triumphant trumpets found on high,  
That sent to heaven the echoed report  
Of their new joy, and happy victory  
Against him that had been long oppress'd with *tort*,  
And fast imprisoned in sieged fort. *Pa. Qu. b. i.*

He dreads bad them come to court,  
For no wild beasts should do them any *tort*. *Spenser.*

Your disobedience and ill managing  
Of actions, left for want of due support,  
Refer I justly to a further spring.

Spring of sedition, strife, oppression, *tort*. *Fairfax, b. i.*

TORTILE. *n. f.* [*torilis*, Lat.] Twisted; wreathed.

TORTION. *n. f.* [*from tortus*, Latin.] Torment; pain. Not in use.

All purgers have a raw spirit or wind, which is the principal cause of *tortion* in the stomach and belly. *Bacon.*

TORTIOUS. *adj.* [*from tort*.] Injurious; doing wrong. *Spens.*

TORTIVE. *adj.* [*from tortus*, Lat.] Twisted; wreathed.

Knots by the confus'd meeting sap,  
Infect the found pine, and divert his grain  
*Tortive* and errant from his courie of growth. *Shakespeare.*

TORTOISE. *n. f.* [*tortue*, French.]

1. An animal covered with a hard shell: there are tortoises both of land and water.

In his needy shop a *tortoise* hung,  
An alligator stult. *Shakespeare.*

A living *tortoise* being turned upon its back, not being able to make use of its paws for the returning of itself, because they could



# TOS

**TOS** *n. f.* [from *tortuosa*.] Wreath; flexure.  
These the midwife contriveth unto a knot close unto the body of the infant, from whence ensueth that *tortuosity*, or complicated nodosity, called the navel. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*  
**TORTUOUS** *adj.* [from *tortuosus*, *tortus*, Lat.]  
1. Twisted; wreathed; winding.  
So vary'd he, and of his *tortuous* train  
Cur'd many a wanton wreath. *Milton.*  
Aqueous vapours, like a dry wind, pass through so long and *tortuous* a pipe of lead. *Boyle.*  
2. Mischievous. [Thus I explain it, on supposition that it is derived from *tort*, wrong; but it may mean *crooked*: as we say, *crooked* ways for bad practices, *crooked* being regularly enough opposite to *right*. This in some copies is *tortuous*, and therefore from *tort*.]  
Ne ought he car'd whom he endamaged  
By *tortuous* wrong, or whom bereav'd of right. *Fa. Qu.*  
**TORTURE** *n. f.* [from *tortura*, Lat.]  
1. Torments judiciously inflicted; pain by which guilt is punished, or confession extorted.  
Then led me trembling through those dire abodes,  
And taught the *tortures* of the avenging gods. *Dryden.*  
2. Pain; anguish; pang.  
Better be with the dead,  
Than on the *torture* of the mind to lie  
In restless ecstasy. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
Ghastly pain or racking *torture*. *Milton.*  
**TO TORTURE** *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To punish with tortures.  
Hipparchus my enfranchis'd bondman,  
He may at pleasure whip, or hang, or *torture*. *Shakespeare.*  
The fowls: inexorable and the *torturing* hour. *Milton.*  
2. To vex; to exasperate; to torment.  
Still must I cherish the dear, sad remembrance  
At once to *torture*, and to please my soul. *Addison's Cato.*  
3. To keep on the stretch.  
The bow *tortures* the string continually, and thereby holdeth it in a continual trepidation. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
**TORTURER** *n. f.* [from *torture*.] He who tortures; tormenter.  
I play the *torturer* by small and small,  
To lengthen out the worst that must be spoken. *Shakespeare.*  
When king Edward the second was amongst his *torturers*, the more to disgrace his face, they flayed him, and washed him with cold water; the king said, well, yet I will have warm water, and so shed abundance of tears. *Bacon's Apoph.*  
Turning our tortures into horrid arms  
Against the *torturer*. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ii.*  
**TORTUOUS** *n. f.* [from *tortuosus*, Lat.] Sourness; severity of countenance.  
**TORTUOUS** *adj.* [from *tortuosus*, Lat.] Sour of aspect; stern; severe of countenance.  
That *tortuous* four look produced by anger, and that gay and pleasing countenance accompanying love. *Derham.*  
**TORY** *n. f.* [A cant term, derived, I suppose, from an Irish word signifying a savage.] One who adheres to the ancient constitution of the state, and the apostolical hierarchy of the church of England, opposed to a whig.  
The knight is more a *tory* in the country than the town, because it more advances his interests. *Addison.*  
To confound his hated coin, all parties and religions join whigs, *tories*.  
**TO TOSSE** *v. n.* [Of the same original with *teaze*.] To comb wool.  
**TO TOSSE** *v. a.* [from *toffen*, Dutch; *taffer*, French, to accumulate; *Minshew*. *tozari*, to dance; *Moric Casaubon*. *tofen*, German, to make a noise; *Skinner*: perhaps from *to us*, a word used by those who would have any thing thrown to them.] To toss with the hand, as a ball at play.  
With this the seem'd to play, and as in sports  
To'ss'd to her love in presence of the court. *Dryden.*  
A shepherd diverted himself with *teffing* up eggs and catching them again. *Addison.*  
2. To throw with violence.  
Back do I *teff* these treasons to thy head. *Shakespeare.*  
Vulcano's discharge forth with the fire not only metallick and mineral matter but huge stones, *teffing* them up to a very great height in the air. *Warton's Nat. Hist. p. iv.*  
3. To lift with a sudden and violent motion.  
Behold how they *teff* their torches on high,  
How they point to the Persian abodes. *Dryden.*  
I call'd to stop him, but in vain:  
He *teff* his arm aloft, and proudly told me,  
He would not stay. *Addison's Cato.*  
So talk too idle buzzing things;  
To'ss up their heads, and stretch their wings. *Prior.*  
4. To agitate; to put into violent motion.  
The getting of treasures by a lying tongue is a vanity *teffed* to and fro. *Prov. xxi. 6.*

# TOT

Things will have their first or second agitation; if they be not *teffed* upon the arguments of counsel, they will be tossed upon the waves of fortune, and be full of inconstancy, doing and undoing.  
Cows, hoods, and habits, with their wearers *teff*.  
And flutter'd into rags.  
I have made several voyages upon the sea, often been *teffed* in storms. *Milton.*  
5. To make restless; to disquiet.  
For whole dear sake so many troubles her did *teff*, *F. Qu.*  
Calm region once,  
And full of peace, now *teff* and turbulent.  
6. To keep in play; to tumble over.  
That scholar should come to a better knowledge in the Latin tongue than most do, that spend four years in *teffing* the rules of grammar in common schools. *Addison's Spect. No. 489.*  
**TO TOSSE** *v. n.*  
1. To fling; to winch; to be in violent commotion.  
Dire was the *teffing* deep the groans I despair  
Tended the sick, buffet from couch to couch. *Milton.*  
Galen tells us of a woman patient of his whom he found very weak in bed, continually *teffing* and tumbling from one side to another, and totally deprived of her rest.  
To *teff* and fling, and to be restless, only frets and enrages our pain.  
And thou, my fire, not defin'd by thy birth  
To turn to dust and mix with common earth,  
How wilt thou *teff* and mix, and long to die,  
And quit thy claim to immortality. *Addison's Ovid.*  
2. To be tossed.  
Your mind is *teffing* on the sea,  
There where your agonies  
Do overpeer the petty traffickers.  
3. To Toss up. To throw a coin into the air, and wager on what side it shall fall.  
I'd try if any pleasure could be found,  
In *teffing* up for twenty thousand pound. *Brampton.*  
**TOSSE** *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. The act of tossing.  
The discus that is to be seen in the hand of the celebrated Caster at Don Livio's is perfectly round; nor has it any thing like a sling fastened to it, to add force to the *teff*. *Add.*  
2. An affected manner of raising the head.  
His various modes from various fathers follow:  
One taught the *teffs*, and one the new French wallow:  
His sword-knot this, his cravat that design'd. *Dryden.*  
There is hardly a polite sentence in the following dialogues which doth not require some suitable *teff* of the head. *Swift.*  
**TO'SSEL** *n. f.* See Tassel.  
Tie at each lower corner a handful of hops with a piece of packthread to make a *teffel*, by which you may conveniently lift the bag when full. *Morimer's Husbandry.*  
**TO'SSER** *n. f.* [from *teff*.] One who throws; one who flings and writhes.  
**TO'SSPORT** *n. f.* [*teff* and *port*.] A toper and drunkard.  
**TOST** *preterite and part. pass. of teff.*  
In a troubled sea of passion *teff*. *Milton.*  
**TOTAL** *adj.* [from *totalis*, Lat. *total*, Fr.]  
1. Whole; complete; full.  
They set and rise  
Left *total* darkness should by night regain  
Her old possession, and extinguish life. *Milton.*  
If all the pains that, for thy Britain's sake,  
My past has took, or future life may take,  
Be grateful to my queen; permit my pray'r,  
And with this gift reward my *total* care. *Prior.*  
2. Whole; not divided.  
Either to undergo  
Myself the *total* crime; or to accuse  
My other-self, the partner of my life. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
**TOTALITY** *n. f.* [from *totalis*, Fr.] Complete sum; whole quantity.  
**TO'TALLY** *adv.* [from *total*.] Wholly; fully; completely.  
The found interpreters expound this image of God, of natural reason; which, if it be *totally* or wholly defaced, the right of government doth cease. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
Charity doth not end with this world, but goes along with us into the next, where it will be perfected; but faith and hope shall then *totally* fail; the one being changed into lights the other into enjoyment.  
**TO'THER** *contracted for the other.*  
**TO TOTTER** *v. n.* [*tateren*, to stagger, Dutch.] To shake so as to threaten a fall.  
What news, in this our tottering state?  
—It is a reeling world indeed, my lord;  
And I believe will never stand upright.  
As a bowing wall shall ye be, and as a tottering fence. *Plol.*  
The foes already have possess'd the walls,  
Troy nods from high, and totters to her fall. *Dryden.*

# TOUT

**TO'TTERY** *adj.* [from *tatter*.] Shaking; unsteady; dizzy.  
**TO'TTY** *adj.* [Neither of those words is used.]  
Siker thy head very tottie is.  
So on thy corbe shoulder it leans amiss. *Spenser's Poet.*  
**TO TOUCH** *v. a.* [*toucher*, Fr. *toucher*, Dutch.]  
1. To reach with any thing, so as that there be no space between the thing reached and the thing brought to it.  
He so light was at legerdemain, *Spenser.*  
That what he *touch'd* came not to light again. *Gen. iii. 3.*  
Ye shall not eat nor *touch* it lest ye die. *Gen. iii. 3.*  
He brake the withs as a thread of tow is broken when it *toucheth* the fire. *Judg. xvi. 9.*  
2. To come to; to attain.  
He that is begotten of God keepeth himself, and that wicked one *toucheth* him not. *John v. 18.*  
Their impious folly dar'd to prey  
On herds devoted to the god of day;  
The god vindictive doom'd them never more,  
Ah men unblest! to *touch* that natal shore. *Pope's Ody.*  
3. To try as gold with a stone.  
When I have fuit,  
Wherein I mean to *touch* your love indeed,  
It shall be full of poize and difficulty.  
And fearful to be granted. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
4. To affect; to relate to.  
In ancient times was publicly read first the scripture, as, namely, something out of the books of the prophets of God; some things out of the apostles writings; and, lastly, out of the holy evangelists some things which *toucheth* the person of our lord Jesus Christ. *Hooker, b. v.*  
The quarrel *toucheth* none but us alone;  
Betwixt ourselves let us decide it then. *Shakespeare's Hen. VI.*  
What of sweet  
Hath *touch'd* my sense, flat seems to this. *Milton.*  
5. To move; to strike mentally; to melt.  
I was sensibly *touch'd* with that kind impression. *Congreve.*  
The tender life was *touch'd* with what he said,  
And flung the blaze of glories from his head,  
And bid the youth advance. *Addison's Ovid.*  
6. To delineate or mark out.  
Nature affords at least a glimmering light:  
The lines, though *touch'd* but faintly, are drawn right. *Pope.*  
7. To censure; to animadvert upon.  
Doctor Parker, in his sermon before them, *touch'd* them for their living so near, that they went near to *touch* him for his life. *Hayward.*  
8. To infect; to seize slightly.  
Pestilent diseases are bred in the Summer; otherwise those *touch'd* are in most danger in the Winter. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
9. To bite; to wear; to have an effect on.  
Its face must be very flat and smooth, and so hard, that a file will not *touch* it, as smiths say, when a file will not cut, or race it. *Mason's Mech. Exercise.*  
10. To strike a musical instrument.  
They *touch'd* their golden harps, and prais'd. *Milton.*  
One dip the pencil, and one *touch* the lyre. *Pope.*  
11. To influence by impulse; to impel forcibly.  
No decree of mine,  
To *touch* with lightest moment of impulse  
His free will. *Milton.*  
12. To treat of perfunctorily.  
This thy last reasoning words *touch'd* only. *Milton.*  
13. To Touch up. To repair, or improve by slight strokes, or little emendations.  
What he saw was only her natural countenance *touch'd* up with the usual improvements of an aged coquette. *Addison.*  
**TO TOUCH** *v. n.*  
1. To be in a state of junction so that no space is between them.  
2. To fasten on; to take effect on.  
Strong waters pierce metals, and will *touch* upon gold that will not *touch* upon silver. *Bacon.*  
3. To Touch at. To come to without stay.  
The next day we *touch'd* at Sidon. *Acts xxvii. 3.*  
Oh fail not to *touch* at Peru;  
With gold there our vessel well store. *Cowley.*  
Civil law and history are studies which a gentleman should not barely *touch* at, but constantly dwell upon. *Locke.*  
A fishmonger lately *touch'd* at Hammermith. *Spectator.*  
4. To Touch on. To mention slightly.  
The shewing by what steps knowledge comes into our minds, it may suffice to have only *touch'd* on. *Locke.*  
It is an use no-body has dwelt upon; if the antiquaries have *touch'd* upon it they immediately quitted it. *Addison.*  
5. To Touch on or upon. To go for a very short time.  
He *touch'd* upon the Moluccoes. *Abbot's Def. of the World.*  
Which monsters, left the Trojan's pious host  
Should bear, or *touch* upon th' enchanted coast,  
Propitious Neptune steer'd their course by night. *Dryden.*  
I made a little voyage round the lake, and *touch'd* on the several towns that lie on its coasts. *Addison on Italy.*

# TOU

6. To Touch on or upon. To mention slightly.  
It is impossible to make observations in art or science which have not been *touch'd* upon by others. *Addison's Spectator.*  
**TOUCH** *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Reach of any thing so that there is no space between the things reaching and reached.  
2. The sense of feeling.  
O dear son Edgar,  
Might I but live to see thee in my *touch*,  
I'd say, I had eyes again. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
The spirit of wine, or chemical oils, which are so hot in operation, are to the first *touch* cold. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
By *touch* the first pure qualities we learn,  
Which quicken all things, hot, cold, moist and dry;  
By *touch*, hard, soft, rough, smooth, we do discern;  
By *touch*, sweet pleasure, and sharp pain we try. *Davies.*  
The spiders *touch* how exquisitely fine!  
Feels at each thread, and lives along the line. *Pope.*  
The fifth sense is *touch*, a sense over the whole body. *Locke.*  
3. The act of touching.  
The *touch* of the cold water made a pretty kind of shugging come over her body, like the twinkling of the fairest among the fixed stars. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
The time was once when thou unurg'd would'st vow,  
That never *touch* was welcome to thy hand  
Unless I *touch'd*. *Shakespeare.*  
With one virtuous *touch*  
Th' archchemick fun produces precious things. *Milton.*  
4. Examination as by a stone.  
To-morrow, good fir Michell, is a day  
Wherein the fortune of ten thousand men  
Must bide the *touch*. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
Ah Buckingham, now do I ply the *touch*,  
To try if thou be current gold indeed. *Shakespeare.*  
Albeit some of these articles were merely devised, yet the duke being of base gold, and fearing the *touch*, subscribed that he did acknowledge his offences. *Hayward.*  
5. Test; that by which any thing is examined.  
The law-makers rather respected their own benefit than equity, the true *touch* of all laws. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
6. Proof; tried qualities.  
Come my sweet wife, my dearest mother, and  
My friends of noble *touch*! when I am forth,  
Bid me farewell, and smile. *Shakespeare.*  
7. [Touche, Fr.] Single act of a pencil upon the picture.  
Artificial strife  
Lives in those *touches*, livelier than life. *Shakespeare.*  
It will be the more difficult for him to conceive when he has only a relation given him, without the nice *touches* which make the graces of the picture. *Dryden.*  
Never give the least *touch* with your pencil, till you have well examined your design. *Dryden.*  
8. Feature; lineament.  
Thus Resoland of many parts  
By heav'nly synod was devis'd;  
Of many faces, eyes and hearts,  
To have the *touches* dearest priz'd. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*  
A son was copy'd from his voice so much,  
The very fame in ev'ry little *touch*. *Dryden.*  
9. Act of the hand upon a musical instrument.  
Here let the founts of musick  
Creep in our ears; soft filiness and the night  
Become the *touches* of sweet harmony. *Shakespeare.*  
10. Power of exciting the affections.  
Not alone  
The death of Fulvia, with more urgent *touches*,  
Do strongly speak 't us. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
Nor wanted power to mitigate and swage,  
With solemn *touches*, troubled thoughts. *Milton.*  
11. Something of passion or affection.  
He which without our nature could not on earth suffer for the world, doth now also, by means thereof, both make intercession to God for sinners, and exercise dominion over all men, with a true, natural, and a sensible *touch* of mercy. *Hooker.*  
He loves us not!  
He wants the natural *touch*. *Shakespeare.*  
12. Particular relation; sensible relation.  
Speech of *touch* towards others should be sparingly used; for discourse ought to be as a field, without coming home to any man. *Bacon's Essays.*  
13. [Touche, Fr.] A stroke.  
Our kings no sooner fall out, but their mints make war upon one another; one meets sometimes with very nice *touches* of railery. *Addison on ancient Medals.*  
Another smart *touch* of the author we meet with in the fifth page, where, without any preparation, he breaks out all on a sudden into a vein of poetry. *Addison.*  
Though its error may be such,  
As Knags and Burgels cannot hit  
It yet may feel the nicer *touch*  
Of Wicherley's or Congreve's wit. *Prior.*



## TOU

He gave the little wealth he had  
To build a house for fools and mad;  
To show by one fatyrick touch,  
No nation wanted it so much.  
14. Animadversion; censure. *Swift.*  
I never bare any touch of conscience with greater regret.

Soon mov'd with touch of blame, thus Eve,  
What words have pass'd thy lips, Adam, severe. *Milton.*  
15. Exact performance of agreement.  
Touch kept is commended, yet credit to keepe  
Is pay and dispatch him, yer ever ye sleepe. *Tusser.*

Quoth Hudibras, thou offer't much,  
But art not able to keep touch. *Hudibras, p. i.*  
I keep touch both with my promise to Philopolis, and with  
my own usual frugality in these kind of collations. *Mor.*

He was not to expect that so perfidious a creature should  
keep touch with him. *L'Estrange.*

16. A small quantity intermingled.  
Madam, I have a touch of your condition,  
That cannot brook the accent of reproof. *Shakespeare.*

This coming still nearer to an aspiration, a touch of it  
may perhaps be an ingredient in the rough guttural pronun-  
ciation of the Welsh and Irish. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

17. A hint; slight notice given.  
The king your master knows their disposition very well;  
a small touch will put him in mind of them. *Eaton.*

18. A cant word for a slight essay.  
Print my preface in such a form as, in the bookellers  
phrase, will make a fixtury touch. *Swift.*

TOUCHABLE. *adj.* [from touch.] Tangible; that may be  
touched.

TOUCH-HOLE. *n. f.* [touch and hole.] The hole through which  
the fire is conveyed to the powder in the gun.

In a piece of ordnance, if you speak in the touch-hole, and  
another lay his ear to the mouth of the piece, the sound is  
far better heard than in the open air. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

TOUCHINESS. *n. f.* [from touching.] Peevishness; irascibility.  
My friends relented it as a motion not guided with such  
diffidence as the touchiness of those times required. *K. Charles.*

TOUCHING. *prep.* [This word is originally a participle of  
touch.] With respect, regard, or relation to.

Touching things which belong to discipline, the church  
hath authority to make canons and decrees, even as we read  
in the apostles times it did. *Hooker, b. iii.*

Touching our person, seek we no revenge;  
But we our kingdom's safety must to tender,  
Whose ruin you three fought, that to her laws  
We do deliver you. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

The heavens and the earth remained in the same state in  
which they were created, as touching their substance, though  
there was afterwards added multiplicity of perfection in re-  
spect of beauty. *Releigh's Hist. of the World.*

Touching the debt, he took himself to be acquitted thereof.  
Socrates chose rather to die than renounce, or conceal his  
judgment touching the unity of the Godhead. *South.*

TOUCHING. *adj.* [from touch.] Pathetic; affecting; moving.  
TOUCHINGLY. *adv.* [from touch.] With feeling emotion; in  
a pathetic manner.

This last fable shows how touchingly the poet argues in  
love affairs. *Garth.*

TOUCHMENOT. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsl.*

TOUCHSTONE. *n. f.* [touch and stone; pierre de touche, Fr.]  
1. Stone by which metals are examined.  
Chilon would say, that gold was tried with the touchstone,  
and men with gold. *Bacon's Apophth.*

If he intends to deal clearly, why does he make the touch-  
stone faulty, and the standard uncertain. *Collier.*

2. Any test or criterion.  
Is not this their rule of such sufficiency, that we should use  
it as a touchstone to try the orders of the church? *Hooker.*

The works, the touchstone of the nature, is;  
And by their operations things are known. *Davies.*

Money serves for the touchstone of common honesty. *L'Estr.*

Time is the surest judge of truth; I am not vain enough  
to think I have left no faults in this, which that touchstone  
will not discover. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

TOUCHWOOD. *n. f.* [touch and wood.] Rotten wood used to  
catch the fire struck from the flint.

A race of resolute stout trees they are, so abounding with  
metal and heat, that they quickly take fire, and become  
touchwood. *Howell's Vocal Forest.*

To make white powder, the powder of rotten willows is  
best; spunk, or touchwood prepared might make it russet. *Br.*

TOUCHY. *adj.* [from touch.] Peevish; irascible; irascible;  
apt to take fire. A low word.

You are upon a touchy point, and therefore treat so nice a  
subject with proportionable caution. *Collier on Pride.*

You are so touchy, and take things so hotly, I am sure there  
must be some mistake in this. *Arbutnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*

## TOW

TOUGH. *adj.* [tōh, Saxon.]  
1. Yielding without fracture; not brittle.  
Of bodies some are fragile, and some are tough, and not  
fragile. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. Stiff; not easily flexible.  
The bow he drew,  
And almost join'd the horns of the tough eugh. *Dryden.*

To flew plain-dealing once an age may thrive;  
And when so tough a frame the could not bend,  
Exceeded her commission to befriend. *Divan.*

3. Not easily injured or broken.  
O sides you are too tough!  
Will you yet hold?  
A body made of brass the crone demands  
For her lov'd nurling, frang with nerves of wire,  
Tough to the last, and with no toil to tire. *Dryden.*

4. Vicious; clammy; rosy.  
To TOUCHEN. *v. n.* [from tough.] To grow tough.  
Hops off the kiln lay three weeks to cool, give and  
toughen, else they will break to powder. *Martinet's Hist.*

TOUGHNESS. *n. f.* [from tough.]  
1. Not brittleness; flexibility.  
To make an induration with toughness, and less fragility,  
decoct bodies in water for three days; but they must be such  
into which the water will not enter. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. Viscosity; tenacity; clamminess; glutinousness.  
In the first stage the viscosity or toughness of the fluids should  
be taken off by diluents. *Arbutnot on Dist.*

3. Firmness against injury.  
I confess me knit to thy deserving with cables of perdis-  
able toughness. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

TOUPE'T. *n. f.* [Fr.] A curl; an artificial lock of hair.  
Remember second-hand toupees and repaired ruffs. *Swift.*

TOUR. *n. f.* [tour, French.]  
1. Ramble; roving journey.  
I made the tour of all the king's palaces. *Milford.*

Were it permitted, he'd make the tour of the whole system  
of the sun. *Arbutnot and Pope's Misc. Scr.*

2. Turn; revolution. In both these senses it is rather French  
than English.  
First Ptolemy his scheme celestial wrought,  
And of machines a wild provision brought;  
Orbs centrick and eccentric he prepares,  
Cycles and epicycles, solid spheres  
In order plac'd, and with bright globes inlaid,  
To solve the tours by heavenly bodies made. *Blackmore.*

3. In *Milton* it is probably tour's; soar; elevation.  
The bird of Jove floop'd from his airy tour,  
Two birds of gayest plume before him drove. *Milton.*

TOURNAMENT. *n. f.* [tournamentum, low Lat.]  
1. Tilt; joust; military sport; mock encounter.  
They might under the pretence  
Of tilts and tournaments,  
Provide them horse and armour for defence. *Daniel.*

For jousts, tourneys, and barriers, the glories of them are  
the chariots, wherein challengers make their entry. *Bacon.*

Whence came all those tilts, tiltings, and tournaments, so  
much in use in these parts.  
He liv'd with all the pomp he cou'd devise,  
At tilts and tournaments obtain'd the prize,  
But found no favour in his lady's eyes. *Dryden.*

The spouls of Hippolyta the queen,  
What tilts and tourneys at the feast were seen. *Dryden.*

2. *Milton* uses it simply for encounter; shock of battle.  
With cruel tournament the squadrons join!  
Where cattle pastur'd late, now scatter'd lies  
With carcasses, and arms, th' infang'd field. *Milton.*

TO TOURNEY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To tilt in the lists.  
An elfin born of noble state,  
Well could he tourney, and in lists debate. *F. Q. b. ii.*

TOURNISQUET. *n. f.* [French.] A bandage used in amputa-  
tions, straitened or relaxed by the turn of a handle.

If the orifice does not readily appear, loosen the tourniquet,  
and the effusion of blood will direct you to it. *Sharp.*

TO TOUSE. *v. a.* [probably of the same original with touse,  
tease, tease.] To pull; to tear; to haul; to drag; whence  
touser or tawzer, the name of a mastiff.

As a bear whom angry curs have touse'd,  
Having off shak'd them and elcap'd their hands,  
Becomes more fell, and all that him withstands  
Treads down and overthrows. *Spenser.*

Take him hence; to th' rack with him; we'll touse you  
joint by joint, but we will know his purpose. *Shakespeare.*

To touse such things as flutter  
To touse Bounce is bread and butter. *Swift.*

TOW. *n. f.* [tow, Saxon.] Flax or hemp beaten and combed  
into a filamentous substance. *Tow.*

## TOW

Tow (twisted round the handle of an instrument makes it  
easier to be held. *Sharp.*

To Tow. *v. a.* [tōw, tōhān, Saxon, to lead; tōghen, old  
Dutch.] To draw by a rope, particularly through the water.  
Thou knew'st too well  
My heart was to thy rudder ty'd by th' string,  
And thou should'st tow me after. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

The seamen towed, and I shoved, till we arrived. *Swift.*

TOWARD. *prep.* [tōwārd, Saxon.]  
TOWARDS. *adv.* [It is doubtful whether in this use the word  
be adverb or adjective.] Near; at hand; in a  
state of preparation.

What might be toward that this sweaty haste  
Doth make the night labourer with the day. *Shakespeare.*

TOWARD. *adj.* Ready to do or learn; not forward.  
TOWARDNESS. *n. f.* [from towardly.] Docility; compli-  
ance; readiness to do or to learn.

The beauty and towardness of these children moved her  
brethren to envy. *Releigh's Hist. of the World.*

TOWARDLY. *adj.* [from toward.] Ready to do or learn; do-  
cile; compliant with duty.

Some young towardly noblemen or gentlemen were usually  
sent as assistants or attendants. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

TOWARDNESS. *n. f.* [from towardly.] Docility.  
Parents will not throw away the towardness of a child,  
and the expense of education upon a profession, the labour of  
which is encumbered, and the rewards are vanishing. *South.*

TOWEL. *n. f.* [tōwail, French; towaglie, Italian.] A cloth  
on which the hands are wiped.  
His arm must be kept up with a napkin or towel. *Walsman.*

Th' attendants water for their hands supply,  
And having wash'd, with silken towels dry. *Dryden's Æn.*

TOWER. *n. f.* [tōw, Saxon; tour, Fr. torre, Italian; turris,  
Latin.]  
1. A high building; a building raised above the main edifice.  
Let us build us a city and a tower, whose top may reach  
unto heaven. *Gen. xi. 4.*

2. A fortress; a citadel.  
Lay trains of amorous intrigues  
In towers, and curls, and perruigs. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

3. A high head-dress.  
In towers, and curls, and perruigs. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

4. High flight; elevation.  
To TOWER. *v. n.* To soar; to fly or rise high.  
On th' other side an high rock tower'd still. *Spenser.*

No marvel  
My lord protector's hawks do tower so well. *Shakespeare.*

Circular base of rising folds that tower'd  
Fold above fold a furling maze. *Milton.*

Towering his height, and ample was his breast. *Dryden.*

The crooked plough, the share, the tower's height  
Of waggons, and the cart's unwieldy weight;  
These all must be prepar'd. *Dryden's Georg.*

All those sublime thoughts which tower above the clouds,  
and reach as high as heaven itself, take their rise, not one jot  
beyond those ideas which sense or reflection have offered for  
the contemplation of the mind. *Locke.*

TO WER-MUSTARD. *n. f.* [tūrritis, Lat.] A plant.  
The flower of the tower-mustard consists of four leaves,  
expanding in form of a cross, out of whose emplacement rises  
the pointal, which afterward becomes a long, smooth pod,  
growing for the most part upright, and opening into two  
parts, in each of which are many smooth seeds. *Miller.*

TOWERED. *adj.* [from tower.] Adorned or defended by towers.  
Might the wife Latona be,  
Or the tower'd Cybele. *Milton's Arcades.*

TOWERY. *adj.* [from tower.] Adorned or guarded with towers.  
Here naked rocks, and empty wastes were seen,  
There tow'ry cities and the forests green. *Pope.*

Rise, crown'd with lights, imperial Salem rise!  
Exalt thy tow'ry head, and lift thy eyes! *Pope's Messiah.*

## TOY

With his tow'ry grandeur swell their state. *Tomson.*  
TOWN. *n. f.* [tūn, Saxon; tūyn, Dutch; from tūman, Saxon,  
shout.]

1. Any walled collection of houses.  
She let them down by a cord; for her house was upon the  
town wall. *Jos. ii. 15.*

2. Any collection of houses larger than a village.  
Speak the speech trippingly on the tongue; but if you  
mouth it, as many of our players do, I had as lieve the town  
crier had spoke the lines. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

Into whatsoever city or town ye enter, enquire who in it is  
worthy, and there abide. *Mat. x. 11.*

Before him towns and rural works between. *Milton.*

My friend this insult sees,  
And flies from towns to woods. *Braine.*

3. In England, any number of houses to which belongs a re-  
gular market, and which is not a city or see of a bishop.

4. The court end of London.  
A virgin whom her mother's care  
Dress'd from the town to wholesome country air. *Pope.*

5. The people who live in the capital.  
He all at once let down,  
Stuns with his giddy larum half the town. *Pope.*

6. It is used by the inhabitants of every town or city; as we  
say, a new family is come to town.  
There is some new dress or new diversion just come to  
town. *Low.*

TOWNCLERK. *n. f.* [town and clerk.] An officer who manages  
the publick business of a place. *Acts xix. 35.*

The townclerk appealed the people.

TOWNHOUSE. *n. f.* [town and house.] The hall where publick  
business is transacted.  
A townhouse built at one end will front the church that  
stands at the other. *Addison on Italy.*

TOWNSHIP. *n. f.* [town and ship.] The corporation of a town;  
the district belonging to a town.  
I am but a poor petitioner of our whole township. *Shakespeare.*

They had built houses, planted gardens, erected townships,  
and made provision for their posterity. *Raleigh.*

TOWNSMAN. *n. f.* [town and man.]  
1. An inhabitant of a place.  
Here come the townsmen on procession. *Shakespeare.*

Before your highness to present the man.  
In the time of king Henry the sixth, in a fight between  
the earls of Ormond and Desmond, almost all the townsmen  
of Kilkenny were slain. *Davies on Ireland.*

They marched to Newcastle, which being defended only  
by the townsmen, was given up to them. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

I left him at the gate firm to your interest,  
T' admit the townsmen at their first appearance. *Dryden.*

2. One of the same town.  
TOWNTALK. *n. f.* [town and talk.] Common prattle of a  
place.

If you tell the secret, in twelve hours it shall be town-talk.  
*L'Estrange.*

TOXICAL. *adj.* [toxicum, Lat.] Poisonous; containing poison.

TOY. *n. f.* [tōyn, tōghen, to drels with many ornaments,  
Dutch.]

1. A petty commodity; a trifle; a thing of no value.  
Might I make acceptable unto her that toy which I had  
found, following an acquaintance of mine at the plough. *Sid.*

They exchange for knives, glasses and such toys, great  
abundance of gold and pearl. *Abbot.*

Because of old  
Thou thyself dost d'it on womankind, admiring  
Their shape, their colour, and attractive grace;  
None are, thou think'st, but taken with such toys. *Milton.*

O virtue! virtue! what art thou become,  
That men should leave thee for that toy a woman. *Dryden.*

2. A plaything; a bauble.  
To dally thus with death is no fit toy,  
Go find some other play-fellows, mine own sweet boy. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

What a profusion of wealth laid out in coaches, trappings,  
tables, cabinets, and the like precious toys. *Addison.*

In Delia's hand this toy is fatal found,  
Nor could that fabled dart more surely wound. *Pope.*

3. Matter of no importance.  
'Tis a cockle or a walnut shell,  
A knack, a toy, a trick, a baby's cap. *Shakespeare.*

4. Folly; trifling practice; silly opinion.  
The things which so long experience of all ages hath con-  
firmed and made profitable, let us not presume to condemn  
as follies and toys, because we sometime know not the cause  
and reason of them. *Hooker, b. iv.*

5. Play; sport; amorous dalliance.  
Ye sons of Venus, play your sports at will;  
For greedy pleasure, carelets of your toys,  
Thinks more upon her paradise of joys. *Spenser's Epithal.*

So said he, and forbore not glance or toy  
Of amorous intent. *Milton.*



## TRA

6. Odd story; silly tale. I never may believe  
These antick fables, nor these fairy toys. *Shakespeare.*
7. Frolick; humour; odd fancy. Shall that which hath always received this construction, be now disguised with a toy of novelty. *Hooker, b. v.*
- The very place puts toys of desperation,  
Without more motive, into every brain,  
That looks so many fathoms to the sea,  
And hears it roar beneath. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*
- TO TOY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To trifle; to dally amou-  
ously; to play. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*
- TO'YISH. *adj.* [from toy.] Trifling; wanton.
- TO'YISHNESS. *n. f.* [from toyish.] Nugacity; wantonness.
- Your society will discredit that toyishness of wanton fancy,  
that plays tricks with words, and frolics with the caprices  
of frothy imagination. *Glanville's Scept.*
- TO'YSHOP. *n. f.* [toy and shop.] A shop where playthings and  
little nice manufactures are sold.
- Fans, silks, ribbands, laces, and gewgaws, lay so thick  
together, that the heart was nothing else but a toyshop. *Add.*
- With varying vanities from every part  
They shift the moving toyshop of their heart. *Pope.*
- TO TOZE. *v. a.* [See TOWSE and TEASE.] To pull by violence  
or impetuosity. *Shakespeare.*
- Think'st thou, for that I infirmate, or toze from thee thy  
business, I am therefore no courtier. *Shakespeare.*
- TRACE. *n. f.* [trace, Fr. *traccia*, Italian.]
1. Mark left by any thing passing; footsteps.
- These as a line their long dimension drew,  
Screaking the ground with sinuous trace. *Milton.*
2. Remain; appearance of what has been.
- The people of these countries are reported to have lived  
like the beasts among them, without any traces of orders,  
laws, or religion. *Temple.*
- There are not the least traces of it to be met, the greatest  
part of the ornaments being taken from Trajan's arch, and  
let up to the conqueror. *Addison on Italy.*
- The shady empire shall retain no trace  
Of war, or blood, but in the Sylvan chase. *Pope.*
3. [From *trasser*, French; *trassés*, traces.] Harness for beasts  
of draught.
- Her waggon spokes made of long spinner's legs;  
The cover, of the wings of grasshoppers;  
The traces, of the smallest spider's web. *Shakespeare.*
- The labour'd ox  
In his loose traces from the furrow came. *Milton.*
- While lab'ring oxen, spent with toil and heat,  
In their loose traces from the field retreat. *Pope.*
- Twelve young mules,  
New to the plough, unpractis'd in the trace. *Pope's Odyss.*
- TO TRACE. *v. a.* [Trace, Fr. *traciere*, Italian.]
1. To follow by the footsteps, or remaining marks.
- I feel thy power to trace the ways  
Of highest agents. *Milton.*
- You may trace the deluge quite round the globe in profane  
history; and every one of these people have a tale to tell  
concerning the refutation. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
- They do but trace over the paths beaten by the ancients,  
or comment, critic, or flourish upon them. *Temple.*
- To this haste of the mind a not due tracing of the argu-  
ments to their true foundation is owing. *Locke.*
2. To follow with exactness.
- That fertile path thou nobly dost decline,  
Of tracing word by word, and line by line. *Denham.*
3. He allows the soul power to trace images on the brain, and  
perceive them. *Locke.*
- His pen can trace out a true quotation. *Swift.*
4. To walk over.
- Men as they trace,  
Both feet and face one way are wont to lead. *Fa. Qu.*
- We do trace this alley up and down. *Shakespeare.*
- TRA'CE. *n. f.* [from trace.] One that traces.
- Ambassadors should not be held the tracers of a plot of  
such malice. *Howell.*
- TRACE. *n. f.* [trace, old French; *traccia*, Italian.]
1. Mark left upon the way by the foot or otherwise.
- Following the track of Satan. *Milton.*
- Hung by the neck and hair, and dragg'd around,  
The hostile spear yet sticking in his wound,  
With tracks of blood inscrib'd the dusty ground. *Dryden.*
- Consider the exterior frame of the globe, if we may find  
any tracks or footsteps of wisdom in its constitution. *Bentley.*
2. A road, a beaten path.
- With track oblique sidelong he works his way. *Milton.*
- Behold Torquatus the same track pursue,  
And next, the two devoted Decii view. *Dryden's En.*
- TO TRACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To follow by the foot-  
steps or marks left in the way.
- As shepherd's cur that in dark evening's shade  
Hath tracked forth some savage beast's tread. *Fa. Qu.*

## TRA

- He was not only a professed imitator of Horace, but a  
learned plagiary in all the others; you track him everywhere  
in their flow. *Dryden.*
- TRA'CKLESS. *adj.* [from track.] Untrodden; marked with no  
footsteps.
- Loft in trackless fields of shining day,  
Unable to discern the way,  
Which Nature's virtue only could explore. *Prior.*
- TRACT. *n. f.* [tractus, Lat.]
1. Any kind of extended substance.
2. A region; a quantity of land.
- Only there are some tracts which, by high mountains, are  
barred from air and fresh wind.
- Heav'n hides nothing from thy view,  
Nor the deep tract of hell.  
Monte Circeo, by Homer called insula Æea, is a very  
high mountain joined to the main land by a narrow tract of  
earth. *Milton.*
3. Continuity; any thing protracted, or drawn out to length.
- The myrtle flourisheth still; and wonderful it is that for  
so long a tract of time she should still continue fresh. *Howell.*
- Your bodies may at last turn all to spirit,  
Improv'd by tract of time, and wing'd ascend  
Ethereal as we. *Milton.*
- As in tract of speech a dubious word is easily known by  
the coherence with the rest, and a dubious letter by the whole  
word; so may a deaf person, having competent knowledge  
of language, by an acute sagacity by some more evident  
word discerned by his eye, know the sense. *Hooker.*
4. Course; manner of process; unless it means, in this place,  
rather, discourse; explanation.
- The tract of every thing  
Would, by a good discourse, lose some life  
Which action's self was tongue to. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*
5. It seems to be used by Shakespeare for track.
- The weary fun hath made a golden set,  
And, by the bright tract of his fiery car,  
Gives signal of a goodly day to-morrow. *Shakespeare.*
6. [Tractatus, Lat.] A treatise; a small book.
- The church clergy at that time write the best collection of  
tracts against popery that ever appeared. *Swift.*
- TRA'CTABLE. *adj.* [tractabilis, Lat. *tractabile*, Fr.]
1. Manageable; docile; compliant; obsequious; practicable;  
governable.
- For moderation of those affections growing from the very  
natural bitterness and gall of adversity, the scripture much  
allegeth contrary fruits, which affliction likewise hath, when-  
soever it falleth on them that are tractable, the grace of God's  
holy spirit concurring therewith. *Hooker, b. v.*
- Noble Ajax, you are as strong, as valiant, as wise, no  
less noble, much more gentle, and altogether more tractable. *Shakespeare. Troilus and Cressida.*
- Tractable obedience is a slave  
To each incensed will. *Shakespeare. Henry VII.*
- If thou dost find him tractable to us,  
Encourage him, and tell him all our reasons;  
If he be leaden, icy, cold, unwilling,  
Be thou so too. *Shakespeare. Rich. III.*
- As those who are bent to do wickedly will never want  
tempters to urge them on in an evil course; so those who  
yield themselves tractable to good motions, will find the spirit  
of God more ready to encourage them. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
- If a strict hand be kept over children from the beginning,  
they will in that age be tractable, and quietly submit to it. *Locke on Education.*
2. Palpable; such as may be handled.
- The other measures are of continued quantity visible, and  
for the most part tractable; whereas time is always transient,  
neither to be seen nor felt. *Holder on Time.*
- TRA'CTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from tractable.] The state of being  
tractable; compliance; obsequiousness.
- It will be objected, that whatsoever I fancy of childrens  
tractableness, yet many will never apply. *Locke.*
- TRA'CTATE. *n. f.* [tractatus, Latin.] A treatise; a tract; a  
small book.
- Though philosophical tractates make enumeration of au-  
thors, yet are their reasons usually introduced. *Brown.*
- We need no other evidence than Glanville's tractate. *Hol.*
- TRA'CTION. *n. f.* [traction, Lat.] The act of drawing;  
the state of being drawn.
- The malleus being fixed to an extensible membrane, fol-  
lows the traction of the muscle, and is drawn inwards to  
bring the terms of that line nearer in proportion as it is  
curved, and so gives a tension to the tympanum. *Holder.*
- TRA'CTILE. *n. f.* [tractus, Lat.] Capable to be drawn out or  
extended in length; ductile.
- The consistencies of bodies are very divers; fragile, tough;  
flexible, inflexible; tractile, or to be drawn forth in length,  
intractile. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 839.*
- TRA'CTILITY. *adj.* [from tractile.] The quality of being tra-  
ctile. *Silver.*

## TRA

- Silver, whose ductility and tractility are much inferior to  
those of gold, was drawn out to so slender a wire, that a  
single grain amounted to twenty-seven feet. *Derham.*
- TRADE. *n. f.* [tratta, Italian.]
1. Traffick; commerce; exchange of goods for other goods;  
or for money.
- Whoever commands the sea, commands the trade; who-  
soever commands the trade of the world, commands the  
riches of the world, and consequently the world itself. *Rel.*
- Trade increases in one place and decays in another. *Temple.*
2. Occupation; particular employment whether manual or  
mercantile, distinguished from the liberal arts or learned pro-  
fessions.
- Appoint to every one that is not able to live of his  
freehold a certain trade of life; the which trade he shall be  
bound to follow. *Spenser on Ireland.*
- How dizzy! half way down  
Hangs one that gathers samphire, dreadful trade. *Shakespeare.*
- Ill mountebank their loves, and come home below'd  
Of all the trades in Rome. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*
- Fear and piety,  
Instruction, manners, mysteries, and trades,  
Decline to your confounding contraries. *Shakespeare.*
- The rude Equicola  
Hunting their sport, and plund ring was their trade. *Dryden.*
- Fight under him; there's plunder to be had;  
A captain is a very gainful trade. *Dryden's Jew.*
- The whole division that to Mars pertains,  
All trades of death, that deal in steel for gains.  
The emperor Vertanax applied himself in his youth to a  
gainful trade; his father, judging him fit for a better em-  
ployment, had a mind to turn his education another way;  
the son was obdurate in pursuing for profitable a trade, a sort  
of merchandise of wood. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
3. Instruments of any occupation.
- The shepherd bears  
His house and household gods, his trade of war,  
His bow and quiver, and his trusty cur. *Dryden's Virgil.*
4. Any employment not manual; habitual exercise.
- Call some of young years to train them up in that trade;  
and so fit them for weighty affairs. *Bacon.*
- TO TRADE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To traffick; to deal; to hold commerce.
- He commanded these servants to be called, to know how  
much every man had gained by trading. *Luke xix. 15.*
- Delos, a sacred place, grew a free port where nations  
warring with one another reformed with their goods, and  
traded. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
- Maximianus traded with the Goths in the product of his  
estate in Thracia. *Arbutnot.*
2. To act merely for money.
- Saucy and overbold! how did you dare  
To trade and traffick with Macheth,  
In riddles and affairs of death? *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
3. Having a trading wind.
- They on the trading flood ply tow'rd the pole. *Milton.*
- TO TRADE. *v. a.* To sell or exchange in commerce.
- They were the merchants: they traded the persons of  
men and vessels of brass in thy market. *Ezek. xxvii. 13.*
- TRADE-WIND. *n. f.* [trade and wind.] The monsoon; the  
periodical wind between the tropics.
- Thus to the eastern wealth through storms we go,  
But now, the Cape once doubled, fear no more;  
A constant trade-wind will securely blow,  
And gently lay us on the spicy shore.  
His were the projects of perpetuum mobiles, and of in-  
creasing the trade-wind by vast plantations of reeds. *Arbutnot.*
- Comfortable is the trade-wind to the equatorial parts, with-  
out which life would be both short and grievous. *Cheyne.*
- TRA'DED. *adj.* [from trade.] Verfed; practised.
- Trust not those cunning waters of his eyes;  
For villainy is not without such a rheum:  
And he long traded in it makes it seem  
Like rivers of remorse and innocence. *Shakespeare.*
- Eyes and ears,  
Two traded pilots 'twixt the dangerous shores  
Of will and judgment. *Shakespeare. Troilus and Cressida.*
- TRA'DER. *n. f.* [from trade.]
1. One engaged in merchandise or commerce.
- Pilgrims are going to Canterbury with rich offerings, and  
traders riding to London with fat purses. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*
- Now the victory's won,  
We return to our lasses like fortunate traders,  
Triumphant with spoils. *Dryden.*
- Many traders will necessitate merchants to trade for less  
profits, and consequently be more frugal. *Child on Trade.*
- That day traders sum up the accounts of the week. *Swift.*
2. One long used in the methods of money getting; a practi-  
tioner.
- TRA'DERSFOLK. *n. f.* [trader and folk.] People employed in  
trade. *Swift.*
- By his advice victuallers and tradersfolk would soon get all  
the money of the kingdom into their hands. *Swift.*

## TRA

- TRA'DESMAN. *n. f.* [trade and man.] A shopkeeper. A mer-  
chant is called a trader, but not a tradesman; and it seems  
distinguished in Shakespeare from a man that labours with his  
hands. *Shakespeare.*
- I live by the awl, I meddle with no tradesmen's matters.  
They rather had beheld  
Diffident numbers pelt'ring streets; than see  
Our tradesmen singing in their shops, and going  
About their functions. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*
- Order a trade thither and thence to some few merchants  
and tradesmen, under colour of furnishing the colony with ne-  
cessaries, may not grind them. *Bacon.*
- Tradesmen might conjecture what doings they were like to  
have in their respective dealings. *Granville.*
- M. Jordain would not be thought a tradesman, but order-  
ed some silk to be measured out to his partner's friends: now  
I give up my shop. *Prior.*
- From a plain tradesman with a shop, he is now grown a  
very rich country gentleman. *Arbutnot. Hist. of N. Bull.*
- Domesticks in a gentleman's family have more opportunities  
of improving their minds, than the ordinary tradesmen. *Swift.*
- Boastful and rough, your first son is aquire;  
The next a tradesman, meek and much a liar. *Pope's Ep.*
- TRA'DEFUL. *adj.* [trade and full.] Commercial; busy in traf-  
fick.
- Ye tradeful merchants that with weary toil  
Do seek most precious things to make your gain,  
And both the Indies of their treasure spoil,  
What needeth you to seek so far in vain. *Spenser.*
- TRA'DITION. *n. f.* [tradition, Fr. *traditio*, Lat.]
1. The act or practice of delivering accounts from mouth to  
mouth without written memorials; communication from age  
to age.
- To learn it we have tradition; namely, that so we be-  
lieve, because both we from predecessors, and they from  
theirs, have received. *Hooker, b. iii.*
2. Any thing delivered orally from age to age.
- With superstitions and traditions taint,  
Left only in those written records pure. *Milton.*
- Our old solemnities  
But sav'd from death, our Argives yearly pay  
These grateful honours to the God of day. *Pope's Statius.*
- TRA'DITIONAL. *adj.* [from tradition.]
1. Delivered by tradition; descending by oral communication;  
transmitted by the foregoing to the following age.
- Whence may we have the infallible traditional sense of  
scripture, if not from the heads of their church? *Tillotson.*
- If there be any difference in natural parts, it should seem  
the advantage lies on the side of children born from wealthy  
parents, the same traditional sloth and luxury which render  
their body weak, perhaps refining their spirits. *Swift.*
2. Observant of traditions, or idle rites. Not used, nor proper.  
God forbid.
- We should infringe the holy privilege  
Of sanctuary!  
—You are too senseless obstinate, my lord;  
Too ceremonious and traditional. *Shakespeare. Rich. II.*
- TRA'DITIONALLY. *adv.* [from traditional.]
1. By transmission from age to age.
- There is another channel wherein this doctrine is tradi-  
tionally derived from Saint John, namely, from the clergy of  
Asia. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
2. From tradition without evidence of written memorials.
- It crolieth the proverb, and Rome might well be built in  
a day, if that were true which is traditionally related by  
Strabo, that the great cities Anchiale and Tarsus were built  
by Sardanapalus both in one day. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*
- TRA'DITIONARY. *adj.* [from tradition.] Delivered by tradi-  
tion.
- Suppose the same traditionary strain  
Of rigid manners in the house remain,  
Inveterate truth, an old plain Sabine's heart. *Dryden.*
- Oral tradition is more uncertain, especially if we may take  
that to be the traditionary sense of texts of scripture. *Tillotson.*
- The fame of our Saviour, which in so few years had gone  
through the whole earth, was confirmed and perpetuated by  
such records as would preserve the traditionary account of him  
to after-ages. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*
- TRA'DITIVE. *adj.* [traditive, Fr. from tradere, Latin.] Trans-  
mitted or transmissible from age to age.
- Suppose we on things traditive divide,  
And both appeal to scripture to decide. *Dryden. H. and Pant.*
- TO TRADUCE. *v. a.* [traduce, Lat. *traducere*, Fr.]
1. To censure; to condemn; to reprove; to blame; to  
calumniate; to decry.
- The best stratagem that Satan hath, who knoweth his  
kingdom to be no one way more shaken than by the publick  
devout prayers of God's church, is by traducing the form and  
manner of them, to bring them into contempt, and so slack  
the force of all mens devotion towards them. *Hooker, b. v.*



# TRA

These particular ceremonies which they pretend to be so scandalous, we shall more thoroughly lift, when other things also *traduced* in the public duties of the church are, together with these, to be touched. *Hooker, b. iv.*

Whilst calumny has such potent abettors, we are not to wonder at its growth; as long as men are malicious and designing they will be *traducing*. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

From that preface he took his hint; though he had the baseness not to acknowledge his benefactor, but instead of it to *traduce* me in libel. *Dryden's Fab.*

2. To propagate; to increase by deriving one from another. None are so gross as to contend for this, That souls from bodies may *traduced* be; Between whose natures no proportion is, When root and branch in nature still agree. *Dowd.*

From these only the race of perfect animals were propagated and *traduced* over the earth. *Hale.*

Some believe the soul is made by God, some by angels, and some by the generant: whether it be immediately created or *traduced* hath been the great ball of contention to the latter ages. *Glanville's Scelf.*

TRADUCEMENT. *n. f.* [from *traduce*.] Censure; obloquy. Rome must know The value of her own: 'twere a concealment Wrote than a theft, no less than a *traducement*, To hide your doings. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

TRADUCER. *n. f.* [from *traduce*.] A false censor; a calumniator. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

TRADUCIBLE. *adj.* [from *traduce*.] Such as may be derived. Though oral tradition might be a competent discoverer of the original of a kingdom, yet such a tradition were incompetent without written monuments to derive to us the original laws, because they are of a complex nature, and therefore not orally *traducible* to so great a distance of ages. *Hale.*

TRADUCION. *n. f.* [from *traduce*.] 1. Derivation from one of the same kind; propagation. The patrons of *traduction* accuse their adversaries of affronting the attributes of God; and the asserters of creation impeach them of violence to the nature of things. *Glanville.*

If by *traduction* came thy mind, Our wonder is the less to find A soul so charming from a stock so good; Thy father was transfus'd into thy blood. *Dryden.*

2. Tradition; transmission from one to another. Touching traditional communication and *traduction* of truths conatural and engraven, I do not doubt but many of them have had the help of that derivation. *Hale.*

3. Conveyance. Since America is divided on every side by considerable seas, and no passage known by land, the *traduction* of brutes could only be by shipping: though this was a method used for the *traduction* of useful cattle from hence thither, yet it is not credible that bears and lions should have so much care used for their transportation. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

4. Tradition. The reports and fugues have an agreement with the figures in rhetoric of repetition and *traduction*. *Bacon.*

TRAFICK. *n. f.* [from *traffico*, Fr. *traffico*, Italian.] 1. Commerce; merchandising; large trade; exchange of commodities. *Traffick's* thy god. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*

My father A merchant of great *traffick* through the world. *Shakespeare.*

As the first of these was, for his great wisdom, titled the English Solomon, he followed the example of that wise king in nothing more than by advancing the *traffick* of his people. *Addison's Freeholders, N. 41.*

2. Commodities; subject of traffick. You'll see a draggled daniel From Billingsgate her filthy *traffick* bear. *Gay.*

TO TRAFICK. *v. n.* [from *traffico*, Fr. *traffico*, Italian.] 1. To practise commerce; to merchandise; to exchange commodities. They first plant for corn and cattle, and after enlarge themselves for things to *traffick* withal. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

2. To trade meanly or mercenarily. Saucy and overbold! how did you dare To trade and *traffick* with Macbeth, In riddles and affairs of death? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

How hast thou dar'd to think so vilely of me, That I would condescend to thy mean arts, And *traffick* with thee for a prince's ruin? *Rowe.*

TRAFFICKER. *n. f.* [from *traffico*, Fr. from *traffick*.] Trader; merchant. Your Argosies with portly sail, Like signiors and rich burghers on the flood, Do overpeer the petty *traffickers* That curtsy to them. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

In it are so many Jews very rich, and so great *traffickers*, that they have most of the English trade in their hands. *Add.*

TRAGACANTH. *n. f.* [from *tragacantha*, Lat.] A sort of gum to

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which this name has been given, because it proceeds from the incision of the root or trunk of a plant so called. *Trevaux.*

TRAGEDIAN. *n. f.* [from *tragedia*, Fr. *tragedia*, Lat.] 1. A writer of tragedy. Many of the poets themselves had much nobler conceptions of the Deity, than to imagine him to have any thing corporeal; as in these verses out of the ancient *tragedian*. *Stillingfleet.*

2. An actor of tragedy. I can counterfeit the deep *tragedian*; Speak, and look back, and pry on ev'ry side, Tremble and start at wagging of a straw, Intending deep suspicion. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*

To well-long'd *tragedian's* rage They recommend their labours of the stage. *Dryden.*

TRAGEDY. *n. f.* [from *tragedia*, Fr. *tragedia*, Lat.] 1. A dramatick representation of a serious action. Thousands more, that yet suspect no peril, Will now conclude their plotted *tragedies*. *Shakespeare's All our Tragedies are of kings and princes; but you never see a poor man have a part unless it be as a chorus, or to fill up the scenes, to dance, or to be derided. Taylor's Holy Living.*

Imitate the fitter of painting, *tragedy*; which employs the whole forces of her art in the main action. *Dryden.*

An anthem to their god Dionysus, whilst the goat food at his altar to be sacrificed, was called the goat-song or *tragedy*. *Rymer's Tragedies of the last Age.*

There to her heart sad *tragedy* address'd The dagger, wont to pierce the tyrant's breast. *Pope.*

2. Any mournful or dreadful event. I shall laugh at this, That they, who brought me in my master's hate, I live to look upon their *tragedy*. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*

I look upon this now done in England as another act of the same *tragedy* which was lately begun in Scotland. *K. Ch.*

TRAGICAL. *adj.* [from *tragicus*, Lat. *tragicus*, Gr.] 1. Relating to tragedy. The root whereof and *tragic* effect, Vouchsafe, O thou the mournfullest muse of mine, That won't the *tragic* stage for to direct, In funeral complaints and wailful time Reveal to me. *Spenser's Muirpatriot.*

Thy Clarence he is dead that stab'd my Edward; And the beholders of this *tragic* play, Th' adulterer Hastings, Rivers, Vaughan, Gray, Untimely smother'd in their dusky graves. *Shakespeare's R. III.*

2. Mournful; calamitous; sorrowful; dreadful. A dire induction I am witness to; And will to France, hoping the consequence Will prove as bitter, black, and *tragic*. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

The gaudy, blabbing, and remoriel day, Is crept into the bosom of the sea: And now loud howling wolves arouse the jades, That drag the *tragic* melancholy night. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Why look you still so stern and *tragic*? So *tragic* and merited a fate Shall swallow those who God and justice hate. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

I now must change those notes to *tragic*. *Milton.*

The tale of this song is a pretty *tragic* story; and pleases because it is a copy of nature. *Addison.*

Bid them dreis their bloody altars With every circumstance of *tragic* pomp. *Rowe.*

TRAGICALITY. *adv.* [from *tragic*.] 1. In a tragical manner; in a manner befitting tragedy. Juvenal's genius was sharp and eager; and as his provocations were great, he has revenged them *tragically*. *Dryden.*

2. Mournfully; sorrowfully; calamitously. TRAGICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *tragic*.] Mournfulness; calamitousness. Like bold Phaetons we despise all benefits of the father of light, unless we may guide his chariot; and we moralize the fable as well in the *tragicalness* of the event as in the influence of the undertaking. *Dewey of Piety.*

TRAGICOMEDY. *n. f.* [from *tragicomedia*, Fr. from *tragedy* and *comedy*.] A drama compounded of merry and serious events. On the world's stage, when our applause grows high, For acting here life's *tragicomedy*, The lookers-on will say we act not well, Unless the last the former scenes excel. *Denham.*

The faults of that drama are in the kind of it, which is *tragicomedy*; but it was given to the people. *Dryden.*

We have often had *tragicomedies* upon the English theatre with success: but in that sort of composition the tragedy and comedy are in distinct scenes. *Gay.*

TRAGICOMICAL. *adj.* [from *tragicomique*, Fr. *tragicomical* and *comical*.] 1. Relating to *tragicomedy*. The whole art of the *tragicomical* farce lies in interweaving the several kinds of the drama, so that they cannot be distinguished. *Gay's What d'ye call it.*

2. Consisting of a mixture of mirth with sorrow. TRAGI-

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TRAGICOMICALLY. *adv.* [from *tragicomical*.] In a tragicomical manner. Laws my Pindarick parents matter'd not, *Brampton.*

So I was *tragicomically* got. *Brampton.*

TO TRAJECT. *v. a.* [from *trajectus*, Latin.] To cast through; to throw. The disputes of those assuming confident, that think so highly of their attainments, are like the controversy of those in Plato's den, who having never seen but the shadow of an horse *trajected*, eagerly contended, whether its neighing proceeded from its appearing mane or tail. *Glanville's Scelf.*

If there are different kinds of ether, they have a different degree of rarity; by which it becomes so fit a medium for *trajecting* the light of all celestial bodies. *Grew's Cosm. b. i.*

If the sun's light be *trajected* through three or more cross prisms successively, those rays which in the first prism are refracted more than others, are in all the following prisms refracted more than others in the same proportion. *Newton.*

TRAJECT. *n. f.* [from *trajectus*, Latin.] A ferry; a passage for a water-carriage. What notes and garments he doth give thee, Bring to the *traject*, to the common ferry, Which trades to Venice. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

TRAJECTION. *n. f.* [from *trajectus*, Lat.] 1. The act of darting through. Later astronomers have observed the free motion of such comets as have, by a *trajection* through the ether, wandered through the celestial or interstellar part of the universe. *Boyle.*

2. Emulsion. The *trajection* of such an object more sharply pierce the martyred soul of John, than afterwards did the nails the crucified body of Peter. *Brown's Vulgar Err. b. vii.*

TO TRAIL. *v. a.* [from *trailer*, Fr.] 1. To hunt by the track. 2. To draw along the ground. Beat thou the drum, that it speak mournfully: Trail your steel pikes. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Faintly he staggered through the hissing throng, And hung his head, and *trail'd* his legs along. *Dryden.*

3. To draw after in a long floating or waving body. What boots the regal circle on his head, That long behind he *trails* his pompous robe, And, of all monarchs, only grasps the globe? *Pope.*

4. [from *trahere*, Dutch.] To draw; to drag. Because they shall not draw me through their streets Like a wild beast, I am content to go. *Milton's Agonistes.*

Thrice happy poet, who may trail Thy house about thee like a snail; Or harness'd to a nag, at ease Take journeys in it like a chaise; Or in a boat, when'er thou wilt, Canst make it serve thee for a tilt. *Swift.*

TO TRAIL. *v. n.* To be drawn out in length. When his brother saw the red blood *trail* Adown so fast, and all his armour steeped, For very felicity he gan to weep. *Fairy Qu. b. ii.*

Since the flames purf'd the *trailing* smoke, He knew his boon was granted. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

From o'er the roof the blaze began to move, And *trailing* vanish'd in th' Idean grove. It swept a path in heav'n, and thence a guide, Then in a steaming fench of sulphur dy'd. *Dryden's Zen.*

TRAIL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] 1. Scent left on the ground by the animal pursued; track followed by the hunter. See but the issue of my jealousy: if I cry out thus upon no *trail*, never trust me when I open again. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

How cheerfully on the false *trail* they cry! Oh, this is counter, you false Danish dogs. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

I do think, or else this brain of mine Hunts not the *trail* of policy so sure As I have us'd to do, that I have found The very cause of Hamlet's lunacy. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

2. Any thing drawn to length. From thence the fuming *trail* began to spread, And lambent glories danc'd about her head. *Dryden's Zen.*

When light'ning shoots in glittering *trails* along: It shines, 'tis true, and gilds the gloomy night; But when it strikes, 'tis fatal. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*

3. Any thing drawn behind in long undulations. And round about her work the did empale With a fair border wrought of sundry flow'rs, Enwoven with an ivy winding *trail*. *Spenser's Muirpatriot.*

A sudden star it shot through liquid air, And drew behind a radiant *trail* of hair. *Pope.*

TO TRAIN. *v. a.* [from *trahere*, Fr.] 1. To draw along. In hollow cube he *train'd* His devilish enmity. *Milton.*

2. To draw; to entice; to invite. If but twelve French Were there in arms, they would be as a call To *train* ten thousand English to their side. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

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2. To draw by artifice or stratagem. For that cause I *train'd* thee to my house. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Oh *train* me not, sweet mermaid, with thy note! To drown me in thy fillet's flood of tears. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Sing, Siren, to thyself, and I will doat: Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden hair, And as a bed I'll take thee, and there lie. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

3. To draw from act to act by persuasion or promise. We did *train* him on, And his corruption being ta'en from us, We as the fying of all shall pay for all. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

4. To educate; to bring up: commonly with up. I can speak English. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

For I was *train'd* up in the English court. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

A most rare speaker, To nature none more bound; his *training* such That he may furnish and instruct great teachers. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

A place for exercise and *training* up of youth in the fashion of the heathen. *2 Mac. iv. 9.*

Call some of young years to *train* them up in that trade, and to fit them for weighty affairs. *Bacon.*

Spirits *train'd* up in scalt and fong. *Milton.*

The first Christians were by great hardships *trained* up for glory. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

5. To breed, or form to any thing. Abram armed his *trained* servants born in his house, and pursued. *Gen. xiv. 14.*

The warrior horse here bred he's taught to *train*. *Dryden.*

The young soldier is to be *trained* on to the warfare of life; wherein care is to be taken that more things be not represented as dangerous than really are so. *Locke.*

TRAIN. *n. f.* [from *trahere*, Fr.] 1. Artifice; stratagem of enticement. He cast by treaty and by *trains* Her to persuade. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

Their general did with due care provide, To save his men from ambush and from *train*. *Fairfax.*

This mov'd the king, To lay to draw him in by any *train*. *Daniel's Civil War.*

Swol'n with pride into the snare I fell Of fair fallacious looks, venerable *trains*, Soft'ned with pleasure and voluptuous life. *Milton's Agon.*

Now to my charms And to my wily *trains*! I shall ere long Be well stock'd with as fair a herd as graz'd About my mother Circe. *Milton.*

The practice begins of crafty men upon the simple and good; these easily follow and are caught, while the others lay *trains* and pursue a game. *Temple.*

2. The tail of a bird. Contracting their body, and being forced to draw in their fore parts to establish the hinder in the elevation of the *train*, if the fore parts do part and incline to the ground, the hinder grow too weak, and suffer the *train* to fall. *Brown.*

The bird guideth her body with her *train*, and the ship is steered with the rudder. *Hatewill.*

3. The part of a gown that falls behind upon the ground. A thousand pounds a year, for pure respect! That promises more thousands: honour's *train* Is longer than his fore skirts. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Costly followers are not to be liked, lest while a man makes his *train* longer he makes his wings shorter. *Bacon.*

4. A series; a consecution. Distinct gradual growth in knowledge carries its own light with it, in every step of its progression, in an easy and orderly *train*. *Locke.*

If we reflect on what is observable in ourselves, we shall find our ideas always passing in *train*, one going and another coming, without intermission. *Locke.*

They laboured in vain so far to reach the apostle's meaning, all along in the *train* of what he said. *Locke.*

Some truths result from any ideas, as soon as the mind puts them into propositions; other truths require a *train* of ideas placed in order, a due comparing of them, and deductions made with attention. *Locke.*

What wouldst thou have me do? consider well The *train* of ills our love would draw behind it. *Addison.*

The author of your beings can by a glance of the eye, or a word speaking, enlighten your mind, and conduct you to a *train* of happy sentiments. *Watts.*

5. Process; method; state of procedure. If things were once in this *train*, if virtue were established as necessary to reputation, and vice not only loaded with infamy, but made the infallible ruin of all mens pretensions, our duty would take root in our nature. *Swift.*

6. A retinue;



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6. A retinue; a number of followers or attendants.  
My *train* are men of choice and rarest parts,  
That in the most exact regard support  
The worship of their names. *Shakespeare.*  
Our fire walks forth, without more *train*  
Accompany'd than with his own complete  
Perfections. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*  
Thou should'st be seen  
A goddess among gods, ador'd, and serv'd  
By angels numberless, thy daily *train*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
Fairest of stars, last in the *train* of night,  
If better thou belong not to the dawn. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
He comes not with a *train* to move our fear. *Dryden.*  
The king's daughter, with a lovely *train*  
Of fellow nymphs, was sporting on the plain. *Addison.*  
He would put a check to the fury of war, that a stop  
might be put to those fins which are of its *train*. *Smolridge.*  
7. An orderly company; a procession.  
Who the knights in green, and what the *train*  
Of ladies dress'd with dainties on the plain? *Dryden.*  
8. The line of powder reaching to the mine.  
Since first they fail'd in their designs,  
To take in heav'n by springing mines;  
And with unanswerable barrels  
Of gun-powder, dispute their quarrels;  
Now take a course more practicable,  
By laying *trains* to fire the rabble. *Hudibras, p. iii.*  
Shall he that gives fire to the *train* pretend to wash his  
hands of the hurt that's done by the playing of the mine?  
*L'Estrange's Fables.*  
9. *TRAIN* of artillery. Cannons accompanying an army.  
With an army abundantly supplied with a *train* of artillery,  
and all other provisions necessary, the king advanced towards  
Scotland. *Clarendon, b. ii.*  
*TRAINBANDS*. *n. f.* [*train* and *band*: I suppose for *trained*  
*bands*.] The militia; the part of a community trained to martial  
exercises.  
He directed the *trainbands* of Westminster and Middlesex,  
which consisted of the most substantial householders, to at-  
tend. *Clarendon.*  
To some bold man, whose loyalty you trust,  
And let him raise the *trainbands* of the city. *Dryden.*  
A council of war was called, wherein we agreed to re-  
treat: but before we could give the word, the *trainbands*,  
taking advantage of our delay, fled first. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
*TRAINOIL*. *n. f.* [*train* and *oil*.] Oil drawn by coercion from  
the fat of the whale. *Mat. vii. 6.*  
*TRAINING*. *adj.* [*from train*.] Belonging to train oil. A bad word.  
Here steams ascend,  
Where the huge hogheads sweat with *training* oil. *Gay.*  
To *TRAINSE*. *v. a.* [*A* low word, I believe, without any ety-  
mology.] To walk in a careless or fluttish manner.  
Two slipshod mules *trainse* along,  
In lofty madnels, meditating song. *Pope.*  
*TRAIT*. *n. f.* [*trait*, Fr.] A stroke; a touch. Scarce English.  
By this single *trait* Homer marks an essential difference be-  
tween the Iliad and Odyssey; that in the former the people  
perish by the folly of their kings; in this by their own  
folly. *Brown's Notes on the Odyssey.*  
*TRAITOR*. *n. f.* [*traitre*, Fr. *traditor*, Lat.] One who be-  
ing trusted betrays.  
The law laid that grievous punishment upon traitors, to  
forfeit all their lands to the prince, that men might be terri-  
fied from committing treasons. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
If you flatter him, you are a great traitor to him. *Bacon.*  
I'll put him thus far into the plot, that he should be se-  
cured as a traitor; but when I am out of reach, he shall be  
released. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
There is no difference, in point of morality, whether a  
man calls me traitor in one word, or says I am one hired to  
betray my religion and sell my country. *Swift.*  
*TRAITORLY*. *adj.* [*from traitor*.] Treacherous; perfidious.  
These traitorly rascals miseries are to be smil'd at, their  
offences being so capital. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*  
*TRAITOROUS*. *adj.* [*from traitor*.] Treacherous; perfidious;  
faithless.  
What news with him, that trait'rous wight? *Daniel.*  
Pontinus knows not you,  
While you stand out upon these *trait'rous* terms. *B. Johnson.*  
The traitorous or treacherous, who have misled others, he  
would have severely punished, and the neutrals noted. *Bacon.*  
More of his majesty's friends have lost their lives in this  
rebellion than of his traitorous subjects. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
*TRAITOROUSLY*. *adv.* [*from traitorous*.] In a manner suiting  
traitors; perfidiously; treacherously.  
Good duke Humphrey traitorously is murder'd  
By Suffolk. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*  
Thou bitter sweet! whom I had laid  
Next me, me *traitorously* half betray'd;  
And unsuspected half invisibly  
At once fled into him, and stay'd with me. *Donne.*

## TRA

- They had traitorously endeavoured to subvert the funda-  
mental laws, deprive the king of his regal power, and to  
place on his subjects a tyrannical power. *Clarendon.*  
*TRAITRESS*. *n. f.* [*from traitor*.] A woman who betrays.  
I, what I am, by what I was, o'ercome:  
*Traitors*, restore my beauty and my charms,  
Nor steal my conquest with my proper arms. *Dryden.*  
Nor did my *traitress* wife these eye-lids close,  
Nor decently in death my limbs compose. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
By the dire fury of a trait'ess wife,  
Ends the sad evening of a stormy life. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
*TRALATITIOUS*. *adj.* [*from tralatius*, Lat.] Metaphorical;  
not literal.  
*TRALATITIOUSLY*. *adv.* [*from tralatitius*.] Metaphorically;  
not literally; not according to the first intention of the  
word.  
Language properly is that of the tongue directed to the ear  
by speaking; the purpose of this discourse is to set down the par-  
ticular *tralatitios* of this treaty. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
*TRANSANIMATION*. *n. f.* [*trans* and *anima*.] Conveyance of  
the soul from one body to another.  
If the transmigration of Pythagoras were true, that the  
souls of men transmigrating into species answering their for-  
mer natures, some men cannot escape that very brood whose  
fire Satan entered. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vii.*  
To *TRANSCEND*. *v. a.* [*transcende*, Latin.]  
1. To pass; to overpass.  
It is a dangerous opinion to such popes, as shall transcend  
their limits and become tyrannical. *Bacon.*  
To judge herself, she must herself transcend,  
As greater circles comprehend the less. *Davies.*  
2. To surpass; to outgo; to exceed; to excel.  
This glorious piece transcends what he could think;  
So much his blood is nobler than his ink. *Waller.*  
Deserve their greatness and unenvy'd stand,  
Since what they act transcends what they command. *Denb.*  
High though her wit, yet humble was her mind,  
As if the cold not, or the word not find,  
How much her worth transcended all her kind. *Dryden.*  
3. To surmount; to rise above.  
Make distinction whether these unusual lights be meteoro-  
logical impressions not transcending the upper region, or whe-  
ther to be ranked among celestial bodies. *Hewel.*  
To *TRANSCEND*. *v. n.* To climb. Not in use.  
To conclude, because things do not easily sink, they do  
not drown at all, the fallacy is a frequent addition in human  
expressions, which often give distinct accounts of proximity,  
and transcend from one unto another. *Brown.*  
*TRANSCENDENCE*. *n. f.* [*from transcend*.]  
*TRANSCENDENCY*. *n. f.* [*from transcend*.]  
1. Excellence; unusual excellence; supereminence.  
2. Exaggeration; elevation beyond truth.  
It is true greatness to have in one the frailty of a man, and  
the security of a God: this would have done better in poetry,  
where transcendence is more allowed. *Bacon's Essay.*  
*TRANSCENDENT*. *adj.* [*transcendens*, Lat. *transcendant*, Fr.]  
Excellent; supremely excellent; passing others.  
Thou, whose strong hand, with so transcendent worth,  
Holds high the rein of fair Parthenope. *Crashaw.*  
There is, in a lawgiver, a habitual and ultimate intention  
of a more excellent and transcendent nature. *Bishop Sanderson.*  
If thou best he—But O! how fal'n, how chang'd  
From him who in the happy realms of light,  
Cloath'd with transcendent brightness, didst outline  
Myriads, though bright.  
Oh charming princess! Oh transcendent maid! *A. Phillips.*  
The right our Creator has to our obedience is of so high  
and transcendent a nature, that it can suffer no competition;  
his commands must have the first and governing influence on  
all our actions.  
*TRANSCENDENTAL*. *adj.* [*transcendentalis*, low Lat.]  
1. General; pervading many particulars.  
2. Supereminent; passing others.  
Though the Deity perceiveth not pleasure nor pain, as we  
do; yet he must have a perfect and transcendental perception  
of these, and of all other things. *Grew's Cymol. b. ii.*  
*TRANSCENDENTLY*. *adv.* [*from transcendent*.] Excellently;  
supereminently.  
The law of Christianity is eminently and transcendently  
called the word of truth. *South's Sermons.*  
To *TRANSCOLATE*. *v. a.* [*trans* and *colo*, Latin.] To strain  
through a sieve or colander.  
The lungs are, unless previous like a sponge, unfit to im-  
bibe and transcolate the air. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
To *TRANSCRIBE*. *v. a.* [*transcribo*, Lat. *transcribere*, Fr.] To  
copy; to write from an exemplar.  
He was the original of all those inventions from which  
others did but transcribe copies. *Clarendon.*  
The most rigid exactors of mere outward purity do but  
transcribe the folly of him who pumps very laboriously in a  
ship, yet neglects to stop the leak. *Decay of Piety.*

## TRA

- Leave off,  
To let a weary wretch from her due rest,  
And trouble dying souls tranquillity. *Fairy, Qu. b. ii.*  
You can scarce imagine any hero passing from one stage of  
life to another with so much tranquillity, to easy a transition,  
and so laudable a behaviour. *Pope.*  
To *TRANSACT*. *v. a.* [*transactus*, Lat.]  
1. To manage; to negotiate; to conduct a treaty or affairs.  
2. To perform; to do; to carry on.  
It cannot be expected they should mention particulars which  
were transacted amongst some few of the disciples only, as  
the transfiguration and the agony. *Addison.*  
*TRANSACTION*. *n. f.* [*transactio*, Fr. *transact*, Lat.] Nego-  
tiation; dealing between man and man; management; af-  
fairs; things managed.  
It is not the purpose of this discourse to set down the par-  
ticular transactions of this treaty. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
*TRANSANIMATION*. *n. f.* [*trans* and *anima*.] Conveyance of  
the soul from one body to another.  
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As if the cold not, or the word not find,  
How much her worth transcended all her kind. *Dryden.*  
3. To surmount; to rise above.  
Make distinction whether these unusual lights be meteoro-  
logical impressions not transcending the upper region, or whe-  
ther to be ranked among celestial bodies. *Hewel.*  
To *TRANSCEND*. *v. n.* To climb. Not in use.  
To conclude, because things do not easily sink, they do  
not drown at all, the fallacy is a frequent addition in human  
expressions, which often give distinct accounts of proximity,  
and transcend from one unto another. *Brown.*  
*TRANSCENDENCE*. *n. f.* [*from transcend*.]  
*TRANSCENDENCY*. *n. f.* [*from transcend*.]  
1. Excellence; unusual excellence; supereminence.  
2. Exaggeration; elevation beyond truth.  
It is true greatness to have in one the frailty of a man, and  
the security of a God: this would have done better in poetry,  
where transcendence is more allowed. *Bacon's Essay.*  
*TRANSCENDENT*. *adj.* [*transcendens*, Lat. *transcendant*, Fr.]  
Excellent; supremely excellent; passing others.  
Thou, whose strong hand, with so transcendent worth,  
Holds high the rein of fair Parthenope. *Crashaw.*  
There is, in a lawgiver, a habitual and ultimate intention  
of a more excellent and transcendent nature. *Bishop Sanderson.*  
If thou best he—But O! how fal'n, how chang'd  
From him who in the happy realms of light,  
Cloath'd with transcendent brightness, didst outline  
Myriads, though bright.  
Oh charming princess! Oh transcendent maid! *A. Phillips.*  
The right our Creator has to our obedience is of so high  
and transcendent a nature, that it can suffer no competition;  
his commands must have the first and governing influence on  
all our actions.  
*TRANSCENDENTAL*. *adj.* [*transcendentalis*, low Lat.]  
1. General; pervading many particulars.  
2. Supereminent; passing others.  
Though the Deity perceiveth not pleasure nor pain, as we  
do; yet he must have a perfect and transcendental perception  
of these, and of all other things. *Grew's Cymol. b. ii.*  
*TRANSCENDENTLY*. *adv.* [*from transcendent*.] Excellently;  
supereminently.  
The law of Christianity is eminently and transcendently  
called the word of truth. *South's Sermons.*  
To *TRANSCOLATE*. *v. a.* [*trans* and *colo*, Latin.] To strain  
through a sieve or colander.  
The lungs are, unless previous like a sponge, unfit to im-  
bibe and transcolate the air. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
To *TRANSCRIBE*. *v. a.* [*transcribo*, Lat. *transcribere*, Fr.] To  
copy; to write from an exemplar.  
He was the original of all those inventions from which  
others did but transcribe copies. *Clarendon.*  
The most rigid exactors of mere outward purity do but  
transcribe the folly of him who pumps very laboriously in a  
ship, yet neglects to stop the leak. *Decay of Piety.*

## TRA

- If we imitate their repentance as we transcribe their faults,  
we shall be received with the same mercy. *Rogers.*  
*TRANSCRIBER*. *n. f.* [*from transcribe*.] A copier; one who  
writes from a copy.  
A coin is in no danger of having its characters altered by  
copiers and transcribers. *Addison.*  
*TRANSCRIPT*. *n. f.* [*transcript*, Fr. *transcriptum*, Latin.] A  
copy; any thing written from an original.  
The Grecian learning was but a transcript of the Chaldean  
and Egyptian; and the Roman of the Grecian. *Glanville.*  
The decalogue of Moses was but a transcript, not an ori-  
ginal. *South's Sermons.*  
Dictate, O mighty Judge! what thou hast seen  
Of cities and of courts, of books and men,  
And deign to let thy servant hold the pen.  
Through ages thus I may presume to live,  
And from the transcript of thy prose receive  
What my own short-liv'd verse can never give. *Prior.*  
*TRANSCRIPTION*. *n. f.* [*transcription*, Fr. *transcriptus*,  
Lat.] The act of copying.  
The ancients were but men; the practice of transcription  
in our days was no monster in their's: plagiary had not its  
nativity with printing, but began in times when thefts were  
difficult. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*  
The corruptions that have crept into it by many transcrip-  
tions was the cause of so great difference. *Brewer's.*  
*TRANSCRIPTIVELY*. *adv.* [*from transcript*.] In manner of a  
copy.  
Not a few transcriptively subscribing their names to other  
mens endeavours, transcribe all they have written. *Brown.*  
To *TRANSCUR*. *v. n.* [*transcurro*, Lat.] To run or rove to  
and fro.  
By fixing the mind on one object, it doth not spaciately and  
transcur. *Bacon.*  
*TRANSCURSION*. *n. f.* [*from transcurro*, Lat.] Ramble; pas-  
sage through; passage beyond certain limits; extraordinary  
deviation.  
In a great whale, the sense and the affects of any one part  
of the body instantly make a transcurfion throughout the  
whole. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
I have briefly run over transcurfions, as if my pen had been  
posting with them. *Watson's Life of Buckingham.*  
His philosophy gives them transcurfions beyond the vortex  
we breathe in, and leads them through others which are only  
known in an hypothesis. *Glanville's Scep.*  
I am to make often transcurfions into the neighbouring  
forests as I pass along. *Hewel.*  
If man were out of the world, who were then left to view  
the face of heaven, to wonder at the transcurfion of comets.  
*More's Antidote against Atheism.*  
*TRANSE*. *n. f.* [*transe*, Fr. See *TRANCE*.] A temporary ab-  
sence of the soul; an ecstasy.  
Abstract as in a transe, methought I saw,  
Though sleeping, where I lay, and saw the shape  
Still glorious before whom awake I stood. *Milton.*  
*TRANSELEMENTATION*. *n. f.* [*trans* and *element*.] Change of  
one element into another.  
Rain we allow; but if they suppose any other transelemen-  
tation, it neither agrees with Moses's philosophy, nor Saint  
Peter's. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
*TRANSEXION*. *n. f.* [*trans* and *sexus*, Lat.] Change from one  
sex to another.  
It much impeacheth the iterated transexion of hares, if that  
be true which some physicians affirm, that transmutation of  
sexes was only so in opinion, and that those transmutated  
persons were really men at first. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
To *TRANSFER*. *v. a.* [*transferre*, Fr. *transfere*, Lat.]  
1. To convey, or make over, from one to another.  
He that transfers the laws of the Lacedemonians to the  
people of Athens, should find a great absurdity and inconve-  
nience. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*  
Was't not enough you took my crown away,  
But cruelly you must my love betray?  
I was well pleas'd to have transferr'd my right,  
And better chang'd your claim of lawless might. *Dryden.*  
The king  
Who from himself all envy would remove,  
Left both to be determin'd by the laws,  
And to the Grecian chiefs transferr'd the cause. *Dryden.*  
This was one perverse effect of their sitting at ease under  
their vines and fig-trees, that they forget from whence that  
ease came, and transferred all the honour of it upon them-  
selves. *Asterin's Sermons.*  
Your sacred aid religious monarchs own;  
When first they merit, then ascend the throne:  
But tyrants dread you, lest you just decree  
Transfer the power and set the people free. *Prior.*  
By reading we learn not only the actions and the senti-  
ments of distant nations, but transfer to ourselves the know-  
ledge and improvements of the most learned men. *Watts.*



## TRA

2. To remove to transport.

The king was much moved with this unexpected accident, because it was stirred in such a place where he could not with safety *transfer* his own person to suppress it. *Bacon's H. VII.*

He thirty roving years the crown shall wear,  
Then from Lavinium hall the feat *transfer*. *Dryden.*

TRANSFIGURATION. *n. f.* [*transfiguration*, Fr.]

1. Change of form.

In kinds where the discrimination of sexes is obscure, these transformations are more common, and in some without commixture; as in caterpillars or filkworms, wherein there is a visible and triple *transfiguration*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. The miraculous change of our blessed Saviour's appearance on the mount.

It cannot be expected that other authors should mention particulars which were transacted amongst some of the disciples, such as the *transfiguration* and the agony in the garden. *Addison.*

But Raphael's pencil never chafe to fall?

Say, are his works *transfigurations* all? *Blackmore.*

TO TRANSFIGURE. *v. a.* [*transfigure*, French; *trans* and *figure*, Lat.] To transform; to change with respect to outward appearance.

Jesus was *transfigured* before them, and his face did shine as the sun, and his raiment was white as the light. *Matth.*

I am the more zealous to *transfigure* your love into devotion, because I have observed your passion to have been extremely impatient of confinement. *Boyle.*

The nuptial right his outrage frat attends,  
The dow'r deir'd is his *transfigur'd* friends :  
The incantation backward the repeats,  
Inverts her rod, and what she did defects. *Garth.*

TO TRANSFIX. *v. a.* [*transfixus*, Lat.] To pierce through.

Amongst their mighty men were women mix'd ;  
The bold Semiramis, whose fates *transfix'd*;  
With fond's own blade, her foul reproaches spoke. *Fa. Qu.*

With linked thunderbolts  
*Transfix* us to the bottom of this gulph. *Milton's P. Legl.*

Diana's dart

In an unhappy case *transfix'd* her heart. *Dryden's Homer.*

Nor good Eurytion ev'nd him the prize,  
Though he *transfix'd* the pigeon in the skies. *Dryden.*

Till fate shall with a single dart  
*Transfix* the pair it cannot part. *Fenton.*

TO TRANSFORM. *v. a.* [*transformer*, Fr. *trans* and *forma*, Latin.] To metamorphose; to change with regard to external form.

She demanded of him, whether the goddess of those woods had such a power to *transform* every-body. *Sidney's b. i.*

Love is blind, and lovers cannot see  
The pretty follies that themselves commit;  
For if they could, they would themselves might bluish  
To me thus *transformed* to a boy. *Shakspeare.*

As is the fable of the lady fair,  
Which for her lust was turn'd into a cow;  
When thirty to a stream the dew repair;  
And faw herself *transform'd* the wit not how. *Davies.*

TO TRANSFORM. *v. n.* To be metamorphosed.

His hair *transforms* to down, his fingers meet  
In kinky films and thape his oary feet. *Addison.*

TRANSFORMATION. *n. f.* [*from transform*.] Change of shape; act of changing the form; state of being changed with regard to form.

Something you have heard  
Of Hamlet's *transformation*; so I call it,  
Since not th' exterior, nor the inward man,  
Remembers that it was. *Shakspeare. Hamlet.*

What beast couldst thou be, that were not subject to a  
met?

And what a beast art thou already, and feinst not thy loss  
in *transformation*! *Shakspeare. Timon of Athens.*

The menuration of all manner of curves, and their mutual  
*transformation*, are not worth the labour of those who design  
either of these of the three learned professions. *Watts.*

TRANSFRETATION. *n. f.* [*trans* and *fretum*, Latin.] Pallage  
over the sea.

Since the last *transformation* of king Richard the second,  
the crown of England never lent over numbers of men suf-  
ficient to defend the small territory. *Davies on Ireland.*

TO TRANSFUSE. *v. a.* [*transfusus*, Lat.] To pour out of one  
into another.

Between men and beasts there is no possibility of social  
communion; because the well-spring of that communion is  
a nature's delight which man hath to *transfuse* from himself  
into others, and to receive from others into himself, espe-  
cially of things wherein the excellency of this kind doth  
most consist. *Hooker's b. i.*

*Transfus'd* on thee his ample spirit rests. *Milton.*

When did his muse from Fletcher scenes purloin,  
As thou whole Ethridge doest *transfuse* to thine R. *Drayden.*

But lo *transfus'd*, as oil and waters flow, *Shakspeare.*

His always floats above, thine sinks below. *Drayden.*

## TRA

Where the juices are in a morbid state, if one could suppose all the unforced juices taken away and found juices immediately *transfused*, the found juices would grow mouldy. *Abb.*  
*TRANSFUSION*, *n. f.* [*transfusion*, Fr. *transfusio*, Lat.] The act of pouring out of one into another.

The crooked part of the pipe was placed in a box, to prevent the loss of the quicksilver that might fall aside in the *transfusion* from the vessel into the pipe.

Pooley is of to fumble a spirit, that in the pouring out of one language into another it will all evaporate; and if a new spirit be not added in the *transfusion*, there will remain nothing but a caput mortuum. *Denham.*

Something must be lost in all *transfusion*, that is, in all transitions, but the sense will remain. *Wells.* *Dryden.*

When we have we had about transplantation of dicat and *transfusion* of blood. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

To *TRANSFUSE*, *v. a.* [*transfuser*, French; *transfusio*, Latin.]

- To pass over; to pass beyond.
- Long flood the noble youth oppress'd with awe,  
 And flupid at the wound'rous things he saw,  
 Surpassing common faith, *transfusing* nature's law. *Dryd.*
- To violate; to break.

Let no man doubt but that every thing is well done, because the world is ruled by so good a guide as *transfused* but his own law, than which nothing can be more absolute, perfect, and just. *Hooker, b. i.*

This sorrow we must repeat as often as we *transfuse* the divine commandments. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

To *TRANSFUSE*, *v. n.* To offend by violating a law.

I would not marry her, though she were endowed with all Adam had left him before he *transfused*. *Shakespeare.*

Achan *transfused* in the thing occurred. *1 Chron. ii. 7.*

He upbraid us with our offending the law, and objecteth to our infamy the *transfusions* of our education. *Widd.*

*TRANSFUSION*, *n. f.* [*transfusion*, Fr. from *transfusio*.]

- Violation of a law; breach of a command.
- Shall I abuse this consecrated gift  
 Of strength, again returning with my hair  
 After my great *transfusion*; to requite  
 Favour renew'd, and add a greater fin. *Milton.*
- All accusation fill is founded upon some law; for where there is no law, there can be no *transfusion*; and where there can be no *transfusion*, there ought to be no accusation. *South's Sermons.*
- Offence; crime; fault.

What's his fault?

—The flat *transfusion* of a school-boy, who, being overjoy'd with finding a bird's nest, shews it his companion, and he steals it.

—Will thou make a truft a *transfusion*? The *transfusion* is in the ftealer. *Shakespeare. Much ad about nothing.*

Teach us, sweet madam, for our rule *transfusion*.

Some fair excuse. *Shakespeare. Love's Labour lost.*

*TRANSFUSIVE*, *adj.* [from *transfusio*.] Faulty; culpable; apt to break laws.

Though permitted unto his proper principles, Adam perhaps would have finned without the suggestion of Satan, and from the *transfusio* infirmities of himself might have erred alone, as well as the angels before him. *Brown.*

*TRANSFUSOR*, *n. f.* [*transfusor*, French, from *transfusio*.] Lawbreaker; violator of command; offender.

He intended the discipline of the church should be applied to the greatest and most plendi *transfusors*, as well as to the punishment of meaner offenders. *Clarendon.*

I go to judge  
 On earth these thy *transfusors*; but thou know'st  
 Whoever judge'd, the worst on me must light.  
 When time shall be. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*

Ill-worthy I, such title should belong  
 To me *transfusor*! for who thee ordain'd  
 A help, became thy snare. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*

*TRANSIENT*, *adj.* [*transiens*, Lat.] Soon past; (oon passing; short; momentary; not lasting; not durable.

How soon hath thy predilection, fleet blest!  
 Measur'd this *transient* world, the race of time,  
 Till time stand fix'd. *Milton.*

He that rides post from a country, may, from the *transient* view, tell how in general the parts lie. *Locke.*

Love hitherto a *transient* guest,  
 Ne'er held possession in his breast. *Swift.*

What is loose love? a *transient* guest,  
 That is fed from wind desire. *Pope.*

*TRANSIENTLY*, *adv.* [from *transient*.] In passages; with a short passage; not extensively.

I touch here but *transiently*, without any strict method, on some few of those many fields of imitating nature which Aristotle drew from Homer. *Dryden.*

*TRANSIENTNESS*, *n. f.* [from *transient*.] Shortness of continuance; speedy passage.

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It were to be wished that all words of this sort, as they resemble the wind in fury and impetuosity, &c. they might do also in *tranſiency* and sudden expiration. *Dev. of Piety.*

*TRANSIENCY.* *n. f.* [from *transire*, Lat.] Leap from thing to thing.

By unadvised *tranſiency* leaping from the effect to its remote cause, we observe not the connection of more immediate causes. *Glauville's Sleep.*

*TRANSIT.* *n. f.* [*transitus*, Latin.] In astronomy, the paſſing of any planet juſt by or under any fixt ſtar; or of the moon in particular, covering or moving cloſe by any other planet. *Harris.*

*TRANSITION.* *n. f.* [*transitus*, Latin.]

1. Removal; paſſage.

Heat and cold have a virtual *transition* without communication of ſubſtance, but moiſture not. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

As for the mutation of ſexes, and *transition* into one another, we cannot deny it in hares, it being obſervable in man. *Brant's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.*

I have given fome intimations of the changes which happen in the interior parts of the earth, I mean the *tranſitions* and removes of metals and minerals there. *Woodward.*

2. Change.

The ſpots are of the ſame colour throughout, there being an immediate *transition* from white to black, and not declining gradually, and mixing as they approach. *Woodward.*

You can ſcarce imagine any hero paſſing from one ſtage of life to another with ſo eaſy a *transition*, and ſo laudable a behaviour. *Pope.*

As once inclod'd in woman's beauteous mould;  
Thence, by a ſoft *transition* we repair,  
From earthly virtues to theſe of air. *Pope.*

3. [*Transition*, Fr.] Paſſage in writing or converſation from one ſubject to another.

Then with *transition* ſweet new ſpeech reſumes. *Milton.*

Covetouſneſs was none of his faults, but deſcrib'd as a veil over the true meaning of the poet, which was to ſatyrize his prodigality and voluptuouſneſs, to which he makes a *transition*. *Dryden.*

*TRANSITIVE.* *adj.* [*transitivus*, Lat.]

1. Having the power of paſſing.

One caule of cold is the contact of cold bodies; for cold is active and *transitive* into bodies adjacent, as well as heat. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt. N<sup>o</sup>. 70.*

2. [In grammar.]

A verb *transitive* is that which ſignifies an action, conceived as having an effect upon ſome object; as *ſeris terram*, I frike the earth.

*TRANSITIVE.* *adv.* [from *transitivus*.] With ſpeedy cavanſcence; i. with forth continuance. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

*TRANSITORINESS.* *n. f.* [from *transitivus*.] Speedy evanefcence.

*TRANSITORY.* *n. f.* [*transitorie*, Fr. *transitorio*, from *transire*, Latin.] Continuing but a ſhort time; ſpeedily vaniſhing.

If we love things have fought; age is a thing  
Which we are fifty years in compaſſing:  
If *transitory* things, which ſoon decay,  
Age muſt be loveleſt at the lateſt day. *Dunne.*

Religion preſents thoſe pleaſures which flow from the preſence of God evermore, infinitely before the *transitory* pleaſures of the ſenſes. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

To *TRANSLATE.* *v. n.* [*tranſlatus*, Lat.]

1. To tranſport; to remove.

Since our father is *tranſlated* unto the gods, our will is that they that are in our realm live quietly. *2 Mac. xi. 23.*

By faith Enoch was *tranſlated* that he ſhould not ſee death. *Heb. xi. 5.*

Thoſe argend fields  
*Tranſlated* into more diligent ſpirits hold. *Milton.*

Of the ſame ſoil their nurſery prepare  
With that of their plantation, leſt the tree  
*Tranſlated* ſhould not with the ſoil agree. *Dryden.*

The gods their ſhapes to winter birds *tranſlate*,  
But both obnoxious to their former fate. *Dryden.*

To go to heaven is to be *tranſlated* to that kingdom you have longed for; to enjoy the glories of eternity. *Wake.*

2. It is particularly uſed of the removal of a biſhop from one ſee to another.

Fither, biſhop of Rochefter, when the king would have *tranſlated* him from that poor biſhoprick to a better, he reſuſed, ſaying, he would not forſake his poor little old wife, with whom he had fo long lived.

3. To transfer one thing to another, to convey. *Camden's Remains.*

I will *tranſlate* the kingdom from the houſe of Saul, and ſet up the throne of David. *2 Sam. iii. 10.*

Beſeufe of unrighteous dealings the kingdom is *tranſlated* from one people to another. *Eſchyl. x. 8.*

Lucian affirms the ſouls of uſurers, after their death, to be metempsychoted, or *tranſlated* into the bodies of aſſes, there to remain for poor men to take their pennyworths out of their bones and ſides with the cudgel and ſpur. *Peaſham.*

As there are apoplexies from inveterate gout, the regimier

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must be to *transflate* the moribick matter upon the extremities of the body. *Shakespeare.*  
 Paralyze mankind! whole wiles, created free, *Shakespeare.*  
 Change all their woes on absolute decree. *Shakespeare.*  
 All to the dooming gods their guilt *transflate*. *Shakespeare.*  
 And follies are miscall'd the crimes of fate. *Shakespeare.*  
 4. To change. *Pope.*  
 One do I personate of Timon's frame, *Shakespeare. Timon of Athens.*  
 Whom fortune with her iv'ly hand waxes to her, *Shakespeare.*  
 Whole perfect grace to present fables and servants *Shakespeare.*  
*Translates* his rivals. *Shakespeare. Timon of Athens.*  
 Happy is your grace, *Shakespeare.*  
 That can *transflate* the flubbornness of fortune *Shakespeare.*  
 Into quiet and so sweet a style. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*  
 5. *[Transflator, old Fr.]* To interpret in another language; to change into another language retaining the sense.  
 I can confute the action of her familiar stile, and the hardest voice of her behaviour, to be englished right, is, I am Sir John Falstaff's. *Shakespeare.*  
 —He hath studied her well, and *translated* her out of honesty into English. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
 Nor word for word too faithfully *transflated*. *Restormen.*  
 Read this ere you *transflate* one bit. *Shakespeare.*  
 Of books of high renown. *Shakespeare.*  
 Were it meant that in despite *Shakespeare.*  
 Of art and nature fash'd dull clods should write, *Shakespeare.*  
 Bavius and Mævius had been fad'd by fate, *Shakespeare.*  
 For Settle and for Shadwell to *transflate*. *Duke.*  
 6. To explain. *A low colloquial use.*  
 These's matter in these figs, these profound heavies *Shakespeare.*  
 You must *transflate*; 'tis fit we understant them. *Shakespeare.*  
 TRANSLATION. *n. f.* [*transflator*, Lat. *translation*, Fr.]  
 1. Removal; act of removing.  
 His disease was an asthma; the cause a metastasis or translocation of humours from his joints to his lungs. *Harvey.*  
*Translations* of moribick matter arise in acute distempers. *Arbuthnot.*  
 2. The removal of a bishop to another see.  
 If part of the people be somewhat in the election, you cannot make them nulls or cyphers in the privation or translocation. *Bacon's War with Spain.*  
 The king, the next time the bishop of London came to him, entertained him with this compellation, my lord's grace of Canterbury, you are very welcome; and gave order for all the necessary forms for the *translation*. *Clarendon.*  
 3. The act of turning into another language; interpretation.  
 A book of his travels hath been honoured with *translation* into many languages. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. 1.*  
 Nor ought a genius less than his that writ, *Shakespeare.*  
 Attempt *translation*; for transplanted wit, *Shakespeare.*  
 All the defects of air and foil doth share, *Shakespeare.*  
 And colder brains like colder climates are. *Denham.*  
 4. Something made by translation; version.  
 Of both *translations*, the better I acknowledge that which cometh nearer to the very letter of the very original version. *Hesker, b. v.*  
 TRANSLATOR. *n. f.* [*transflator*, old Fr. from *transflate*.] One that turns any thing into another language.  
 A new and nobler way thou dost perfume, *Shakespeare.*  
 To make translations and *translators* too. *Denham.*  
 No translation our own country ever yet produced, hath come up to that of the Old and New Testament; and I am persuaded, that the *translators* of the Bible were masters of an English stile much fitter for that work than any we see in our present writings, the which is owing to the simplicity that runs through the whole. *Swift.*  
 5. *TRANSLATOR. n. f.* [*from transflator*.] Transferring.  
 The *translatory* is a lie that transfers the merit of a man's good action to another more deserving. *Arbuthnot.*  
 TRANSLLOCATION. *n. f.* [*trans* and *locus*, Latin.] Removal of things reciprocally to each other places.  
 There happened certain *translocations* at the deluge, the matter constituting animal and vegetable substances being dissolved, and mineral matter substituted in its place, and thereby like *translocation* of metals in some springs. *Woodward.*  
 TRANSLUCENCY. *n. f.* [*from transflator*.] Diaphanity; transparency.  
 Lumps of rock crystal heated red hot, then quenched in fair water, exchanged their *transparency* for whiteness; the light and extinction having cracked each lump into a multitude of minute bodies. *Boyle on Colours.*  
 TRANSLUCENT. *adj.* [*trans* and *lucens* or *lucidus* Lat.] Translucent; transparent; diaphanous; clear; giving a passage to the light.  
 In anger the spirits ascend and wax eager, which is seen in the eyes, because they are *translucent*. *Bacon.*  
 Wherever fountain or fresh current flow'd *Shakespeare.*  
 Against the eastern ray; *translucent*, pure, and clear *Shakespeare.*  
 With touch æthereal of heav'n's fiery rod, nor *Shakespeare.*  
 I drank. *Shakespeare.*  
 The golden ewer a maid obsequious brings, *Milton.*  
 Replenish'd from the cool translucent springs. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
 4. TRANSLUCENT. *TRANSLUCENT.*



## TRA

TRANSMARINE, *adj.* [*transmarinus*, Latin.] Lying on the other side of the sea, found beyond sea.  
If he had not been drained this way, she might have made herself mistress of Timaurania, her next *transmarine* neighbour.  
TRANSMUTE, *v. a.* [*transmuta*, Lat. *transmuta*, French.] To transmute; to transform; to metamorphose; to change. Obsolete.

When him list the rascal routs appall,  
Men into stones therewith he could transmute,  
And stones to dust, and dust to nought at all. *For Queen.*  
TRANSMIGRANT, *adj.* [*transmigrans*, Lat.] Passing into another country or state.

Besides an union in sovereignty, or a conjunction in facts, there are other implicit confederations, that of colonies or *transmigrants* towards their mother nation. *Bacon's holy War.*  
TRANSMIGRATE, *v. n.* [*transmigrare*, Lat.] To pass from one place or country into another.

This complexion is maintain'd by generation; so that strangers contract it not, and the natives which *transmigrate* omit it not without commixture. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

If Pythagoras's transmigration were true, that the souls of men *transmigrating* into species answering their former natures, some men must live over many serpents. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*  
Their souls may *transmigrate* into each other. *Howell.*

Regard  
The port of Luna, says our learned bard;  
Who, in a drunken dream, beheld his soul  
The fifth within the *transmigrating* roll. *Dryden.*

TRANSMIGRATION, *n. f.* [*transmigration*, Fr. from *transmigrare*.] Passage from one place or state into another.

The sequel of the conjunction of natures in the person of Christ is no abolishment of natural properties appertaining to either substance, no transition or *transmigration* thereof out of one substance into another. *Hooker, b. v.*

Seeing the earth of itself puts forth plants without seed, plants may well have a *transmigration* of species. *Bacon.*

From the opinion of the metempsychosis, or *transmigration* of the souls of men into the bodies of beasts, most suitable unto their human condition, after his death, Orpheus the musician became a swan. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Easing their passage hence, for intercourse  
Of *transmigration*, as their lot shall lead. *Milton.*

'Twas taught by wife Pythagoras,  
One soul might through more bodies pass;  
Seeing such *transmigration* there,  
She thought it not a fable here. *Denham.*

When thou wert form'd, heav'n did a man begin,  
But the brute soul by chance was diffus'd in:  
In woods and wilds thy monarchy maintain,  
Where valiant beasts, by force and rapine, reign.

In life's next scene, if *transmigration* be,  
Some bear or lion is reserv'd for thee. *Dryden's Aurang.*

TRANSMISSION, *n. f.* [*transmissio*, Fr. *transmissus*, Latin.] The act of sending from one place to another, or from one person to another.

If there were any such notable *transmission* of a colony hither out of Spain, the very chronicles of Spain would not have omitted to memorize a thing. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Operations by *transmission* of spirits is one of the highest secrets in nature. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 236.*

In the *transmission* of the sea-water into the pits, the water riseth; but in the *transmission* of the water through the vessels it falleth. *Bacon.*

These move swiftly, but then they require a medium well disposed, and their *transmission* is easily stopped. *Bacon.*

The uvea has a muculous power, and can dilate and contract that round hole in it called the pupil, for the better moderating the *transmission* of light. *More.*

Languages of countries are lost by *transmission* of colonies of a different language. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

This enquiry will be of use, as a parallel discovery of the *transmission* of the English laws into Scotland. *Hale.*

Their reflexion or *transmission* depends on the constitution of the air and water behind the glass, and not the striking of the rays upon the parts of the glass. *Newton's Opticks.*

TRANSMISSIVE, *adj.* [*transmissivus*, Lat.] Transmitted; derived from one to another.

And still the fire inculcates to his son  
*Transmissive* lessons of the king's renown. *Prior.*

Itself a fun; it with *transmissive* light  
Enlivens worlds deny'd to human sight. *Prior.*

Then grateful Greece with streaming eyes would raise  
Historick marbles to record his praise;  
His praise eternal on the faithful stone,  
Had with *transmissive* honour grac'd his son. *Pope.*

TRANSMUTE, *v. a.* [*transmuta*, Lat. *transmuta*, Fr.] To send from one person or place to another.

By means of writing, former ages *transmuta* the memorials of ancient times and things to posterity. *Hale.*

He sent orders to his friend in Spain to sell his estate, and *transmuta* the money to him. *Addison's Spect. N. 198.*

## TRA

Thus flourish'd love, and beauty reign'd in state,  
Till the proud Spaniard gave this glory's date:  
Past is the gallantry, the fame remains,  
*Transmitted* fate in Dryden's lofty strains. *Granville.*

Shine forth, ye planets, with distinguish'd light;  
Again *transmit* your friendly beams to earth,  
As when Britannia joy'd for Anna's birth. *Prior.*

TRANSMITTAL, *n. f.* [*transmitta*, Fr. from *transmittere*.] The act of transmitting; transmission.

Besides the *transmittal* to England of two-thirds of the revenues of Ireland, they make our country a receptacle for their supererogatory pretenders to offices. *Swift.*

TRANSMUTABLE, *adj.* [*transmutabilis*, Fr. from *transmutare*.] Capable of change; possible to be changed into another nature or substance.

It is no easy matter to demonstrate that air is so much as convertible into water; how *transmutable* it is into flesh may be of deeper doubt. *Bacon's Vulg. Err. b. iii.*

The fluids and solids of an animal body are easily *transmutable* into one another. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

TRANSMUTABLY, *adv.* [*transmutabiliter*, Fr. from *transmutare*.] With capacity of being changed into another substance or nature.

TRANSMUTATION, *n. f.* [*transmutation*, Fr. *transmutatio*, from *transmuta*, Latin.] Change into another nature or substance. The great aim of alchemy is the transmutation of base metals into gold.

Am not I old Sly's son, by birth a pedlar, by education a cardmaker, by *transmutation* a bear herder. *Shakespeare.*

The *transmutation* of plants one into another, is *intermaginella natura*, for the *transmutation* of species is, in the vulgar philosophy, pronounced impossible; but seeing there appear some manifest instances of it, the opinion of impossibility is to be rejected, and the means thereof to be found out. *Bacon.*

The conversion into a body merely new, and which was not before; as silver to gold, or iron to copper, is better called, for distinction sake, *transmutation*. *Bacon.*

The same land fureth sundry *transmutations* of owners within one term. *Bacon's Office of Allocations.*

The changing of bodies into light, and light into bodies, is very conformable to the course of nature, which seems delighted with *transmutations*. Water, which is a very fluid tasteless salt, she changes by heat into vapour, which is a sort of air, and by cold into ice, which is a hard, pellicul, brittle, fusible stone; and this stone returns into water by heat, and water returns into vapour by cold. *Newton.*

The supposed change of worms into flies is no real *transmutation*; but most of those members, which at last become visible to the eye, are exsistent at the beginning, artificially complicated together. *Boyle's Sermons.*

TRANSMUTE, *v. n.* [*transmuta*, Lat. *transmuta*, French.] To change from one nature or substance to another.

Suidas thinks, that by the golden fleece was meant a golden book of parchment which is of sheeps-skin, and therefore called golden, because it was taught therein how other metals might be *transmuted*. *Raleigh.*

That metals may be *transmuted* one into another I am not satisfied of the fact. *Ray on the Creation.*

Patience forsoign o'er *transmuted* ill, *Von. of bu. Wilton.*

TRANSMUTER, *n. f.* [*transmuta*, Fr. from *transmutare*.] One that transmutates.

TRANSMOM, *n. f.* [*transmoma*, Lat.] One that transmutates.

1. A thwart beam or lintel over a door.

2. [Among mathematicians.] The vane of an instrument called a cross staff, being a piece of wood fixed across with a square socket upon which it slides. *Bailey.*

TRANSPARENCY, *n. f.* [*transparence*, Fr. from *transparent*.] Clearness; diaphanity; translucence; power of transmitting light.

A poet of another nation would not have dwelt so long upon the clearness and *transparency* of the stream; but in Italy one seldom sees a river that is extremely bright and limpid, most of them being muddy. *Addison.*

Another cause is the greater *transparency* of the vessels occasioned by the thinness and delicacy of their coats. *Arbutnot.*

TRANSPARENT, *n. f.* [*transparent*, Fr. *trans* and *appare*, Latin.] Pervious to the light; clear; pellucid; diaphanous; translucent; not opaque.

Nor shines the silver moon one half so bright,  
Through the *transparent* bosom of the deep,  
As doth thy face through tears of mine give light,  
Thou shin'st in every tear that I do weep. *Shakespeare.*

Wait upon him with whom you speak with your eye; for there be many wife men that have secret hearts and *transparent* countenances. *Bacon's Essays, N. 23.*

Each thought was visible that roll'd within,  
As through a crystal case the figur'd hours are seen;  
And heav'n did this *transparent* veil provide,  
Because he had no guilty thought to hide. *Dryden.*

Her bosom appeared all of crystal, and so wonderfully *transparent*, that I saw every thought in her heart. *Addison.*

*Transparent* forms, too fine for mortal sight,  
Their fluid bodies half-dissolv'd in light. *Pope.*

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## TRA

TRANSPARENT, *adj.* [*trans* and *species*, Latin.] Transparent; pervious to the light.

What if that light,  
Sent from her through the wide *transparent* air,  
To the terrestrial moon be as a star. *Milton.*

Now thy wine's *transparent*, purg'd from all  
Its earthy grains, yet let it feed awhile  
On the fat refuse. *Philips.*

TRANSPERCE, *v. n.* [*transpercer*, Fr. *trans* and *percer*.] To penetrate; to make way through; to permeate.

A mind, which through each part infus'd doth pass,  
Fashions and works, and wholly doth *transperce*  
All this great body of the universe. *Raleigh's H. of the W.*

His forceful spear, which, hissing as it flew,  
Pierc'd through the yielding planks of jointed wood:  
The sides *transperc'd* return a rattling sound,  
And groans of Greeks inclos'd came issuing through the wound. *Dryden's En.*

TRANSPARATION, *n. f.* [*transpiration*, Fr.] Emission in vapour.

That a bullet dipp'd in oil, by preventing the *transpiration* of air, will carry farther, and pierce deeper, my experience cannot discern. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*

The *transpiration* of the obstructed fluids is imagined to be one of the ways that an inflammation is removed. *Sharp.*

TRANSPIRE, *v. a.* [*transpire*, Lat. *transpire*, French.] To emit in vapour.

To *transpire*, *v. n.* [*transpire*, Fr.]

1. To be emitted by insensible vapour.

The nuts when fresh got are full of a soft pulpy matter, which in time *transpires*, and passes through the shell. *Woodward on Fossils.*

2. To escape from secretly to notice: a soul lately innovated from France, without necessity.

TRANSPLECE, *v. a.* [*trans* and *place*.] To remove; to put into a new place.

It was *transplac'd* from the left side of the Vatican unto a more eminent place. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

TRANSPLEANT, *v. a.* [*trans* and *planta*, Lat. *transplanter*, Fr.]

1. To remove and plant in a new place.

The noblest fruits *transplanted* in our isle,  
With early hope and fragrant blossoms smile. *Rescommon.*

Scloppian acres flourish with a growth,  
Peculiar fill'd the Ootley; be thou first  
This apple to *transplant*. *Philips.*

If any *transplant* themselves into plantations abroad, who are schismatics or outlaws, such are not fit to lay the foundation of a new colony. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

2. To remove.

Of light the greater part he took  
*Transplanted* from her cloudy shrine, and plac'd  
In the sun's orb. *Milton.*

He prospered at the rate of his own wishes, being *transplanted* out of his cold barren diocese of Saint David's into a warmer climate. *Raleigh.*

TRANSPLEANTION, *n. f.* [*transplantation*, Fr.]

1. The act of transplanting or removing to another soil.

It is confessed, that love changed often doth nothing; nay, it is nothing; for love where it is kept fixed to its first object, though it burn not, yet it warms and cherishes, so as it needs no *transplantation*, or change of soil, to make it fruitful. *Suckling.*

2. Conveyance from one to another.

What noise have we had for some years about *transplantation* of diseases, and transfusion of blood. *Baker.*

3. Removal of men from one country to another.

Most of kingdoms have thoroughly felt the calamities of forcible *transplantations*, being either overwhelmed by new colonies that fell upon them, or driven, as one wave is driven by another to seek new seats, having lost their own. *Raleigh.*

This appears a replication to what Menelaus had offered concerning the *transplantation* of Ulysses to Sparta. *Brome.*

TRANSPLEANTER, *n. f.* [*transplanta*, Fr.] One that transplants.

TRANSPORT, *v. a.* [*trans* and *porta*, Latin; *transporter*, French.]

1. To convey by carriage from place to place.

I came hither to *transport* the tidings. *Shakespeare.*

Thou should'st the writ to Edmund I might not you  
*Transport* her purposes by word. *Shakespeare.*

Impote upon men the transportation of rivers from one end of the world to the other, which, among other uses, were made to *transport* men. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

A subterranean wind *transports* a hill  
From Phlorus. *Milton.*

In the disturbances of a state, the wife Pomponius *transported* all the remaining widow and virtue of his country into the sanctuary of peace and learning. *Dryden.*

2. To carry into banishment; as a felon.

We return after being *transported*, and are ten times greater rogues than before. *Swift.*

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3. To sentence as a felon to banishment.

4. To hurry by violence of passion.

You are *transported* by calamity  
Thither where more attends you, and you slander  
The helms o' th' state. *Shakespeare.*

They laugh as if *transported* with some fit  
Of passion. *Milton.*

I shew him once *transported* by the violence of a sudden passion. *Dryden.*

If an ally not immediately concerned contribute more than the principal party, he ought to have his share in what is conquered; or if his romantic disposition *transport* him so far as to expect little or nothing, they should make it up in dignity. *Swift.*

5. To put into ecstacy; to ravish with pleasure.

Here *transported* I behold, *transported* touch. *Milton.*

Those on whom Christ bestowed miraculous cures were so *transported* with them, that their gratitude supplanted their obedience. *Decay of Piety.*

TRANSPORT, *n. f.* [*transport*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Transportation; carriage; conveyance.

The Romans neglected their maritime affairs; for they stipulated with the Carthaginians to furnish them with ships for *transport* and war. *Arbutnot on Coins*



# TRAI

TRANSUBSTANTIATION. *n. f.* [*transubstantiation*, Fr.] A miraculous operation believed in the Romish church, in which the elements of the eucharist are supposed to be changed into the real body and blood of Christ.

How is a Romish prepared easily to swallow, not only against all probability, but even the clear evidence of his senses, the doctrine of *transubstantiation*? *Locke.*

TRANSUDATION. *n. f.* [from *transude*.] The act of passing in sweat, or perfirable vapour, through any integument.

The drops proceeded not from the *transudation* of the liquors within the glais. *Boyle.*

TO TRANSUDE. *v. n.* [*trans* and *sudo*, Latin.] To pass through in vapour.

Purulent fumes cannot be transmitted throughout the body before the maturation of an apothem, nor after, unless the humour break; because they cannot *transude* through the bag of an apothem. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

TRANSVERSAL. *adj.* [*transversus*, Fr. *trans* and *versalis*, Lat.] Running crosswise.

An ascending line, direct, as from son to father, or grandfather, is not admitted by the law of England; or in the *transversal* line, as to the uncle or aunt, great-uncle or great-aunt. *Hale.*

TRANSVERSALLY. *adv.* [from *transversus*.] In a cross direction.

There are divers subtle enquiries and demonstrations concerning the several proportions of swiftness and distance in an arrow shot vertically, horizontally, or *transversally*. *Wilkins.*

TRANSVERSE. *adj.* [*transversus*, Latin.] Being in a cross direction.

His violent touch  
Fled and purf'd *transverse* the resonant fugue. *Milton.*

Part in frist lines, part in *transverse* are found;  
The entrails these embrace in spiral strings,  
Those clasp th' arterial tubes in tender rings. *Blackmore.*

What natural agent could impel them so strongly with a  
*transverse* fide-blow against that tremendous weight and rapidity, when whole worlds are a falling! *Bentley's Sermons.*

TRANSVERSELY. *adv.* [from *transversus*.] In a cross direction.

At Stonehenge the stones lie *transversely* upon each other. *Stillingfleet.*

In all the fibres of an animal there is a contractile power; for if a fibre be cut *transversely*, both the ends shrink and make the wound gape. *A. butnot on Aliments.*

TRANSMISSION. *n. f.* [*trans* and *missio*, Latin.] The act of taking from one place to another.

TRANSTERS. *n. f.* Men who carry fish from the sea-coasts to sell in the inland countries. *Bailey.*

TRAP. *n. f.* [*trappe*, Saxon; *trape*, Fr. *trappola*, Italian.]

1. A snare set for thieves or vermin.
2. Die as thou shouldst, but do not die impatiently, and like a fox caught in a *trap*. *Taylor's holy living.*
3. The *trap* springs and catches the ape by the fingers. *L'Estr.*
4. An ambush; a stratagem to betray or catch unawares.
5. And lurking closely, in await now lays,  
How he might any in his *trap* betray. *Spenser.*
6. God and your majesty  
Protect mine innocence, or I fall into  
The *trap* is laid for me. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*
7. They continually laid *traps* to ensnare him, and made finer interpretations of all the good he did. *Calamy.*
8. He seems a *trap* for charity to lay,  
And cons by night his lesson for the day. *Dryden.*
9. A play at which a ball is driven with a stick.
10. Unruly boys learn to wrangle at *trap*, or rook at span-farthing.
11. He that of feeble nerves and joints complains,  
From nine-pins, coits, and from *trap*-ball abstains. *King.*
12. To TRAP. *v. a.* [*trappan*, Saxon.]
13. To ensnare; to catch by a snare or ambush; to take by stratagem.
14. My brain, more busy than the lab'ring spider,  
Weaves tedious snares to *trap* mine enemies. *Shakespeare.*
15. If you require my deeds, with ambush'd arms  
I *trapp'd* the foe, or tird with false alarms. *Dryden.*
16. [See TRAPPING.] To adorn; to decorate.
17. The feed that bore him  
Was *trapp'd* with polish'd steel, all shining bright,  
And covered with th' achievements of the knight. *Spenser.*
18. To spoil the dead of weed is sacrilege;  
But leave these reliques of his living might  
To deck his hearle and *trap* his tomb black feed. *Fa. 2u.*
19. Lord Lucius presented to you four milk-white hores *trapp'd* in silver. *Shakespeare. Timon of Athens.*
20. TRAPDOOR. *n. f.* [*trap* and *door*.] A door opening and shutting unexpectedly.
21. The arteries which carry from the heart to the several parts have valves which open outward like *trapdoors*, and give the blood a free passage; and the veins, which bring it back

# TRAI

to the heart, have valves, and *trapdoors*, which open inwards, so as to give way into the blood to run into the heart. *Ray.*

TO TRAPE. *v. a.* [commonly written to *traipse*; probably of the same original with *drab*.] To run idly and fluttily about. It is used only of women.

TRAPES. *n. f.* [I suppose from *trape*.] An idle flatterly woman.

He found the fullen *trapes*  
Possess with th' devil, worms, and claps. *Thaddeus p. iii.*

From door to door I'd looner whine and beg  
Than marry such a *trape*. *Gay's What d'ye call it.*

TRAPSTICK. *n. f.* [*trap* and *stick*.] A stick with which boys drive a wooden ball.

A foolish swoop between a couple of thick bandy legs and two long *trapsticks* that had no calis. *Spett. N. 559.*

TRAPEZIUM. *n. f.* [*trapezium*; *trapeze*, French.] A quadrilateral figure, whose four sides are not equal, and none of its sides parallel.

Two of the lateral *trapezia* are as broad. *Woodward.*

TRAPEZOID. *n. f.* [*trapezoid* and *oid*; *trapezoid*, Fr.] An irregular figure, whose four sides are not parallel.

TRAPEZINGS. *n. f.* [This word *trapezing* derives from *trape*, French, *clath*.]

1. Ornaments appendant to the saddle.
2. Caparisons and feeds.
3. Bases and tinsel *trappings*, gorgeous knights  
At joust and tournament. *Milton.*
4. Ornaments; dress; embellishments; external, superficial, and trifling decoration.
5. These indeed seem,  
But I have that within which passeth shew;  
These but the *trappings* and the suits of woe. *Shakespeare.*
6. He has fair words, rich *trappings*, and large promises, but works only for his master. *L'Estrange.*
7. The points of honour poets may produce,  
*Trappings* of life, for ornament, not use. *Dryden.*
8. Such pageantry as to the people shown;  
There boast thy horse's *trappings*, and thy own. *Dryden.*
9. Draw him strictly so,  
That all who view the piece may know  
He needs no *trappings* of fictitious fame. *Dryden.*
10. In ships decay'd no mariner confides,  
Lur'd by the gilded item and painted sides;  
Yet at a ball unthinking fools delight,  
In the gay *trappings* of a birth-day night. *Swift.*
11. TRASH. *n. f.* [*trass*, *llandick*; *drösch*, German.]
12. 1. Any thing worthless; dress; dregs.
13. Lay hands upon these traitors, and their *trash*. *Shakespeare.*
14. Look what a wardrobe here is for thee!  
—Let it alone, thou fool, it is but *trash*. *Shakespeare.*
15. Who steals my purse, steals *trash*; 'tis something, nothing;  
'Twas mine, 'tis his; and has been slave to thousands.  
But he that filches from me my good name,  
Robs me of that which nothing enriches him,  
And makes me poor indeed. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
16. More than ten Hollenhe'ds, or Hall's, or Slow's,  
Of trivial household *trash* he knows; he knows  
When the queen frown'd or frown'd.  
The collectors only consider, the greater fame a writer is in possession of, the more *trash* he may bear to have tacked to him.
17. Weak foolish man! will heav'n reward us there  
With the same *trash* mad mortals wish for here? *Pope.*
18. A worthless person.
19. To be a party in this injury. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
20. Matter improper for food, frequently eaten by gulls in the green sickness.
21. O that instead of *trash* thou'dst taken steel. *Garth.*
22. I believe that the original signification of *trash* is the loppings of trees, from the verb.
23. To TRASH. *v. a.*
24. 1. To lop; to crop.
25. Being once perfected how to grant suits,  
How to deny them; whom t' advance, and whom  
To *trash* for overtopping. *Shakespeare's Temp.*
26. 2. To crush; to humble.
27. Not such as was fit to be imposed on hard-hearted Jews,  
to encumber and *trash* them, but such as becomes an ingenious people.
28. A judicious reader will discover in his closet that *trash* stuff, whose glittering deceived him in the action. *Dryden.*
29. To TRAVAIL. *v. n.* [*travailler*, Fr.]
30. 1. To labour; to toil.
31. 2. To be in labour; to suffer the pains of childbirth.
32. I *travail* not, nor bring forth children.  
She being with child cried, *travailing* in birth, and pained  
to be delivered.  
His heart is in continual labour; it *travails* with the obligation, and is in pangs till it be delivered. *South's Sermon.*

# TRAI

To TRAVAIL. *v. a.* To harass; to tire.

As if all these troubles had not been sufficient to *travail* the realm, a great division fell among the nobility. *Hayward.*

A gleam of light turn'd thitherward in haste  
His *travail'd* steps. *Milton.*

TRAVAIL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Labour; toil; fatigue.
2. As every thing of price, to this doth require *travail*. *Hook.*
3. Such impotent persons as are unable for strong *travail*, are yet able to drive cattle to and fro to their pasture. *Spenser.*
4. Labour in childbirth.
5. In the time of her *travail* twins were in her. *Gen. xxxviii.*
6. To procure easy *travails* of women, the intention is to bring down the child, but not too fast. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
7. TRAVE, TRAVEL, or TRAVISE. *n. f.* A wooden frame for shoeing unruly horses.
8. To TRAVEL. *v. n.* [This word is generally supposed originally the same with *travail*, and to differ only as particular from general; in some writers the word is written alike in all its senses; but it is more convenient to write *travail* for labour, and *travel* for journey.]
9. 1. To make journeys; it is used for sea as well as land, though sometimes we distinguish it on *voyage*, a word appropriated to the sea.
10. In the forest shall ye lodge, O ye *travelling* companies of Dedanim. *IJa. xxi. 13.*
11. Raphael deign'd to *travel* with Tobias.
12. Fain wou'd I *travel* to some foreign shore,  
So might I to myself myself restore. *Dryden.*
13. If others believed he was an Egyptian from his knowledge of their rites, it proves at least that he *travelled* there. *Pope.*
14. 2. To pass; to go; to move.
15. By th' clock 'tis day;  
And yet dark night frangles the *travelling* lamp. *Shakespeare.*
16. Time *travels* in divers paces, with divers persons; I'll tell you who time amles withal, who time trots withal. *Shakespeare.*
17. Thus flying East and West, and North and South,  
News *travell'd* with increase from mouth to mouth. *Pope.*
18. 3. To make journeys of curiosity.
19. Nothing tends so much to enlarge the mind as *travelling*, that is, making a visit to other towns, cities, or countries, beside those in which we were born and educated. *Watts.*
20. 4. To labour; to toil. This should be rather *travail*.
21. If we labour to maintain truth and reason, let not any think that we *travel* about a matter not needful. *Hooker.*
22. I've watch'd and *travell'd* hard;  
Some time I shall sleep out; the rest I'll whistle. *Shakespeare.*
23. To TRAVEL. *v. a.*
24. 1. To pass; to journey over.
25. Thither to arrive I *travel* thus profound. *Milton.*
26. 2. To force to journey.
27. There are other privileges granted unto most of the corporations, that they shall not be charged with garriions, and they shall not be *travelled* forth of their own franchises. *Spens.*
28. TRAVEL. *n. f.* [*travali*, Fr. from the noun.]
29. 1. Journey; act of passing from place to place.
30. Love had cut him short,  
Confin'd within the purlieus of his court.  
Three miles he went, nor farther could retreat,  
His *travels* ended at his country-seat. *Dryden.*
31. Mingled lend into the dance  
Moments fraught with all the treasures,  
Which thy eastern *travel* views. *Prior.*
32. 2. Journey of curiosity or instruction.
33. Let him spend his time no more at home,  
Which would be great impeachment to his age,  
In having known no *travel* in his youth. *Shakespeare.*
34. *Travel* in the younger sort is a part of education; in the elder a part of experience. *Bacon's Essays, N. 18.*
35. A man not enlightened by *travel* or reflexion, grows as fond of arbitrary power, to which he hath been used, as of barren countries, in which he has been born and bred. *Addis.*
36. 3. Labour; toil. This should be *travail*: as in *Daniel*.
37. He was with a retiring enemy,  
With much more *travail* than with victory. *Daniel.*
38. What think'st thou of our empire now, though earn'd  
With *travel* difficult. *Milton.*
39. 4. Labour in childbirth. This sense belongs rather to *travail*.
40. Thy mother well deserves that short delight,  
The nauseous qualms of ten long months and *travel* to requite. *Dryden's Virg.*
41. 4. TRAVELS. Account of occurrences and observations of a journey into foreign parts.
42. A book of his *travels* hath been honoured with the translation of many languages.
43. *Travels* engage the soul by sensible occurrences; as also voyages, *travels*, and accounts of countries.
44. TRAVELLER. *n. f.* [*travailleux*, Fr. from *travail*.]
45. 1. One who goes a journey; a wayfarer.
46. The weary *traveller* wand'ring that way  
Therein did often quench his thirsty heat. *Fairy Qu. l. ii.*
47. A little ease to these my torments give,

# TRAI

Before I go where all in silence mourn,  
From whose dark shores no *travellers* return. *Saunders.*

This was a common opinion among the Gentiles, that the gods sometimes assumed human shape, and converted upon earth with strangers and *travellers*. *Bentley's Sermon.*

2. One who visits foreign countries.

Farewel monsieur *traveller*; look you lip and wear strange suits, and disab'e all the benefits of your own country. *Shakespeare.*

The *traveller* into a foreign country knows more by the eye, than he that stayeth at home can by relation of the *traveller*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

They are *travellers* newly arrived in a strange country, we should therefore not mislead them. *Locke.*

TRAVELTAINED. *adj.* [*travel* and *tainted*.] Harassed; fatigued with travel.

I have fundered nine score and odd posts: and here, *traveltainted* as I am, have, in my pure and immaculate valour, taken Sir John Coleville. *Shakespeare. Henry IV. p. ii.*

TRAVERS. *adv.* [French.] Athwart; across. Not used.

He swears brave oaths, and breaks them bravely, quite *travers*, athwart the heart of his lover. *Shakespeare.*

TRAVVERSE. *adv.* [*travers*, French.] Crosswise; athwart.

Bring water from some hanging grounds, in long furrows; and from those drawing it *traverse* to spread. *Bacon.*

The ridges of the fallow field lay *traverse*. *Hayward.*

TRAVVERSE. *prep.* Through crosswise.

He through the armed files  
Darts his experienc'd eye, and soon *traverse*  
The whole battalion views their order due. *Milton.*

TRAVVERSE. *adj.* [*traverse*, Lat. *traverse*, Fr.] Lying athwart; lying athwart.

The paths cut with *traverse* trenches much encumbered the carriages until the pioneers levelled them. *Hayward.*

Oak being strong in all positions, may be trusted in cross and *traverse* work for Summers. *Watson's Architect.*

TRAVVERSE. *n. f.*

1. Any thing laid or built cross.
2. The Tifran cometh with all his generation; and if there be a mother from whom the whole lineage descended, there is a *traverse* placed in a loft where the futeh.
3. Some wind instruments are blown at a small hole in the side, which traiceth the breath at the first entrance; the rather in respect of their *traverse* and stops above the hole, which performeth the fipple's part.
4. 2. Something that thwarts, crosses, or obstructs; cross accident; thwarting obstacle. This is a sense rather French than English.
5. A just and lively picture of human nature in its actions, passions, and *traverse* of fortune. *Dryden.*
6. He sees no defect in himself, but is satisfied that he should have carried on his designs well enough, had it not been for unlucky *traverses* not in his power. *Locke.*
7. To TRAVVERSE. *v. a.* [*traverser*, Fr.] It was anciently accented on the last syllable.
8. 1. To cross; to lay athwart.
9. Myself, and such  
As slept within the shadow of your power,  
Have wander'd with our *traverse* arms, and breath'd  
Our sufferance vainly. *Shakespeare. Timon of Athens.*
10. The parts should be often *traversed* or crossed by the flowing of the folds which loosely encompass them, without fitting too flight.
11. 2. To cross by way of opposition; to thwart with obstacles.
12. This treatise has, since the first conception thereof, been often *traversed* with other thoughts.
13. You save th' expense of long litigious laws,  
Where suits are *travers'd*, and so little won. *Dryden.*
14. That he who conquers is but last undone.
15. John Bull thought himself now of age to look after his own affairs; Frog resolv'd to *traverse* this new project, and to make him uneasy in his own family.
16. 3. To oppose so as to annul. A law term.
17. Without a good skill in history, and a new geography to understand him aright, one may lose himself in *traversing* the decree. *Bacon's Reflections on Learning.*
18. 4. To wander over; to cross.
19. He many a walk *traverse'd*  
Of stateliest covert, cedar, pine, or palm. *Milton.*
20. The lion smarting with the hunter's spear,  
Though deeply wounded, no way yet dismay'd;  
In fullen fury *traverse* the plain,  
To find the vent'rous foe. *Prior.*
21. Believe me, prince, there's not an African  
That *traverse* our vast Numidian deserts  
In quest of prey, and lives upon his bow,  
But better practises these boasted virtues.
22. 5. To survey; to examine thoroughly.
23. My purport is to *traverse* the nature, principles, and properties, of this detestable vice, ingratitude. *South's Sermon.*
24. To TRAVVERSE. *v. n.* To use a posture of opposition in fencing.



## TRE

To see thee fight, to see thee *travels*, to see thee here, to see thee there.

*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
TRAVERSTY. *adj.* [travestis, Fr.] Dressed so as to be made ridiculous; burlesqued.

TRAUMA/TICK. *ad.* [traumatismus, Gr.] Vulnerary.

I deterged and disposed the ulcer to incrust, and to do so I put the patient into a *traumatick* decoction. *Wise man's Surgery.*

TRAY. *n. f.* [tray, Swedth.] A shallow wooden vessel in which meat or fish is carried.

Sift it into a *tray*, or hole of wood. *Mason's Mech. Exerc.*

To fat the guzzling hogs with floods of whey. *Gay.*

TRAYTRIP. *n. f.* A kind of play, I know not of what kind. Shall I play my freedom at *traytrips*, and become thy bond slave.

*Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

TRACHEROUS. *adj.* [from *treachery*.] Faithless; perfidious; guilty of deserting or betraying.

He bad the lion to be remitted.

Unto his seat, and those same *treacherous* vile.

Be punish'd for their presumptuous guile. *Hubbard's Tale.*

Desire in rapture gaz'd awhile.

And saw the *treach'rous* goddess smile. *Swift.*

Then, 'gan Caraculus tyrannize anew, *Boswell's Memoirs.*

And him Alectus *treacherously* flew, *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

And took on him the robe of emperor. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

Thou hast slain

The flower of Europe for his chivalry.

And *treacherously* hast thou vanquish'd him. *Shakespeare.*

Let others freeze with angling reeds,

Or *treacherously* poor fish belet.

With strangling snare, or winding net. *Denne.*

I treated, trusted you, and thought you mine;

When, in requital of my best endeavours,

You *treacherously* practis'd to undo me,

Seduc'd my only child, and stole her. *Outway.*

They bid him strike, to appease the ghost

Of his poor father *treacherously* lost. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

TRACHEROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *treacherous*.] The quality of being treacherous; perfidiousness.

TRACHERY. *n. f.* [tricheries, French.] Perfidy; breach of faith.

TRACHETOR. *n. f.* [from *tricheur*, French.] A traitor;

TRACHOUR. } one who betrays; one who violates his faith or allegiance.

Good Claudius with him battle fought,

In which the king was by a *tracheur*.

Disgraced slain. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

Or by what means may I his footing track. *Fairy Queen.*

TRACLE. *n. f.* [tracle, Fr. tracle, Dutch; theriacal, Lat.]

1. A medicine made up of many ingredients.

The physician that has observed the medicinal virtues of

*tracle*, without knowing the nature of each of the sixty odd ingredients, may cure many patients with it. *Boyle.*

*Tracle* water has much of an acid in it. *Boyle.*

2. Molasses; the spume of sugar.

To *TRACLE*. *v. n.* pret. *tracled*, part. pass. *tracled*. [tracled, Gothick; tpeban, Saxon; *traden*, Dutch.]

1. To set the foot.

He ne'er drinks,

But Timon's silver *tracled* upon his lip. *Shakespeare.*

Those which perfume the air most, being trodden upon and crushed, are burnet, wild thyme, and water mint; therefore set whole alleys of them, to have the pleasure when you walk or *tracle*.

Those dropping gums

Ask riddance, if we mean to *tracle* with ease. *Milton.*

Where'er you *tracle* the blushing flow'rs shall rise. *Pope.*

2. To trample; to set the feet in from or malice.

Thou

Must, as a foreign recreant, be led

With manacles along our streets, or else

Triumphantly tread on thy country's ruin,

And bear the palm. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*

Thou shalt *tracle* upon their high places. *Deut. xxxiii. 29.*

3. To walk with form or state.

When he walks, he moves like an engine,

And the ground shrinks before his *tracding*. *Shakespeare.*

Ye that stately *tracle* or lowly creep.

*Milton.*

4. To copulate as birds.

When shepherds pipe on oaten straws,

When turtles *tracle*.

*Shakespeare.*

What distance between the *tracding* or coupling, and the laying of the egg?

*Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

They birk they *tracle*, Aleyone compress'd,

Seven days sits brooding on her floating nest. *Dryden.*

To *TRACLE*. *v. a.*

1. To walk on; to feel under the foot.

Would I had never *tracled* this English earth,

Or felt the flatteries that grow upon it. *Shakespeare.*

## TRE

He dy'd obedient to severest law;

Forbid to *tread* the promis'd land he saw. *Shakespeare.*

2. To press under the foot.

*Tread* the fault out on the floor to prevent thinking. *Swift.*

3. To beat; to track.

Full of briars is this working world.

They are but briars: if we walk not in the *tredden* paths, our very petticoats will catch them. *Shakespeare.*

4. To walk on in a formal or stately manner.

Method thought the *tredd* the ground with greater grace. *Dry.*

5. To crush under foot; to trample in contempt or hatred.

Through thy name will we *tredd* them under that file against us.

Why was I rais'd the meteor of the world?

Hung in the skies, and blazing as I travel'd?

'Till all my fires were spent; and then cast downward

To be *tredd* out by Casar? *Dryden's All for Love.*

6. To put in action by the feet.

They *tredd* their wine-presses and suffer thirst. *Job xxiv.*

7. To love as the male bird the female.

He feather'd her and *tredd* her. *Dryden's Fables.*

TREAD. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Footing; step with the foot.

If the streets were pay'd with thine eyes,

Her feet were much too dainty for such *treads*. *Shakespeare.*

The quaint mazes in the wanton green,

For want of *treads*, are undistinguishable. *Milton.*

High above the ground

Their march was, and the passive air upbore

Their nimble *treads*. *Milton.*

The dancer on the rope, with doubtful *tread*,

Cries where'er to cloath and buy him bread. *Dryden.*

How wert thou wont to walk with cautious *tread*,

A dish of tea, like milk-pail, on thy head? *Swift.*

2. Way; track; path.

Cromwell is the king's secretary: further,

Stands in the gap and *treads* for more preferment. *Shakespeare.*

3. The cocks part in the egg.

TRADER. *n. f.* [from *trade*.] He who trades.

The *traders* shall tread out no wine in their presses. *Isa.*

TRADLE. *n. f.* [from *trade*.]

1. A part of an engine on which the feet act to put it in motion.

The farther the fore-end of the *tradle* reaches out beyond the fore-side of the lathe, the greater will the sweep of the fore-end of the *tradle* be, and consequently the more revolutions is made at one *tread*. *Mason's Mech. Exerciser.*

2. The ferm of the cock.

Whether it is not made out of the garm, or *tradle* of the egg, seemeth of lesser doubt. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To each side of the egg is a *tradle*, formerly thought to be the cock's ferm. *De Ham.*

TREASON. *n. f.* [trahison, French.] An offence committed against the dignity and majesty of the commonwealth; it is divided into high *treason* and petit *treason*. High *treason* is an offence against the security of the commonwealth, or of the king's majesty, whether by imagination, word, or deed; as to compass or imagine *treason*, or the death of the prince, or the queen consort, or his son and heir-apparent; or to deflower the king's wife, or his eldest daughter unmarried, or his eldest son's wife; or levy war against the king in his realm, or to adhere to his enemies by aiding them; or to counterfeit the king's great seal, privy seal, or money; or knowingly to bring false money into this realm counterfeited like the money of England, and to utter the same; or to kill the king's chancellor, treasurer, justice of the one bench, or of the other; justices in Eyre, justices of assize, justices of oyer and terminer, when in their place and doing their duty; or forging the king's seal manual, or privy signet; or diminishing or impairing the current money; and in such *treason*, a man forfeits his lands and goods to the king; and it is called *treason* paramount. Petit *treason* is when a servant kills his master, a wife her husband, a secular or religious kills his prelate: this *treason* gives forfeiture to every lord within his own fee: both *treasons* are capital. *Civil.*

Man disobeying,

Disloyal breaks his fealty, and sins

Against the high supremacy of heaven; *Milton.*

To expiate his *treason* hath nought left.

He made the overture of thy *treasons* to us. *Shakespeare.*

Athaliah cried, *treason*, *treason*.

TREASONABLE. } *adj.* [from *treason*.] Having the nature of

TREASONOUS. } guilt of treason. *Treasonous* is out of use.

Him by proofs as clear as founts in July

I know to be corrupt and *treasonous*. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Against the undivul'd pretence I fight

Of *treasonous* malice. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Most men's heads had been intoxicated with imaginations of plots, and *treasonous* practices. *Clarendon.*

I would not taste thy *treasonous* offer.

A credit to run ten millions in debt without parliamentary security is dangerous, illegal, and perhaps *treasonous*. *Swift.*

TREASURE.

## TRE

TREASURE. *n. f.* [tresor, Fr. thesaurus, Latin.] Wealth hoarded; riches accumulated.

An inventory, importing

The several parcels of his plate, his *treasures*,

Rich buffs. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

They built *treasure* cities. *Esad. i. 11.*

He used his laws as well for collecting of *treasures*, as for correcting of manners. *Bacon.*

Gold is *treasure* as well as silver, because not decaying, and never sinking much in value. *Locke.*

To TREASURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hoard; to repository; to lay up.

After thy hardness and impenitent heart thou *treasurest* up unto thyself wrath against the day of wrath. *Rom. ii. 5.*

Practical principles are *treasured* up in man's mind, that, like the candle of the Lord in the heart of every man, discovers what he is to do, and what to avoid. *South.*

No, my remembrance *treasures* honest thoughts,

And holds not things like thee; I scorn thy friendship. *Rowe.*

Some thought it mounted to the lunar sphere,

Since all things lost on earth are *treasured* there. *Pope.*

TREASURER. *n. f.* [from *treasure*; *tresorier*, Fr.] One who has care of money; one who has charge of treasure.

This is my *treasurer*, let him speak

That I have reserv'd nothing. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Before the invention of laws, private affections in supreme rulers made their own fancies both their *treasurers* and hangmen, weighing in this balance good and evil. *Raleigh.*

TREASURERSHIP. *n. f.* [from *treasurer*.] Office or dignity of treasurer.

He preferred a base fellow, who was a suitor for the *treasurership*, before the most worthy. *Hakewill.*

TREASUREHOUSE. *n. f.* [treasure and house.] Place where hoarded riches are kept.

Let there be any grief or disease incident to the soul of men, for which there is not in this *treasurehouse* a present comfortable remedy to be found. *Hooker, b. v.*

Thou silver *treasurehouse*,

Tell me once more, what title dost thou bear? *Shakespeare.*

Gather together into your spirit, and its *treasurehouse*, the memory, not only all the promises of God, but also the former senses of the divine favours. *Taylor's holy living.*

TREASURY. *n. f.* [from *treasure*; *tresorerie*, Fr.] A place in which riches are accumulated.

And make his chronicle as rich with prize,

As is the ouzy bottom of the sea

With sunken wreck and fumeless *treasuries*. *Shakespeare.*

Thy sumptuous buildings

Have cost a mass of public *treasury*. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

And yet I know not how conceit may rob

The *treasury* of life, when life itself

Yields to the theft. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

He had a purpose to furnish a fair case in that university with choice collections from all parts, like that famous *treasury* of knowledge at Oxford.

The state of the *treasury* the king best knows. *Temple.*

Physicians, by *treasuries* of just observations, grow to skill in the art of healing. *Watts.*

To TREAT. *v. a.* [traiter, Fr. traite, Lat.]

1. To negotiate; to settle.

To *treat* the peace, a hundred senators

Shall be commissioned. *Dryden's An.*

2. [Traite, Lat.] To discourse on.

3. To use in any manner, good or bad.

He *treated* his prisoner with great harshness. *Spektator.*

Since living virtue is with envy cur'd,

And the best men are *treated* like the worst; *Shakespeare.*

Do thou, just goddess, call our merits forth,

And give each deed th' exact, intrinsic worth. *Pope.*

4. To handle; to manage; to carry on.

Zeuxis and Polygnus *treated* their subjects in their pictures, as Homer did in his poetry. *Dryden.*

5. To entertain with expense.

To TREAT. *v. n.* [traiter, Fr. traitier, Saxon.]

1. To discourse; to make discussions.

Of love they *treat* till th' ev'ning star appear'd. *Milton.*

Absence, what the poets call death in love, has given occasion to beautiful complaints in those authors who have *treated* of this passion in verse. *Addison's Spect.*

2. To practise negotiation.

The king *treated* with them. *2 Mac. xiii. 22.*

3. To come to terms of accommodation.

Inform us, will the emperor *treat*?

To make gratuitous entertainments.

TREAT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. An entertainment given.

This is the ceremony of my fate;

A parting *treat*, and I'm to die in fate. *Dryden.*

He pretends a great concern for his country, and insists into matters: now such professions, when recommended by a *treat*, dispose an audience to hear reason. *Collier.*

## TRE

What tender maid but must a victim fall

For one man's *treat*, but for another's ball? *Pope.*

2. Something given at an entertainment.

Dry figs and grapes, and wrinkled dates were set;

In canisters t' enlarge the little *treat*. *Dryden.*

The King of gods revolving in his mind

Lycaon's guilt and his inhuman *treat*. *Dryden.*

TREATABLE. *adj.* [traitable, Fr.] Moderate; not violent.

A virtuous mind should rather wish to depart this world with a kind of *treatable* dissolution, than be suddenly cut off in a moment, rather to be taken than snatched away. *Hooker.*

The heats or the colds of seasons are less *treatable* than with us. *Tem*



## TRE

The feed being so necessary for the maintenance of the several species, it is in some doubly and trebly defended. *Ray*.  
 TREE, *n. f.* *trie*, Islandick; *tree*, Danish.]  
 1. A large vegetable rising, with one woody stem, to a considerable height.

Trees and shrubs, of our native growth in England, are distinguished by Ray. 1. Such as have their flowers disjointed and remote from the fruit; and these are, 1. Nuciferous ones; as, the walnut tree, the hazel-nut tree, the beech, the chestnut, and the common oak. 2. Coniferous ones; of this kind are the Scotch firs, male and female; the pine, the common alder tree, and the birch tree. 3. Bacciferous; as, the juniper and yew trees. 4. Lanigerous ones; as, the black, white, and trembling poplar, willows, and others of all kinds. 5. Such as bear their seeds, having an imperfect flower, in leafy membranes; as, the horse-bean. 6. Such as have their fruits and flowers contiguous; of these some are pomiferous; as, apples and pears; and some bacciferous; as, the forb or service tree, the white or hawthorn, the wild rose, sweet briar, currants, the great bilberry bush, honey-suckle, &c. Pruniferous ones, whose fruit is pretty large and soft, with a stone in the middle; as, the black-thorn or sloe tree, the black and white bullace tree, the black cherry, &c. Bacciferous ones; as, the strawberry tree in the west of Ireland, mistletoe, water elder, the dwarf, a large laurel, the viburnum or way-fairing tree, the dog-berry tree, the sea black thorn, the berry-bearing elder, the privet barberry, common elder, the holy, the buckthorn, the berry-bearing heath, the bramble, and spindle tree or prickwood. Such as have their fruit dry when ripe; as, the bladder nut tree, the box tree, the common elm and ash, the maple, the gale or sweet willow, common heath, broom, dyers wood, furze or gorse, the lime tree, &c. *Miller*.

Sometime we see a cloud that's dragonish,  
 A forked mountain, or blue promontory  
 With trees upon't, that nod unto the world,  
 And mock our eyes with air. *Shakspeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Who can bid the tree unfix his earth-bound root. *Shakspeare*.  
 It is pleasant to look upon a tree in Summer covered with green leaves, decked with blossoms, or laden with fruit, and calling a pleasant shade; but to consider how this tree sprang from a little seed, how nature shaped and fed it till it came to this greatness, is a more rational pleasure. *Burnet*.

Trees shoot up in one great stem, and at a good distance from the earth, spread into branches: thus gooseberries are shrubs, and oaks are trees. *Locke*.

2. Any thing branched out.

Vain are their hopes who fancy to inherit,  
 By trees of pedigree, or fame or merit:  
 Though plodding heralds through each branch may trace  
 Old captains and dictators of their race. *Dryden*.

TREE *germander. n. f.* A plant.

TREE *of life. n. f.* [*ignum vite*, Latin.] An evergreen: the wood is esteemed by turners. *Miller*.

TREE *p im ofe. n. f.* A plant.

TREEN, old plur. of tree.

Well run greenhood, got between  
 Under the sand-bag he was seen;  
 Lowing low like a forlorn green,  
 He knows his tackle and his green. *Benj. Johnson*.

TREEN, *adj.* Wooden; made of wood. *Olofete*.

At thus dr' effulgence tremulous I drink,  
 The lambent lightnings shoot across the sky. *Thompson*.

TREMULOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *tremulus*.] The state of quivering.

TREN, *n. f.* A fish spear.

To TRENCH, *v. a.* [*trancher*, Fr.]

1. To cut.

Safe in a ditch he bides,  
 With twenty trenched gashes on his head.  
 This weak imprints of love is as a figure  
 Trench'd in ice, which with an hour's heat  
 Dissolves to water, and doth lose his form. *Shakspeare*.

2. To cut or dig into pits or ditches.

Pioneers with spades and pickaxe arm'd,  
 Forerun the royal camp to trench a field. *Milton*.

Trench the ground, and make it ready for the Spring. *Evelyn*.

First draw thy faulchion, and on ev'ry side  
 Trench the black earth a cubit long and wide. *Pope*.

The trenching plough or coulter is useful in pasture-ground, to cut out the sides of trenches or drains. *Mortimer*.

TRENCH, *n. f.* [*tranche*, Fr.]

1. A pit or ditch.

On that coast build,  
 And with a trench enclose the fruitful field. *Dryden's En.*

When you have got your water up to the highest part of the land, make a small trench to carry some of the water in, keeping it always upon a level. *Mortimer's Hub.*

2. Earth thrown up to defend soldiers in their approach to a town, or to guard a camp.

4. To shiver; to quake; to shudder.

TRELLAGE, *n. f.* [*French*.] A texture of pales to support espaliers, making a distinct inclosure of any part of a garden. *Trevoux*.

TRELLIS, *n. f.* [*French*.] Is a structure of iron, wood, or other, the parts crossing each other like a lattice. *Trevoux*.

To TREMBLE, *v. n.* [*trembler*, Fr. *tremo*, Lat.]

1. To shake as with fear or cold; to shiver; to quake; to shudder.

My compassionate heart  
 Will not permit my eyes once to behold  
 The thing, whereat it trembles by surprise. *Shakspeare*.

And power thou tremblest at. *Shakspeare's Henry VI.*

And make your bondsmen tremble. *Shakspeare, Julius Caesar.*

This judgment of the heavens that makes us tremble,  
 Touches us not with pity. *Shakspeare, King Lear.*

They shall fear and tremble. *Jer. xxxiii. 9.*

When he heard the king, he fell into such a trembling that he could hardly speak. *Clerendon*.

Frighted Turnus trembl'd as he spoke. *Dryden's En.*

He shook the sacred honours of his head,  
 With terror trembl'd heav'n's subiding hill,  
 And from his shaken curls ambrosial dews distill. *Dryden*.

Ye powers, revenge your violated altars,  
 That they who with unhallow'd hands approach  
 May tremble. *Rowe*.

2. To quiver; to totter.

Snail's grey top shall tremble. *Milton*.

We cannot imagine a mass of water to have flood upon the middle of the earth like one great drop, or a trembling jelly, and all the places about it dry. *Burnet*.

3. To quaver; to shake as a found.

Winds make a noise unequally, and sometimes when vehement tremble at the height of their blast. *Bacon*.

TREMBLINGLY, *adv.* [from *trembling*.] So as to shake or quiver.

Tremblingly she stood,  
 And on the sudden dropt. *Shakspeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Say what the use, were finer opticks giv'n,  
 Or touch, if tremblingly alive all o'er,  
 To smart and agonize at every pore? *Pope*.

TREND, *n. f.* [*tremendus*, Latin.] Dreadful; horrible; astonishingly terrible.

There stands an altar where the priest celebrates some mysteries sacred and tremendous. *Tatler, No. 57.*

In that portal shoud the chief appear,  
 Each hand tremendous with a brazen spear. *Pope's Odyssey.*

TREND, *n. f.* [*tremor*, Lat.]

1. The state of trembling.

He fell into an universal tremour of all his joints, that when going his legs trembled under him. *Harvey*.

By its styptick and stimulating quality it affects the nerves, occasioning tremours. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. Quivering or vibratory motion.

These stars do not twinkle when viewed through telescopes which have large apertures: for the rays of light which pass through divers parts of the aperture tremble each of them apart, and by means of their various, and sometimes contrary tremours fall at one and the same time upon different points in the bottom of the eye. *Newton*.

TREMULOUS, *adj.* [*tremulus*, Lat.]

1. Trembling; fearful.

The tender tremulous christian is easily distracted and amazed by them. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Quivering; vibratory.

Breath vocalized, that is, vibrated or undulated, imperfect a swift tremulous motion in the lips, tongue or palate, which breath passing smooth does not. *Haller*.

At thus dr' effulgence tremulous I drink,  
 The lambent lightnings shoot across the sky. *Thompson*.

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## TRE

The citizens of Corioli have issued forth  
 And given to Lartius and to Marcus battle:  
 I saw our party to the trenches driven,  
 And then I came away. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

William carries on the trench,  
 Till both the town and castle yield. *Prior*.

TRESCANT, *adj.* [*trenchant*, Fr.] Cutting; sharp.

He fiercely took his trenchant blade in hand,  
 With which he struck so furious and so fell,  
 That nothing seem'd the puillance could withstand. *F. 2.*

Against a vanquish'd foe, their swords  
 Were sharp and trenchant, not their words. *Hudibras*.

TRENCHER, *n. f.* [from *trench*, Fr.]

1. A piece of wood on which meat is cut at table.

No more  
 I'll scrape trencher, nor wash dish. *Shakspeare. Tempest.*

My estate deserves an heir more rais'd,  
 Than one which holds a trencher. *Shak. Timon of Athens.*

When we find our dogs, we set the dish or trencher on the ground.  
 Their homely fare dispatch'd; the hungry band  
 Invade their trenchers next, and soon devour. *Dryden*.

Many a child may have the idea of a square trencher, or round plate, before he has any idea of infinite. *Locke*.

2. The table.

How often hast thou,  
 Fed from my trencher, kneel'd down at the board,  
 When I have feasted. *Shakspeare. Henry VI.*

3. Food; pleasures of the table.

It could be no ordinary declension of nature that could bring some men, after an ingenious education, to place their *summum bonum* upon their trenchers, and their utmost felicity in wine. *South's Sermons.*

TRENCHERMAN, *n. f.* [*trencher* and *man*.] One that haunts tables; a parasite.

He found all people came to him promiscuously, and he tried which of them were friends, and which only trencher-fies and spongers. *L'Estrange*.

TRENCHERMAN, *n. f.* [*trencher* and *man*.] A feeder; an eater.

Palladius assured him, that he had already been more fed to his liking than he could be by the skillfullest trenchermen of Media. *Sidney*.

You had musty victuals, and he hath help to eat it: he's a very valiant trencherman; he hath an excellent stomach. *Shakspeare. Much ado about nothing.*

TRENCHMATE, *n. f.* [*trencher* and *mate*.] A table companion; a parasite.

Because that judicious learning of the ancient sages doth not in this case serve the turn, these trencher-mates frame to themselves a way more pleasant; a new method they have of turning things that are serious into mockery, an art of contradiction by way of scorn. *Hooker, b. v.*

To TREND, *v. n.* To tend; to lie in any particular direction. It seems a corruption of *tend*.

The scouts to several parts divide their way,  
 To learn the natives names, their towns explore  
 The coasts and trendings of the crooked shore. *Dryden*.

TRENTALS, *n. f.* [*trente*, Fr.]

Trentals or trentals were a number of masses, to the tale of thirty, said on the same account, according to a certain order instituted by Saint Gregory. *Ayliffe's Pervogon.*

TRENDLE, *n. f.* [*trenel*, Saxon.] Any thing turned round.

Now improperly written *trundle*.

TREPAIR, *n. f.* [*trepan*, Fr.]

1. An instrument by which surgeons cut out round pieces of the skull.

2. A snare; a stratagem by which any one is ensnared. [Of this signification *Stimmer* assigns for the reason, that some English ships in queen Elizabeth's reign being invited, with great show of friendship, into *Trepani*, a part of Sicily, were there detained.]

But what a thoughtless animal is man,  
 How very active in his own trepan. *Reformers.*

Can there be any thing of friendship in snares, hooks, and trepan. *South's Sermons.*

During the commotion of the blood and spirits, in which passion consists, whatsoever is offered to the imagination in favour of it, tends only to deceive the reason: it is indeed a real *trepan* upon it, feeding it with colours and appearances instead of arguments. *South's Sermons.*

To TREPAN, *v. a.* [from the noun; *trepaner*, Fr.]

1. To perforate with the trepan.

A putrid matter flowed forth her nostrils, of the same smell with that in *trepanning* the bone. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

Few recovered of those that were *trepanned*. *Arbutnot.*

2. To catch; to ensnare.

They *trepan*d the state, and fix'd it down  
 With plots and projects of our own. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

Those are but *trepanned* who are called to govern, being invested with authority but bereaved of power, which is nothing else but to mock and betray them into a splendid and magisterial way of being ridiculous. *South's Sermons.*

5

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5

## TRE

TREPPIRE, *n. f.* A small trepan; a smaller instrument of perforation managed by one hand.

I threw a trepan and trephine, and gave them liberty to try both upon a skull. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

TREPIDATION, *n. f.* [*trepidatio*, Lat.]

1. The state of trembling.

The bow tortureth the string continually, and holdeth it in a continual trepidation. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 137.*

All objects of the senses which are very offensive, cause the spirits to retire; upon which the parts, in some degree, are destitute; and so there is induced in them a trepidation and horror. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 793.*

Moving of th' earth brings harms and fears,  
 Men reckon what it did and meant;  
 But trepidation of the spheres,  
 Though greater far, is innocent. *Donne*.

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## TRI

TRIABLE, *adj.* [from *try*.]

1. Possible to be experimented; capable of trial.  
For the more easy understanding of the experiments *triable* by our engine, I intimated that notion, by which all of them will prove explicable. *Boyle*.

2. Such as may be judicially examined.  
No one should be admitted to a bishop's chancellorship without good knowledge in the civil and canon laws, since divers causes *triable* in the spiritual court are of weight. *Ayliffe*.  
TRIAL, *n. f.* [*trias*, Lat. *triade*, Fr.] Three united.  
TRIAL, *n. f.* [from *try*.]

1. Test; examination.  
With *trial* fire touch me his finger end;  
If he be chaste the flame will back descend,  
And turn him to no pain; but if he start,  
It is the flesh of a corrupted heart. *Shakespeare*.

2. Experience; act of examining by experience.  
I leave him to your gracious acceptance,  
Whole *trial* shall better publish his commendation. *Shak.*  
Skillful gardeners make *trial* of the seeds by putting them into water gently boiled; and if good, they will sprout within half an hour. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N° 520.

3. Experiment; experimental knowledge.  
Others had *trial* of cruel mockings and scourgings. *Heb.*

4. Judicial examination.  
*Trial* is used in law for the examination of all causes, civil or criminal, according to the laws of our realm: the *trial* is the issue, which is tried upon the indictment, not the indictment itself.

He hath resisted law,  
And therefore law shall from him further *trial*  
Than the severity of publick power. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*.

5. Temptation; test of virtue.  
Left our *trial*, when least sought,  
May find us both perhaps far less prepar'd,  
The willinger I go. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. ix.

No such company as then thou faw'st  
Intended thee; for *trial* only brought,  
To see how thou could'st judge of fit and meet. *Milton*.

Every station is exposed to some *trials*, either temptations that provoke our appetites, or disquiet our fears. *Rogers*.

6. State of being tried.  
Good shepherd, tell this youth what 'tis to love?  
—It is to be all made of sighs and tears;  
It is to be made all of faith and service,  
All humbleness, all patience and impatience;  
All purity, all *trial*, all observance. *Shakespeare, As you like it*.

TRIANGLE, *n. f.* [*triangle*, Fr. *triangulum*, Lat.] A figure of three angles.

The three angles of a *triangle* are equal to two right ones. *Locke*.

TRIANGULAR, *adj.* [*triangularis*, Lat.] Having three angles.

The frame thereof seem'd partly circular,  
And part *triangular*; O work divine!  
These two the first and last proportions are. *Fairy Queen*.

Though a round figure be most capacious for the honey,  
And most convenient for the bee; yet did the not chuse that,  
because then there must have been *triangular* spaces left void.

RAY on the Creation.

TRIBE, *n. f.* [*tribu*, Fr. *tribus*, Lat. from *treu*, *b* and *v* being labials of promiscuous use in the ancient British words; *treu* from *trif*, his lands, is supposed to be Celtic, and used before the Romans had any thing to do with the British government; to prove which Mr. Rawland offers many reasons, which he mentions by imagining that *centuria* is derived from *treu*, supposing it to be the same with our *centres*, importing a hundred *treu* or *tribes*.]

1. A distinct body of the people as divided by family or fortune, or any other characteristic.

I ha' been writing all this night unto all the *tribes*  
And centuries for their voices, to help Catiline  
In his election. *Benj. Johnson's Cataline*.

If the heads of the *tribes* can be taken off, and the mislead multitude will see their error, such extent of mercy is honourable. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers*.

Who now shall rear you to the sun, or rank  
Your *tribes*, and water from th' ambrosial fount. *Milton*.

Straggling mountaineers, for publick good,  
To rank in *tribes*, and quit the savage wood,  
Houses to build. *Tate*.

I congratulate my country upon the increase of this happy *tribe* of men, since, by the present parliament, the race of freeholders is spreading into the remotest corners. *Addison*.

2. It is often used in contempt.  
Folly and vice are only to describe,  
The common subjects of our scribbling *tribe*. *Resolomon*.

TRIBLET or TRIBULET, *n. f.* A goldsmith's tool for making rings.

TRIBUTION, *n. f.* [*tribulation*, Fr.] Perfection; distress; vexation; disturbance of life.

*Tribulation* being present causeth sorrow, and being imminent breedeth fear. *Hooker, b. v.*

## TRI

The just shall dwell,  
And after solve them in a *trick*,  
So when the war had rais'd a storm,  
I've seen a snake in human form,  
All stain'd with infamy and vices. *Swift*.

Leap from the dunghill in a *trick*.  
It seems incredible at first, that all the blood in our bodies should circulate in a *trick*, in a very few minutes; but it would be more surprising if we knew the short periods of the great circulation of water. *Bentley's Sermons*.

TRICK, *n. f.* [*tribunal*, Latin and French.]

1. The seat of a judge.  
P' th' market-place, on a *tribunal* silver'd,  
Cleopatra and himself in chairs of gold  
Were publickly enthron'd. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra*.

2. A court of justice.  
Where the whole nation does for justice come,  
Under whose large roof flourishes the gown,  
And judges grave on high *tribunals* frown. *Walker*.

Here the *tribunal* stood. *Dryden's En.*

There is a necessity of standing at his *tribunal*, who is infinitely wise and just. *Greco's Com. b. iii.*

3. Summoning arch-angels to proclaim  
Thy dread *tribunal*. *Milton*.

TRIBUNE, *n. f.* [*tribun*, *tribunus*, Lat.]

1. An officer of Rome chosen by the people.  
These are the *tribunes* of the people,  
The tongues o' th' common mouth: I do despise them. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.

2. The commander of a Roman legion.  
TRIBUTIAL, *adj.* [*tribunitius*, Lat.] Suiing a tribune;  
TRIBUTIOUS, *relating to a tribune*.

Let them not come in multitudes, or in a *tribunitious* manner; for that is to clamour counsels, not to inform. *Bacon*.

Oh happy ages of our ancestors,  
Beneath the kings and *tribunitious* powers  
Will have a wild *trick* of his ancestors. *Shakespeare*.

I entertain you with somewhat more worthy than the stale exploded *trick* of fulsom panegyrics. *Dryden*.

3. Some friends to vice pretend,  
That *trick* of youth too roughly blame. *Dryden*.

4. A juggle; an antic; any thing done to cheat jocosely, or to divert.

A rev'rend prelate stopp'd his coach and fix,  
To laugh a little at our Andrew's *tricks*. *Prior*.

5. An unexpected effect.  
So fellish foes who broke their sleep,  
To take the one the other, by some chance,  
Some *trick* not worth an egg, shall grow dear friends. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*.

6. A practice; a manner; a habit.  
I spoke it but according to the *trick*: if you'll hang me you may. *Shakespeare*.

The *trick* of that voice I well remember. *Shakespeare*.

Behold,  
Although the print be little, the whole matter  
And copy of the father; eye, nose, lip,  
The *trick* of 's frown, his forehead. *Shak. Winter's Tale*.

7. A number of cards laid regularly up in play: as, a *trick* of cards.

TRICK, *v. a.* [from the noun; *tricker*, Fr.]

1. To cheat; to impose on; to defraud.  
It is impossible that the whole world should thus conspire to cheat themselves, to put a delusion on mankind, and *trick* themselves into belief. *Stephens's Sermons*.

2. To dress; to decorate; to adorn; properly to knot [*trica*, in low Latin, signifies a knot of hair; *treccia*, Italian: hence *traces*. *Matt. Westminsteriana* says of Godiva of Coventry, that she rode *trica capitis & crines difsolvens*.]  
And *trick* them up in knotted curls anew. *Drayton*.

They turned the imposture upon the king, and gave out, that to defeat the true inheritor he had *tricked* up a boy in the likeness of Edward Plantagenet. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Horridly *trick*  
With blood of fathers, mothers, daughters, sons,  
Bak'd and impasted with the parching fires. *Shakespeare*.

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## TRI

Richard the third, though he came in by blood, yet the short time of his *triennial* reign he was without any, and proved one of my best lawgivers. *Hawel's England's Years.*

2. Happening every third year.

TRIER. *n. f.* [from *try*.] One who tries experimentally.

1. One who tries experimentally. The ingenious *triers* of the German experiment found, that their glass vessel was lighter when the air had been drawn out than before by an ounce and very near a third. *Boyle.*

2. One who examines judicially. Courts of justice are bound to take notice of acts of parliament, and whether they are truly pleaded or not; and therefore they are the *triers* of them. *Hale.*

There should be certain *triers* or examiners appointed by the state to inspect the genius of every particular boy. *Speil.*

3. Tell; one who brings to the test. You were used

To say, extremity was the *trier* of spirits;

That common chances common men could bear. *Shakep.*

To TRI'FALLOW. *v. a.* [from *trif*, Latin, and *falga*, Saxon, a harrow.] To plow land the third time before sowing. *Bailey.*

The beginning of August is the time of *trifallowing*, or last plowing, before they sow their wheat. *Mortimer.*

TRI'PID. *adj.* [among botanists.] Cut or divided into three parts. *Bailey.*

TRI'FIDULARY. *adj.* [from *trif* and *fidula*, Latin.] Having three pipes.

Many of that species whose *trifidular* bill or crany we have beheld. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To TRI'FLE. *v. n.* [from *trifelen*, Dutch.] To talk with folly.

1. To act or talk without weight or dignity; to act with levity; to talk with folly.

When they saw that we ought to abrogate such popish ceremonies as are unprofitable, or else might have other more profitable in their stead, they *trifle* and they beat the air about nothing which toucheth us, unless they mean that we ought to abrogate all popish ceremonies. *Hooker.*

2. To mock; to play the fool.

Do not believe, That, from the sense of all civility,

I thus would play and *trifle* with your reverence. *Shakep.*

3. To indulge light amusement.

4. To be of no importance.

'Tis hard for every *trifling* debt of two shillings to be driven to law.

To TRI'FLE. *v. a.* To make of no importance. Not in use.

Threefold and ten I can remember well,

Within the volume of which time I've seen

Hours dreadful and things strange; but this fore night

Hath *trifled* former knowings. *Shakep. Macbeth.*

TRI'FLE. *n. f.* [from the noun.] A thing of no moment.

The instruments of darkness tell us truths;

Win us with honest *trifles*, to betray us

In deepest consequence. *Shakep. Macbeth.*

Old Chaucer doth of Topas tell,

Mad Rabelais of Pantagruel,

A later third of Dowdabell,

With such poor *trifles* playing:

Others the like have labour'd at,

Some of this thing, and some of that,

And many of them know not what.

But that they must be saying. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

The infinitely greatest confessed good is neglected, to satisfy the fœcitive uneasiness of our desires pursuing *trifles*.

TRI'FLER. *n. f.* [from *trifler*, Dutch.] One who acts with levity; one that talks with folly.

A man cannot tell whether Apelles or Albert Durer were the more *triflers*, whereof the one would make a personage by geometrical proportions, the other by taking the best parts out of divers faces to make one excellent. *Bacon.*

Shall I, who can enchant the boist'rous deep,

Bid Boreas halt, make hills and forests move,

Shall I be baffled by this *trifler*, love. *Granville.*

As much as systematical learning is decried by some vain *triflers* of the age, it is the happiest way to furnish the mind with knowledge.

TRI'FLING. *adj.* [from *trifle*.] Wanting worth; unimportant; wanting weight.

To a soul supported with an assurance of the divine favour, the honours or afflictions of this life will be equally *trifling* and contemptible. *Rogers's Sermons.*

TRI'FLINGLY. *adv.* [from *trifling*.] Without weight; without dignity; without importance.

Those who are carried away with the spontaneous current of their own thoughts, must never humour their minds in being thus *triflingly* busy. *Locke.*

TRI'FORM. *adj.* [from *triformis*, Lat.] Having a triple shape.

The moon her monthly round

Still ending, still renewing through mid heav'n,

## TRI

With borrow'd light her countenance *triform*.

Hence fills, and empties, to enlighten th' earth. *Milton.*

TRI'GGER. *n. f.* [derived by *Junius* from *trigue*, Fr. from *tricare*, Lat.]

1. A catch to hold the wheel on sleep ground.

2. The catch that being pulled looses the cock of the gun.

The pulling the *trigger* of the gun with which the murder is committed, has no natural connection with those ideas that make up the complex one, murder.

TRING'NTALS. *n. f.* [from *triginta*, Latin, thirty.]

Trentals or *tringintals* were a number of masses to the tale of thirty, instituted by Saint Gregory.

TRI'GLYPH. *n. f.* [In architecture.] A member of the frieze of the Dorick order set directly over every pillar, and in certain spaces in the intercolumnations.

The Dorick order has now and then a sober garlandment of lion's heads in the cornice, and of *triglyphs* and metopes always in the frieze.

TRI'GON. *n. f.* [from *trigonus*, Fr.] A triangle. A term in astrology.

The ordinary height of a man ninety-six digits, the ancient Egyptians estimated to be equal to that mystical orbit among them filled paffus Ibis, or the *trigen* that the his makes at every step, consisting of three latera, each thirty-two digits.

TRI'GONAL. *adj.* [from *trigen*.] Triangular; having three corners.

A spar of a yellow hue shot into numerous *trigonal* pointed shoots of various sizes, found growing to one side of a perpendicular fissure of a stratum of free-stone in digging.

TRIGONOMETRY. *n. f.* [from *trigonometria*, Fr.]

*Trigonometry* is the art of measuring triangles, or of calculating the sides of any triangle sought, and this is plain or spherical.

On a discovery of Pythagoras all *trigonometry*, and consequently all navigation, is founded.

TRIGONOMETRICAL. *adj.* [from *trigonometry*.] Pertaining to trigonometry.

TRI'LAT'ERAL. *adj.* [from *trilateral*, French; *tres* and *latus*, Lat.] Having three sides.

TRI'LL. *n. f.* [from *trillo*, Italian.] Quaver; tremulousness of music.

Long has a race of heroes fill'd the stage,

That rant by note, and through the gamut rage,

In songs and airs express their martial fire

Combat in *trills*, and in a fugue expire. *Addison.*

To TRI'LL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To utter quavering.

The phoenix daughter of the vanquish'd old,

Like a rich bride does to the ocean swim,

And on her shadow rides in floating gold. *Dryden.*

TRI'LLY. *adv.* [from *trill*.] Nicely; neatly.

Her yellow golden hair

Was *trilly* wavy, and in tresses wrought. *Fairy Queen.*

The mother, if of the household of our lady, will have her son cunning and bold, in making him to live *trilly*. *Alpham.*

TRI'LLY. *n. f.* [from *trill*.] One who changes sides to balance parties; a turncoat.

The same bat taken after by a weazel begged for mercy: no, says the weazel, no mercy to a mouse: well, says t'other, but you may see by my wings that I am a bird; and so the bat 'scaped in both by playing the *trimmer*. *L'Estrange's Fab.*

To confound his hated coin,

All parties and religions join,

Whigs, Tories, *trimmers*. *Swift.*

2. A piece of wood inferted.

Before they pin up the frame of ground-plates, they must fit in the lummer and the girders, and all the joints and the *trimmers* for the stair-case. *Moxon's Mech. Exercise.*

TRI'LLING. *n. f.* [from *trill*.] Ornamental appendages to a coat or gown.

Judgment without vivacity of imagination is too heavy, and like a dress without fancy; and the last without the first is too gay, and but all *trimming*.

TRI'NAL. *adj.* [from *trinus*, Lat.] Threefold.

Like many an angel's voice,

Singing before th' eternal majesty,

In their *trinal* triplicity on high. *Fa. Q. b. i.*

That far-beaming blaze of majesty,

Wherewith he went at heav'n's high council table

To fit the midst of *trinal* unity,

He laid aside. *Milton.*

TRI'NE. *n. f.* [from *trine*, Fr. *trinus*, Latin.] An aspect of planets placed in three angles of a trigon, in which they are supposed by astrologers to be eminently benign.

To fit other five,

Their planetary motions, and aspects,

In sextile, square, and *trine*, and opposite,

Of noxious efficacy. *Milton's Par. Lg. b. x.*

Two arts attend architecture, like her principal gentlemen, to dress and *trim* her, picture and sculpture.

The

## TRI

The victim ox that was for altars prest,

*Trim'd* with white ribbons and with garlands dress'd,

Sunk of himself. *Dryden's Georg.*

3. To have; to clip.

Mephiboth had neither dress'd his feet, nor *trimm'd* his beard. *2 Sam. xix. 24.*

Clip and *trim* those tender strings like a beard. *Brown.*

The barber may *trim* religion as he pleases. *Hawel.*

*Trim* off the small superfluous branches. *Mortimer.*

4. To make neat; to adjust.

I found her *trimming* up the diadem

On her dead mistress. *Shakep. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Go, firrah, to my cell, as you look

To have my pardon, *trim* it handiome. *Shakespeare.*

Yet are the men more loofe than they!

More kemb'd, and bath'd, and rubb'd, and *trimm'd*

More sleek, more soft, and flacker limb'd. *Bon. Johnson.*

To blast the living, gave the dead their due,

And wreaths, herself had tainted, *trimm'd* anew. *Tickell.*

When workmen fit a piece into their work, they say they *trim* in a piece.

Each mule in Leo's golden days

Starts from her trance, and *trim* her wither'd bays. *Pope.*

5. To balance a vessel.

Sir Roger put his coachman to *trim* the boat. *Speilator.*

6. It has often up emphatical.

He gave you all the duties of a man,

*Trim'd* up your praises with a princely tongue,

Spoke your deserving like a chronicle. *Shakespeare.*

To TRI'N. *v. n.* To balance; to fluctuate between two parties.

If such by *trimming* and time-serving, which are but two words for the same thing, betray the church by nauseating her pious orders, this will produce confusion. *South's Serm.*

For men to pretend that their will obeys that law, while all besides their will serves the faction; what is this but a gross, sordid juggling with their duty, and a kind of *trimming* it between God and the devil.

He who heard what every fool could say,

Would never fix his thought, but *trim* his time away. *Dryden's Hind and Panther.*

TRIM. *n. f.* Dress; gear; ornaments.

They come like sacrifices in their *trim*,

And to the five-ey'd maid of smoky war,

All hot, and bleeding, will we offer them. *Shakespeare.*

Forget

Your labourfome and dainty *trims*, wherein

You made great Juno angry. *Shakep. Cymbeline.*

The goodly London in her gallant *trim*,

The phoenix daughter of the vanquish'd old,

Like a rich bride does to the ocean swim,

And on her shadow rides in floating gold. *Dryden.*

TRI'NLY. *adv.* [from *trim*.] Nicely; neatly.

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Now frequent *trines* the happier lights amongs

And high-rai'd Jove from his dark prison freed,

Those weights took off that on his planet hung,

Will gloriously the new-laid works succeed. *Dryden.*

From Aries right-ways draw a line, to end

In the fame round, and let that line subtend

An equal triangle; now fence the lines

Must three times touch the round, and meet three signs,

Where'er they meet in angles those are *trines*. *Crash.*

To TRI'NE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in a *trine* aspect.

This advantage age from youth has won,

As not to be outriden, though outrun,

By fortune he was now to Venus *trin'd*.

And with stern Mars in Capricorn was join'd. *Dryden.*

TRI'NITY. *n. f.* [from *trinitas*, Lat. *trinitis*, Fr.] The incomprehensible union of the three persons in the Godhead.

Touching the picture of the *trinity*, I hold it blasphemous and utterly unlawful. *Peacbam.*

In my whole essay there is not any thing like an objection against the *trinity*. *Locke.*

TRI'NKET. *n. f.* [This *Skinner* derives somewhat harshly from *trinet*, Fr. *trichette*, Ital. a *topail*. I rather imagine it corrupted from *tricket*, some petty finery or decoration.]

1. Toys; ornaments of dress; superfluities of decoration.

Beauty and use can so well agree together, that of all the *trinkets* wherewith they are attired, there is not one but serves to some necessary purpose. *Sidney, b. ii.*

We'll see your *trinkets* here forthcoming all. *Shakep.*

They throng who should buy first, as if my *trinkets* had been hallow'd. *Shakep. Winter's Tale.*

Let her but have three wrinkles in her face,

Soon will you hear the fawcy steward say,

Pack up with all your *trinkets* and away. *Dryden's Juv.*

She was not hung about with toys and *trinkets*



## TRI

He throws his arm, and with a long-drawn daff  
Blends all together; then distinctly trips  
From this to that; then quick returning skips  
And fatches this again, and pauses there.  
On old Lycæus or Cyllene hoar,  
Trip no more in twilight ranks,  
Though Erymanth your loss deplore,  
A better foil shall give you thanks.  
She bounded by, and tripp'd to light,  
They had not time to take a steady fight.  
To the garden walk the took her way,  
To sport and trip along in cool of day.  
Stay, nymph, he cry'd, I follow not a foe;  
Thus from the lion trips the trembling doe.  
Well thou dost to hide from common fight  
Thy close intrigues, too bad to bear the light:  
Nor doubt I, but the silver-footed dame  
Tripping from sea on such an errand came.  
He'll make a pretty figure in a triumph,  
And serve to trip before the victor's chariot.  
The lower plaits of the drapery in antique figures in sculp-  
ture and painting, seem to have gathered the wind when the  
person is in a posture of tripping forward.  
In Britain's isles, as Heylin notes,  
The ladies trip in petticoats.  
They gave me instructions how to slide down and trip up  
the steepest slopes.  
5. To take a short voyage.  
TRIP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. A stroke or catch by which the wrestler supplants his anta-  
gonist.  
O thou dissembling cub! what wilt thou be,  
When time hath sow'd a grizzle on thy case?  
Or will not else thy craft so quickly grow,  
That thine own trip shall be thine overthrow?  
He tript for wrestling, since his limbs with oil,  
And watches with a trip his foe to foil.  
It was a noble time when trips and Cornith hugs could  
make a man immortal.  
2. A stumble by which the foothold is lost.  
3. A failure; a mistake.  
He saw his way, but in so swift a pace,  
To chafe the ground might be to lose the race:  
They then, who of each trip th' advantage take,  
Find but those faults which they want wit to make.  
4. A short voyage or journey.  
I took a trip to London on the death of the queen.  
TRIPARTITE. *adj.* [tripartite, Fr. tripartitus, Latin.] Di-  
vided into three parts; having three correspondent copies.  
Our indentures tripartite are drawn.  
TRIPLE. *n. f.* [trippe, Fr. trippa, Italian and Spanish.]  
1. The intestines; the guts.  
How say you to a fat tripe finely broil'd?  
—I like it well.  
In private draw your poultry, clean your tripe.  
2. It is used in ludicrous language for the human belly.  
TRIPEDAL. *adj.* [tres and pes, Lat.] Having three feet.  
TRIPETALOUS. *adj.* [tres and petalon, Lat.] Having a flower  
consisting of three leaves.  
TRIPHONG. *n. f.* [triphongue, Fr. tres and phonie, Lat.] A  
coalition of three vowels to form one found; as, *eau*; *eye*.  
TRIPLE. *adj.* [triple, Fr. triplex, tripulus, Lat.]  
1. Threefold; consisting of three conjoined.  
See in him  
The triple pillar of the world transform'd  
Into a trumpet's stool.  
O night and shades,  
How are ye join'd with hell in triple knot,  
Against th' unarmed weakness of one virgin,  
Alone and helpless!  
Thrice happy pair! so near ally'd  
In royal blood and virtue too:  
Now love has you together ty'd,  
May none this triple knot undo.  
By thy triple shape as thou art seen  
In heav'n, earth, hell, grant this.  
Strong Alcides, after he had slain  
The triple Geryon, drove from conquer'd Spain  
His captive herds.  
Out bound'd the maddest of the triple head;  
Away the hare with double swiftness fled.  
2. Treble; three times repeated.  
We have taken this as a moderate measure betwixt the  
highest and lowest; but if we had taken only a triple pro-  
portion, it would have been sufficient.  
If then the atheist can have no imagination of more senses  
than five, why doth he suppose that a body is capable of  
more! If we had double or triple as many, there might still  
be the same suspicion for a greater number without end.  
To TRIPLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]  
1. To treble; to make thrice as much, or as many.

## TRI

To what purpose should words serve, when nature hath  
more to declare than groans and strong cries; more than  
streams of bloody sweat; more than his doubled and tripled  
prayers can express.  
If these halpence should gain admittance, in no long space  
of time his limited quantity would be tripled upon us.  
2. To make threefold.  
Time, action, place, are to prefer'd by thee,  
That e'en Corneille might with envy see  
Th' alliance of his tripled unity.  
TRIPLET. *n. f.* [from triple.]  
1. Three of a kind.  
There fit C—nts, D—ks, and Harrison,  
How they twagger from their garriton;  
Such a triplet could you tell  
Where to find on this side hell.  
2. Three verses rhyming together, as  
The varying verse, the full rebounding line,  
The long majestic march and enerv'd divine.  
Some wretched lines from this neglected hand  
May find my Hero on the foreign strand,  
Warm with new fires, and pleas'd with new command.  
I frequently make use of triplet rhymes, because they  
bound the sense, making the last verse of the triplet a pri-  
marick.  
TRIPPLICATE. *adj.* [from triplex, Lat.] Made thrice as much.  
Triplicate ratio, in geometry, is the ratio of cubes to each  
other; which ought to be distinguish'd from triple.  
All the parts, in height, length, and breadth, bear a du-  
plicate or triplicate proportion one to another.  
TRIPPLICATION. *n. f.* [from triplicate.] The act of trebling  
or adding three together.  
Since the margin of the visible horizon in the heavenly  
globe is parallel with that in the earthly, accounted but one  
hundred and twenty miles diameter; sense must needs mea-  
sure the azimuths, or vertical circles, by triplication of the  
same diameter of one hundred and twenty.  
TRIPLET. *n. f.* [triplette, Fr. from triplex, Lat.] Treble-  
ness; state of being threefold.  
Like many an angel's voice,  
Singing before th' eternal majesty,  
In their trinal triplicity on high.  
It was a dangerous triplicity to a monarchy, to have the  
arms of a foreigner, the discontents of subjects, and the title  
of a pretender to meet.  
Affect not duplicities nor triplicities, nor any certain num-  
ber of parts in your division of things.  
TRIPMADAM. *n. f.* An herb.  
Tripmadam is used in salads.  
TRIPPOD. *n. f.* [tripus, Latin.] A seat with three feet, such as  
that from which the priests of Apollo delivered oracles.  
Two tripods cast in antick mould,  
With two great talents of the finest gold.  
TRIPOLY. *n. f.* [I suppose from the place whence it is brought.]  
A sharp cutting fland.  
In polishing glass with sand, putty, or tripoly, it is not to  
be imagined that those substances can by grating and fretting  
the glass bring all its least particles to an accurate polish.  
TRIPPOS. *n. f.* A tripod. See TRIPPOD.  
Welcome all that lead or follow,  
To the oracle of Apollo;  
Here he speaks out of his pottle,  
Or the tripes, his tower bottle.  
Craz'd fool, who would't be thought an oracle,  
Come down from off the tripes, and speak plain.  
TRIPPER. *n. f.* [from trip.] One who trips.  
TRIPPING. *adj.* [from trip.] Quick; nimble.  
The clear fun of the fresh wave largely drew,  
As after thirst; which made their flowing shrink  
From standing lake, to tripping ebb; that stole  
With soft foot tow'rs the deep.  
TRIPPING. *n. f.* [from trip.] Light dance.  
Back, shepherds, back, enough your play,  
Hoe be without duck or nod,  
Other tripping to be trod,  
Of lighter toes.  
TRIPTORE. *n. f.* [tripetron, Lat.]  
Triptore is a noun used but in three cases.  
TRIPUDIAL. *adj.* [tripudium, Lat.] Performed by dancing.  
Claudius Pulcher underwent the like success when he con-  
tinued the tripudial augurations.  
TRIPUDIATION. *n. f.* [tripudium, Lat.] Act of dancing.  
TRIPPINGLY. *adv.* [from tripping.] With agility; with swift  
motion.  
I his ditty after me  
Sing, and dance it trippingly.  
Speak the speech trippingly on the tongue; but if you  
mouth it as many of our players do, I had as have the town-  
crier had spoke my lines.  
TRIEMME.

## TRI

TRIEMME. *n. f.* [triemis, Lat.] A galley with three benches  
of oars on a side.  
TRISECTION. *n. f.* [tres and sectio, Lat.] Division into three  
equal parts: the trisection of an angle is one of the deside-  
rata of geometry.  
TRISTFUL. *adj.* [tristis, Lat.] Sad; melancholy; gloomy;  
sorrowful.  
A bad word.  
Heav'n's face doth glow  
With tristful visage, and, as gainst the doom,  
I thought sick at the act.  
TRISTICE. *n. f.* [tristitia, Lat.] A thing of three points.  
Consider the threefold effect of Jupiter's triplu, to burn,  
discuss, and terebrate.  
TRIUNFAL. *adj.* [trifflab, Fr. from trifflable.] Con-  
sisting of three syllables.  
TRISYLLABLE. *n. f.* [trifflab, Latin.] A word consisting  
of three syllables.  
TRITE. *adj.* [tritus, Latin.] Worn out; stale; common;  
not new.  
These duties cannot but appear of infinite concern when  
we reflect how uncertain our time is: this may be thought  
to trite and obvious a reflection, that none can want to be  
reminded of it.  
She gives her tongue no moment's rest,  
In phrases batter'd, stale, and trite,  
Which modern ladies call politeness.  
TRITENESS. *n. f.* [from trite.] Staleness; commonness.  
TRITHEISM. *n. f.* [tritheme, Fr. tris and thes, Lat.] The opi-  
nion which holds three distinct gods.  
TRITURABLE. *adj.* [triturable, Fr. from triturare.] Possible  
to be pounded or comminuted.  
It is not only triturable and reducible to powder by contri-  
tion, but will not subsist in a violent fire.  
TRITURATION. *n. f.* [trituration, Fr. triturare, Lat.] Re-  
duction of any substance to powder upon a stone with a  
muller, as colours are ground: it is also called levigation.  
He affirmeth, that a pumice stone powdered is lighter  
than one entire; that abatement can hardly be avoided in  
trituration.  
TRIVET. *n. f.* [See TREVET.] Any thing supported by three  
feet.  
The best at horse-race he ordain'd a lady for his prize,  
Generally praiseful; fair and young, and skill'd in house-  
wiferies.  
Of all kind fitting, and withal a trivet, that enclos'd  
Twenty-two measures.  
The trivet table of a foot was lame,  
A blot which prudent Baucis overcame,  
Who thrusts beneath the limping leg a herd.  
TRIVIAL. *n. f.* [trivialis, Fr. trivialis, Lat.]  
1. Vile; worthless; vulgar; such as may be picked up in the  
highway.  
Be subjects great, and worth a poet's voice,  
For men of sense despite a trivial choice.  
2. Light; trifling; unimportant; inconsiderable. This use is  
more frequent, though less just.  
This argues confidence in your grace,  
But the respects thereof are nice and trivial.  
All circumstances well considered.  
See you mad fools, who, for some trivial right,  
For love, or for mistaken honour, fight.  
Were they only for mistaken honour, fight.  
To which the example of the world expos'd us, it might per-  
haps not much concern our religion.  
In every work regard the writer's end;  
And if the means be just, the conduct true,  
Applause, in spite of trivial faults, is due.  
The ancient poets are like many modern ladies: let an  
action be never so trivial in itself, they always make it ap-  
pear of the utmost importance.  
TRIVIALITY. *adv.* [from trivial.]  
1. Commonly; vulgarly.  
Money is not the sinews of war, as is trivially said, where  
the sinews of mens arms, in effeminate people, fail.  
2. Lightly; inconsiderably.  
TRIVIALNESS. *n. f.* [from trivial.]  
1. Commonness; vulgarity.  
2. Lightness; unimportance.  
TRUMP. *n. f.* [trumpus, Lat. triumphus, Fr.]  
1. Pomp with which a victory is publicly celebrated.  
Hence will I drag the headlong by the heels  
Unto a dunghill, which shall be thy grave;  
And there cut off thy most ungracious head,  
Which I will bear in triumph to the king.  
In ancient times the triumphs of the generals from victory,  
and the great donatives upon disbarring the armies, were  
things able to enflame all mens courage.  
2. State of being victorious.  
Sublime with expectation when to see  
In triumph illing forth their glorious chief.  
Hercules, from Spain,  
Arriv'd in triumph, from Geryon slain.

## TRI

3. Victory; conquest.  
Eros has  
Packt cards with Caesar, and false play'd my glory  
Unto an enemy's triumph.  
Each order bright  
Sung triumph, and him sung victorious king.  
Turn arcs of triumph to a garden-gate.  
If fools admire, or whining coxcombs toasts,  
The vain coquets the trifling triumphs boast.  
4. Joy for success.  
Great triumph and rejoicing was in heav'n.  
5. A conquering card now called trump. See TRUMP.  
To TRIUMPH. *v. n.* [triumpho, Lat. triumpho, Fr.] This  
word is always accented in prose on the first syllable, but in  
poetry sometimes on the last.  
1. To celebrate a victory with pomp; to rejoice for victory.  
The triumphing of the wicked is short, and the joy of the  
hypocrite is but for a moment.  
Your victory, alas, begets my fears;  
Can you not then triumph without my tears.  
2. To obtain victory.  
This great commander fought many times to persuade So-  
lyman to forbear to use his forces any farther against the  
Christians, over whom he had sufficiently triumphed, and  
turn them upon the Persians.  
Then all this earthly grossness quit,  
Attir'd with stars, we shall for ever sit,  
Triumphing over death, and chance, and time.  
There fix thy faith and triumph o'er the world;  
For who can help, or who can save besides?  
While blooming youth and gay delight  
Sit on thy rosy cheeks confess,  
Thou hast, my dear, undoubted right  
To triumph o'er this destiny's breast.  
3. To insult upon an advantage gained.  
How ill befeeming is it in thy sex  
To triumph, like an Amazonian trull,  
Sorrow on all the pack of you,  
That triumph thus upon my misery.  
Our grand foe,  
Who now triumphs, and in th' excels of joy  
Sole reigning, holds the tyranny of heav'n.  
TRIUMPHAL. *adj.* [triumphal, Fr. triumphalis, Lat. from  
triumph.] Used in celebrating victory.  
He left only triumphal garments to the general.  
Ye to near heav'n's door,  
Triumphal with triumphal act have met.  
Steel could the works of mortal pride confound,  
And new triumphal arches to the ground.  
Left we should for honour take  
The drunken quarrel of a rake;  
Or think it feated in a fear,  
Or a proud triumphal car.  
TRIUMPHAL. *n. f.* [triumphalia, Lat. triumphal ornaments.]  
A token of victory. Not in use.  
He to his crew that fat consulting brought  
Joyless triumphals of his hop'd success.  
TRIUMPHANT. *adj.* [triumphans, Lat. triumphans, Fr.]  
1. Celebrating a victory.  
Captives bound to a triumphant car.  
It was drawn as a triumphant chariot, which at the same  
time both follows and triumphs.  
2. Rejoicing as for victory.  
Think you, but that I know our state secure,  
I would be so triumphant as I am!  
Off with the traitor's head;  
And now to London with triumphant march,  
There to be crowned.  
Successful beyond hope, to lead ye forth  
Triumphant out of this infernal pit.  
3. Victorious; graced with conquest.  
He speedily through all the hierarchies  
Intends to pass triumphant, and give laws.  
Athena, war's triumphant maid,  
The happy son will, as the father, aid.  
TRIUMPHANTLY. *adv.* [from triumphant.]  
1. In a triumphant manner in token of victory; joyfully as for  
victory.  
Victory with little loss doth play  
Upon the dancing banners of the French;  
Who are at hand triumphantly display'd.  
Through armed ranks triumphantly she drives,  
And with one glance commands ten thousand lives.  
2. Victoriously; with success.  
Thou must, as a foreign recreant, be led  
With manacles along our street; or else  
Triumphantly tread on thy country's ruin,  
And bear the palm.  
3. With insolent exultation.  
A mighty governing lye goes round the world, and has  
almost banished truth out of it; and to reigning triumphantly  
in



## TROU

in its stead, is the source of most of those confusions that plague the universe. *South's Sermons.*

**TRIUMPHER.** *n. f.* [from *triumph*.] One who triumphs.

These words become your lips, as they pass through them. *South's Sermons.*

And enter in our ears, like great triumphs. *Shaksp. Timon of Athens.*

In their applauding gates. *Shaksp. Timon of Athens.*

August was dedicated to Augustus by the senate, because in the same month he was the first time created consul, and thence *triumpher* in Rome. *Peachment on Drawing.*

**TRIUMVIRATE.** *n. f.* [from *triumviratus* or *triumviri*, Lat. *triumviratus*, Fr.] A coalition or concurrence of three men.

**TRIUMVIRI.** *n. f.* [from *triumviratus* or *triumviri*, Lat. *triumviratus*, Fr.] A coalition or concurrence of three men.

Lepidus of the *triumvirate*. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Should be depos'd. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

The *triumviri*, the three corner cap of society. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

During that *triumvirate* of kings, Henry the eighth of England, Francis the first of France, and Charles the fifth emperor of Germany, none of the three could win a palm of ground but the other two would balance it. *Bacon's Essays.*

With these the Pierces them confederate, *Bacon's Essays.*

And, as three heads conjoin in one intent, *Bacon's Essays.*

And instituting a *triumvirate*, *Bacon's Essays.*

Do part the land in triple government. *Daniel's Civil War.*

From distant regions fortune sends *Daniel's Civil War.*

An odd *triumvirate* of friends. *Swift.*

**TRIUNE.** *adj.* [from *tres* and *unus*, Lat.] At once three and one.

We read in scripture of a *triune* Deity, of God made flesh in the womb of a virgin, and crucified by the Jews. *Barnet.*

**TO TROT.** *v. a.* [with hunters.] To cry as a buck does at rutting time. *Dict.*

**TROCAR.** *n. f.* [from *trocar* corrupted from *trois quart*, French.] A surgical instrument.

The handle of the *trocar* is of wood, the canula of silver, and the perforator of steel. *Sharp's Surgery.*

**TROCHAEICAL.** *adj.* [from *trochaeus*, Fr. *trochaeus*, Lat.] Consisting of trochees.

**TROCHAEI.** *n. f.* [from *trochaeus*, Fr. *trochaeus*, Lat.] Consisting of trochees.

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## TROU

**TROLOP.** *n. f.* [A low word, I know not whence derived.] A flatteringly, loose woman.

**TROLMYDAMES.** *n. f.* [Of this word I know not the meaning.] A fellow I have known to go about with *troldmies*.

**TROOP.** *n. f.* [from *troupe*, Fr. *troupe*, Italian; *troupe*, Dutch; *troupe*, Swedish; *troupe*, low Latin.]

1. A company; a number of people collected together.

That which should accompany old age, As honour, love, obedience, *troops* of friends, I must not look to have. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

Saw you not a blessed *troop* Invite me to a banquet, whose bright faces Cast thousand beams upon me like the sun. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

As the mind, by putting together the repeated ideas of unity, makes the collective mode of any number, as a score, or a gross; so by putting together several particular substances, it makes collective ideas of substances, as a *troop*, an army. *Locke.*

2. A body of soldiers.

Aeneas seeks his absent foe, And sends his slaughter'd *troops* to shades below. *Dryden.*

3. A small body of cavalry.

**TO TROOP.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To march in a body.

I do not, as an enemy to peace, *Troop* in the throngs of military men, But rather shew a while like fearful war. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

They anon With hundreds, and with thousands, *trooping* came, Attended. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. i.*

Armies at the call of trumpet *Troop* to their standard. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vii.*

2. To march in haste.

Yonder shines Aurora's harbinger, At whole approach ghosts, wand'ring here and there, *Troop* home to churchyards. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

The dry streets flow'd with men, That *troop'd* up to the king's capacious court. *Chapman.*

3. To march in company.

I do invest you jointly with my power, Preheminence, and all the large effects That *troop* with majesty. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

**TROOPER.** *n. f.* [from *troop*.] A horse soldier. A trooper fights only on horseback; a dragoon marches on horseback, but fights either as a horseman or footman.

Custom makes us think well of any thing: what can be more indecent now than for any to wear boots but *troopers* and travellers? yet not many years since it was all the fashion. *Grew.*

**TROPE.** *n. f.* [from *τροπή*, Gr. *trope*, Fr. *trope*, Lat.] A change of a word from its original signification; as, the clouds *trope* rain for *forebode*.

For rhetoric he could not *trope* His mouth, but out there flew a *trope*. *Hudibras.*

If this licence be included in a single word, it admits of *trope*; if in a sentence, of figures. *Dryden.*

**TROPHY.** *n. f.* [from *trophy*.] Adorned with trophies.

Some greedy minion, or imperious wife, The *trophy*'d arches, story'd halls invade. *Pope.*

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## TROU

The foundation of all parables is, some analogy or similitude between the *tropical* or allusive part of the parable, and the thing intended by it. *South's Sermons.*

2. [From *tropick*.] Placed near the tropick; belonging to the tropick.



## TRO

4. Slightly harrasing.  
They eas'd the putting off  
These *troublesome* disguises which we wear. *Milton.*  
Why doth the crown lie there upon his pillow,  
Being so *troublesome* a bedfellow. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*  
5. Unreasonably engaging; improperly importuning.  
She of late is lightened of her womb,  
That her to see should be but *troublesome*. *Fa. Qu. b. i.*  
6. Importunate; teasing.  
Two or three *troublesome* old nurses, never let me have  
a quiet night's rest with knocking me up. *Arbuthnot.*  
TROUBLESOMELY. *adv.* [from *troublesome*.] Vexatiously;  
wearisomely; unreasonably; importunately.  
Though men will not be so *troublesomely* critical as to cor-  
rect others in the use of words; yet where truth is concern-  
ed, it can be no fault to desire their explication. *Locke.*  
TROUBLESOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *troublesome*.]  
1. Vexatiousness; uneasiness.  
The lord treasurer, he complained of the *troublesomeness*  
of the place, for that the exchequer was so empty: the chan-  
cellor answered, be of good cheer, for now you shall see the  
bottom of your business at the first. *Bacon.*  
2. Importunity; unreasonableness.  
TROUBLOUS. *adj.* [from *trouble*.] Tumultuous; confused;  
disordered; put into commotion. An elegant word, but  
disused.  
He along would fly  
Upon the streaming rivers, sport to find;  
And oft would dare tempt the *troublesome* wind. *Spenser.*  
Soon as they this mock king did spy,  
Their *troublesome* strife they flinted by and by. *Hubb. Tale.*  
No other noise, nor people's *troublesome* cries,  
As still are wont to annoy the walled town,  
Might there be heard. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
As a tall ship tossed in *troublesome* seas,  
Whom raging winds threaten to make the prey  
Of the rough rocks. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
Then, matters, look to see a *troublesome* world. *Shaksp.*  
Only one supply  
In four years *troublesome* and expensive reign. *Daniel.*  
TROUVER. *n. f.* [*trouver*, French.] In the common law, is an  
action which a man hath against one that having found any  
of his goods refuseth to deliver them upon demand. *Cowel.*  
TROUGH. *n. f.* [*troog*, *tröh*, Saxon; *troch*, Dutch; *trou*,  
Danish; *traug*, Islandick; *truogo*, Italian.] Any thing hol-  
lowed and open longitudinally on the upper side.  
The bloody boar  
That spoil'd your summer fields and fruitful vines,  
Swills your warm blood like wath, and makes his *trough*  
In your embow'd bowms. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*  
They had no ships but big *troughs*, which they call can-  
oes. *Abbat's Description of the World.*  
Where there is a good quick fall of rain water, lay a half  
*trough* of stone, of a good length, three foot deep, with one  
end upon the high ground, the other upon the low; cover  
the *trough* with brakes a good thickness, and cast sand upon  
the top of the brakes, the lower end of the *trough* will run  
like a spring of water. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 29.*  
Some logs, perhaps, upon the water swim,  
An useless drift, which rudely cut within,  
And hollow'd, first a floating *trough* became,  
And crost some riv'let passage did begin. *Dryden.*  
The water diffuses the particles of salt mixed in the stone,  
and is conveyed by long *troughs* and canals from the mines to  
Hall, where it is received in vast cisterns and boiled off. *Add.*  
TO TROUL. *v. n.* [*trullen*, to roll, Dutch.] See TROLL.  
1. To move volubly.  
Bred only, and completed, to the taste  
Of lustful appetite; to sing, to dance,  
To dress, and *troul* the tongue, and roll the eye. *Milton.*  
2. To utter volubly.  
Let us be jocund. Will you *troul* the catch  
You taught me while ere. *Shaksp. Tempest.*  
TO TROUNCE. *v. a.* [derived by Skinner from *trunc* or *transon*,  
French, a club.] To punish by an indictment or informa-  
tion.  
More probable, and like to hold  
Than hand, or seal, or breaking gold;  
For which so many, that renounc'd  
Their plighted contracts have been *trounc'd*. *Hudibras.*  
If you talk of peaching, I'll peach first: I'll *trounce* you  
for offering to corrupt my honesty. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
TROUSER. *n. f.* [*trouss*, Fr. *trous*, Erse.] Breeches; hose.  
TROUSERS. *s.* See TROUSERS.  
The leather quilted jack serves under his shirt of mail, and  
to cover his *trous* on board. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
The unsightliness and pain in the leg may be helped by  
wearing a laced stocking; a laced *trous* will do as much for  
the thigh. *Wise man's Surgery.*  
TROUT. *n. f.* [*trout*, Saxon; *trout*, *trutta*, Lat.]  
1. A delicate spotted fish inhabiting brooks and quick streams.  
The pond will keep *trout* and salmon in their seasonable  
plight, but not in their reddish grain. *Carew.*

## TRU

- Worse than the anarchy at sea,  
Where fishes on each other prey;  
Where ev'ry *trout* can make as high rants  
O'er his inferiors as our tyrants.  
2. A familiar phrase for an honest, or perhaps for a silly fellow.  
Here comes the *trout* that must be caught with tickling. *Swift.*  
TO TROW. *v. n.* [*træodian*, Saxon; *træ*, Danish.] To think;  
to imagine; to conceive. A word now disused, and rarely  
used in ancient writers but in familiar language.  
What handiworkness, *trow* you, can be observed in that  
speech, which is made one knows not to whom? *Sidney.*  
Is there any reasonable man, *trow* you, but will judge it  
meeter that our ceremonies of Christian religion should be  
Popish than Turkish or Heathenish. *Holzer, b. iv.*  
Lend less than thou owest,  
Learn more than thou *trowest*. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
To-morrow next  
We will for Ireland, and 'tis time, I *trow*. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*  
O useful day! I useful indeed, I *trow*. *Gay.*  
TROW. *interj.* [for I *trow*, or *trow* you.] An exclamation of  
enquiry.  
Well, if you be not turn'd Turk, there is no more failing  
by the star.  
—What means the fool, *trow*? *Shaksp. Henry IV.*  
TROUWEL. *n. f.* [*truelle*, Fr. *trulla*, Lat.]  
A *trouwel* is a tool to take up the mortar with, and spread  
it on the bricks; with which also they cut the bricks to such  
lengths as they have occasion, and also stop the joints. *Mason.*  
Fair princely, you have lost much good sport.  
—Sport! of what colour?  
—What colour, madam? how shall I answer you?  
—As wit and fortune will.  
—Or as the destinies decree.  
—Well said, that was laid on with a *trouwel*. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*  
This was dextrous at his *trouwel*,  
That was bred to kill a cow well. *Swift.*  
TROY-WEIGHT. *n. f.* [from *Troies*, Fr.] A kind of weight  
 Troy, } by which gold and bread are weighed,  
consisting of these denominations: a pound = 12 ounces;  
ounce = 20 pennyweights; pennyweight = 24 grains.  
The English physicians make use of *troypweight* after the  
following manner.
- | Grains | Scruple | Drachm | Ounce | Pound |
|--------|---------|--------|-------|-------|
| 20     | 3       | 8      | 12    |       |
| 60     | 3       | 8      | 12    |       |
| 480    | 24      | 8      | 12    |       |
| 5760   | 288     | 96     | 12    |       |
- The Romans left their ounce in Britain, now our averdu-  
pois ounce, for our *trouy* ounce we had elsewhere. *Arbuthnot.*  
TRUANT. *n. f.* [*truant*, Old Fr. *trawant*, Dutch, a vagabond.]  
An idler; one who wanders idly about, neglecting his duty  
or employment. To play the *truant* is, in schools, to stay  
from school without leave.  
For my part I may speak it to my shame,  
I have a *truant* been to chivalry. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*  
Though myself have been an idle *truant*,  
Omitting the sweet benefit of time,  
To cloath mine age with angel-like perfection,  
Yet hath Sir Protheus made fair advantage of his days.  
Providence would only initiate mankind into the know-  
ledge of her treasures, leaving the rest to our industry, that  
we might not live like idle loiterers and *truant*s. *Mor.*  
Our ships are laden with the Trojan store,  
And you like *truant*s come too late ashore. *Dryden's Ann.*  
TRUANT. *adj.* Idle; wandering from business; lazy; loi-  
tering.  
What keeps you from Westenberg?  
—A *truant* disposition, good my lord. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
He made a blushing child of himself,  
And chid his *truant* youth with such a grace,  
As if he master'd there a double spirit.  
Of teaching, and of learning instantly. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*  
Where thou feed'st a single sheep remain  
In shades aloof, or couch'd upon the plain,  
Or late to lag behind with *truant* paces.  
Revenge the crime, and take the traitor's head. *Dryden.*  
TO TRUANT. *v. n.* [*trawander*, to beg about a country, French;  
*truwant*, old German.] To idle at a distance from duty;  
to loiter; to be lazy.  
'Tis double wrong to *truant* with your best,  
And let her read it in thy looks at board. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*  
TRUANTSHIP. *n. f.* [*trualité*, Old Fr. from *truant*; *truant* is  
Chaucer is beggary.] Idleness; negligence; neglect of study  
or business.  
The matter should not chide with him if the child have  
done his diligence, and used no *truant*ship. *Arbuthnot.*

## TRU

- TRUSTAIL. *n. f.* A short squat woman. *Ansford.*  
TRUSS. *n. f.* [*tuber*, Lat.] A sort of herb. *Ansford.*  
TRUCK. *n. f.* [*traga*, low Lat. *traga*, Italian; *truis*, old Fr.]  
1. A temporary peace; a cessation of hostilities.  
Leagues and *truces* made between superstitious persons,  
and such as serve God aright. *Hooker, b. v.*  
They pray in vain to have sin pardoned, which seek not  
also to prevent sin by prayer, even every particularin, by  
prayer against all sin, except men can name some trans-  
gression wherewith we ought to have *truce*. *Hooker.*  
All this utter'd  
With gentle breath, calm look, knees humbly bent,  
Could not make *truce* with the unruly spleen  
Of Tybalt, deaf to peace. *Shaksp. Romeo.*  
This token serveth for a flag of *truce*  
Betwixt ourselves, and all our followers,  
Men shall be lovers of their own selves, without natural  
affection, *truce* breakers. *2 Tim. iii. 3.*  
Least the *truce* with treason should be mixt,  
'Tis my concern to have the tree betwixt.  
Shadwell till death true dulness would maintain;  
And in his father's right, and realm's defence,  
Ne'er would have peace with wit, nor *truce* with sense. *Dryden.*  
2. Cessation; intermission; short quiet.  
There he may find  
*Truce* to his restless thoughts, and entertain  
The irksome hours. *Milton.*  
TRUCIDATION. *n. f.* [from *trucid*, Lat.] The act of killing.  
TO TRUCK. *v. n.* [*troquer*, Fr. *truccare*, Italian; *tracar*, Span-  
ish; deduced by *Salmasius* from *trapeus*, to get money.] To  
traffic by exchange; to give one commodity for another.  
TO TRUCK. *v. a.* To give in exchange; to exchange.  
The Indians *truck* gold for glass. *L'Estrange.*  
Go, mifer! go; for lucie sell thy soul,  
*Truck* wares for wares, and *truck* from pole to pole;  
That men may say, when thou art dead and gone,  
See, what a vast estate he left his son. *Dryden.*  
I see nothing left us, but to *truck* and barter our goods like  
the wild Indians, with each other. *Swift.*  
TRUCK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Exchange; traffic by exchange.  
It is no less requisite to maintain a *truck* in moral offices,  
than in the common business of commerce. *L'Estrange.*  
Love is covetous; I must have all of you: heart for heart  
is an equal *truck*. *Dryden.*  
2. [Troque] Wooden wheels for carriage of cannon. *Ansford.*  
TRUCKLEBED, or TRUNDLED. *n. f.* [properly *traclebed*; from  
*trachle*, Latin, or *troque*.] A bed that runs on wheels under  
a higher bed.  
There's his chamber, his house, his castle, his standing  
bed and *trucklebed*. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
If he that is in battle slain,  
Be in the bed of honour lain;  
He that is beaten may be said,  
To lie in honour's *trucklebed*. *Hudibras, p. i.*  
TO TRUCKLE. *v. n.* [This word is, I believe, derived from  
*trucklebed*, which is always under another bed.] To be in a  
state of subjection or inferiority; to yield; to creep.  
Shall our nation be in bondage thus  
Unto a land that *truckles* under us. *Cleveland.*  
For which so many a legal cuckold  
Has been run down in courts and *truckle'd*. *Hudibras.*  
Men may be stiff and obdurate upon a wrong ground, and  
ply and *truckle* too upon as false a foundation. *L'Estrange.*  
Religion itself is forced to *truckle* to worldly policy. *Norris.*  
His zeal was not to lash our crimes,  
But discontent against the times:  
For had we made him timely offers,  
To raise his post or fill his coffers:  
Perhaps he might have *truckle'd* down,  
Like other brethren of his gown. *Swift.*  
They were subdued and insulted by Alexander's captains,  
and continued under several revolutions, a small *trucking*  
state, of no name till they fell under the Romans. *Swift.*  
TRUCULENCE. *n. f.* [*traculentia*, Lat.]  
1. Savageness of manners.  
2. Terribleness of aspect.  
TRUCULENT. *adj.* [*traculentus*, Lat.]  
1. Savage; barbarous.  
A barbarous Scythia where the savage and *truculent* in-  
habitants transfer themselves from place to place in waggons, as  
in the sun at the pomels of their faddles. *Ray.*  
2. Terrible of aspect.  
3. Destructive; cruel.  
Pestilential feminaries, according to their grossness or sub-  
tlety, cause more or less *truculent* plagues, some of such ma-  
lignity, that they encrease in two hours. *Harvey on the Plague.*  
TO TRUDGE. *v. n.* [*truggolare*, Italian.] To travel laboriously;  
to jog on; to march heavily on.  
No man is secure, but night-walking heralds,  
That *trudge* between the king and mistress Shore. *Shaksp.*

## TRU

- No footer was he fit to *trudge*,  
But both made ready to dislodge.  
Away they *trudged* together, and about midnight got to  
their journey's end. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
Go, mifer! go; for lucie sell thy soul,  
*Truck* wares for wares, and *trudge* from pole to pole;  
That men may say, when thou art dead and gone,  
See, what a vast estate he left his son! *Dryden.*  
Once a poor rogue, 'tis true, I trod the street,  
And *trudge'd* to Rome upon my naked feet:  
Gold is the greatest god. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
He that will know the truth, must leave the beaten track,  
which none but servile minds *trudge* continually in. *Locke.*  
TRUE. *adj.* [*træoa*, *trupa*, Saxon.]  
1. Not false; not erroneous; agreeing with fact, or with the  
nature of things.  
Of those he chose he falsest two,  
And fittest for to forge *true* seeming lies. *Fairy Qu. b. i.*  
Teeth hadst thou in thy head when thou wast born,  
And, if the rest be *true* which I have heard,  
Thou cam'st into the world with thy legs forward. *Shaksp.*  
A new commandment I write, which thing is *true* in him  
and in you. *John ii. 8.*  
What you said had not been *true*,  
If spoke by any elf but you. *Cowley.*  
2. Not false; agreeing with our own thoughts.  
3. Pure from the crime of falsehood; veracious.  
4. Genuine; not counterfeit.  
The darkness is past, and the *true* light now shineth. *1 Job.*  
Among unequals what society  
Can fort? What harmony or *true* delight?  
Religion, as it is the most valuable thing in the world, so  
it gives the *truff* value to them who promote the practice of  
it by their example and authority. *Atterbury.*  
5. Faithful; not perfidious; steady.  
My revenge is now at Milford, would I had wings to fol-  
low it! come and be *true*. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*  
So young and so untender?  
—So young my lord, and *true*.  
—Let it be so; thy truth then be thy dower. *Shaksp.*  
Do not see  
My fair rose wither; yet look up; behold,  
That you in pity may dissolve to dew,  
And wash him fresh again with *true* love tears. *Shaksp.*  
The first great work  
Is, that yourself may to yourself be *true*. *Recommon.*  
I'll rather die  
Deserted, than oblige thee with a fact  
Pernicious to thy peace, chiefly assur'd  
Remarkably so late of thy *true*.  
So faithful, love unequal'd. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*  
When this fire is kindled, both sides inflame it: all re-  
gard of merit is lost in persons employed, and these only  
chosen that are *true* to the party. *Temple.*  
Smild Venus, to behold her own *true* knight  
Obtain the conquest, though he lost the fight.  
*True* to the king her principles are found;  
Oh that her practice were but half so found!  
Stedfast in various turns of state she stood,  
And seal'd her vow'd affection with her blood. *Dryden.*  
The *truff* hearts for Voiture heav'd with sighs;  
Voiture was wept by all the brightest eyes.  
*True* to his charge the bard preserv'd her long  
In honour's limits, such the pow'r of song. *Pope.*  
6. Honest; not fraudulent.  
The thieves have bound the *true* man: now could thou  
and I rob the thieves and go merrily to London, it would be  
argument for a week. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*  
If king Edward be as *true* and just,  
As I am subtle, false, and treacherous,  
This day should Clarence closely be mew'd up. *Shaksp.*  
7. Exact; truly conformable to a rule.  
If all those great painters, who have left us such fair plat-  
forms, had rigorously observed it, they had made things more  
regularly *true*, but withal very unpleasing. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
He drew  
A circle regularly *true*.  
Ticke's first book does not want its merit; but I was  
disappointed in my expectation of a translation nicely *true* to  
the original; whereas in those parts where the greatest exact-  
ness seems to be demanded, he has been the least careful. *Arb.*  
8. Rightful.  
They seize the sceptre;  
Then lose it to a stranger, that the *true*  
Anointed King Messiah might be born  
Bar'd of his right. *Milton.*  
TRUEBORN. *n. f.* [*true* and *born*.] Having a right by birth.  
Where'er I wander, boast of this I can,  
Though banish'd, yet a *trueborn* Englishman. *Shaksp.*  
Let him that is a *trueborn* gentleman,  
And stands upon the honour of his birth,  
From off this briar pluck a white rose with me. *Shaksp.*  
27 A  
TRUEBORN.



# TRU

**TRUEBRED**. *adj.* [true and bred.] Of a right breed.  
Two of them I know to be as truebred cowards as ever turned back.  
Bauble do you call him? he's a substantial truebred beaft, bravely forehanded.  
**TRUEHEARTED**. *n. f.* [true and heart.] Honest; faithful.  
I have known no honefter or truehearted man: fare thee well.  
**TRUELOVE**. *n. f.* An herb, called *herba Paris*.  
**TRUELOVENOT**. *n. f.* [true, love, and knot.] Lines  
**TRUELOVERKNOT**. *n. f.* drawn through each other with many involutions, considered as the emblem of interwoven affection.  
I'll carve your name on barks of trees  
With true-love-knots, and flourishes,  
That shall infuse eternal spring.  
**TRUENESS**. *n. f.* [from true.] Sincerity; faithfulness.  
The even carriage between two factions proceedeth not always of moderation, but of a trueuess to a man's self, with end to make use of both.  
**TRUEPENNY**. *n. f.* [true and penny.] A familiar phrase for an honest fellow.  
Say'st thou so? art thou there, truepenny?  
Come on.  
**TRUEPYLE**. *n. f.* [true, pyle, French.]  
In Italy, the usual method for the finding of truffes, or subterraneous mushrooms, called by the Italians tartuoli, and in Latin tubera terre, is by tying a cord to the hind leg of a pig, and driving him, observing where he begins to root.  
**TRUG**. *n. f.* A hod for mortar.  
**TROLL**. *n. f.* [trullo, Italian.]  
1. A low whore; a vagrant trumpeter.  
I'm sure, I fear'd the dauphin and his trull.  
A trull who fits  
By the town wall, and for her living knits.  
So Mevius, when he drain'd his skull,  
To celebrate some suberb trull;  
His families in order set,  
And ev'ry crambo he cou'd get;  
Before he could his poem close,  
The lovely nymph had left her nose.  
2. It seems to have had first at least a neutral sense: a girl; a lass; a wench.  
Among the rest of all the route  
A passing proper lassie,  
A white-hair'd trull, of twenty years,  
Or neerer about there was:  
In stature passing all the rest,  
A gallant girl for hewe;  
To be compar'd with townish nymphs,  
So fair she was to vie.  
**TRULY**. *adv.* [from true.]  
1. According to truth; not falsely; faithfully; honestly.  
They thought they might do it, not only willingly, because they loved him; and truly, because such indeed was the mind of the people; but safely, because she who ruled the kingdom was agreed thereto.  
No untruth can avail the patron long; for things most truly are most behoovefully spoken.  
Wisdom alone is truly safe.  
2. Really; without fallacy.  
3. Exactly; justly.  
Right reason is nothing else but the mind of man judging of things truly, and as they are in themselves.  
4. Indeed.  
I have not undertaken it out of any wanton pleasure in mine own pen; nor truly without often pondering with myself beforehand what censures I might incur.  
**TRUMP**. *n. f.* [trump, Dutch, and old Fr. tromba, Italian.]  
1. A trumpet; an instrument of warlike music.  
Whilst any trump did sound, or drum struck up,  
His sword did ne'er leave striking in the field.  
Yet first to those ychain'd in sleep,  
The wakeful trump of doom must thunder through the deep.  
I heard  
The neighing couriers and the soldiers cry,  
And founding trumps that seem'd to tear the sky.  
Beneath this tomb an infant lies,  
To earth whole body lent,  
Hereafter shall more glorious rise,  
But not more innocent.  
When the archangel's trump shall blow,  
And souls to bodies join,  
What crowds shall with their lives below  
Had been as short as thine.  
2. [Corrupted from triumph. Latimer, in a Christmas sermon, exhibited a game at cards, and made the ace of hearts triumph. Fox.] A winning card; a card that has particular privileges in a game.  
Him Basso follow'd, but his fate more hard,  
Gain'd but one trump and one plebeian card.

# TRU

Now her heart with pleasure jumps,  
She scarce remembers what is trump.  
3. To put to or upon the TRUMPS. To put to the last expedient.  
We are now put upon our last trump; the fox is catch'd, but I shall send my two terriers in after him.  
**TO TRUMP**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To win with a trump card.  
2. To TRUMP up. [from trump, Fr. to cheat.] To devise; to forge.  
**TRUMPERY**. *n. f.* [tromperie, French, a cheat.]  
1. Something fallaciously splendid; something of less value than it seems.  
The trumpety in my house bring hither,  
For state to catch these thieves.  
2. Falshood; empty talk.  
Breaking into parts the story of the creation, and delivering it over in a mytical fency, wrapping it up mixed with other their own trumpety, they have sought to obscure the truth thereof.  
3. Something of no value; trifles.  
Embrios and idiots, eremits and fitars,  
White, black, and grey, with all their trumpety.  
Another cavity of the head was stuffed with billatious, pricked dances, and other trumpety of the same nature.  
**TRUMPET**. *n. f.* [trompette, French and Dutch.]  
1. An instrument of martial music founded by the breath.  
What's the business?  
That such a hideous trumpet calls to parley  
The sleepers of the house.  
If any man of quality will maintain upon Edmund earl of Gloster, that he is a manifold traitor, let him appear by the third sound of the trumpet.  
He blew  
His trumpet, heard in Oreb since perhaps  
When God descended, and perhaps once more  
To found at general doom. Th' angelick blast  
Filled all the regions.  
The last loud trumpet's wondrous sound  
Shall through the rending tombs rebound,  
And wake the nations under ground.  
Things of deep sense we may in prose unfold,  
But they move more in lofty numbers told;  
By the loud trumpet which our courage aids,  
We learn that found, as well as sense, persuades.  
The trumpet's loud clangor  
Excites us to arms,  
With thrill notes of anger,  
And mortal alarms.  
Every man is the maker of his own fortune, and must be in some measure the trumpet of his fame.  
No more the drum  
Provokes to arms, or trumpet's clangor shrill  
Affrights the wiles.  
Let the loud trumpet found,  
Till the roofs all around,  
The shrill echoes rebound.  
2. In military stile, a trumpet.  
He wisely desired, that a trumpet might be first sent for a pass.  
Among our forefathers, the enemy, when there was a king in the field, demanded by a trumpet in what part he relid, that they might avoid firing upon the royal pavilion.  
3. One who celebrates; one who praises.  
Glorious followers, who make themselves as trumpets of the commendation of those they follow, taint business for want of secrecy, and export honour from a man, and make him a return in envy.  
That great politician was pleased to have the greatest wit of those times in his interests, and to be the trumpet of his praises.  
**TRUMPET-FLOWER**. *n. f.* [bignonia, Lat.] It hath a tubulous flower consisting of one leaf, which opens at top like two lips: these flowers are succeeded by pods, which are divided into two cells, and contain several winged seeds.  
**TO TRUMPET**. *v. a.* [trumpetter, Fr. from the noun.] To publish by found of trumpet; to proclaim.  
That I did love the Moor to live with him,  
My downright violence to form my fortunes  
May trumpet to the world.  
Why so tart a favour  
To trumpet such good tidings?  
They went with found of trumpet; for they did nothing but publish and trumpet all the reproaches they could devise against the Irish.  
**TRUMPETER**. *n. f.* [from trumpet.]  
1. One who founds a trumpet.  
Trumpeters,  
With brazen din blast you the city's ear,  
Make mingle with our rattling tabourines.  
As they returned, a herald and trumpeter from the Scots overtook them.  
Their

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Their men lie securely intrench'd in a cloud,  
And a trumpet hornet to battle sounds loud.  
An army of trumpeters would give as great a strength as this confederacy of tongue warriors, who, like those military musicians, content themselves with animating their friends to battle.  
2. One who proclaims, publishes, or denounces.  
Where there is an opinion to be created of virtue or greatness, these men are good trumpeters.  
How came to many thousands to fight, and die in the same rebellion? why were they deceived into it by those spiritual trumpeters, who followed them with continual alarms of damnation if they did not venture life, fortune and all, in that which those impostors called the cause of God.  
3. A filth.  
**TRUMPET-TONGUED**. *adj.* [trumpet and tongue.] Having tongues vociferous as a trumpet.  
This Duncan's virtues  
Will plead, like angels, trumpet-tongued against  
The deep damnation of his taking off.  
**TO TRUNCATE**. *v. a.* [truncare, Lat.] To maim; to lop; to cut short.  
**TRUNCATION**. *n. f.* [from truncate.] The act of lopping or maiming.  
**TRUNCHEON**. *n. f.* [tronçon, French.]  
1. A short staff; a club; a cudgel.  
With his truncheon he so rudely stroke  
Cymocles twice, that twice him forc'd his foot revoke.  
Set limb to limb, and thou art far the lesser;  
Thy hand is but a finger to my fist.  
Thy leg is a stick compared with this truncheon.  
The English flew diverse of them with plummets of lead tied to a truncheon of staff by a cord.  
One with a broken truncheon deals his blows.  
2. A staff of command.  
The hand of Mars  
Beckon'd with fiery truncheon my retire.  
No ceremony that to great ones' longs,  
The martial's truncheon, nor the judge's robe,  
Become them with one half so good a grace,  
As mercy does.  
**TO TRUNCHEON**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat with a truncheon.  
Captain, thou abominable cheater! If captains were of my mind, they would truncheon you out of taking their names upon you before you earn'd them.  
**TRUNCHEONER**. *n. f.* [from truncheon.] One armed with a truncheon.  
I mist the meteor once, and hit that woman, who cried out, chib! when I might see from far some forty truncheoners draw to her succour.  
**TO TRUNDLE**. *v. n.* [trondeler, Picard French; trönel, a low, Saxon.] To roll; to bowl along.  
In the four first it is heaved up by several spondees intermixed with proper breathing places, and at last trundles down in a continued line of dactyls.  
**TRUNDLE**. *n. f.* [trönel, Saxon.] Any round rolling thing.  
**TRUNDLE-TAIL**. *n. f.* Round tail.  
Avaunt you curs!  
Hound or spaniel, brache or hym,  
Or bobtail tike, or trundle-tail.  
**TRUNK**. *n. f.* [truncus, Lat. trunc, Fr.]  
1. The body of a tree.  
He was  
The ivy, which had hid my princely trunk,  
And suckt my verdure out on't.  
About the mossy trunk I wound me soon;  
For high from ground the branches would require  
Thy utmost reach.  
Creeping 'twixt 'em all, the mantling vine  
Does round their trunks her purple clusters twine.  
Some of the largest trees have feeds no bigger than some diminutive plants, and yet every feed is a perfect plant with a trunk, branches, and leaves, inclosed in a shell.  
2. The body without the limbs of an animal.  
The charm and venom which they drunk,  
Their blood with ferret filth infected hath,  
Being diffused through the senseless trunk.  
But health, alack, with youthful wings is flown  
From this bare, wither'd trunk.  
3. The main body of any thing.  
The large trunk of the veins discharge the reflux blood into the next adjacent trunk, and so on to the heart.  
4. [Trow, French.] A chest for cloaths; a small chest commonly lined with paper.  
Neither press, coffer, chest, trunk, well, vault, but he hath an abstract for the remembrance of such places.  
Some odd fantastick lord would fain  
Carry in trunks, and all my drudgery do.  
Where a young man learned to dance, there happened to stand an old trunk in the room, the idea of which had so mixed itself with the turns of all his dances, that, though

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he could dance excellently well, yet it was only whilst that trunk was there; nor could he perform well in any other place, unless that, or some such other trunk, had its due position in the room.  
Your poem sunk,  
And sent in quires to line a trunk:  
If still you be dispos'd to rhyme,  
Go try your hand a second time.  
5. [Trompe, Fr.] The probolus of an elephant, or other animal.  
Leviathan that at his gills  
Draws in, and at his trunk spouts out a sea.  
When elephant gaited elephant did rear  
His trunk, and castles juttled in the air,  
My sword thy way to victory had shewn.  
6. A long tube through which pellets of clay are blown.  
In rolls of parchment trunks, the mouth being laid to the one end and the ear to the other, the sound is heard much farther than in the open air.  
In a shooting trunk, the longer it is to a certain limit, the swifter and more forcibly the air drives the pellet.  
**TO TRUNK**. *v. a.* [truncare, Lat.] To truncate; to maim; to lop. Obsolete.  
Large streams of blood out of the trunked Rock  
Forth gush'd, like water streams from riven rock.  
**TRUNKED**. *adj.* [from trunk.] Having a trunk.  
She is thick set with strong and well trunked trees.  
**TRUNK-HOSE**. *n. f.* [trunk and hose.] Large breeches formerly worn.  
The short trunk-hose shall show thy foot and knee  
Licentious, and to common eye-sight free;  
And with a bolder stride, and looser air,  
Ming'd with men, a man thou must appear.  
**TRUNKIONS**. *n. f.* [trognons, Fr.] The knobs or bunchings of a gun, that bear it on the cheeks of a carriage.  
**TRUST**. *n. f.* [trudo, Lat.] The act of thrusting or pushing.  
By attraction we do not understand drawing, pumping, sucking, which is really pulsion and trusion.  
**TRUSS**. *n. f.* [trouss, Fr.]  
1. A bandage by which ruptures are restrained from lapsing.  
A hernia would succeed, and the patient be put to the trouble of wearing a truss.  
2. Bundle, any thing thrust close together.  
All as a poor pedler he did wend,  
Bearing a truss of trilles at his back,  
As belles and babies, and glasses in his packe.  
The rebels first won the plain at the hill's foot by assault, and then the even ground on the top, by carrying up great trusses of hay before them, to dead their shot.  
An ass was wishing for a mouthful of fresh grass to knap upon, in exchange for a heartless truss of straw.  
The fair one devoured a truss of sallet, and drunk a full bottle to her share.  
3. Trouse; breeches. Obsolete.  
**TO TRUSS**. *v. a.* [troussier, French.] To pack up close together.  
What in most English writers useth to be loose and unright, in this author, is well grounded, finely framed, and strongly trussed up together.  
Some of them send the scriptures before, truss up bag and baggage, make themselves in a readiness, that they may fly from city to city.  
You might have trusted him and all his apparel into an celskin.  
**TRUST**. *n. f.* [trayst, Runick.]  
1. Confidence; reliance on another.  
What a fool is honesty! and trust, his sworn brother, a very simple gentleman.  
My misfortunes may be of use to credulous maids, never to put too much trust in deceitful men.  
2. Charge received in confidence.  
In my wretched case 'twill be more just  
Not to have promis'd, than deceive your trust.  
His trust was with th' eternal to be deemed  
Equal in strength.  
3. Confident opinion of any event.  
4. Credit given without examination.  
Most take things upon trust, and misemploy their assent by lazily enlaving their minds to the dictates of others.  
5. Credit without payment.  
Ev'n such is time, who takes on trust  
Our youth, our joys, our all we have,  
And pays us but with age and dust.  
6. Something committed to one's faith.  
They cannot see all with their own eyes; they must commit many great trusts to their ministers.  
Thou the sooner  
Temptation found'st, or over potent charms,  
To violate the sacred trust of silence  
Deposited within thee.  
7. Deposit; something committed to charges, of which an account must be given.  
Although the advantages one man possesseth more than another, may be called his property with respect to other men, yet with respect to God they are only a trust.  
8. Fidelity;



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8. Fidelity; supposed honesty.  
Behold, I commit my daughter unto thee of special *trust*; wherefore do not entreat her evil. *Tob. x. 12.*
9. State of him to whom something is entrusted.  
I serve him truly, that will put me in *trust*. *Shak. King Lear.*  
Being transplanted out of his cold barren diocese he was left in that great *trust* with the king. *Clarendon.*  
Expect no more from servants than is just.  
Reward them well if they observe their *trust*. *Denham.*
- To TRUST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To place confidence in; to confide in.  
I'd be torn in pieces ere I'd *trust* a woman  
With wind. *Benj. Jonson.*  
2. To believe; to credit.  
Give me your hand: *trust* me you look well. *Shaksp.*  
3. To admit in confidence to the power over any thing.  
When you lie down, with a short prayer commit yourself into the hands of your faithful Creator; and when you have done, *trust* him with yourself as you must do when you are dying. *Taylor.*  
4. To commit with confidence.  
Give me good fame, ye pow'r, and make me just,  
This much the rogue to publick ears will *trust*:  
In private then:—When wilt thou, mighty Jove,  
My wealthy uncle from this world remove?  
Whom with your pow'r and fortune, Sir, you *trust*,  
Now to suspect is vain. *Dryden.*  
5. To venture confidently.  
Fool'd by thee to *trust* thee from my side. *Milton.*  
6. To sell upon credit.  
To TRUST. *v. n.*  
1. To be confident of something future.  
I *trust* to come unto you, and speak face to face. *2 Jobn.*  
From this grave, this dust,  
My God shall raise me up I *trust*. *Raleigh.*  
2. To have confidence; to rely; to depend without doubt.  
The isles shall wait upon me, and on mine arm shall they *trust*.  
The Lord is a buckler to all that *trust* in him. *2 Sam. xxii.*  
Sin never shall hurt them more who rightly *trust*.  
In this his satisfaction. *Milton.*  
3. To be credulous; to be won to confidence.  
Well you may fear too far.  
—Safer than *trust* too far. *Shaksp.*  
4. To expect.  
The simplicity of the goat shews us what an honest man is to *trust* to that keeps a knave company. *L'Estrange.*  
TRUSTEE. *n. f.* [from *trust*.] One who trusts.  
1. One entrusted with any thing.  
Having made choice of such a confessor that you may *trust* your soul with, sincerely open your heart to him, and look upon him only as he is a *trustee* from God, commissioned by him as his ministerial deputy, to hear, judge, and absolve you. *Taylor's Guide to a Penitent.*  
2. One to whom something is committed for the use and behoof of another.  
You are not the *trustees* of the publick liberty: and if you have not right to petition in a crowd, much less to intermeddle in the management of affairs. *Dryden.*  
TRUSTEE. *n. f.* [from *trust*.] One who trusts.  
Against yourself. *Shaksp.*  
TRUSTINESS. *n. f.* [from *trust*.] Honesty; fidelity; faithfulness.  
If the good qualities which lie dispersed among other creatures, innocence in a sheep, *trustiness* in a dog, are singly so commendable, how excellent is the mind, which ennobles them into virtues. *Grew's Cosmol. b. ii.*  
TRUSTLESS. *n. f.* [from *trust*.] Unfaithful; unconstant; not to be trusted. A word elegant, but out of use.  
I beheld this fickle *trustless* state,  
Of vain world's glory, flitting to and fro. *Spenser.*  
TRUSTY. *adj.* [from *trust*.]  
1. Honest; faithful; true; fit to be trusted.  
This dastard, at the battle of Poitiers,  
Before we met, or that a stroke was given,  
Like to a *trusty* squire, did run away. *Shaksp.*  
Shall pass between us. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
He removeth away the speech of the *trustys*, and taketh away the understanding of the aged. *Tob. xii. 26.*  
Guyomar his *trusty* slave has sent, *Dryd. Indian Emperor.*  
These prodigious treasures which flow'd in to him, he buried under-ground by the hands of his most *trusty* slaves. *Add.*  
2. Strong; stout; such as will not fail.  
When he saw no power might prevail,  
His *trusty* sword he called to his aid. *Fairy Q.*  
The neighing steeds are to the chariot ty'd,  
The *trusty* weapon fits on ev'ry side. *Dryden's Æn.*  
TRUTH. *n. f.* [from *trust*.] Honesty; fidelity; faithfulness.  
1. The contrary to falsehood; conformity of notions to things.  
Truth is the joining or separating of signs, as the things signified agree or disagree. *Locke.*

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- That men are pubescent at the year of twice seven, is accounted a punctual *truth*. *Brown.*  
Persuasive words, impregn'd  
With reason to her seeming and with *truth*. *Milton.*  
This clue leads them through the mizmaze of opinions and authors to *truth* and certainty. *Locke.*  
2. Conformity of words to thoughts.  
Shall *truth* fail to keep her word?  
And lend a lie the confidence of *truth*. *Milton.*  
3. Purity from falsehood.  
So young and so untender?  
—So young, my lord, and true.  
—Let it be so, thy *truth* then be thy dower. *Shaksp.*  
4. Fidelity; constancy.  
The thoughts of past pleasure and *truth*.  
The best of all blessings below. *Song.*  
5. Honesty; virtue.  
The money I tender for him in the court;  
If this will not suffice, it must appear  
That malice bears down *truth*. *Shaksp.*  
6. It is used sometimes by way of concession.  
She said, *truth*, Lord; yet the dogs eat of the crumbs which fall. *Math. xx. 27.*  
7. Exactness; conformity to rule.  
Ploughs to go true depend much upon the *truth* of the iron work. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
8. Reality.  
In *truth*, what should any prayer, framed to the minister's hand, require, but only so to be read as behoveth. *Hosker.*  
9. Of a *truth*, Lord, the kings of Assyria have destroyed the nations. *2 Kings xix. 17.*  
TRUTHFUL. *n. f.* [from *truth*.] The act of weighing; examination by the scale.  
Men may mistake if they distinguish not the sense of levity unto themselves, and in regard of the scale or decision of *truthfulness*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*  
To TRY. *v. a.* [from *tryer*, French.]  
1. To examine; to make experiment of.  
Some among you have beheld me fighting,  
Come *try* upon yourselves what you have seen me. *Shak.*  
He cannot be a perfect man,  
Not being *tried* and tutor'd in the world. *Shaksp.*  
Doth not the ear *try* words, and the mouth taste meat? *Job.*  
2. To experience; to assay; to have knowledge or experience of.  
Thou know'st only good; but evil hath not *try'd*. *Mil.*  
Some to far Oasis shall be sold,  
Or *try* the Libyan heat, or Scythian cold. *Dryden.*  
With me the rocks of Scylla you have *try'd*,  
Th'inhuman Cyclops, and his den defy'd;  
What greater ills hereafter can you bear?  
3. To examine as a judge.  
4. To bring before a judicial tribunal.  
5. To bring to a decision, with out emphatical.  
Nicanor hearing of their courageousness to fight for their country, durst not *try* the matter by the sword. *2 Mac. xiv.*  
I'll *try* it out, and give no quarter. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*  
6. To act on as a test.  
The fire *try'd* times *try'd* this;  
Sev'n times *try'd* that judgment is,  
Which did never chide amiss. *Shaksp.*  
7. To bring as to a test.  
The *trying* of your faith worketh patience.  
They open to themselves at length the way  
Up hither under long obedience *try'd*. *Milton.*  
8. To essay; to attempt.  
Let us *try* adventurous work. *Milton.*  
9. To purify; to refine.  
After life  
Try'd in sharp tribulation and refin'd  
By faith and faithful works.  
To TRY. *v. n.* To endeavour; to attempt.  
TUB. *n. f.* [from *tubus*, Dutch.]  
1. A large open vessel of wood.  
In the East Indies, if you set a *tub* of water open in a room where clothes are kept, it will be drawn dry in twenty-four hours. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 78.*  
They fetch their precepts from the Cynick *tub*. *Milton.*  
Skillful coopers hobg their *tubs*. *Hadibras.*  
2. A state of salvation. I know not well why so called.  
The slaves  
For *tubs* and baths, bring down the rose-cheek'd youth  
To th' *tub*-salt, and the diet. *Shaksp. Timon of Athens.*  
TUBE. *n. f.* [from *tubus*, Lat.] A pipe; a siphon; a long body.  
There bellowing engines with their fiery *tubes*  
Dispers'd æthereal forms and down they fell. *Refem.*  
Asport like which astronomer  
Through his glass'd optick *tube* yet never saw. *Milton.*  
This bears up part of it out at the surface of the earth,  
The rest through the *tubes* and vessels of the vegetables there-  
on. *Woodward's Nat. Hist. p. iii.*  
TUBERCLE. *n. f.* [from *tuberculum*, Lat.] A small swelling or excrescence on the body; a pimple.  
A consumption of the lungs, without an ulceration, arrives through a schirrhosity, or a crude *tubercle*. *Harvey on Consump.*  
TUBER. *n. f.* A flower.  
The stalks of *tubers* run up four foot high more or less, the common way of planting them is in pots in March, in good earth. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
Eternal spring, with smiling verdure here,  
Warns the mild air, and crowns the youthful year,  
The *tubers* ever breathe and violets blow. *Garth's Dispens.*  
TUBEROSUS. *adj.* [from *tuberosus*, Fr. from *tuber*, Lat.] Having prominent knots or excrescences.  
Parts of *tuberosus* hemitæte shew several varieties in the crust, striature, and constitution of the body. *Woodward.*  
TUBULAR. *adj.* [from *tubus*, Lat.] Resembling a pipe or trunk; consisting of a pipe; long and hollow; fistular.  
He hath a *tubular* or pipe-like sinus resembling that of the hippocampus, or horse-fish. *Grew's Museum.*  
TUBULE. *n. f.* [from *tubulus*, Lat.] A small pipe, or fistular body.  
As the ludus Helmontii, and the other nodules have in them sea-shells that were incorporated with them during the time of their formation at the deluge, so these stones had then incorporated with them pellucidous *tubules*, related to the fistular or rather the vermuculi marini. *Woodward on Fossils.*  
TUBULATED. *adj.* [from *tubulus*, Lat.] Fistular; longitudo-  
tubulous. *S.* dimly hollow.  
The teeth are *tubulated* for the conveyance of the poison into the wound they make; but their hollowness doth not reach to the top of the tooth. *Derham's Physico-Theol.*  
TUCK. *n. f.* [from *tracca* Welsh, a knife; *ofac*, French; *stocco*, Italian.]  
1. A long narrow sword.  
If he by chance escape your venom'd *tuck*,  
Our purpose may hold there. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
These being prim'd, with force he labour'd  
To free's sword from retentive scabbard;  
And after many a painful pluck,  
From rusty durance he bail'd *tuck*. *Hadibras, p. i.*  
2. A kind of net.  
The *tuck* is narrower meshed, and therefore scarce lawful with a long hunt in the midst. *Carew.*  
To TUCK. *v. n.* [from *tucken*, German.] To press. *Skinner.*  
1. To crush together; to hinder from spreading.  
She *tuck'd* up her vestments, like a Spartan virgin, and marched directly forwards to the utmost summit of the promontory. *Addison.*  
The sex, at the same time they are letting down their stays, are *tucking* up their petticoats, which grow shorter and shorter every day. *Addison's Guardian.*  
The following age of females first *tuck'd* up their garments to the elbows, and exposed their arms to the air. *Addison.*  
Dick aye! *tuck* back thy hair,  
And I will pour into thy ear. *Prior.*  
2. To inclose; by tucking cloaths round.  
Make his bed after different fashions, that he may not feel every little change, who is not to have his maid always to lay all things in print and *tuck* him in warm. *Locke on Education.*  
To TUCK. *v. n.* To contract. A bad word.  
An ulcer discharging a nasty thin ichor, the edges *tuck* in, and growing skinned and hard, give it the name of a callous ulcer. *Shar-p's Surgery.*  
TUCKER. *n. f.* A small piece of linen that shades the breast of women.  
A female ornament by some called a *tucker*, and by others the neck-piece, being a slip of fine linen or mullin, used to run in a small kind of ruffle round the uppermost verge of the stays. *Addison's Guardian.*  
TUCKETSONANCE. *n. f.* A word apparently derived from the French, but which I do not certainly understand; *tucket* is a hat, and *tonquer* is to strike.  
Let the trumpets found,  
The *tucketsonance* and the note to mount. *Shaksp. Hen. V.*  
TUG. *n. f.* [from *tugon*, French.] The anus. *Skinner.*  
TUGDAY. *n. f.* [from *tug*, Saxon; *tug*, Saxon, is Mars.] The third day of the week.  
TUGGAFETY. *n. f.* [from *tug* and *tassety*.] A villous kind of silk.  
His cloaths were strange, tho' coarse, and black, tho' bare:  
Sleeveless his jerkin was, and it had been  
Velvet: but it was now, so much ground was seen,  
Became *tuggafety*. *Dante.*  
TUFF. *n. f.* [from *tuffa*, French.]  
1. A number of threads or ribbands, flowery leaves, or any small bodies joined together.  
Upon sweet briar, a fine *tuff* or beuf of moss of divers colours, you shall ever find full of white worms. *Bacon.*  
It is notorious for its growth smell, and *tuff* not unlike the beard of that animal. *More's Antidote against Abuse.*  
A *tuff* of daisies on a flow'ry lay. *Dryden.*

# TUF

- Near a living stream their mansion place  
Edg'd round with moss and *tuffs* of matted grass. *Dryden.*  
The male among birds often appears in a croll, comb, a *tuff* of feathers, or a natural little plume, erected like a pinnacle on the top of the head. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup> 265.*  
2. A cluster; a plump.  
Going a little aside into the wood, where many times before she delighted to walk, her eyes were saluted with a *tuff* of trees so close set together, as with the shade the moon gave through it, it might breed a fearful kind of devotion to look upon it. *Sidney.*  
My house is at the *tuff* of olives hard by. *Shaksp.*  
With high woods the hills were crown'd;  
With *tuffs* the valleys, and each fountain side,  
With borders long the rivers. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
In bow'r and field he fought, where any *tuff*  
Of grove, or garden-plot more pleasant,  
Their tendance, or plantation for delight. *Milton's P. L.*  
Under a *tuff* of shade, that on a green  
Stood whisp'ring soft, by a fresh fountain side  
They sat them down. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iv.*  
To TUFF. *v. a.* To adorn with a *tuff*; a doubtful word, not authorized by any competent writer.  
Sit beneath the shade  
Of solemn oaks, that *tuff* the swelling mounts,  
Thrown graceful round. *Thomson.*  
TUFFED. *adj.* [from *tuff*.] Growing in *tuffs* or clusters.  
There does a fable cloud  
Turn forth her silver lining on the night,  
And cast a gleam over this *tuffed* grove. *Milton.*  
Towers and battlements it sees,  
Bosom'd high in *tuffed* trees,  
Where perhaps some beauty lies  
The cynosure of neighbouring eyes.  
Midst the desert fruitful fields arise,  
That crown'd with *tuffed* trees and springing corn,  
Like verdant fens the fable waste adorn. *Pope.*  
TUFFY. *adj.* [from *tuff*.] Adorned with *tuffs*. A word of no authority.  
Let me strip thee of thy *tuffy* coat,  
Spread thy ambrosiall stores. *Thomson's Summer.*  
To TUG. *v. a.* [from *tugan*, Saxon.]  
1. To pull with strength long continued in the utmost exertion; to draw.  
No more *tug* one another thus, nor maul yourselves;  
receive  
Prize equal; conquests crown ye both: the lifts to others  
leave. *Chapman's Iliad.*  
These two massy pillars  
With horrible confusion to and fro  
He *tugg'd*, he shook, till down they came, and drew  
Upon the heads of all that sat beneath.  
The whole roof after them, with bust of thunder. *Milton.*  
Take pains the genuine meaning to explore,  
There sweat, there strain, *tug* the laborious oar. *Ros.*  
2. To pull; to pluck.  
Puff, beware thy beard;  
I mean to *tug* it, and to cuff you soundly. *Shak. Hen. VI.*  
There leaving him to his repose  
Secured from the pursuit of foes,  
And wanting nothing but a song,  
And a well tun'd theorbos hung  
Upon a bough, to ease the pain  
His *tugg'd* ears suffer'd, with a strain. *Hadibras, p. i.*  
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captives are chained to the oars they *tug* at. *Boyle.*  
There is such *tugging* and pulling this way and that way.  
More's Antidote against Abuse.  
Thus galley-slaves *tug* willing at their oar,  
Content to work in prospect of the shore;  
But would not work at all, if not constrained before. *Dryd.*  
We have been *tugging* a great while against the stream, and have almost weathered out point; a stretch or two more will do the work; but if instead of that we slacken our arms, and drop our oars, we shall be hurried back to the place from whence we set out. *Addison on the State of War.*  
2. To labour; to contend; to struggle.  
Cast your good counsels  
Upon his passion; let myself and fortune  
*Tug* for the time to come. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*  
His face is black and full of blood,  
His hands abroad display'd, as one that grasps  
And *tugs* for life. *Shaksp. Hen. VI. p. ii.*  
They long wrestled and strenuously *tugg'd* for their liberty  
with a no less magnanimous than constant perignacy. *How.*  
Go now with some daring drug,  
Bait thy disease, and while they *tug*  
Thou to maintain the cruel strife.  
Spend the dear treasure of thy life. *Grayson.*  
27 B

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27 B



## TUM

TUG. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Pull performed with the utmost effort.

Downward by the feet he drew  
The trembling dastard: at the tug he falls,  
Vast ruins come along, rent from the smoking walls. *Dryd.*

TUGGER. *n. f.* [from tug.] One that tugs or pulls hard.

TUTORION. *n. f.* [tutor from tutor, Lat.] Guardianship; superintendent care; care of a guardian or tutor.

A folly for a man of wisdom, to put himself under the tuition of a beast. *Sidney, b. ii.*

They forcibly endeavour to cast the churches, under my care and tuition, into the moulds they have fashioned to their designs. *King Charles.*

If government depends upon religion, this shews the pettential design of those that attempt to disjoin the civil and ecclesiastical interests, setting the latter wholly out of the tuition of the former.

When so much true life is put into them, freely talk with them about what most delights them, that they may perceive that those under whose tuition they are, are not enemies to their satisfaction. *Locke.*

TULIP. *n. f.* [tulipe, Fr. tulipa, Lat.] A flower.

It hath a lily flower, composed of six leaves, shaped somewhat like a pitcher; the point rising in the middle of the flower is surrounded with stamina, and afterwards becomes an oblong fruit, which opens into three parts; and is divided into three cells, full of plain seeds, resting upon one another in a double row. To these may be added a coated root, with fibres on the lower part. The properties of a good tulip, according to the characteristics of the best florists of the present age, are, 1. It should have a tall stem. 2. The flower should consist of six leaves, three within, and three without, the former being larger than the latter. 3. Their bottom should be proportioned to their top; their upper part should be rounded off, and not terminate in a point. 4. The leaves when opened should neither turn inward nor bend outward, but rather stand erect; the flower should be of a middling size, neither over large nor too small. 5. The stripes should be small and regular, arising quite from the bottom of the flower. The chives should not be yellow, but of a brown colour. They are generally divided into three classes, viz. precoces, or early flowers; mediae, or middling flowers; and serotines, or late flowers. The early blowing tulips are not near so fair, nor rise half so high as the late ones, but are chiefly valued for appearing so early in the spring. Their roots should be taken up and spread upon mats in a shady place to dry; after which they should be cleared from their filth, and put up in a dry place until the season for planting.

The tulip opens with the rising, and shuts with the setting sun. *Hakevall.*

Why tulips of one colour produce some of another, and running thro' all, still escape a blue. *Bacon's Vulgar Errors.*

TULIP TREE. A tree.

To TUMBLE. *v. n.* [tamber, Fr. temmelen, Dutch; tambolare, Italian.]

1. To fall; to come suddenly to the ground.

Of nature's germs tumble all together,  
Answer me. *Shakespeare.*

2. To fall in great quantities tumultuously.

When riches come by the course of inheritance and testaments, they come tumbling upon a man. *Bacon.*

To stand or walk, to rise or tumble,  
As matter and as motion jumble. *Prior.*

Sisyphus lifts his stone up the hill; which carried to the top, it immediately tumbles to the bottom. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. To roll about.

I saw at the bottom of one tree a gentleman bound with many garters hand and foot, so as well he might tumble and tofs. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Gloster stumbled, and in falling struck me

Into the tumbling billows of the main. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

4. To play tricks by various libations of the body.

Reform our sense, and teach the men to obey;  
They'll leave their tumbling, if you lead the way. *Rowe.*

To TUMBLE, *v. a.*

1. To turn over; to throw about by way of examination.

When it came to the ears of Maximilian, and tumbling it over and over in his thoughts, that he should at one blow be defeated of the marriage of his daughter and his own, he lost all patience. *Bacon's Henry VIII.*

A man by tumbling his thoughts, and forming them into expressions, gives them a new fermentation, which works them into a finer body. *Collier on Pride.*

They tumbled all their little quivers o'er,

To chafe propitious shafts. *Prior.*

2. To throw by chance or violence.

The mind often sets itself on work in search of some hidden ideas; though sometimes they are rouzed and tumbled out of their dark cells into open day-light by some turbulent passions. *Locke's Works.*

2. A

## TUM

3. To throw down.

Wilt thou still be hammering treachery,  
To tumble down thy husband and thyself,  
From top of honour to disgrace's feet? *Shakespeare.*

King Lycurgus, while he fought in vain,  
His friend to free, was tumbled on the plain. *Dryden.*

If a greater force than his holds him fast, or tumbles him down, he is no longer free. *Locke.*

TUMBLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A fall.

A country-fellow got an unlucky tumble from a tree; why, says a passenger, I could have taught you a way to climb, and never hurt yourself with a fall. *L'Estrange.*

TUMBLER. *n. f.* [from tumble.] One who shews postures by various contortions of body, or feats of activity.

What strange agility and activeness do common tumblers and dancers on the rope attain to by continual exercise? *Wilkin's Math. Magic.*

Nic. bounced up with a spring equal to that of the nimblest tumblers or rope-dancers. *Arbutnot.*

Never by tumbler thro' the hoops was shown,  
Such skill in passing all, and touching none. *Pope.*

TUMBLER. *n. f.* [tumblers, French.] A dungcart.

I willow once ended, get tumbled and man,  
And compass that fallow as soon as ye can. *Toff. Hug.*

My corps is in a tumbrel laid, among  
The filth and ordure, and inclosed with dung;  
That cart arrest, and raise a common cry,  
For sacred hunger of my gold I die. *Dryden.*

What shall I do with this beastly tumbrel? go lie down and sleep, you lot. *Cowley.*

To convince the present little race how unequal all their measures were to an antediluvian, in respect of the insects which now appear for men, he sometimes rode in an open tumbrel. *Tall.*

TUMFACTION. *n. f.* [tumefactio, Latin.] Swelling.

The common signs and effects of weak fibres, are paleness, a weak pulse, tumefactions in the whole body. *Arbutnot.*

To TUMEFY. *v. a.* [tumefacio, Lat.] To swell; to make to swell.

I applied three small causticks triangular about the tumefied joint. *Wesman's Surgery.*

A fleshy excrescence, exceeding hard and tumefied, supposed to demand extirpation. *Sharp's Surgery.*

TUMID. *adj.* [tundus, Lat.]

1. Swelling; puffed up.

2. Protuberant; raised above the level.

So high as heav'd the tumid hills, so low  
Down sunk a hollow bottom broad and deep,  
Capacious bed of waters. *Milton.*

3. Pompous; boastful; puffy; falsely sublime.

Though such expressions may seem tumid and aspiring; yet cannot I scruple to use seeming hyperboles in mentioning felicities, which make the highest hyperboles but seemings. *Boyle.*

TUMOUR. *n. f.* [tumour, Latin.]

1. A morbid swelling.

Tumour is a disease, in which the parts recede from their natural state by an undue increase of their bigness. *Wesman.*

Having dissected this swelling vice, and seen what it is that feeds the tumour, if the disease be founded in pride, the besting that is the most natural remedy. *Gwynn's of the Tumour.*

2. Affected pomp; false magnificence; puffy grandeur; swelling mien; unsubstantial greatness.

His stile was rich of phrase, but seldom in bold metaphors;  
and so far from the tumour, that it rather wants a little elevation. *L'Estrange.*

It is not the power of tumour and bold looks upon the passions of the multitude. *L'Estrange.*

To TUMOROUS. *adj.* [from tumour.]

1. Swelling; protuberant.

Who ever saw any cypress or pine, small below and above,  
and tumorous in the middle, unless some diseased plant. *Wotton.*

2. Fastuous; vainly pompous; falsely magnificent.

According to their subject, these styles vary; for that which is high and lofty, declaring excellent matter, becomes vast and tumorous, speaking of petty and inferior things. *B. J. J. J.*

His limbs were rather sturdy than dainty, sublime and almost tumorous in his looks and gestures. *Wotton.*

To TUMOUR, among gardeners, to fence trees about with earth.

To TUMULATE. *v. n.* [tumula, Latin.] To swell. This seems to be the sense here, but I suspect the word to be wrong.

Urinous spirits, or volatile alkalies, are such enemies to acid, that as soon as they are put together, they tumulate and grow hot, and continue to fight till they have disarmed or mortified each other. *Boyle.*

TUMULOUS. *adj.* [tumulusus, Lat.] Full of hills.

TUMULOUSITY. *n. f.* [tumulusus, Lat.] Hilliness.

TUMULT. *n. f.* [tumulte, Fr. tumultus, Latin.]

1. A promiscuous commotion in a multitude.

A tumult is improved into a rebellion, and a government overturned by it. *L'Estrange.*

With ireful taunts each other they oppose,  
Till in loud tumult all the Greeks arose. *Pope.*

2. A

## TUN

2. A multitude put into wild commotion.

3. A stir; an irregular violence; a wild commotion.

What stir is this? what tumults in the heavens?  
Whence cometh this alarm and this noise? *Shakespeare.*

This piece of poetry, what can be nobler than the idea it gives us of the supreme Being thus raising a tumult among the elements, and recovering them out of their confusion, thus troubling and becalming nature. *Addison's Spectator.*

TUMULTUALLY. *adv.* [from tumultuary.] In a tumultuary manner.

TUMULTUARINESS. *n. f.* [from tumultuary.] Turbulence; inclination or disposition to tumults or commotions.

The tumultuaries of the people, or the factiousness of prebys, gave occasion to invent new models. *K. Charles.*

TUMULTUARY. *adj.* [tumultuary, Fr. from tumult.]

1. Disorderly; promiscuous; confused.

Perkin had learned, that people under command used to consult, and after to march in order, and rebels contrariwise; and observing their orderly, and not tumultuary arming, doubted the world. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

My followers were at that time no way proportionable to hazard a tumultuary conflict. *K. Charles.*

Is it likely, that the divided atoms should keep the same ranks in such a variety of tumultuary agitations in that liquid medium. *Glauco. Scip.*

2. Reflex; put into irregular commotion.

Men who live without religion, live always in a tumultuary and restless state. *Athenbury's Sermons.*

To TUMULTUATE. *v. n.* [tumultuar, Lat.] To make a tumult.

TUMULTUATION. *n. f.* [from tumultuate.] Irregular and confused agitation.

That in the found the contiguous air receives many strokes from the particles of the liquor, seems probable by the sudden and eager tumultuation of its parts. *Boyle's Works.*

TUMULTUOUS. *adj.* [from tumult; tumultuousus, Fr.]

1. Put into violent commotion; irregularly and confusedly agitated.

The strong rebuff of some tumultuous cloud  
Hurried him aloft. *Milton.*

His dire attempt; which nigh the birth  
Now rowling, boils in his tumultuous breast,  
And like a devilish engine back recoils  
Upon himself. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

The vital blood, that had forsook my heart,  
Returns again in such tumultuous tides,  
It quite o'ercomes me. *Addison's Cato.*

2. Violently carried on by disorderly multitudes.

Many civil broils, and tumultuous rebellions, they fairly overcame, by reason of the continual presence of their Kings, whose only person oftentimes contains the unruly people from a thousand evil occasions. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

3. Turbulent; violent.

Nought rests for me in this tumultuous strife,  
But to make open proclamation. *Shakespeare.*

Furiously running in upon him, with tumultuous speech, he violently caught from his head his rich cap of fables. *Knolles.*

4. Full of tumults.

The winds began to speak louder, and as in a tumultuous kingdom, to think themselves fittest instruments of commandment. *Sidney, b. ii.*

TUMULTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from tumultuousus.] By act of the multitude; with confusion and violence.

It was done by edict, not tumultuously; the sword was not put into the people's hand. *Bacon's Holy War.*

TUN. *n. f.* [tunne, Sax. tunne, Dut. tonne, tonneau, Fr.]

1. A large cask.

As when a spark  
Lights on a heap of powder, laid  
Fit for the tun, some magazine to store  
Against a rumour'd war. *Milton.*

2. A pipe; the measure of two hogheads.

3. Any large quantity proverbially.

I have ever follow'd thee with hate,  
Drawn tons of blood out of thy country's breast. *Shakespeare.*

4. A drunkard. In burlesque.

Here's a tun of midnight-work to come,  
Og from a treason-tavern rolling home. *Dryden.*

5. The weight of two thousand pounds.

6. A cubick space in a ship, supposed to contain a tun.

7. Dryden has used it for a perimetrical measure, I believe without precedent or propriety.

A tun about was every pillar there;  
A polish'd mirror shone not half so clear. *Dryden.*

To TUN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into casks; to barrel.

If in the must, or wort, while it worketh, before it be tunned, the burrage stay a time, and be often changed with fresh, it will make a foreign drink for melancholy.

The same fermented juice degenerating into vinegar, yields an acid and corroding spirit. (The same juice tunned up, arms itself with tartar. *Boyle's Works.*

9

## TUN

TUNABLE. *adj.* [from tune.] Harmonious; musical.

Was never hallo'd to; nor cheer'd with horn. *Shakespeare.*

Hard are the ways of truth, and rough to walk,  
Smooth on the tongue discours'd, pleasing to th' ear.

And tunable as sylvan pipe or song. *Milton.*

All tunable sounds, whereof human voice is one, are made by a regular vibration of the sonorous body, and undulation of the air, proportionable to the acuteness, or gravity of the tone. *Holder.*

Several lines in Virgil are not altogether tunable to a modern ear. *Garib's Pref. to Ovid.*

TUNABLENESS. *n. f.* [from tunable.] Harmony; melodiousness.

TUNABLY. *adv.* [from tunable.] Harmoniously; melodiously.

TUNE. *n. f.* [toon, Dut. ton, Swed. tons, Ital. tone, Fr. tonus, Lat.]

1. Tune is a diversity of notes put together. *Locke.*

Came he to sing a raven's snote,  
Whose dismal tone bereft my vital pow'rs. *Shakespeare.*

Tunes and airs have in themselves some affinity with the affections; as merry tunes, doleful tunes, solemn tunes, tunes inclining mens minds to pity, warlike tunes; so that tunes have a predisposition to the motion of the spirits. *Bacon.*

Keep unfixedly nature to her law,  
And the low world in measur'd motion draw  
After the heav'nly tune, which none can hear  
Of human mould with gross unpurged ear. *Milton.*

That sweet song you sung one starry night,  
The tune I still retain, but not the words. *Dryden.*

The disposition in the fiddle to play tunes. *Ab. & Pope.*

2. Sound; note.

Such a noise arose  
As the throuns make at sea in a stiff tempest,  
As loud, and to as many tunes. *Shakespeare.*

3. Harmony; order; concert of parts.

A continual parliament I thought would but keep the commonweal in tune, by preserving laws in their due execution and vigour. *K. Charles.*

4. State of giving the due sounds, as the fiddle is in tune, or out of tune.

5. Proper state for use or application; right disposition; fit temper; proper humour.

A child will learn three times as much when he is in tune, as he will with double the time and pains, when he goes awkwardly, or is dragged unwillingly to it. *Locke.*

6. State of any thing with respect to order.

Distressed Lear, in his better tune, remembers what we are come about. *Shakespeare.*

To TUNE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into such a state, as that the proper sounds may be produced.

Their golden harps they took,  
Harps ever tun'd, that glitter'd by their side. *Milton.*

2. To tune harmoniously.

Ye angels, to that sound; and thou, my heart,  
Make room to entertain thy flowing joy. *Dryden.*

3. To sing harmoniously.

Fountains, and ye that warble as ye flow,  
Melodious murmurs, warbling tune his praise. *Milton.*

4. To sing in tune.

Rouge up, ye Thetis; tune your lo Peans;  
Your king returns, the Argians are o'ercome. *Dryden.*

5. To sing in tune.

Leave such to tune their own dull rhymes, and know  
What's roundly smooth, and languishingly flow. *Pope.*

To TUNE. *v. n.*

1. To form one found to another.

The winds were hush'd, no leaf so small  
At all was seen to stir;  
Whilst tuning to the waters fall,  
The small birds sang to her. *Dryd. 2. of Cynthia.*

2. To form one found to another.

Temper'd soft tunings, intermix'd with voice. *Milton.*

3. To utter with the voice inarticulate harmony.

TUNEFUL. *adj.* [tune and full.] Musical; harmonious.

I saw a pleasant grove,  
With chant of tuneful birds resounding love. *Milton.*

Earth smiles with flow'rs renewing, laughs the sky,  
And birds to lays of love their tuneful notes apply. *Dryd.*

For thy own glory sing our sov'reign's praise,  
God of verses and of days?  
Let all thy tuneful sons adorn  
Their lasting works with William's name. *Prior.*

Poets themselves must fall, like those they sung,  
Deaf the praise'd ear, and mute the tuneful tongue. *Pope.*

TUNELINESS. *adj.* [from tune.] Unharmonious; unmusical.

When in hand my tunely harp I take,  
Then do I more augment my foes despiteful. *Spenser.*

With thy tunely's serenade. *Cowley.*

TUNER. *n. f.* [from tune.] One who tunes.

The pox of such antick, liping, affected phantasies, these new tuners of accents. *Shakespeare.*

TUNICK



## TUR

**TUNICK**, *n. f.* [*tunique*, Fr. *tunica*, Lat.]

1. Part of the Roman dress.  
The *tunicks* of the Romans, which answer to our waist-coats, were without ornaments, and with very short sleeves.  
*Arbutnot on Coins.*

2. Covering; integument; tunicle.  
Locks and syrups abate and demulce the hoarseness of a cough, by mollifying the ruggedness of the intern *tunic* of the gullet.  
*Harvey on Conf.*

Their fruit is locked up all winter in their gems, and well fenced with neat and close *tunicks*. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*  
The drop of the *tunica vaginalis* is owing to a preternatural discharge of that water continually separating on the internal surface of the *tunic*. *Sharp.*

**TU'NICLE**, *n. f.* [from *tunic*.] Cover; integument.  
The humours and *tunicles* are purely transparent, to let in the light and colour unobscured. *Ray.*

One single grain of wheat, barley, or rye, shall contain four or five distinct plants under one common *tunicle*; a very convincing argument of the providence of God. *Bentley.*

**TUNNAGE**, *n. f.* [from *tun*.]

1. Content of a vessel measured by the tun.  
The consideration of the riches of the ancients leads to that of their trade, and to enquire into the bulk and *tunnage* of their shipping. *Arbutnot.*

2. Tax laid on a tun; as to levy *tunnage* and poundage.

**TUNNEL**, *n. f.*

1. The shaft of a chimney; the passage for the smoke.  
It was a vault ybuilt for great dispende,  
With many ranges rear'd along the wall,  
And one great chimney, whose long *tunnel* thence  
The smoke forth threw. *Fairy Queen.*

The water being rarified, and by rarification resolved into wind, will force up the smoke, which otherwise might linger in the *tunnel*, and oftentimes reverie. *Watson's Arch.*

2. A funnel; a pipe by which liquor is poured into vessels.  
For the help of the hearing, make an instrument like a *tunnel*, the narrow part of the bigness of the hole of the ear, and the broader end much larger. *Bacon.*

3. A net wide at the mouth, and ending in a point, and so resembling a funnel or tunnel.

**TO TUNNEL**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To form like a tunnel.  
The Phalenz tribe inhabit the *tunnelled*, convolved leaves. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

2. To catch in a net.

3. This word is used by Derham for to make net-work; to reticulate.  
Some birds not only weave the fibrous parts of vegetables, and curiously *tunnel* them into nests, but artificially suspend them on the twigs of trees. *Derham.*

**TUNNY**, *n. f.* [*tunnen*, Ital. *thynnus*, Lat.] A sea-fish.

Some fish are boiled and preserved fresh in vinegar, as *tunny* and *turbot*. *Carew.*

**TUP**, *n. f.* [I know not of what original.] A ram. This word is yet used in Staffordshire, and in other provinces.

**TO TUP**, *v. n.* To but like a ram.

**TURBAN**, *n. f.* [A Turkish word.] The cover worn by

**TURBANT**, *n. f.* the Turks on their heads.

**TURBAND**, *n. f.* Gates of monarchs

Arch'd are so high, that giants may jet through,  
And keep their impious *turbands* on, without  
Good morrow to the sun. *Shakespeare.*

His hat was in the form of a *turban*, not so huge as the Turkish *turbans*. *Bacon.*

From utmost Indian isle, Taprobane,  
Duke faces with white filken *turbans* wreath'd. *Milton.*

I see the Turk nodding with his *turban*. *Hewel.*

Some for the pride of Turkish courts design'd,  
For folded *turbans* finest Holland bear. *Dryden.*

**TURBANED**, *adj.* [from *turban*.] Wearing a turban.

A *turban'd* Turk

That beat a Venetian, and traduc'd the state,  
I took by the throat. *Shakespeare.*

**TURBARY**, *n. f.* [*turbaria*, low Lat. from *turf*.] The right of digging turf.

**TURBID**, *adj.* [*turbidus*, Latin.] Thick; muddy; not clear.

Though lees make the liquid *turbid*, yet they refine the spirits. *Bacon.*

The brazen instruments of death discharge  
Horrible flames, and *turbid* streaming clouds  
Of smoke sulphureous, intermix'd with these  
Large globous irons fly. *Philips.*

The ordinary springs, which were before clear, fresh, and limpid, become thick and *turbid*, as long as the earthquake lasts. *Woodw. Nat. Hist.*

**TURBIDNESS**, *n. f.* [from *turbid*.] Muddiness; thickiness.

**TURBINATED**, *adj.* [*turbinatus*, Latin.]

1. Twisted; spiral.

Let mechanism here produce a spiral and *turbinated* motion of the whole moved body without an external director. *Bentley.*

## TUR

2. Among botanists plants are called *turbinated*, as some part of them resemble, or are of a conical figure. *Dictionary.*

**TURBINATION**, *n. f.* [from *turbinatus*.] The art of spinning like a top.

**TURBITH**, *n. f.* [*turpethus*, Latin.] Yellow precipitate.  
I sent him twelve grains of *turbith* mineral, and purged it off with a bitter draught. I repeated the *turbith* once in three days; and the ulcers shew'd soon off. *Wentworth's Surgery.*

**TURBOT**, *n. f.* [*turbot*, French and Dutch.] A delicate fish.  
Some fish are preserved fresh in vinegar, as *turbot*. *Carew.*  
Of fishes you shall find in arms the whale, the salmon, the *turbot*. *Psalmist.*

Nor offers of the Lucrine lake  
My sorer appetite would with,  
Nor *turbot*. *Dryden.*

**TURBULENCE**, *n. f.* [*turbulencia*, Fr. *turbulentia*, Latin.]

**TURBULENCY**, *n. f.* [from *turbulencia*.]

1. Tumult; confusion.

I have dream'd  
Of bloody *turbulencies*, and this whole night  
Hath nothing been but forms of slaughter. *Shakespeare.*

On man, beast, plant, wasteful and turbulent,  
Like *turbulencies* in the affairs of men,  
Over whose heads they roar, and seem to point;  
They oft forebode and threaten ill. *Milton.*

I come to calm thy *turbulence* of mind,  
If reason will resume her sov'reign sway. *Dryden.*

2. Tumultuousness; liableness to confusion.

You think this *turbulence* of blood,  
From stagnating preserves the flood,  
Which thus fermenting by degrees,  
Exalts the spirits, sinks the lees. *Swift.*

**TURBULENT**, *adj.* [*turbulentus*, Lat.]

1. Railing agitation; producing commotion.

From the clear milky juice allaying  
Thirst, and refresh'd; nor envy'd them the grapes,  
Whose heads that *turbulent* liquor fills with fumes. *Milton.*

2. Explored to commotion; liable to agitation.

Calm region once,  
And full of peace; now torn, and *turbulent*! *Milton.*

3. Tumultuously violent.

What wondrous sort of death has heav'n design'd  
For so untam'd, so *turbulent* a mind? *Dryden.*

Nor need we tell what anxious cares attend  
The *turbulent* mirth of wine, nor all the kinds  
Of maladies that lead to death's grim cave,  
Wrought by intemperance. *Dryden.*

Men of ambitious and *turbulent* spirits, that were dissatisfied with privacy, were allowed to engage in matters of state. *Bentley.*

**TURBULENTLY**, *adv.* [from *turbulent*.] Tumultuously; violently.

**TURCISM**, *n. f.* [*turcismus*, low Latin.] The religion of the Turks.

Methinks I am at Mecca, and hear a piece of *turcism* preached to me by one of Mahomet's priests. *Dr. Meade.*

He is condemned immediately, as preferring *Turcism* to Christianity. *Atterbury.*

**TURCOIS**, *n. f.* [*turcois*, Dutch.] A precious stone.

**TURD**, *n. f.* [*turdus*, Saxon.] Excrement.

**TURF**, *n. f.* [*turf*, Saxon; *turf*, Dutch; *turf*, Swedish.] A clod covered with grass; a part of the surface of the ground.

Where was this lane?  
Close by the battle, ditch'd, and wall'd with *turf*. *Shakespeare.*

*Turf* and peats are cheap fuels, and last long. *Bacon.*

Could that divide you from near offering guides?  
They left me weary on a grassy *turf*. *Milton.*

Then living *turfs* upon his body lay. *Dryden.*

Each place some monument of thee should bear;  
I with green *turfs* would grateful altars raise. *Dryden.*

Their bucklers ring around,  
Their trampling turns the *turfs*, and shakes the solid ground. *Dryden's Rev.*

The ambassador every morning religiously suted a *turf* of earth dug out of his own native soil, to remind him that all the day he was to think of his country. *Addison.*

His flock daily crops  
Their verdant dinner from the mossy *turfs*. *Philips.*

Sufficient.  
Yet shall thy grave with rising flow'rs be dress'd,  
And the green *turf* lie lightly on thy breast. *Pope.*

**TO TURF**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with turfs.

The face of the bank next the sea is *turfed*. *Mortimer.*

**TURFINESS**, *n. f.* [from *turf*.] The state of abounding with turfs.

**TURFY**, *adj.* [from *turf*.] Full of turfs.

**TURGENT**, *adj.* [*turgens*, Lat.] Swelling; protuberant; tumid.

Where humours are *turgent*, it is necessary not only to purge them, but also to strengthen the infested parts. *Gov. Toss.*

The clusters clear,  
White o'er the *turgent* film the living dew. *Thomson.*

**TURGE'NCE**, *n. f.* [from *turf*.]

## TUR

**TURGE'NCE**, *n. f.* [*turgescens*, Lat.]

**TURGE'NCE**, *n. f.* the state of being swollen.  
1. The act of swelling; the state of being swollen.  
The infant *turgescence* is not to be taken off, but by medicines of higher natures. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**TURGID**, *adj.* [*turgidus*, Lat.]  
1. Swelling; bloated; filling more room than before.  
A bladder, moderately fill'd with air, and strongly tied, held near the fire grew *turgid* and hard; and brought nearer, suddenly broke with a vehement noise. *Boyle.*

The spirits embroil'd with the malignity, and drowned in the blood *turgid* and tumefied by the febril fermentation, are by phlebotomy relieved. *Harvey on Consumption.*

Disburthen thou thy sapless wood  
Of its rich progeny; the *turgid* fruit  
Abounds with mellow liquor. *Philips.*

Those channels *turgid* with th' obstructed tide  
Stretch their small holes and make their medies wide. *Blair.*

2. Pompous; tumid; falstuous; vainly magnificent.

Some have a violent and *turgid* manner of talking and thinking; whatsoever they judge of is with a tincture of this vanity. *Watt's Logic.*

**TURGIDITY**, *n. f.* [from *turgid*.] State of being swollen.

The fore-runners of an apoplexy are dulness, slowness of speech, vertigos, weakness, watryness, and *turgidity* of the eyes. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

**TURKEY**, *n. f.* [*gallina turcica*, Lat.] A large domestick fowl brought from Turkey.

Here he comes swelling like a *turkey*-cock. *Shakespeare.*

The *turkey*-cock hath swelling gills, the hen less. *Bacon.*

So speeds the wily fox,  
Who lately sild'd the *turkey's* callow care. *Gay.*

**TURKISH**, *n. f.* [*turques*, French, from *turkey*.] A blue stone numbered among the meaner precious stones, now discovered to be a bone impregnated with cupreous particles.

Those bony bodies found among copper-ores are tinged with green or blue: the *turkish* stone, as it is commonly filled by lapidaries, is part of a bone so tinged. *Woodward.*

**TURKISH**, *n. f.* An herb.

**TURM**, *n. f.* [*turmes*, Lat.] A troop. Not in use.

Legions and cohorts, *turms* of horse and wings. *Milton.*

**TURMERIC**, *n. f.* [*turmerica*, Lat.] An Indian root which makes a yellow dye.

**TURMOIL**, *n. f.* [derived by Skinner from *trémouille*, French, a mil-hopper, more probably derived from *moil*, to labour.] Trouble; disturbance; harassing uneasiness; tumultuous molestation. Little in use.

He seeks, with torment and *turmoil*,  
To force me live and will not let me die. *Spenser.*

There I'll rest, as after much *turmoil*  
A blessed foul doth in elysium. *Shakespeare.*

Blinded greatness ever in *turmoil*,  
Still seeking happy life, makes life a toil. *Daniel.*

Happy when I, from this *turmoil* set free,  
That peaceful and divine assembly see. *Denham.*

**TO TURMOIL**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To harass with commotion. Out of use.

That is not fault of will in those godly fathers, but the troublous occasions wherewith that wretched realm hath continually been *turmoiled*. *Spenser.*

It is her fatal misfortune above all other countries, to be miserably *turmoiled* with these forms of affliction. *Spenser.*

Haughty Juno, who with endless broil,  
Did earth, and heav'n and Jove himself *turmoil*,  
At length aton'd, her friendly pow'r shall join. *Dryden.*

2. To weary; to keep in uneasiness.

Having newly left those grammatic shallows, where they stuck unreasonably to learn a few words, on the sudden are transported to be told and *turmoiled* with their unballasted wits in fathomless and unquiet deeps of controversy. *Milton.*

**TO TURN**, *v. a.* [from *turner*, Sax. *turner*, Fr. from *turno*, Lat.]

1. To put into a circular or vertiginous motion; to move round; to revolve.

She would have made Hercules *turn* the spit; yea and have cleft his club to make the fire too. *Shakespeare.*

He *turn'd* me about with his finger and thumb, as one would set up a top. *Shakespeare.*

Here's a knocking, indeed: if a man were porter of hell-gate he should have old *turning* the key. *Shakespeare.*

They in numbers that compute  
Days, months and years, towards his all-cheering lamp  
Turn swift their various motions, or are *turn'd*  
By his magnetic beam. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

2. To put the upper side downwards; to shift with regard to the sides.

When the hen has laid her eggs so that she can cover them, what care does she take in *turning* them frequently, that all parts may partake of the vital warmth? *Addison.*

3. To change with respect to position.

Expert  
When to advance, or stand, or *turn* the sway  
Of battle. *Milton.*

## TUR

He bid his angels *turn* ascends the poles. *Milton.*

4. To change the state of the balance.

You weigh equally, a feather will *turn* the scale. *Shakespeare.*

If I survive, shall Troy the less prevail,  
A single soul's too light to *turn* the scale. *Dryden.*

5. To bring the inside out.

He called me *fo*;  
And told me I had *turn'd* the wrong side out. *Shakespeare.*

The vast abyss  
Up from the bottom *turn'd* by furious winds. *Milton.*

6. To change as to the posture of the body, or direction of the look.

His gentle dumb expression *turn'd* at length  
The eye of Eve to mark his play. *Milton.*

The rage of thirst and hunger now suppress'd,  
The monarch *turns* him to his royal guest. *Pope's Odyssey.*

7. To form on a lathe by moving round. [*turno*, Lat.]

As the placing one foot of a pair of compasses on a plane, and moving about the other foot, describes a circle with the moving point; so any substance, pitched steadily on two points, as on an axis, and moved about, also describes a circle concentric to the axis: and an edge-tool set steady to that part of the outside of the substance, will in a circumvolution of that substance, cut off all the parts that lie farther off the axis, and make the outside also concentric to the axis. This is the whole sum of *turning*. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

The whole lathe is made strong, because the matter it *turns* being metal, is heavier than wood, and with forceable coming about, would, if the lathe were slight, make it tremble, and so spoil the work. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

8. To form; to shape.

His whole person is finely *turned*, and speaks him a man of quality. *Tatler, N° 75.*

What nervous arms he boasts, how firm his tread,  
His limbs how *turn'd*, how broad his shoulders spread! *Pope.*

9. To transform, to metamorphose; to transmute.

My throat of war be *turn'd*  
To the virgin's voice that babies lulls asleep. *Shakespeare.*

This mock of his  
Hath *turn'd* his balls to gunstones. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

*Turn* the council of Ahtophel into foolishness. *2 Sa. xv.*

Impatience *turns* an ague into a fever, a fever to the plague, fear into despair, anger into rage, loss into madness, and sorrow to amazement. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

O goodness! that shall evil *turn* to good.

Of sooty coal th' empirick alchemist  
Can *turn*, or holds it possible to *turn*  
Metals of drossiest ore to perfect gold. *Milton.*

10. To make of another colour.

The choler of a hog *turned* syrup of violets green. *Flojer.*

11. To change; to alter.

Didst not me although I be not fair:  
Dost beauty keep which never sun can burn,  
Nor storms do *turn*. *Sidney.*

Some dear friend dead; else nothing in the world  
Could *turn* to much the constitution  
Of any constant man. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Venice.*

12. To make a reverie of fortune.

Fortune confounds the wife,  
And when they least expect it, *turns* the dice. *Dryden.*

13. To translate.

The bard whom pilfer'd pastorals renown;  
Who *turns* a Persian tale for half a crown,  
Just writes to make his barrenness appear. *Pope.*

14. To change to another opinion, or party, worse or better; to convert; to pervert.

15. To change with regard to inclination or temper.

*Turn* thee unto me, and have mercy upon me. *Pf. xxv.*

16. To alter from one effect or purpose to another.

That unreadiness which they find in us, they *turn* it to the soothing up themselves in that accursed fancy. *Hooker.*

When a storm of sad mischance beats upon our spirits, *turn* it into advantage, to serve religion or prudence. *Taylor.*

God will make these evils the occasion of a greater good, by *turning* them to advantage in this world, or increase of our happiness in the next. *Tillotson.*

17. To betake.

Sheep, and great cattle, it seems indifferent which of these two were most



## TUR

22. To infatuate; to make mad.  
My aching head can scarce support the pain;  
This cursed love will surely *turn* my brain;  
Feel how it shoots. *Theocrit.*  
Alas! she raves; her brain, I fear, is *turn'd*. *Rewe.*  
23. To direct; to or from any point.  
The sun *turns* from his equinoctial road. *Milton.*  
A man, though he *turns* his eyes towards an object, yet  
he may chuse whether he will curiously survey it. *Locke.*  
Unless he *turns* his thoughts that way, he will no more have  
clear and distinct ideas of the operations of his mind, than he  
will have of a clock, who will not *turn* his eyes to it.  
They *turn* away their eyes from a beautiful prospect. *Add.*  
24. To direct to a certain purpose or propension.  
My thoughts are *turn'd* on peace.  
Already have our quarrels fill'd the world  
With widows and with orphans. *Addison's Cato.*  
This *turn* the bustling spirits from the old notions of honour  
and liberty to the thoughts of traffick. *Addison.*  
His natural magnanimity *turn'd* all his thoughts upon some-  
thing more valuable than he had in view. *Locke.*  
He *turn'd* his parts rather to books and conversation, than  
to politics. *Prior.*  
He is still to spring from one of a poetical disposition, from  
whom he might inherit a soul *turn'd* to poetry. *Pope.*  
25. To double in.  
Thus a wife taylor is not pinching,  
But *turns* at every seam an inch in. *Swift.*  
26. To revolve; to agitate in the mind.  
*Turn* these ideas about in your mind, and take a view of  
them on all sides. *Watts.*  
27. To drive from a perpendicular edge; to blunt.  
Quick wits are more quick to enter speedily, than able to  
pierce far; like sharp tools whose edges be very soon *turn'd*.  
28. To drive by violence; to expel.  
Rather *turn* this day out of the week;  
This day of shame. *Shakespeare.*  
They *turn'd* weak people and children unable for service,  
out of the city. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*  
He now was grown deform'd and poor.  
And fit to be *turn'd* out of doors. *Hudibras, p. iii.*  
If I had taken to the church, I should have had more sense  
than to have *turn'd* myself out of my benefice by writing li-  
bels on my parishioners. *Dryden's Preface to Fables.*  
I would be hard to imagine that God would *turn* him out  
of paradise, to till the ground, and at the same time advance  
him to a throne. *Locke.*  
A great man in a peasant's house, finding his wife hand-  
some, *turn'd* the good man out of his dwelling. *Addison.*  
29. To apply.  
They all the sacred mysteries of heaven  
To their own vile advantages shall *turn*. *Milton.*  
When the passage is open, land will be *turned* most  
to great cattle; when shut, to sheep. *Temple.*  
30. To reverse; to repeal.  
God will *turn* thy captivity, and have compassion upon  
thee. *Deut. xxx.*  
31. To keep passing in a course of exchange or traffick.  
These are certain commodities, and yield the readiest money  
of any that are *turn'd* in this kingdom, as they never fail of  
a price abroad. *Temple.*  
A man must guard, if he intends to keep fair with the  
world, and *turn* the penny. *Collier of Popularity.*  
32. To adapt the mind.  
However improper he might have been for studies of a  
higher nature, he was perfectly well *turn'd* for trade. *Addison.*  
33. To put towards another.  
I will send my fear before thee, and make all thine enemies  
*turn* their backs unto thee. *Exod. xxiii. 27.*  
34. To retort; to throw back.  
Luther's conscience, by his insinuations, *turns* these very  
reasonings upon him. *Atterbury.*  
35. To *TURN* away. To dismiss from service; to discard.  
She did nothing but turn up and down, as she had hoped  
to *turn* away the fancy that master'd her, and hid her face as if  
she could have hidden herself from her own fancies. *Sidney.*  
Yet you will be hanged for being so long absent, or be  
*turn'd* away. *Shakespeare. Twelfth Night.*  
She *turn'd* away one servant for putting too much oil in  
her falad. *Arbuthnot.*  
36. To *TURN* back. To return to the hand from which it was  
received.  
We *turn* not back the silks upon the merchant;  
When we have spoil'd them. *Shak. Traitor and Cressida.*  
37. To *TURN* off. To dismiss contemptuously.  
Having brought our treasure  
Then take we down his load, and *turn* him off.  
Like to the empty ass, to shake his ears. *Shakespeare.*

## TUR

- The murmurer is *turn'd* off, to the company of those dele-  
ful creatures that inhabit the ruins of Babylon. *Gray's Ode to  
Rage.*  
38. To *TURN* off. To give over; to resign.  
The most adverse chances are like the ploughing and  
breaking the ground, in order to a more plentiful harvest.  
And yet we are not so wholly *turn'd* off to that reversion, as  
to have no supplies for the present; for besides the comfort of  
so certain an expectation in another life, we have promises  
also for this. *Decay of Piety.*  
39. To *TURN* off. To deflect.  
The institution of sports was intended by all governments  
to *turn* off the thoughts of the people from busying themselves  
in matters of state. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
40. To *TURN* over. To transfer.  
Excusing himself and *turning* over the fault to fortune;  
then let it be your ill fortune too. *Sidney.*  
41. To *TURN* to. To have recourse to a book.  
He that has once acquired a prudential habit, doth not, in  
his business, *turn* to these rules. *Greus.*  
42. To *be TURNED* off. To advance to an age beyond. An  
odd ungrammatical phrase.  
Narcissus now his sixteenth year began,  
Just *turned* of boy, and on the verge of man. *Ovid's Met.*  
When *turned* of forty they determined to retire to the  
country. *Addison.*  
Irus, though now *turn'd* of fifty, has not appeared in the  
world since five and twenty. *Addison.*  
43. To *TURN* over. To refer.  
After he had saluted Solymon, and was about to declare the  
cause of his coming, he was *turn'd* over to the Bassa's. *Knolles.*  
'Tis well the debt no payment does demand.  
You *turn* me over to another hand. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*  
44. To *TURN* over. To examine one leaf of a book after an-  
other.  
Some conceive they have no more to do than to *turn* over  
a concordance. *Swift's Miscellanies.*  
45. To *TURN* over. To throw off the ladder.  
Criminals condemned to suffer  
Are blinded first, and then *turn'd* over. *Bulwer.*  
To *TURN*: *v. n.*  
1. To move round; to have a circular or vertiginous motion.  
Such a light and mett'd dance  
Saw you never?  
And by lead-men for the nonce,  
That *turn* round like grindstones. *Ben. Johnson.*  
The gate on golden hinges *turning*. *Milton.*  
The cause of the imagination that things *turn* round, is  
for that the spirits themselves *turn*, being compell'd by the  
vapour of the wine; for every liquid body, upon compulsion,  
*turns*, as we see in water: and it is all one to the sight  
whether the visual spirits move, or the object moveth, or the  
medium moveth. And we see that long *turning* round breed-  
eth the same imagination. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
2. To shew regard or anger, by directing the look towards any  
thing.  
Pompey *turn'd* upon him and bad him be quiet. *Bacon.*  
The understanding *turns* inwards on itself, and reflects on  
its own operations. *Locke.*  
*Turn*, mighty monarch, *turn*, this way;  
Do not refuse to hear. *Dryden.*  
3. To move the body round.  
Nature wrought so, that seeing me she *turn'd*. *Milton.*  
He sat, and *turning* short with speedy pace,  
Cast back a scornful glance and quits the place. *Dryden.*  
4. To move from its place.  
The ancle-bone is apt to *turn* out on either side, by rea-  
son of relaxation of the tendons upon the least walking. *Wijem.*  
5. To change posture.  
If one with ten thousand dice, should throw five thousand  
sides once or twice, we might say he did it by chance; but  
if, with almost an infinite number he should, without failings,  
throw the same sides, we should certainly conclude he did it by  
art, or that these dice could *turn* upon no other side. *Chrysos.*  
6. To have a tendency or direction.  
There is not a more melancholy object than a man who  
has his head *turned* with religious enthusiasm.  
His cares all *turn* upon Altyanax, *A. Philippi.*  
Whom he has lodg'd within the citadel.  
7. To move the face to another quarter.  
The night seems doubled with the fear she brings.  
The mornings, as mistaken, *turn* about.  
And all her early fires again go out. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*  
8. To depart from the way; to deviate.  
My lords *turn* in, into your servant's house. *Gen. xix. 2.*  
Virgil, suppose in describing the fury of his heroes in a battle,  
when endeavouring to raise our concernment to the highest  
pitch, *turns* short on the sudden into some similitude, which  
diverts attention from the main subject. *Dryden.*

## TUR

9. To alter; to be changed; to be transformed.  
Your bodies may at last *turn* all to spirit. *Milton.*  
A storm of sad mischance will turn into something that is  
good, if we use to make it so. *Taylor.*  
This suspicion *turned* to jealousy, and jealousy to rage;  
then the diffidence and threatens, and again is humble. *Dryd.*  
Socrates meeting Alcibiades going to his devotions, and  
observing his eyes fixed with great seriousness, tells him that  
he had reason to be thoughtful, since a man might bring  
down evils by his prayers, and the things which the gods  
send him at his request might *turn* to his destruction. *Addison.*  
For this I suffer'd Phœbus' steeds to stray,  
And the mad ruler to misguide the day,  
When the wide earth to heaps of ashes *turn'd*,  
And heav'n itself the wand'ring chariot *burn'd*. *Pope.*  
Rather than let a good fire be wanting, enliven it with the  
butter that happens to *turn* to oil. *Swift.*  
10. To become by a change.  
Cygnets from grey *turn* white; hawks from brown *turn*  
more white. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
Oil of vitriol and petroleum, a drachm of each, will *turn*  
into a mouldy substance. *Boyle.*  
They *turn* viragos too; the wrestler's toil  
They try. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
In this distate, the gall will *turn* of a blackish colour, and  
the blood verge towards a pitchy consistance. *Arbuthnot.*  
11. To change sides.  
I *turn'd*, and try'd each corner of my bed.  
To find if sleep were there, but sleep was lost. *Dryden.*  
As a man in a fever *turns* often, although without any hope  
of ease, so men in the extremest misery fly to the first ap-  
pearance of relief, though never so vain. *Swift's Intellig.*  
12. To change the mind, conduct, or determination.  
Turn from thy fierce wrath. *Exod. xxxii. 12.*  
Turn at my reproof: behold I will pour out my spirit. *Prov.*  
He'll relent and *turn* from his displeasure. *Milton.*  
13. To change to acid. Uted of milk.  
His friendship such a faint and milky heart,  
It *turns* in less than two nights! *Shak. Timon of Athens.*  
Alles milk *turns* not so easily as cows. *Bacon.*  
14. To be brought eventually.  
Let their vanity be flattered with things that will do them  
good; and let their pride fret them on work on something  
which may *turn* to their advantage. *Locke on Education.*  
Christianity directs our actions so, as every thing we do  
may *turn* to account at the great day. *Addison's Spect.*  
For want of due improvement, these useful inventions have  
not *turned* to any great account. *Baker's Reflect. on Learning.*  
15. To depend on, as the chief point.  
When a man once perceives how far ideas agree or dis-  
agree, he will be able to judge of what other people say.  
The question *turns* upon this point; when the prebiterians  
shall have got their share of employments, whether they  
ought not, by their own principles, to use the utmost of their  
power to reduce the whole kingdom to an uniformity. *Swift.*  
Conditions of peace certainly *turn* upon events of war. *Shak.*  
The first platform of the poem, which reduces into one  
important action all the particulars upon which it *turns*. *Pope.*  
16. To grow giddy.  
I'll look no more,  
Left my brain *turn*, and the deficient sight  
Topples down headlong. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
17. To have an unexpected consequence or tendency.  
If we repent seriously, submit contentedly and serve him  
faithfully, afflictions shall *turn* to our advantage. *Wake.*  
18. To *TURN* away. To deviate from a proper course.  
The *turning* away of the simple shall slay him. *Prov.*  
In some springs of water if you put wood, it will *turn*  
into the nature of stone. *Bacon.*  
19. To return; to recoil.  
His foul esteem  
Sticks no dishonour on our front, but *turns*  
Foul on himself. *Milton.*  
20. To be directed to, or from any point.  
Forthwith from dance to sweet repast they *turn*. *Milton.*  
21. To *TURN* off. To divert one's course.  
The peaceful banks which profound silence keeps,  
The little boat securely passes by  
But where with noise the waters creep,  
Turn off with care, for treacherous rocks are near. *Norris.*  
*Turn*, *n. s.* [from the verb.]  
1. The act of turning; gyration.  
2. Meander; winding way.  
Fear misled the youngest from his way;  
But Nisus hit the *turn*. *Dryden.*  
After a turbulent and noisy course among the rocks, the  
Teverne falls into the valley, and after many *turns* and  
windings glides peacefully into the Tiber. *Addison.*  
3. A walk too and fro.  
My good and gracious lord of Canterbury:  
Come, you and I must walk a *turn* together. *Shakespeare.*

- Nothing but the open air will do me good, I'll take a *turn*  
in your garden. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*  
Upon a bridge somewhat broader than the space a man  
takes up in walking, laid over a precipice, desire some emi-  
nent philosopher to take a *turn* or two upon it. *Collier.*  
4. Change; vicissitude; alteration.  
An admirable facility musick hath to express and represent  
to the mind, more inwardly than any other sensible mean,  
the very standing, rising, and falling; the very steps and  
inflections every way; the *turns* and varieties of all passions  
whereunto the mind is subject. *Hooker.*  
Oh, world, thy slippery *turns*! friends now fast sworn,  
On a dissension of a dole, break out  
To bitter'd enmity. *Shakespeare.*  
The state of christendom might by this have a *turn*. *Bacon.*  
The King with great noblenes and bounty, which virtues  
had their *turn* in his nature, restored Edward Stafford. *Bacon.*  
This *turn* hath made amends! thou hast fulfill'd  
Thy words, Creator bounteous. *Milton.*  
This *turn's* too quick to be without design; *Dryden.*  
I'll found the bottom of 't ere I believe.  
Too well the *turns* of mortal chance I know,  
And hate relentless of my heavenly foe. *Pope's Odyss.*  
An English gentleman should be well versed in the history  
of England, that he may observe the several *turns* of state,  
and how produced. *Locke.*  
5. Manner of proceeding; change from the original intention or  
first appearance.  
The Athenians were offered liberty, but the wife *turn* they  
thought to give the matter, was a sacrifice of the author. *Swift.*  
6. Chance; hap.  
Every one has a fair *turn* to be as great as he pleases. *Col.*  
7. Occasion; incidental opportunity.  
An old dog, falling from his speed, was laden at every *turn*  
with blows and reproaches. *LeStrange.*  
8. Time at which any thing is to be had or done.  
Myself would be glad to take some breath, and desire that  
some of you would take your *turn* to speak. *Bacon.*  
His *turn* will come to laugh at you again. *Denham.*  
The spiteful flares have fixed their venom down,  
And now the peaceful planets take their *turn*. *Dryden.*  
Though they held the power of the civil sword unlawful,  
whilst they were to be governed by it, yet they esteem'd it  
very lawful when it came to their *turn* to govern. *Atterb.*  
A saline constitution of the fluids is acid, alkaline, or mu-  
riatic: of these in their *turns*. *Arbuthnot.*  
The nymph will have her *turn* to be *turn'd* blue. *Swift.*  
The tutor, and the pupil, he *turns* the scale. *Swift.*  
9. Actions of kindness or malice.  
Lend this virgin aid, *Shakespeare.*  
Thanks are half lost when good *turns* are delay'd. *Fairfax.*  
Some malicious natures place their delight in doing ill  
*turns*. *LeStrange's Fab. b. 102.*  
Shrewd *turns* strike deeper than ill words. *South.*  
10. Reigning inclination.  
This is not to be accomplished but by introducing religion  
to be the *turn* and fashion of the age. *Swift.*  
11. A step off the ladder at the gallows.  
They, by their skill in palmistry,  
Will quickly read his destiny;  
And make him glad to read his lesson,  
Or take a *turn* for it at the session. *Bulwer.*  
12. Convenience.  
Diogenes' dish did never serve his master for more *turns*,  
notwithstanding that he made it his dish, cup, cap, measure,  
and water-pot, than a mantle doth an Irishman. *Spenser.*  
They never found occasion for their *turns*,  
But almost starv'd did much lament and mourn. *Habberd.*  
His going I could frame to serve my *turn*; *Shakespeare.*  
Save him from danger, do him love and honour.  
My daughter Catharine is not for your *turn*. *Shakespeare.*  
To perform this murder was elect;  
A base companion, few or none could miss,  
Who first did serve their *turn*, and now serves his. *Dan.*  
They tried their old friends of the city, who had served  
their *turn* so often, and set them to get a petition. *Clarendon.*  
This philosophy may pass with the most sensual, while  
they pretend to be reasonable; but whenever they have a  
mind to be otherwise, to drink or to sleep, will serve the  
*turn*. *Temple's Miscellanies.*  
13. The form; cast; shape; manner.  
Our young men take up some cry'd up English poet,  
without knowing wherein his thoughts are improper to his  
subject, or his expressions unworthy of his thoughts, or the  
*turn* of both is unharmonious. *Dryden.*  
Seldom any thing raises wonder in me, which does not give  
my thought a *turn* that makes my heart the better. *Addison.*  
Female virtues are of a domestic *turn*. The family is the  
proper province for private women to shine in. *Addison.*  
An agreeable *turn* appears in her sentiments upon the most  
ordinary affairs of life. *Addison.*  
Wis



## TUR

Wit doth not consist so much in advancing things new, as in giving things known an agreeable turn. *Addison's Spect.*  
Before I made this remark, I wondered to see the Roman poets, in their description of a beautiful man, so often mention the turn of his neck and arms.

*Addison.* A young man of a sprightly turn in conversation, had an inordinate desire of appearing fashionable.  
*Speller.* Books give the same turn to our thoughts and reasoning, that good company does to our conversation. *Swift's Misc.*  
The very turn of voice, the good pronunciation, and the alluring manner which some teachers have attained, will engage the attention. *Watts.*

14. The manner of adjusting the words of a sentence. The turn of words, in which Ovid excels all poets, are sometimes a fault or sometimes a beauty, as they are used properly or improperly. *Dryden.*

The three first stanzas are rendered word for word with the original, not only with the same elegance, but the same short turn of expression peculiar to the sapphic ode. *Addison.*  
The first coin being made of brass gave the denomination to money among the Romans, and the whole turn of their expressions is derived from it. *Arbutnot.*

15. By Turns. One after another.  
They feel by turns the bitter change  
Of fierce extremes; extremes by change more fierce. *Milt.*  
The challenge to Dametas shall belong,  
Menalcas shall sustain his under-song;  
Each in his turn your tuneful numbers bring;  
By turns the tuneful mules love to sing. *Dryden's Virg.*  
By turns put on the suppliant, and the lord;  
Threaten'd this moment, and the next implor'd. *Prior.*

*TURNBENCH.* *n. f.* [turn and bench.] A term of turners.  
Small work in metal is turn'd in an iron lathe called a turnbench, which they screw in a vice, and having fitted their work upon a small iron axle, with a drill barrel, fitted upon a square shank, at the end of the axle, next the left-hand, they with a drill-bow, and drill-fring, carry it about. *Moxon.*  
*TURNCOAT.* *n. f.* [turn and coat.] One who forsakes his party or principles; a renegade;  
Courtsey itself must turn to disdain, if you come in her presence—Then is courtesy a turncoat. *Shakesp.*

*TURNER.* *n. f.* [from turn.] One whose trade is to turn in a lathe.  
Nor box, nor limes without their use are made,  
Smooth-grain'd and proper for the turner's trade. *Dryden.*  
Some turners, to shew their dexterity in turning, turn long and slender pieces of ivory, as small as an hay-stalk. *Moxon.*

*TURNING.* *v. a.* [from turn.] Flexure; winding; meander.  
I ran with headlong haste  
Thro' paths and turnings often trod by day. *Milton.*  
*TURNINGNESS.* *n. f.* [from turning.] Quality of turning; tergiversation; subterfuge.  
So nature formed him, to all turnings of sleights; that though no man had less goodness, no man could better find the places whence arguments might grow of goodnests. *Sidon.*

*TURNIP.* *n. f.* A white esculent root.  
The flower consists of four leaves, which are placed in form of a cross; out of the flower cup rises the pointal, which afterwards turns to a pod, divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, to which the valves adhere on both sides, and are full of roundish seeds; a carnosous and tubercle root. *Milt.*  
November is drawn with bunches of parsnips and turnips in his right-hand. *Peachment on Drawing.*

The goddess rose amid the inmost round,  
With wither'd turnip-tops her temples crown'd. *Gay.*  
Turnips hide their swelling heads below. *Gay's Post.*  
*TURNPIKE.* *n. f.* [turn and pike, or pique.]  
1. A cross of two bars armed with pikes at the end, and turning on a pin, fixed to hinder horses from entering.  
2. Any gate by which the way is obstructed.  
The gates are shut, and the turnpikes locked. *Arbutnot.*

*TURNICK.* *adj.* [turn and sick.] Vertiginous; giddy.  
If a man see another turn swiftly and long; or if he look upon wheels that turn, himself waxeth turnyick. *Bacon.*  
*TURNISOL.* *n. f.* [*Heliotropium*, Lat.] A plant.  
The flower consists of one leaf shaped like a funnel, having its centre wrinkled and folded, and its brim cut into ten segments alternately unequal: these flowers are collected into a long reflected spike, resembling a scorpion's tail; each flower is succeeded by four naked gibbous seeds. *Miller.*

*TURNISOL.* *n. f.* [turn and spit.] He that anciently turned a spit, instead of which jacks are now generally used.  
I give you joy of the report  
That he's to have a place at court;  
Yes, and a place he will grow rich in,  
A turnip in the royal kitchen. *Swift's Misc.*

*TURNISOL.* *n. f.* [turn and spit.] A turnpike.  
A turnstile is more certain  
Than, in events of war, dame Fortune. *Eludibras.*  
Twirling turnstiles interrupt the way,  
The thwarting pessenger shall force them round. *Gay.*

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## TUT

gum exuded by the pine, the juniper, and other trees of that kind.

As the turpentine tree I stretched out my branches. *Eclips.*  
Verticose grinded with turpentine, put into a pot, and as you use it warm it. *Peachment on Drawing.*

*TURQUOISE.* *n. f.* See *Turkies*.  
One shew'd me a ring, he had of your daughter for a monkey.—Out upon her! it was my turquois, I had it when I was a bachelor. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

*TURPITUDE.* *n. f.* [*turpitude*, Fr. *turpitude*, from *turpis*, Lat.] Essential deformity of words, thoughts or actions; inherent vileness; badness.

How wouldst thou have paid  
My better service, when my turpitude  
Thou thus dost crown with gold. *Shakesp.*

Decency imports a certain measure of one thing to another; the preservation of which is properly that rule by which every thing ought to act; and consequently the violation of it implies a turpitude or indecency. *South's Sermons.*

*TURRET.* *n. f.* [*turris*, Lat.] A small eminence raised above the rest of the building; a little tower.

Dicouric I pry thee, on this turret's top. *Shakesp.*  
All things well ordered, he withdrew with speed  
Up to a turret high, two ports between,  
That so he might be near at every need, *Fairfax.*  
And overlook the lands and furrows green.

Make Windsor hills in lofty numbers rise,  
And lift her turrets nearer to the skies. *Pope's Windsor Forest.*

*TURRET.* *adj.* [from turret.] Formed like a tower; rising like a tower.

Take a turreted lamp of tin, in the form of a square; the height of the turret being thrice as much as the length of the lower part, whereupon the lamp standeth. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

*TURTLE.* *n. f.* [*turtele*, Saxon; *tortoise*, French; *TURTELOVE.* *n. f.* [*tortuella*, Italian; *turtur*, Latin.]

1. A species of dove.  
When shepherds pipe on oaten straws,  
And merry larks are ploughmen's clocks;  
When turtles tread, *Shak. Love's Lab. Lost.*  
We'll teach him to know turtles from jays. *Shak.*

Take me an heifer and a turtle dove. *Gen. xi. 9.*  
Galen propos'd the blood of turtles dropt warm from their wings. *Wylliam.*

2. It is used among sailors and gluttons for a tortoise.  
*TUSH.* *interj.* [Of this word I can find no credible etymology.] An expression of contempt.

*Tush*, say they, how should God perceive it: is there knowledge in the most high? *Psal. lxxii.*  
Sir Thomas Moor found fault with his lady's continual chiding, saying: the consideration of the time, for it was sent, should restrain her. *Tush*, *tush*, my lord, said she, look, here is one step to heaven-ward, shewing him a friar's girdle. I fear me, quoth Sir Thomas, this one step will not bring you up a step higher. *Camden's Remains.*

*Tush* never tell me, I take it much unkindly  
That thou, Iago, who hast had my purse,  
As if the strings were thine, should know of this. *Shak.*

*TUSK.* *n. f.* [*syxap*, Saxon; *tesken*, old Frick.] The long teeth of a pugnacious animal; the fang; the holding tooth.  
Some creatures have over-long, or out-growing teeth, called fangs, or tusks; as boars and pikes. *Bacon.*  
The boar depended upon his tusks. *L'Estrange.*

As two boars,  
With rising bristles, and with frothy jaws,  
Their adverse breasts with tusks oblique they wound. *Dryd.*

A monstrous boar  
Whetting his tusks, and churning hideous foam. *Smith.*

*TUSKED.* *adj.* [from tusk.] furnished with tusks.  
Into the naked woods he goes,  
And seeks the tusky boar to tear. *Dryden.*

Of those beasts no one was horned and tusked too; the superfluous blood not sufficing to feed both. *Gray.*

*TUSSUCK.* *n. f.* [diminutive of tuss.] A tuft of grass or twigs.  
The first is remarkable for the several tussucks or bunches of thorns, wherewith it is armed round. *Gray.*

*TUT.* *interj.* [This seems to be the same with *tush*.]  
A parable noting contempt.  
*Tut, tut!* grace me no grace, nor uncle me no uncle. *Shak.*

*Tut, tut!* here's a mannerly forbearance. *Shakesp.*

*TUTANAG.* *n. f.*  
*Tutanage* is the Chinese name for shelter, which we erroneously apply to the metal of which canisters are made, that are brought over with the tea from China. It being a coarse pewter made with the lead carried from England and tin got in the kingdom of Quintang. *Woodward.*

*TUTELAGE.* *n. f.* [*tutelle*, *tutelage*, Fr. *tutela*, Lat.] Guardianship; state of being under guardian.

If one in the possession of lands die, and leave a minor to succeed to him, his *tutelage* belongeth to the king. *Drummond.*  
He accoupled the ambassage with an article in the nature of a request, that the French king might, according unto his right

right of feignory or *tutelage*; dispose of the marriage of the young duchess of Britany. *Bacon.*

*TUTELAR.* *adj.* [*tutela*, Lat.] Having the charge or guardianship of any person or thing; protecting; defensive; guardian.

According to the traditions of the magicians the *tutelar* spirits, will not remove at common appellations, but at the proper names of things, wherunto they are protectors. *Brown.*

Temperance, that virtue without pride, and fortune without envy, that gives indolence of body, with an equality of mind; the best guardian of youth and support of old age: the precept of reason, as well as religion, and physician of the soul as well as the body; the *tutelar* goddesses of health, and universal medicine of life. *Temple.*

These *tutelar* geni who presided over the several people committed to their charge, were watchful over them. *Dryd.*

But you, O Grecian chiefs, reward my care,  
Sure I may plead a little to your grace:  
Enter'd the town; I then unbar'd the gates,  
When I remov'd the *tutelar* fates. *Dryden.*

Ye *tutelar* gods who guard this royal fabric. *Rowe.*

*TUTOR.* *n. f.* [*tutor*, Lat. *tutor*, Fr.] One who has the care of another's learning and morals; a teacher or instructor.

When I am as I have been,  
Approach me, and thou shalt be as thou wast,  
The tutor and the feeder of my riots;  
Till then I banish thee on pain of death. *Shakesp.*

Ah, tutor, look where bloody Clifford comes. *Shakesp.*

When nobles are the tutors *tutors*. *Butler.*

No heretics burnt but venches *tutors*. *Butler.*

A primitive Christian, that coming to a friend to teach him a psalm, began, I said I will look to my ways, that I offend not with my tongue; upon which he stop'd his tutor, saying, this is enough if I learn it. *Government of the Tongue.*

His body thus adorn'd, he next design'd  
With liberal arts to cultivate his mind:  
He sought a tutor of his own accord,  
And stud'd lessons he before abhor'd. *Dryden.*

No science is so speedily learned by the noblest genius without a tutor. *Watts.*

*TUTOR.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To instruct; to teach; to document.  
This boy is foret born,  
And hath been tutor'd in the rudiments  
Of many desperate studies by his uncle. *Shakesp.*

He cannot be a perfect man,  
Not being tried and tutor'd in the world.  
The cock has his furs, and he strikes his feet inward  
with singular strength and order; yet he does not this by any syllogistical method, but is merely tutor'd by instinct. *Hall.*

2. To treat with superiority or feverity.  
I hardly yet have learn'd  
T'insinuate, flatter, bow, and bend my knee:  
Give sorrow leave a while to tutor me  
To this submission. *Shakesp. Rich. II.*

I take a review of my little boys mounted upon hobby-horses, and of little girls tutoring their babies. *Addison.*

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Children care not for the company of their parents or tutors, and men will care less for theirs, who would make them children by usurping a *tutorage*. *Government of the Tongue.*

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Fidelity shall be your *tutorress*. *Moore's Fandling.*

*TUTTY.* *n. f.* [*stutia*, low Lat. *tutty*, Fr.] A sublimate of zinc or calamine collected in the furnace. *Anyw.*

*TUTTSAN.* or *particulate.* *n. f.* [*Androsacemum*, Lat.] A plant.

*TUTZ.* *n. f.* [I know not whether it is not a word merely of cant.] A lock or tuft of hair.  
With odorous oil thy head and hair are sleek;  
And then thou kemp'st the *tutzes* on thy cheek;  
Of these thy barbers take a costly care. *Dryden.*

*TWAIN.* *adj.* [*twegen*, *bazza*, both *twain*, Saxon.] Two. An old word, not now used but ludicrously.  
'Tis not the trial of a woman's war,  
The bitter clamour of two eager tongues,  
Can arbitrate this cause betwixt us *twain*. *Shakesp.*

Such smiling rogues as these,  
Like rats, oft bite the holy cords in *twain*,  
Too intricate 't unloose. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Of my condition take no care;  
It fits not; thou and I long since are *twain*. *Milton.*

When old winter split the rocks in *twain*,  
He trip'd the bears-foot of its leafy growth.  
The trembling widow, and her daughters *twain*,  
This woe's cackling cry with horror heard. *Dryden.*

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A thousand *twanging* instruments  
Will hum about mine ears. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

## TWA

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A thousand *twanging* instruments  
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His quiver o'er his shoulders Phœbus threw,  
His bow *twang'd*, and his arrows rattled as they flew. *Dryd.*  
With her thund'ring voice the menac'd high;  
And every accent *twang'd* with smiting sorrow. *Dryden.*

The *twanging* bows  
Send showers of shafts, that on their barbed points  
Alternate ruin bear. *Phillips.*  
Sounds the tough horn and *twangs* the quiv'ring string. *Pope.*

To *TWANG.* *v. a.* To make to sound sharply.  
A swaggering accent sharply *twang'd* off, gives manhood approbation. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*

*TWANG.* *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. A sharp quick sound.  
They by the sound and *twang* of nose,  
If all be found within, disclose. *Butler's Hudibras.*

So swells each wind-pipe; as intones to als,  
Harmonic *twang* of leather, horn and bras. *Pope.*

2. An affected modulation of the voice.  
If he be but a person in vogue with the multitude, he can make popular, rambling, incoherent stuff, seasoned with *twang* and tautology, pass for high rhetoric. *South's Sermons.*

He has such a *twang* in his discourse, and ungraceful way of speaking thro' his nose, that one can hardly understand him. *Arbutnot.*

*TWANG.* *interj.* A word making a quick action, accompanied with a sharp sound. Little used, and little deserving to be used.  
There's one, the best in all my quiver,  
*Twang!* thro' his very heart and liver. *Prior.*

*TWANGLING.* *adj.* [from *twang*.] Contemptibly noisy.  
She did call me rascal, fidler,  
And *twangling* jack, with twenty such vile terms. *Shak.*

To *TWANG.* *v. n.* [Corrupted from *twang*.] To make to sound.  
A freeman of London has the privilege of disturbing a whole street with *twanking* of a brass kettle. *Addison.*

'*TWAS.* Contracted from *it was*. *Dryd.*  
If he asks who bid thee, say 'twas I. *Dryd.*

To *TWATTLE.* *v. n.* [*schwätzen*, German.] To prate; to gabble; to chatter.  
It is not for every *twattling* gossip to undertake. *L'Estrange.*

*TWAW.* For *twain*.  
Gyon's angry blade so fierce did play  
On th' other's helmet, which as Titan shone,  
That quit it clove his plumed crest in *twaw*. *Fairy Q.*

*TWAWBLADE.* *n. f.* [*Ophrys*, Lat.] It hath a polypetalous flower, consisting of six dissimilar leaves, of which the five upper ones are so disposed, as to represent in some measure an helmet, the under one being headed and shaped like a man. The empalement becomes a fruit, perforated with three windows, to which adhere valves, pregnant with very small seeds like dust. *Miller.*

To *TWEAG.* *v. a.* [It is written *twag* by Skinner, but *twag* by other writers; *twacken*, German.] To pinch; to squeeze betwixt the fingers.  
Who calls me villain, breaks my pate across,  
*Tweaks* me by the nose. *Shakesp.*



# TWI

What man talk'd with you yesternight  
Out at your window betwixt twelve and one. *Shakespeare.*  
On his left hand twelve reverend owls did fly:  
So Romulus, 'tis sung, by Tyber's brook,  
Preface of sway from twice six vultures, took. *Dryden.*  
TWELFEMONTH. *n. f.* [twelve and month.] A year, as con-  
sisting of twelve months.  
I shall laugh at this a twelvemonth hence. *Shakespeare.*  
This year or twelvemonth, by reason that the moon's months  
are shorter than those of the sun, is about eleven days shorter  
than the sun's year. *Holder.*  
Taking the shoots of the past spring and pegging them  
down in very rich earth perfectly consumed, watering them  
upon all occasions, by this time twelvemonth they will be  
ready to remove. *Evlyn.*  
In the space of about a twelvemonth I have run out of a  
whole thousand pound upon her. *Addison.*  
Not twice a twelvemonth you appear in print. *Pope.*  
TWELFERENCE. *n. f.* [twelve and pence.] A shilling.  
TWELFEPENNY. *adj.* [twelve and penny.] Sold for a shilling.  
I would with no other revenge, from this rhyming judge  
of the twelvepenny gallery. *Dryden.*  
TWELVESCORE. *n. f.* [twelve and score.] Twelve times twenty;  
two hundred and forty.  
Twelvemore virago's of the Spartan race. *Dryden.*  
TWENTIEETH. *adj.* [twenticotha, Saxon.] Twice tenth; or-  
dinal of twenty.  
This year,  
The twentieth from the firing the capitol,  
As fatal too to Rome, by all predictions. *Bon. Johnson.*  
The quantity of the fifteenth should be turned to a twentieth.  
*Bacon.*  
Why was not I the twentieth by descent  
From a long reline race of droning kings? *Dryden.*  
This crown now must be raised, and coined one twentieth  
lighter; which is nothing but changing the denomination,  
calling that a crown now, which yesterday was but a part,  
viz. nineteen twentieths.  
TWENTY. *adj.* [tjenzig, Saxon.]  
1. Twice ten.  
At least nineteen in twenty of these perplexing words might  
be changed into easy ones. *Swift.*  
2. A proverbial or indefinite number.  
Maximilian, upon twenty respects, could not have been the  
man. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
TWENTIL. *n. f.* [twy for two and billy, bipennis, Lat.] A halbert.  
*Alin.*  
TWICE. *adv.* [twigz, Saxon; twees, Dutch.]  
1. Two times.  
Upon his crest he struck him so,  
That twice he reeled, ready twice to fall. *Faby 2.*  
He twice essay'd to cast his son in gold;  
Twice from his hands he drop'd the forming mould. *Dryden.*  
2. Doubly.  
A little sun you mourn, while most have met  
With twice the joys, and by as vile a cheat. *Dryden.*  
3. It is often used in composition.  
Life is tedious as a twice told tale.  
Vexing the dull ear of a drowsy man. *Shakespeare.*  
Twice-born Bacchus burst the thund'rer's thigh,  
And all the gods that wander thro' the sky. *Creecb.*  
Extol the strength of a twice-conquer'd race. *Dryden.*  
And what so tedious as a twice-told tale. *Pope.*  
To TWIDLE. *v. a.* [This is commonly written tweedle.] To  
touch lightly. A low word.  
With my fingers upon the flaps, I prest close upon it,  
and twiddled it in, first one side, then the other. *Wifeman.*  
TWIG. *n. f.* [twiz, twizza, Saxon; twig, Dutch.] A small  
shoot of a branch; a twich tough and long.  
The Britons had boats made of willow twigs, covered on  
the outside with hides, and so had the Venetians. *Raleigh.*  
They chose the fig-tree, such as spread her arms,  
Branching so broad and long, that in the ground  
The bended twigs take root. *Milton.*  
Can't thou with a weak angle strike the whale,  
His huge jaw with a twig or bulrush bore? *Sandy.*  
If they cut the twigs at evenings, a plentiful and pleasant  
juice comes out. *More.*  
The tender twig shoots upwards to the skies. *Dryden.*  
From parent bough  
A cyon meetly lever: after force  
A way into the crabsticks close wrought grain  
By wedges, and within the living wound  
In close the fatter twigs, around which spread  
The binding clay. *Philips.*  
TWIGGEN. *adj.* [from twig.] Made of twigs.  
I'll beat the knave with a twiggen bottle. *Shakespeare.*  
The fides and rim sewed together after the manner of  
twiggen work. *Grew.*  
TWIGGY. *adj.* [from twig.] Full of twigs.  
TWILIGHT. *n. f.* [twelichth, Dutch; zweeneloch, Saxon.]

# TWI

The dubious or faint light before sunrise, and after sunset;  
obscure light; uncertain view.  
Her twilight were more clear than our mid-day. *Donne.*  
Suspensions amongst thoughts, are like bats amongst birds,  
they ever fly by twilight. Certainly they are to be well  
guarded. *Bacon.*  
A faint weak love of virtue, and of good,  
Reflects from her on them, which understood  
Her worth; and though she have shut in all day  
The twilight of her memory doth stay. *Donne.*  
He that saw hell in's melancholy dream,  
And in the twilight of his phancy's theme  
Scar'd from his fins, repented in a fright,  
Had he view'd Scotland, had turn'd profelyte. *Cleveland.*  
Ambrosial night, with clouds exhal'd  
From that high mount of God, whence light and shade  
Spring both, the face of brightest heav'n had chang'd  
To grateful twilight. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
When the sun was down  
They just arriv'd by twilight at a town. *Dryden.*  
In the greatest part of our concernment he has afforded us  
only the twilight of probability, suitable to our state of medi-  
crity. *Lacke.*  
TWILIGHT. *adj.*  
1. Not clearly or brightly illuminated; obscure; deeply shaded.  
When the sun begins to fling  
His flaring beams, me goddess bring  
To arched walks of twilight groves,  
O'er the twilight groves, and dusky caves,  
Long-sounding firs, and intermingled graves,  
Black melancholy firs, and round her throws  
A death-like silence, and a dead repose. *Pope.*  
2. Seen by twilight.  
On old Lycæus or Cyllene hoar  
Trip no more in twilight ranks. *Milton.*  
TWIN. *n. f.* [twin, Saxon; twelingen, Dutch.]  
1. Children born at a birth. It is therefore seldom used in the  
singular; though sometimes it is used for one of twins.  
In this mystery of ill opinions, here's the twin brother of  
thy letter; but let thine inherit first, for mine never shall. *Shakespeare.*  
In bestowing  
He was most princely: ever witness for him  
Those twins of learning Ipswich and Oxford. *Shakespeare.*  
If that moment of the time of birth be of such moment,  
whence proceedeth the great difference of the constitutions of  
twins, which, tho' together born, have strange and contrary  
fortunes. *Drummond.*  
The divided dam  
Runs to the fountains of her hungry lamb;  
But when the twin cries halves, the quits the first. *Cleveland.*  
They came twins from the womb, and still they live  
As if they would go twins too to the grave. *Onion.*  
Fair Leda's twins, in time to stars decreed,  
One fought on foot, one curb'd the fiery steed. *Dryden.*  
Had there been the same likeness in all men, as sometimes  
in twins, it would have given occasion to confusion. *Grew.*  
2. Gemini, the sign of the zodiac.  
This, when the sun retires,  
First shines, and spreads black night with feeble fires,  
Then parts the twins and crab. *Creech.*  
When now no more, th' alternate twins are fir'd.  
Short is the doubtful empire of the night. *Thomson.*  
To TWIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
1. To be born at the same birth.  
He that is approv'd in this offence,  
Though he had twin'd with me both at a birth,  
Shall lose me. *Shakespeare. Othello.*  
2. To bring two at once.  
Ewes yearly by twinning rich masters do make. *Tusser.*  
3. To be paired; to be suited.  
Hath nature given them eyes,  
Which can distinguish 'twixt  
The fiery orbs above and the twinned stones  
Upon the humbl'd beach. *Shakespeare.*  
O how inscrutable! his equity  
Twins with his power. *Sandy.*  
TWINBORN. *adj.* [twin and born.] Born at the same birth.  
Our fins lay on the King; he must bear all.  
O hard condition and twinborn with greatness. *Shakespeare.*  
To TWINE. *v. a.* [twin, Saxon; twynan, Dutch.]  
1. To twist or complicate so as to unite, or form one body or  
substance out of two or more.  
Thou shalt make an hanging of blue, and fine twined linen,  
wrought with needlework. *Exod. xxvi. 36.*  
2. I know not whether this is from twine or twin.  
By original lapse, true liberty  
Is lost, which always with right reason dwells,  
Twin'd, and from her hath no dividual being. *Milton.*  
3. To unite itself.  
Lumps of sugar lose themselves, and twine  
Their subtle essence with the soul of wine. *Cresswell.*  
To

# TWI

To TWINE. *v. n.* [from twine.]  
1. To convolve itself; to wrap itself closely about.  
Let wreaths of triumph now my temples twine,  
The victor cry'd, the glorious prize is mine! *Pope.*  
2. To unite by interposition of parts.  
Friends now fast sworn, who twine in love  
Unseparable, shall, within this hour,  
On a dissolution of a doir, break out  
To bitterest enmity. *Shakespeare.*  
3. To wind; to make flexures.  
As rivers, though they bend and twine,  
Still to the sea their course incline.  
Or as philosophers who find  
Some favorite system to their mind,  
In every point to make it fit,  
Will force all nature to submit.  
The deer rattles thro' the twining brake. *Swift.*  
Thomson.  
TWIN. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. A twisted thread.  
Not any damsel, which her vaunteth most  
In skillful knitting of soft filken twine,  
A pointed sword hung threat'ning o'er his head,  
Sustain'd but by a slender twine of thread. *Dryden.*  
2. Twist; convolution.  
Nor all the gods beside  
Longer dare abide,  
Not Typhon huge ending in snaky twine.  
Welcome joy and feast,  
Braid your locks with rosy twine,  
Dropping odours, dropping wine,  
Embrace; act of convolving itself round.  
Everlasting hate  
The vine to ivy bears, but with am'rous twine  
Claps the tall elm. *Philips.*  
To TWINE. *v. a.* [twingen, German; twinge, Danish.]  
1. To torment with sudden and short pain.  
The great charg'd into the nostrils of the lion, and there  
twing'd him till he made him tear himself, and so matter'd  
him. *L'Estrange.*  
2. To pinch; to tweak.  
When a man is past his sense,  
There's no way to reduce him thence,  
But twinging him by th' ears and nose,  
Or laying on of heavy blows. *Hudibras.*  
TWIN. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Short sudden sharp pain.  
The wickedness of this old villain startles me, and gives me  
a twinge for my own sin, though far short of his. *Dryden.*  
2. A tweak; a pinch.  
How can you fawn upon a master that gives you so many  
blows and twinges by the ears. *L'Estrange.*  
TWINK. *n. f.* [See TWINKLE.] The motion of an eye;  
a moment. Not in use.  
She hung about my neck, and kiss on kiss  
She vied to fast, protesting oath on oath,  
That in a twink the won me to her love. *Shakespeare.*  
To TWINKLE. *v. n.* [twinculan, Saxon.]  
1. To sparkle; to flash irregularly; to shine with intermitted  
light; to shine faintly; to quiver.  
At first I did adore a twinkling star,  
But now I worship a celestial sun.  
As plays the sun upon the glassy streams,  
Twinkling another counterfeited beam,  
So seems this gorgeous beauty. *Shakespeare.*  
Some their forked tails stretch forth on high,  
And tear the twinkling stars from trembling sky. *Fairfax.*  
God comprises all the goods we value in the creatures, as  
the sun doth the light that twinkles in the stars. *Boyle.*  
The star of love,  
That twinkles you to fair Almeyda's bed. *Dryden.*  
Think you your new French profelytes are come  
To starve abroad, because they starv'd at home,  
Your benefices twinkl'd from afar. *Dryden.*  
So weak your charms, that like a winter's night,  
Twinkling with stars, they freeze me while they light. *Dryden.*  
These stars do not twinkle when viewed through telescopes  
which have large apertures: for the rays of light which pass  
through divers parts of the aperture, tremble each of them  
apart; and by means of their various, and sometimes contrary  
tremors, fall at one and the same time upon different points  
in the bottom of the eye. *Newton.*  
2. To open and shut the eye by turns.  
The owl fell a moping and twinkling. *L'Estrange.*  
3. To play irregularly.  
His eyes will twinkle, and his tongue will roll,  
As tho' he beck'ned, and call'd back his soul. *Donne.*  
TWINKLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
TWINKLING. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. A sparkling intermitted light; a motion of the eye.

# TWI

Suddenly, with twinkling of her eye,  
The daniel broke his misintended dart. *Spenser.*  
I come, I come; the least twinkling had brought me to thee. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*  
2. A short space, such as is taken up by a motion of the eye.  
Money can thy wants at will supply,  
Shields, steeds, and arms, and all things for thee meet,  
It can pourvey in twinkling of an eye. *Fairy Queen.*  
These false beauties of the stage are no more lasting than  
a rainbow; when the actor gilds them no longer with his  
reflection, they vanish in a twinkling. *Dryden.*  
The action, passion, and manners of so many persons in  
a picture, are to be discerned in the twinkling of an eye, if  
the sight could travel over so many different objects all at  
once. *Dryden.*  
TWINLING. *n. f.* [diminutive of twin.] A twin lamb; a  
lamb of two brought at a birth.  
Twinnings increase bring. *Tusser's Husb.*  
TWINNER. *n. f.* [from twin.] A breeder of twins.  
Ewes yearly by twinning rich masters do make.  
The lambs of such twinnings for breeders go take. *Tusser.*  
To TWIRL. *v. a.* [from whirl.] To turn round; to move by  
a quick rotation.  
Wool and raw silk by moisture incorporate with other  
thread; especially if there be a little wreathing, as appeareth  
by the twirling and twirling about of spindles. *Bacon.*  
Dextrous damels twirl the sprinkling mop. *Gay.*  
See ruddy maids,  
Some taught with dextrous hand to twirl the wheel. *Dodg.*  
TWIRL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Rotation; circular motion.  
2. Twist; convolution.  
The twirl on this is different from that of the others; this  
being an heterostroph, the twirls turning from the right-  
hand to the left. *Woodward on Fossils.*  
To TWIST. *v. a.* [tjwisten, Saxon; twisten, Dutch.]  
1. To form by complication; to form by convolution.  
Do but despair,  
And if thou want'st a cord, the smallest thread  
That ever spider twis'd from her womb,  
Will strangle thee. *Shakespeare.*  
To reprove discontent, the ancients feigned, that in hell  
stood a man twisting a rope of hay; and still he twisted on,  
suffering an ass to eat up all that was finished. *Taylor.*  
Would Clotho wash her hands in milk,  
And twist our thread with gold and silk;  
Would the in friendship, peace, and plenty,  
Spin out our years to four times twenty,  
And should we both in this condition,  
Have conquer'd love, and worse ambition,  
Else these two passions by the way,  
May chance to shew us feurvy play. *Prior.*  
The task were harder to secure my own  
Against the pow'r of those already known;  
For well you twist the secret chains that bind  
With gentle force the captivated mind. *Lytleton.*  
2. To contort; to writhe.  
Either double it into a pyramidal, or twist it into a  
serpentine form. *Pope.*  
3. To wreath; to wind; to encircle by something round  
about.  
There are pillars of smoke twisted about with wreaths of  
flame. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
4. To form; to weave.  
If thou dost love fair Hero, cherish it,  
And thou shalt have her: was't not to this end  
That thou began'st to twist to fine a story? *Shakespeare.*  
5. To unite by intertexture of parts.  
All that know how prodigal  
Of thy great soul thou art, longing to twist  
Bays with that joy, which to early kiss  
Thy youthful temples, with what horror we  
Think on the blind events of war. *Waller.*  
6. To unite; to intimate.  
When avarice twists itself, not only with the practice of  
men, but the doctrines of the church; when ecclesiasticks  
dispute for money, the mischief seems fatal. *Decay of Piety.*  
To TWIST. *v. n.* To be contorted; to be convolved.  
In an ileus, commonly called the twisting of the guts, is a  
circumvolution or inflexion of one part of the gut within the  
other. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
Deep in her breast he plung'd the shining sword;  
Th'Inachians view the slain with vast surprise,  
Her twisting volumes, and her rolling eyes. *Pope.*  
TWIST. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Any thing made by convolution, or winding two bodies  
together.  
Minerva nurs'd him  
Within a twist of twining others laid. *Addison.*



# T W I

2. A single string of a cord.  
Winding a thin string about the work, hazards its breaking by the fretting of the several *twists* against one another. *Maxon's Mech. Exer.*
3. A cord; a string.  
Through those labyrinths, not my growling wit,  
But thy silk *twist*, let down from heav'n to me,  
Did both conduct and teach me, how by it  
To climb to thee. *Herbert.*  
About his chin the *twist*  
He ty'd, and soon the strang'd soul dismiss'd. *Dryden.*
4. Contortion; writhe.  
Not the least turn or *twist* in the fibres of any one animal, which does not render them more proper for that particular animal's way of life than any other cast or texture. *Addison.*
5. The manner of twisting.  
Jack shrunk at first light of it; he found fault with the length, the thickness, and the *twist*. *Arbutnot.*  
*Twister*. *n. f.* [from *twist*.] One who twists; a ropemaker.  
To this word I have annexed some remarkable lines, which explain *twist* in all its senses.  
When a *twister* a-twisting will twist him a twist,  
For the twisting of his twist, he three twines doth intertwist;  
But if one of the twines of the twist do untwist,  
The twine that untwisteth untwisteth the twist.  
Untwirling the twine that untwisteth between,  
He twists with his *twister* the two in a twine;  
Then twice having twisted the twines of the twine,  
He twitcheth the twine he had twined in twain.  
The twain that in twining before in the twine,  
As twines were intertwined, he now doth untwine,  
Twixt the twain intertwisting a twine more between,  
He, twisting his *twister*, makes a twist of the twine. *Wallis.*  
To *Twist*. *v. a.* [Septian, Saxon.] To finer; to flout; to reproach.  
When approaching the stormy flowers,  
We mought with our shoulders bear off the sharp showers,  
And sooth to faine, nought seemeth like strife,  
That shepherds to *twist* each other's life. *Spenser.*  
When I protest true loyalty to her,  
She *twist* me with my falsehood to my friend. *Shakespeare.*  
Eloping minds men of their errors without *twisting* them for what's amiss.  
This these scoffers *twisted* the Christians with. *Tillotson.*  
Galen bled his patients, till by fainting they could bear no longer; for which he was *twisted* in his own time. *Baker.*  
To *Twit*. *v. a.* [Septian, Saxon.] To vellicate; to pluck with a quick motion; to snatch; to pluck with a hasty motion.  
He rose, and *twit*'d his mantle blue,  
To-morrow to fresh woods, and pastures new. *Milton.*  
*Twit*'d by the sleeve he mouths it more and more. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
With a furious leap  
She sprang from bed, disturbed in her mind,  
And fear'd at every step a *twitching* fright behind. *Dryd.*  
Thrice they *twit*'d the diamond in her ear. *Pope.*  
*Twit*. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. A quick pull; a sudden vellication.  
But Hudibras give him a *twit*,  
As quick as lightning in the breech. *Hudibras.*  
The lion gave one hearty *twit*, and got his feet out of the trap, but left his claws behind. *L'Estrange.*  
2. A painful contraction of the fibres.  
Other confederate pairs  
Contract the fibres, and the *twitch* produces,  
Which gently pushes on the grateful food  
To the wide stomach, by its hollow road. *Blackmore.*  
Mighty physical fear is,  
For soon as noise of combat near is,  
Their heart descending to their breeches,  
Must give their stomachs cruel *twitches*. *Prior.*  
A fit of the stone is the cure, from the inflammation and pain occasioning convulsive *twitches*. *Sharp.*  
*Twit*grass. *n. f.* A plant.  
*Twit*-grass is a weed that keeps some land loose, hollow, and draws away the virtue of the ground. *Mortimer.*  
To *Twit*. *v. n.*  
1. To make a sharp tremulous intermitted noise.  
This must be done,  
Swallows *twit* on the chimney-tops. *Dryden.*  
They *twit* cheerful, till the vernal months  
Invite them back. *Thomson.*  
2. To be suddenly moved with any inclination. A low word.  
A widow which had a *twit*ing toward a second husband, took a gossiping companion to manage the job. *L'Estr.*  
*Twit*. *n. f.* Any motion or disorder of passion; such as a violent fit of laughing, or fit of fretting.  
The ancient errant knights  
Won all their ladies hearts in fights,  
And cut whole giants into fritters,  
To put them into amorous *twitters*. *Hudibras.*

# T Y M

- The moon was in a heavy *twitter*, that her cloaths never fitted her.
- Twitter*. *n. f.* [A ludicrous reduplication of *twattle*.] Tattle; gabble. A vile word.  
Insipid *twitter*ing, frothy jests, and jingling witticisms, inure us to a misunderstanding of things. *L'Estrange.*  
*Twixt*. A contraction of *between*.  
Twilight, short arbit'r *twixt* day and night. *Milton.*  
*Two*. *adj.* [Gothic; Saxon.]  
1. One and one.  
Between *two* hawks, which flies the higher pitch;  
Between *two* dogs, which hath the deeper mouth;  
Between *two* blades, which bears the better temper;  
Between *two* horses, which doth bear him best;  
Between *two* girls, which hath the merriest eye,  
I have some shallow spirit of judgment. *Shakespeare.*  
Three words it will three times report, and then the *two* *sympnum*, are a great help to the hearing. *Wijeman.*  
*Two*. *n. f.* [from *twynum*, Lat.] A kind of obstructed flatulence that swells the body like a drum.  
Hope, the christian grace, must be proportioned and at-temperate to the promise; if it exceed that temper and proportion, it becomes a tumour and *twynum* of hope. *Ham.*  
He does not shew us Rome great suddenly,  
As if the empire were a *twynum*,  
But gives it natural growth, tells how and why  
The little body grew so large and high. *Suckling.*  
Others that affect  
A lofty stile, swell to a *twynum*. *Rescommen.*  
Pride is no more than an unnatural *twynum*, that rises in a bubble, and spends itself in a blast? *L'Estrange.*  
Nor let thy mountain-belly make pretence  
Of likeness; thine's a *twynum* of sense.  
A tun of man in thy large bulk is writ.  
But sure thou'rt but a kilderkin of wit. *Dryden.*  
The air is so rarified in this kind of dropical tumour as makes it hard and tight like a drum, and from thence it is called a *twynum*. *Arbutnot.*  
*Tynny*. *adj.* Small.  
He that has a little *tynny* wit,  
Must make content with his fortunes fit. *Shakespeare.*  
*Type*. *n. f.* [type, Fr. *typus*, Lat. *τύπος*.]  
1. Emblem; mark of something.  
Clean renouncing  
The faith they have in tennis, and tall stockings,  
Short bolster'd breeches, and those *types* of travel,  
And understanding again the honest men. *Shakespeare.*  
Thy emblem, gracious queen, the British rose,  
Type of sweet rule, and gentle majesty. *Prior.*  
2. That by which something future is prefigured.  
Informing them by *types*  
And shadows of that destin'd feed to bruise  
The serpent, by what means he shall achieve  
Mankind's deliverance. *Milton.*  
The apostle shews the Christian religion to be in truth and substance what the Jewish was only in *type* and shadow. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
3. A stamp; a mark not in use.  
Thy father bears the *type* of King of Naples,  
Yet not so wealthy as an English yeoman. *Shakespeare.*  
What good is cover'd with the face of heav'n  
To be discovered, that can do me good?  
—I had advancement of your children, gentle lady,  
—Up to some scaffold, there to lose their heads;  
—No, to the dignity and height of fortune,  
The high imperial *type* of this earth's glory. *Shakespeare.*  
4. A printing letter.  
*Typick*. *n. f.* [typique, Fr. *typicus*, Lat.] Emblematical;  
*Typical*. *n. f.* figurative of something else.  
The Levitical priesthood was only *typical* of the christian;  
which is so much more holy and honourable than that, as the institution of Christ is more excellent than that of Mo-  
ses. *Asterbury.*  
Hence that many counters ran,  
Hand-in-hand, a roodly train,  
To bless the great Eliza's reign;  
And in the *typic* glory shew  
What fuller bliss Maria shall bestow. *Prior.*  
*Typically*. *adv.* [from *typical*.] In a typical manner.  
This excellent communicativeness of the divine nature is *typically* represented, and mysteriously exemplified by the Por-phyrian scale of being. *Norris.*  
*Typicalness*. *n. f.* [from *typical*.] The state of being *typical*.  
To *Typify*. *v. a.* [from *type*.] To figure; to shew in emblem.  
The resurrection of Christ hath the power of a pattern to us, and is so *typified* in baptism, as an engagement to rise to newness of life. *Hammond.*  
Our Saviour was *typified* indeed by the goat that was slain; at the effusion of whole blood, not only the hard hearts of his enemies relented, but the stony rocks and vail of the temple were shattered. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

# T Y P

- My speeches would send up unheeded pray'r:  
The scorn of life would be but wild despair:  
A *typ*'s found were better than my voice,  
My faith were form, my eloquence were noise. *Prior.*  
*Type*. *n. f.* [See *TYPE*.] *Type* in Scottish still denotes a dog, or one as contemptible and vile as a dog, and from thence perhaps comes *typage*.  
Bale *type*, call'st thou me host? now,  
By this hand, I swear I scorn the term. *Shakespeare.*  
*TYMPANITES*. *n. f.* [τυμπανίτης, from τυμπανον, to found like a drum.] That particular sort of dropsy that swells the belly up like a drum, and is often cured by tapping.  
*TYMPANUM*. *n. f.* A drum; a part of the ear, so called from its resemblance to a drum.  
The three little bones in meatu auditorio, by firming the *tympnum*, are a great help to the hearing. *Wijeman.*  
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# T Y R

- TYPOGRAPHER*. *ad.* [τύπος and γράφω.] A printer.  
*TYPOGRAPHICAL*. *adj.* [from *typography*.]  
1. Emblematical; figurative.  
2. Belonging to the printer's art.  
*TYPOGRAPHICALLY*. *adv.* [from *typographical*.]  
1. Emblematically; figuratively.  
2. After the manner of printers.  
*TYPOGRAPHY*. *n. f.* [τυπογραφία, Fr. *typographie*, Lat. *typographia*.]  
1. Emblematical, figurative, or hieroglyphical representation.  
Those diminutive and pamphlet treasures daily published amongst us, are pieces containing rather *typography* than verity. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*  
2. The art of printing.  
*TYRANNESS*. *n. f.* [from *tyrant*.] A the tyrant.  
They were by law of that proud *tyranny*,  
Provok'd with wrath and envy's false surmise. *Fairy Qu.*  
The *tyranny* doth joy to see  
The huge massacres which her eyes do make. *Spenser.*  
*TYRANNICAL*. *n. f.* [tyrannus, Latin; *tyrannique*, French; τυραννικός, Greek.] Suing a tyrant; acting like a tyrant; cruel; despotick; imperious.  
Charge him home that affects  
*Tyrannic* power. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*  
You have contriv'd to take  
From Rome all season'd office, and to wind  
Yourself into a power *tyrannical*. *Shakespeare.*  
Domitian had been *tyrannical*; and in his time many noble houses were overthrown by false accusations. *Bacon.*  
Our sects a more *tyrannic* power assume,  
And would for scorpions change the rods of Rome. *Ros.*  
Subdue and quell, o'er all the earth,  
Brute violence, and proud *tyrannic* pow'r. *Milton.*  
If the spirit of a subject be rebellious, in a prince it will be *tyrannical* and intolerable. *Taylor.*  
She hath recourse  
To tears and prayers, again she feels the smart  
Of a fresh wound from the *tyrannic* dart. *Denham.*  
And by the nobles, by his common curst,  
Th' oppressor rul'd *tyrannic* where he durst;  
Stretch'd o'er the poor and church his iron rod,  
And treats alike his vassals and his God. *Pope.*  
*TYRANNICALLY*. *adv.* [from *tyrannical*.] In manner of a tyrant.  
*TYRANNICIDE*. *n. f.* [tyrannus and cædo, Latin.] The act of killing a tyrant.  
To *TYRANNISE*. *v. n.* [tyraniser, Fr. from *tyrant*.] To play the tyrant; to act with rigour and imperiousness.  
While we trust in the mercy of God thro' Christ Jesus, fear will not be able to *tyrannise* over us. *Hooker.*  
Then can Carausius *tyrannise* anew,  
And gant the Romans bent their proper power,  
And so Alectus treacherously flew,  
And took on him the robe of Emperor. *Fairy Queen.*  
I made thee miserable.  
What time I threw the people's suffrages  
On him, that thus doth *tyrannise* o'er me. *Shakespeare.*  
A crew, whom like ambition joins  
With him, or under him to *tyrannise*. *Milton.*  
Beauty had crown'd you, and you must have been  
The whole world's mistress, other than a queen;  
All had been rivals, and you might have spar'd,  
Or kill'd and *tyrannise* without a guard. *Waller.*  
He does violence to his own faculties, *tyrannise* over his own mind, and usurps the prerogative that belongs to truth alone, which is to command assent by its own authority. *Locke's Works.*  
*TYRANNOUS*. *adj.* [from *tyrant*.] Tyrannical; despotick; arbitrary; severe; cruel; imperious. Not in use.  
It is strange to see the unmanlike cruelty of mankind, who, not content with their *tyrannous* ambition, to have brought the others virtuous patience under them, think their masterhood nothing without doing injury to them. *Sidney.*  
Lately grown into a loathing and detestation of the unjust and *tyrannous* rule of Harold an usurper. *Spenser.*  
Betwixt two charming wards, comes in my father,  
And, like the *tyrannous* breathing of the north,  
Shakes all our buds from blowing. *Shakespeare.*  
Subjection to his empire *tyrannous*. *Milton.*  
'Tis excellent  
To have a giant's strength; but it is *tyrannous*  
To use it like a giant. *Shakespeare.*  
Fear you his *tyrannous* passion more, alas!  
Than the queen's life. *Shakespeare.*  
After the death of this *tyrannous* and ambitious king, these writings came abroad. *Temple.*  
*TYRANNY*. *n. f.* [tyrannis, Latin; τυραννία, Greek; *tyrannie*, Fr.]  
1. Absolute monarchy imperiously administered.  
Our grand foe,  
Who now triumphs, and, in th' excess of joy,  
Sole reigning holds the *tyranny* of heav'n. *Milton.*



# TYR

- The cities fell often under tyrannies, which spring naturally out of popular governments. *Temple.*
2. Unrefined and cruel power. Boundless intemperance. In nature is a *tyranny*; it hath been Th'untimely emptying of the happy throne, And fall of many kings. *Shakespeare.*
3. Cruel government; rigorous command. Bleed, bleed, poor country! Great *tyranny* lay thou thy bane sure, For goodness dares not check thee. *Shakespeare.*
- Suspicious dispose kings to *tyranny*, and husbands to jealousy. *Bacon.*
- God in judgment just, Subjects him from without to violent lords; Who oft as undeservedly intral His outward freedom; *tyranny* must be. *Milton.*
4. Severity; rigour; inclemency. The *tyranny* o' the open night's too rough For nature to endure. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
- TYRANT. *n. f.* [*τύραννος*; *tyrannus*, Latin.] Rowland contends that this word, with the correspondent Greek and Latin, is derived from *tir*, Welch and Erse, land, and *rhanner*, Welch, to share, *q. d.* *tirbanner*, a sharer, or divider of and among his vassals.]



# TYRANT

1. An absolute monarch governing imperiously. *Temple.*
2. A cruel despotick and severe master; an oppressor. Love to a yielding heart is a king, but to a resisting is a *tyrant*. *Sidney, b. i.*
- I would not be the villain that thou think'st, For the whole space that's in the *tyrant's* grasp, And the rich east to boot. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
- Dissembling courtesy! how fine this *tyrant* Can tickle where she wounds! *Shakespeare's Cymb.*
- The house of woe, and dungeon of our *tyrant*. *Milton.*
- Consider those grand agents and lieutenants of the devil, by whom he scourges and plagues the world under him, to wit, *tyrants*; and was there ever any *tyrant* who was not also false and perfidious! *South's Sermon.*
- Thou meant'st to kill a *tyrant*, not a king. *Dryden.*
- When *tyrant* custom had not shackl'd man, But free to follow nature was the mode. *Thomson.*
- TYRE. *n. f.* [Properly *tire*.] See *TIRE*. I have seen her best and bedecked all over with emeralds and pearls, ranged in rows about the *tyre* of her head. *Hakewill on Providence.*
- TYRO. *n. f.* [Properly *tiro*, as in the Latin.] One yet not master of his art; one in his rudiments. There stands a structure on a rising hill, Where *tyros* take their freedom out to kill. *Garth's Disp.*

# U.

# V.

- Has two powers, expressed in modern English by two characters, *V* consonant and *U* vowel, which ought to be considered as two letters; but as they were long confounded while the two uses were annexed to one form, the old custom still continues to be followed.
- U*, the vowel, has two sounds; one clear, expressed at other times by *eu*, as *obscure*; the other close, and approaching to the Italian *u*, or English *oo*, as *obscure*.
- V*, the consonant, has a sound nearly approaching to those of *b* and *f*. With *b* it is by the Spaniards and Gascons always confounded, and in the Runick alphabet is expressed by the same character with *f*, distinguished only by a diacritical point. Its sound in English is uniform. It is never mute.
- VACANCY. *n. f.* [from *vacant*.]
1. Empty space; vacancy. How is't That thus you bend your eye on *vacancy*, And with th'incorporal air do hold discourse? *Sh. Hamlet.*
2. Chasm; space unfilled. The reader finds a wide *vacancy*, and knows not how to transport his thoughts to the next particular, for want of some connecting idea. *Watts's Logic.*
3. [Vacant, Fr.] State of a post or employment when it is unfilled. In the *vacancy* of a bishop, the guardian of the spiritualities was summoned to parliament in the bishop's room. *Ayliffe.*
4. [Vacant, Fr.] Time of leisure; relaxation; intermission; time unengaged. If, sometimes, each other's eyes we meet, Those little *vacancies* from toil are sweet. *Dryd. St. of In.*
- The daily intervals of time and *vacancies* from necessary labour, together with the one day in seven in the christian world, allow sufficient time. *Watts.*
5. Littlefness; emptiness of thought. When alone, or in company, they fit still without doing any thing, I like it worse; for all dispositions to idleness or *vacancy*, even before they are habits, are dangerous. *Watson.*
- VACANT. *adj.* [vacant, Fr. *vacant*, Latin.]
1. Empty; unfilled; void. Why should the air so impetuously rush into the cavity of the receiver, if there were before no *vacant* room to receive it. *Boyle's Works.*
2. A better race to bring into their *vacant* room. *Milton.*
3. Free; unencumbered; uncrowded. Religion is the interest of all; but philosophy of those only that are at leisure, and *vacant* from the affairs of the world. *More's Divine Dialogues.*
- A very little part of our life is so *vacant* from uneasiness, as to leave us free to the attraction of remoter good. *Locke.*
3. Not filled by an incumbent, or possessor. Left the fiend invade *vacant* possession. *Milton.*
- Others when they allowed the throne *vacant*, thought the succession should immediately go to the next heir. *Swift.*
4. Being at leisure; disengaged. They which have the government, scatter the army abroad, and place them in villages to take their victuals of them, at such *vacant* times as they lie not in camp. *Sponser.*
- Sir John Berkeley was the more *vacant* for that service, by the reduction of Barnstable. *Clarendon.*
- The memory relieves the mind in her *vacant* moments, and prevents any chains of thought, by ideas of what is past. *Adison.*
5. Thoughtless; empty of thought; not busy. Who, with a body fill'd, and *vacant* mind, Gets him to rest, cramm'd with distressful bread. *Shakes.*
- The duke had a pleasant and *vacant* face, proceeding from a singular assurance in his temper. *Watson's Buck.*
- Some vain amusement of a *vacant* soul. *Irene.*
- To VACATE. *v. a.* [vacat, Latin.]
1. To annul; to make void; to make of no authority.

# VAC

# VAG

# V.

- That after-act *vacating* the authority of the precedent, tells the world that some remorse touched even Strafford's most implacable enemies. *K. Charles.*
2. To make vacant; to quit possession of.
3. To defeat; to put an end to. He *vacates* my revenge; For while he trusts me, 'twere so base a part To fawn, and yet betray. *Dryden.*
- VACATION. *n. f.* [vacation, Fr. *vacatio*, Latin.]
1. Intermission of juridical proceedings, or any other stated employments; recess of courts or senates. *Crowl.*
- Vacation* is all that time which passes between term and term, at London. As these clerks want not their full task of labour during the open term, so there is for them whereupon to be occupied in the *vacation* only. *Bacon Off. of Alienat.*
2. Leisure; freedom from trouble or perplexity. Benefit of peace, quiet, and *vacation* for piety, have rendered it necessary in every christian commonwealth, by laws to secure propriety. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*
- VACCARY. *n. f.* [vacca, Latin.] a cow-house; a cow-pasture. *Bailey.*
- VACILLANCY. *n. f.* [vacillans, from vacillo, Lat. vacillant, Fr.] A state of wavering; fluctuation; inconstancy. Not much in use. I deny that all mutability implies imperfection, though some does, as that *vacillancy* in human souls, and such mutations as are found in corporeal matter. *More's Divine Dialogues.*
- VACILLATION. *n. f.* [vacillatio, from vacillo, Lat. vacillation, Fr.] The act or state of reeling or staggering. The muscles keep the body upright, and prevent its falling, by readily assisting against every *vacillation*. *Derham.*
- VACUIST. *n. f.* [from vacuum.] A philosopher that holds a vacuum: opposed to a *plenist*.
- Those spaces, which the *vacuists* would have to be empty, because they are manifestly devoid of air, the *plenists* do not prove replenished with subtle matter. *Boyle.*
- VACUATION. *n. f.* [vacuus, Latin.] The act of emptying. *Diet.*
- VACUITY. *n. f.* [vacuitas, from vacuus, Lat. vacuité, Fr.]
1. Emptiness; State of being unfilled. Hunger is such a state of *vacuity*, as to require a fresh supply of aliment. *Arbutnot.*
2. Space unfilled; space unoccupied. In filling up *vacuities*, turning out shadows and ceremonies, by explicit prescription of substantial duties, which those shadows did obscurely represent. *Hammond's Fund.*
- He, that feat soon failing, meets A vast *vacuity*. *Milton.*
- Body and space are quite different things, and a *vacuity* is interspersed among the particles of matter. *Bentley.*
- God, who alone can answer all our longings, and fill every *vacuity* of our soul, should intirely possess our heart. *Rogers.*
3. Inanity; want of reality. The soul is seen, like other things, in the mirror of its effects: but if they'll run behind the glass to catch at it, their expectations will meet with *vacuity* and emptiness. *Glauco.*
- VACUOUS. *adj.* [vacuus, Lat. *vacuus*, Fr.] Empty; unfilled. Boundless the deep, because I AM who fill Infinitude: nor *vacuous* the space. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
- VACUUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] Space unoccupied by matter. Our enquiries about *vacuum*, or space and atoms, will shew us some good practical lessons. *Watts.*
- To VADE. *v. n.* [vade, Latin.] To vanish; to pass away. *Sponser.*
- A word useful in poetry, but not received. Be ever gloried here thy sovereign name, That thou may'st smile on all which thou hast made; Whose frown alone can shake this earthly frame, And at whose touch the hills in smoke shall *vade*. *Watson.*
- VAGABOND. *adj.* [vagabundus, low Latin. *vagabond*, Fr.]
1. Wandering without any settled habitation; wanting a home.



# V A I

Let them pronounce the steep Tarpeian death;  
*Vagabond* exile: yet I would not buy  
 Their mercy at the price of one fair word. *Shaksp. Cor.*  
*A vagabond* debtor may be cited in whatever place or jurisdiction he is found. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*  
 2. Wandering; vagrant. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*  
 This common body,  
 Like to a *vagabond* flag upon the stream,  
 Goes to, and back, lapping the varying tide.  
 Their prayers by envious winds  
 Blown *vagabond* or frustrate. *Milton.*  
*VAGABOND. n. f.* [from the *adj.*]  
 1. A vagrant; a wanderer, commonly, in a sense of reproach.  
 We call those people wanderers and *vagabonds*, that have  
 no dwelling-place. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*  
 Reduced, like Hannibal, to seek relief  
 From court to court, and wander up and down  
 A *vagabond* in Africa. *Addison's Cato.*  
 2. One that wanders illegally, without a settled habitation.  
*Vagabond* is a person without a home. *Watts.*  
*VAGARY. n. f.* [from *vagus*, Latin.] A wild freak; a capricious frolic.  
 They chang'd their minds,  
 Flew off, and into strange *vagaries* fell,  
 As they would dance. *Milton's Par. Lost. b. vi. l. 613.*  
 Would your son engage in some frolic, or take a *vagary*,  
 were it not better he should do it with, than without your  
 knowledge? *Locke on Education, § 97.*  
*VAGINOFENOUS. n. f.* [*vagina* and *fenus*, Latin.] Sheath-  
 winged; having the wings covered with hard scales.  
*VAGUS. adj.* [*vagus*, Lat. *vagus*, Fr.] Wandering; un-  
 settled. Not in use.  
 Such as were born and begot of a single woman, thro' a  
*vagus* lust, were called *Sporii*. *Ayliffe.*  
*VAGRANCY. n. f.* [from *vagrant*.] A state of wandering;  
 unsettled condition.  
*VAGRANT. adj.* Wandering; unsettled; *vagabond*; unfixed  
 in place.  
 Do not oppose popular mistakes and surmises, or *vagrant*  
 and fictitious stories. *Mare's Divine Dialogues.*  
 Take good heed what men will think and say;  
 That beautiful Emma *vagrant* courtes took,  
 Her father's house, and civil life forsook. *Prior.*  
 Her lips no living hard, I weat,  
 May say how red, how round, how sweet;  
 Old *Homer* only could indite  
 Their *vagrant* grace, and soft delight:  
 They stand recorded in his book,  
 When Helen smil'd, and Hebe spoke. *Prior.*  
*VAGRANT. n. f.* [*vagrant*, Fr.] A sturdy beggar; wan-  
 derer; *vagabond*; man unsettled in habitation. In an ill sense.  
*Vagrants* and outlaws shall offend thy view,  
 Train'd to assault, and disciplin'd to kill. *Prior.*  
 You'll not the progress of your atoms stay,  
 Nor to collect the *vagrants* find a way. *Blackmore.*  
 To relieve the helpless poor; to make sturdy *vagrants* re-  
 lieve themselves; to hinder idle hands from being mischiev-  
 ous, are things of evident use. *F. Atterbury.*  
 Ye *vagrants* of the sky,  
 To right or left, unheeded, take your way. *Pope.*  
*VAGUE. adj.* [*vagus*, Fr. *vagus*, Latin.]  
 1. Wandering; vagrant; *vagabond*.  
 Gray encouraged his men to set upon the *vague* villains,  
 good neither to live peaceably, nor to fight. *Hayward.*  
 2. Unfixed; unsettled; undetermined; indefinite.  
 The perception of beings, or not being, belongs no more  
 to these *vague* ideas, signified by the terms, whatsoever and  
 thing, than it does to any other ideas. *Locke.*  
*VAIL. n. f.* [*voile*, French.] This word is now frequently  
 written *veil*, from *velum*, Latin; and the verb *veil*, from the  
 verb *velo*; but the old orthography commonly derived it, I  
 believe rightly, from the French.  
 1. A curtain; a cover thrown over any thing to be concealed.  
 While they supposed to lie hid in their secret sins, they  
 were scattered under a dark *vail* of forgetfulness. *Wisdom.*  
 2. A part of female dress, by which the face and part of the  
 shape is concealed.  
 3. Money given to servants. It is commonly used in the plural.  
 See *VALE*.  
 To *VAIL. v. a.* To cover. See *VEIL*.  
 To *VAIL. v. a.* [*avaller le bonet*, French.]  
 1. To let fall; to suffer to descend.  
 They fitly refused to *vail* their bonnets, which is reckoned  
 intolerable contempt by seafarers. *Carew.*  
 The virgin 'gan her beavior *vails*,  
 And thank'd him first, and thus began her tale. *Fairfax.*  
 2. To let fall in token of respect.  
 Certain of the Turks galley, which would not *vail* their  
 top-masts, the Venetians fiercely assailed. *Knolly's Hist.*  
 They had not the ceremony of *vailing* the bonnet in salu-  
 tations; for, in medals, they still have it on their heads. *Add.*

3. To fall; to let sink in fear, or for any other interest.  
 That furious Scot,  
 'Gan *vail* his stomach, and did grace the shame  
 Of those that turn'd their backs. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*  
 To *VAIL. v. n.* To yield; to give place; to shew respect by  
 yielding. In this sense, the modern writers have ignorantly  
 written *veil*.  
 Thy convenience must *vail* to thy neighbour's necessity;  
 and thy very necessities must yield to thy neighbour's ex-  
 tremity. *South.*  
*VAIN. adj.* [*vain*, Fr. *vanus*, Latin.]  
 1. Fruitless; ineffectual.  
 Let no man speak again  
 To alter this; for counsel is but *vain*. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*  
*Vain* is the force of man,  
 To crush the pillars which the pile sustains. *Dryden.*  
 2. Empty; unreal; shadowy.  
 Before the passage horrid Hydra stands,  
 Gorgons, Geryon with his triple frame,  
 And *vain* chimera, vomits empty flame. *Dryden's Æn.*  
 Unmov'd his eyes, and wet his beard appears;  
 And shedding *vain*, but seeming real tears. *Dryden.*  
 3. Meanly proud; proud of petty things.  
 No folly like *vain* glory; nor any thing more ridiculous  
 than for a *vain* man to be still boasting of himself. *L'Estr.*  
 He wav'd a torch aloft, and, madly *vain*,  
 Sought godlike worship from a servile train. *Dryden.*  
 The minstrels play'd on ev'ry side,  
*Vain* of their art, and for the mastery v'y'd. *Dryden.*  
 To be *vain* is rather a mark of humility than pride.  
*Vain* men delight in telling what honours have been done  
 them, what great company they have kept, and the like;  
 by which they plainly confess, that these honours were more  
 than their due, and such as their friends would not believe,  
 if they had not been told: whereas a man truly proud, thinks  
 the honours below his merits, and comes to boast. *Swift.*  
 Ah friend! to dazzle let the *vain* design;  
 To raise the thought, and touch the heart, be thine. *Pope.*  
 View this marble, and be *vain* no more. *Pope.*  
 4. Shewy; ostentatious.  
 Load some *vain* church with old theatrical state. *Pope.*  
 5. Idle; worthless; unimportant.  
 Both all things *vain*, and all who in *vain* things  
 Built their fond hopes of glory, or lasting fame,  
 Or happiness. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
 He heard a grave philosopher maintain,  
 That all the actions of our life were *vain*,  
 Which with our sense of pleasure not conspir'd. *Denham.*  
 To your *vain* answer will you have recourse,  
 And tell 'tis ingenuit active force. *Blackmore.*  
 6. False; not true.  
 7. In *VAIN. To no purpose; to no end; ineffectually; with-  
 out effect.*  
 He tempts in *vain*. *Milton.*  
 Providence and nature never did any thing in *vain*. *L'Estr.*  
 Strong Halys stands in *vain*; weak Phlegys flies. *Dryd.*  
 The philosophers of old did in *vain* enquire whether *ju-  
 mum bonum* consisted in riches, bodily delights, virtue, or  
 contemplation.  
 If we hope for what we are not likely to possess, we act  
 and think in *vain*, and make life a greater dream and shadow  
 than it really is. *Addison's Spectator.*  
 If from this discourse one honest man shall receive satis-  
 faction, I shall think that I have not written nor lived in  
*vain*. *West on the Resurrection.*  
*VAIN-GLORIOUS. adj.* [*vanus* and *gloriosus*, Latin.] Boasting  
 without performances; proud in disproportion to desert.  
*Vain-glorious* man, when flut'ring wind does blow,  
 In his light wings is lifted up to sky. *Fairfax.*  
 Strength to glory aspires  
*Vain-glorious*, and through infamy seeks fame. *Milton.*  
 This his arrogant and *vain-glorious* expression witnesseth. *Hale.*  
*VAIN-GLORY. n. f.* [*vana gloria*, Latin.] Pride above merit;  
 empty pride; pride in little things.  
 He had nothing of *vain-glory*, but yet kept state and ma-  
 jesty to the height; being sensible, that majesty maketh the  
 people bow, but *vain-glory* boweth to them. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*  
 Expose every blast of *vain-glory*, every idle thought, to be  
 chastened by the rod of spiritual discipline. *Taylor.*  
 This extraordinary person, out of his natural aversion to  
*vain-glory*, wrote several pieces, which he did not assume the  
 honour of. *Addison.*  
 A monarch's sword, when mad *vain-glory* draws;  
 Not Waller's wreath can hide the nation's fear. *Pope.*  
*VAINLY. adv.* [from *vain*.]  
 1. Without effect; to no purpose; in vain.  
 Our cannons malice *vainly* shall be spent  
 Against th' invulnerable clouds of heav'n. *Shaksp.*  
 In weak complaints you *vainly* waste your breath;  
 They are not tears that can revenge his death. *Dryden.*  
 2. Proudly; arrogantly.  
 My forepast proofs, howe'er the matter fall,  
 Shall

# V A I

# V A L

Shall tax my fears of little vanity. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*  
 Having *vainly* fear'd too little.  
 Humility teaches us to think neither *vainly* nor vauntingly  
 of ourselves. *Delany.*  
 3. Idly; foolishly.  
 Nor *vainly* hope to be invulnerable. *Milton.*  
 If Lentulus be ambitious, he shall be *vainly* credulous;  
 presuming his advancement to be decreed by the Sybilline  
 oracles. *Grew's Cosmol.*  
*VAINNESS. n. f.* [from *vain*.] The state of being vain. Pride;  
 falsehood; emptiness.  
 I hate ingratitude more in a man,  
 Than lying, *vainness*, babbling. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*  
*VAIVODE. n. f.* [*vaivod*, a governor, Slavonian.] A prince  
 of the Dacian provinces.  
*VALANCE. n. f.* [from *Valencia*, whence the use of them  
 came. *Skinner.*] The fringes or drapery hanging round the  
 tetter and stead of a bed.  
 My house  
 Is richly furnished with plate and gold;  
*Valance* of Venice, gold in needlework. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*  
 Thrust the *valance* of the bed, that it may be full in  
 fight. *Swift.*  
 To *VALANCE. v. a.* [from the noun.] To decorate with dra-  
 pery. Not in use.  
 Old friend, thy face is *valanc'd* since  
 I saw thee last; com'st thou to beard me. *Shaksp.*  
*VALE. n. f.* [*val*, Fr. *valis*, Latin.]  
 1. A low ground; a valley; a place between two hills. *Vale*  
 is a poetical word.  
 In *Ida vale*: who knows not *Ida vale*? *Spenser.*  
 An hundred shepherds woned.  
 Met in the *vale* of Arde. *Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*  
 Anchises, in a flow'ry *vale*,  
 Review'd his muster'd race, and took the tale. *Dryden.*  
 2. [From *avail*, profit; or *vale*, farewell. If from *avail*, it must  
 be written *vail*, as *Dryden* writes. If from *vale*, which I  
 think is right, it must be *vale*.] Money given to servants.  
 Since our knights and senators account  
 To what their lord, begging *vails* amount;  
 Judge what a wretched share the poor attends,  
 Whole whole subsistence on those alms depends. *Dryden.*  
 His revenue, besides *vales*, amounted to thirty pounds. *Swift.*  
*VALEDICTION. n. f.* [*valedico*, Lat.] A farewell.  
 A *valediction* forbidding to weep. *Donne.*  
*VALEDICTORY. adj.* [from *valedico*, Lat.] Bidding farewell.  
*VALENTINE. n. f.* A sweetheart, chosen on Valentine's day.  
 Now all nature seem'd in love,  
 And birds had drawn their *valemtins*. *Watson.*  
*VALENTIAN. n. f.* [*valerianus*, Lat. *valerian*, Fr.] A plant.  
 The leaves grow by pairs opposite upon the stalks; the  
 flower consists of one leaf, divided into five segments; these  
 are succeeded by oblong flat seeds. *Miller.*  
*VALET. n. f.* [*vale*, French.] A waiting servant.  
 Giving cast-clothes to be worn by *valeits*, has a very  
 ill effect upon little minds. *Addison.*  
*VALETUDINARIAN. adj.* [*valeudinaire*, Fr. *valeudo*, Lat.]  
*VALETUDINARY. n. f.* Weakly; sickly; infirm of health.  
 Phlegm, by purging noxious humours, prevents sickness in  
 the healthy, or recoules thereof in the *valeudinary*. *Broune.*  
 Shifting from the warmer *vallies*, to the colder hills, or  
 from the hills to the *vales*, is a great benefit to the *valeudi-  
 narian*, feeble part of mankind. *Derham.*  
 Cold of winter, by stopping the pores of perspiration,  
 keeps the warmth more within; whereby there is a greater  
 quantity of spirits generated in healthful animals, for the case  
 is quite otherwise in *valeudinary* ones. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*  
*Valetudinarians* must live where they can command and  
 scold.  
*VALIANCE. n. f.* [from *valiant*; *valiance*, Fr.] Valour; per-  
 sonal puissance; fierceness; bravery.  
 With stiff force he shook his mortal lance,  
 To let him meet his doughty *valiance*. *Spenser.*  
*VALIANT. adj.* [*vaillant*, French.] Stout; personally puis-  
 ant; brave.  
 Only be thou *valiant* for me, and fight the Lord's bat-  
 tles. *1 Sam. xviii. 17.*  
 A son of Jesse, a mighty *valiant* man. *1 Sam. xvi. 18.*  
*VALIANTLY. adv.* [from *valiant*.] Stoutly; with personal  
 strength; with personal bravery.  
 Farewell, kind lord; fight *valiantly* to-day:  
 Thou art fram'd of the firm truth of valour. *Shaksp.*  
 It was the duty of a good soldier *valiantly* to withstand his  
 enemies, and not to be troubled with any evil hap. *Knollys.*  
*VALIANTNESS. n. f.* [from *valiant*.] Valour; personal bra-  
 very; puissance; fierceness; stoutness.  
 Thy *valiantness* was mine; thou fuck'dst it from me. *Sh.*  
 Achmetes having won the top of the walls, by the *valiant-  
 ness* of the defenders was forced to retire. *Knollys.*  
 Shew not thy *valiantness* in wine. *Eccles. xxxi. 25.*  
*VALID. adj.* [*validus*, Fr. *validus*, Latin.]  
 1. Strong; powerful; efficacious; prevalent.

# V A L

Perhaps more *valid* arms;  
 Weapons more violent, when next we meet,  
 May serve to better us, and worke our foes. *Milton.*  
 2. Having force; prevalent; weighty; conclusive.  
 A difference in their sentiments as to particular questions,  
 is no *valid* argument against the general truth believed by  
 them, but rather a clearer and more solid proof of it. *Stephens.*  
*VALIDITY. n. f.* [*validitas*, Fr. from *valid*.]  
 1. Force to convince; certainty.  
 You are persuaded of the *validity* of that famous verse,  
 'Tis expectation makes a blessing dear. *Pope.*  
 2. Value. A sense not used.  
 To thee and thine,  
 Remain this ample third of our fair kingdom;  
 No less in space, *validity*, and pleasure,  
 Than that conferr'd on Gonerill. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*  
*VALANCY. n. f.* [from *valance*.] A large wig that shades the  
 face.  
 But you, loud Sirs, who through your curls look big,  
 Criticks in plume and white *valancy* wig. *Dryden.*  
*VALLEY. n. f.* [*vallée*, Fr. *vallis*, Latin.] A low ground; a  
 hollow between hills.  
 Live with me, and be my love,  
 And we will all the pleasure prove,  
 That hills and *vallies* yield. *Raleigh.*  
*Vallies* are the intervals betwixt mountains. *Woodward.*  
 Sweet interchange of hill and *valley*. *Milton.*  
*VALOROUS. adj.* [from *valour*.] Brave; stout; valiant.  
 The famous warriors of the antique world  
 Us'd trophies to erect in stately wife,  
 In which they would the records have enroll'd,  
 Of their great deeds and *valorous* emprise. *Spenser.*  
 Captain Jamy is a marvellous *valorous* gentleman. *Shaksp.*  
*VALOUR. n. f.* [*valeur*, Fr. *valor*, Latin. *Ans.*] Personal  
 bravery; strength; prowess; puissance; stoutness.  
 That I may pour the spirits in thine ear,  
 And chastise with the *valour* of my tongue,  
 All that impedes thee. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
 Here I contest  
 As hotly and as nobly with thy love,  
 As ever in ambitious strength I did  
 Contend against thy *valour*. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*  
 When *valour* preys on reason,  
 It eats the sword it fights with. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleo.*  
 An innate *valour* appeared in him, when he put himself  
 upon the soldiers defence, as he received the mortal stab. *Howell.*  
 For contemplation he, and *valour* form'd;  
 For softness they, and sweet attractive grace. *Milton.*  
 Such were these giants; men of high renown!  
 For, in those days, might only shall be admir'd,  
 And *valour*, and heroic virtue, call'd. *Milton.*  
*Valour* gives awe, and promises protection to those who  
 want heart or strength to defend themselves. This makes  
 the authority of men among women; and that of a master-  
 buck in a numerous herd. *Temple's Miscel.*  
*VALUABLE. adj.* [*valuable*, Fr. from *value*.]  
 1. Precious; being of great price.  
 2. Worthy; deserving regard.  
 A just account of that *valuable* person, whose remains lie  
 before us. *F. Atterbury's Sermon.*  
 The value of several circumstances in story, lessens very  
 much by distance of time; though some minute circumstances  
 are very *valuable*. *Swift's Thoughts.*  
*VALUATION. n. f.* [from *value*.]  
 1. Value set upon any thing.  
 No reason I, since of your lives you set  
 So slight a *valuation*, should reserve  
 My crack'd one to more care. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*  
 Take out of men's minds false *valuations*, and it would  
 leave the minds of a number of men, poor shrunken  
 things. *Bacon.*  
 The writers expressed not the *valuation* of the denarius,  
 without regard to its present *valuation*. *Ardenst on Coins.*  
 2. The act of setting a value; appraisement.  
 Humility in man consists not in denying any gift that is in  
 him, but in a just *valuation* of it, rather thinking too  
 meanly than too highly. *Roy on the Creation.*  
*VALUATOR. n. f.* [from *value*.] An appraiser; one who sets  
 upon any thing its price.  
 What *valuators* will the bishops make use of? *Swift.*  
*VALUE. n. f.* [*value*, Fr. *valor*, Lat.]  
 1. Price; worth. *Job xiii.*  
 Ye are physicians of no *value*. *Job xiii.*  
 2. High rate.  
 Cesar is well acquainted with your virtues,  
 And therefore sets this *value* on your life:  
 Let him but know the price of Cato's friendship,  
 And name your terms. *Addison's Cato.*  
 3. Rate; price equal to the worth of the thing bought.  
 He lent him money; it was with this obliging testimony,  
 that his design was not to pay him the *value* of his pictures,  
 because they were above any price. *Dryden.*  
 To



## VAN

- To **VALUE**. *v. a.* [*valoir*, Fr. from the noun.]  
 1. To rate at a certain price.  
 When the country grows better inhabited, the tithes and other obventions will be more augmented, and better *valued*. *Spenser*.  
 A mind *valuing* his reputation at the due price, will repute all dishonest gain much inferior thereto. *Carew's Survey*.  
 God alone *values* right the good. *Milton*.  
 2. To rate highly; to have in high esteem.  
 Some of the finest treatises in dialogue, many very *valued*. *Addison*.  
 He *values* himself upon the compassion with which he relieved the afflicted. *Atterbury's Sermons*.  
 To him your orchard's early fruits are due,  
 A pleasing off'ring, when 'tis made by you;  
 He *values* these. *Pope*.  
 3. To appraise; to estimate.  
 If he be poorer than estimation, the priest shall *value* him. *Luc. xxvii. 8*.  
 4. To be worth; to be equal in worth to.  
 The peace between the French and us not *values*.  
 The cost that did conclude it. *Shakespeare's Hen. VIII*.  
 5. To take account of.  
 If a man be in sickness, the time will seem longer without a clock than with; for the mind doth *value* every moment. *Bacon*.  
 6. To reckon at, with respect to number or power.  
 The queen is *valued* thirty thousand strong;  
 Her faction will be full as strong as ours. *Shakespeare*.  
 7. To consider with respect to importance; to hold important.  
 The king must take it ill,  
 So slightly *valued* in his messenger. *Shakespeare's K. Lear*.  
 Neither of them *valued* their promises, according to rules of honour or integrity. *Clarendon, b. viii*.  
 8. To equal in value; to countervail.  
 It cannot be *valued* with the gold of ophir. *Job. xxviii. 16*.  
 9. To raise to estimation.  
 She ordered all things, resisting the wisdom of the wisest, by making the possessor thereof miserable; *valuing* the folly of the most foolish, by making the success prosperous. *Sidney*.  
 Some *value* themselves to their country by jealousies of the crown.  
 Vanity, or a desire of *valuing* ourselves by shewing others faults. *Temple*.  
**VAL'UELESS**. *adj.* [from *value*.] Being of no value.  
 A counterfeit  
 Resembling majesty; which, touch'd and tried,  
 Proves *valueless*. *Shakespeare's K. John*.  
**VAL'UER**. *n. f.* [from *value*.] He that values.  
**VALVE**. *n. f.* [*valva*, Latin.]  
 1. A folding door.  
 Swift through the *valves* the visionary fair  
 Repas'd. *Pope's Odyssey, b. iv*.  
 2. Any thing that opens over the mouth of a vessel.  
 This air, by the opening of the *valve*, and forcing up of the tucker, may be driven out. *Boyle's Works*.  
 3. [In anatomy.] A kind of membrane, which opens in certain vessels to admit the blood, and shuts to prevent its regress.  
 The arteries, with a contractile force, drive the blood still forward; it being hindered from going backward by the *valves* of the heart. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.  
**VAL'VULE**. *n. f.* [*valvule*, Fr.] A small valve.  
**VAMP**. *n. f.* The upper leather of a shoe. *Answorth*.  
 To **VAMP**. *v. a.* [This is supposed probably enough by Skinner to be derived from *vant*, Fr. before; and to mean laying on a new outside.] To piece an old thing with some new part.  
 You wish  
 To *vamp* a body with a dangerous physick,  
 That's lure of death without. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.  
 This opinion hath been *vamped* up by Cardan. *Bentley*.  
 I had never much hopes of your *vamped* play. *Swift*.  
**VAMPER**. *n. f.* [from *vamp*.] One who pieces out an old thing with something new.  
**VAN**. *n. f.* [from *avant*, French.]  
 1. The front of an army; the first line.  
 Before each *van* prick forth the airy knights. *Milton*.  
 The foe he had furvey'd,  
 Arrang'd, as to him they did appear,  
 With *van*, main battle, wings and rear. *Hudibras*.  
 'Twas to *van* the foremost squadrons meet,  
 The midmost battles half'ning up behind. *Dryden*.  
 2. *van*, Fr. *vannus*, Latin.] Any thing spread wide by which a wind is raised; a fan.  
 The other token of their ignorance of the sea was an oar, they call it a corn-*van*. *Notes on Odyssey*.  
 3. A wing with which the air is beaten.  
 His sail-broad *van*  
 He spreads for flight, and in the furling smoke  
 Up-lifted, spurns the ground. *Milton's Par. Lost*.  
 A fiery globe  
 Of angels on full sail of wing drew nigh,

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- Who on their plumed *vans* receiv'd him lost  
 From his uneasy station, and upbore,  
 As on a floating couch, through the blithe air. *Milton*.  
 His disabled wing unfurling:  
 He wheel'd in air, and stretch'd his *vans* in vain;  
 His *vans* no longer could his flight sustain. *Dryden*.  
 The *vans* are broad on one side, and narrower on the other;  
 both which minister to the progressive motion of the bird. *Derb. precellor*.  
**VANCOURIER**. *n. f.* [*avantcourier*, French.] A harbinger; a precursor.  
**VANE**. *n. f.* [*vaene*, Dutch.] A plate hung on a pin to turn with the wind.  
 A man he wou'd spell backward;  
 If tall, a lance ill-headed;  
 If speaking, why a *vane* blown with all winds. *Shakespeare*.  
**VAN'GUARD**. *n. f.* [*avant garde*, French.] The front, or first line of the army.  
 The king's *ant-guard* maintained fight against the whole power of the enemies. *Bacon*.  
 Vanguard to right and left the front unfold. *Milton*.  
**VANILLA**. *n. f.* [*vanille*, French.] A plant. It hath an annual flower, consisting of six leaves, five of which are placed in a circular order, and the middle one is concave; the empaleme becomes an horned, soft, fleshy fruit, filled with very small seeds. The fruit of these plants is used to scent chocolate. *Miller*.  
 When mixed with *vanillas*, or spices, it acquires the good and bad qualities of aromatic oils. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.  
**VANISH**. *v. n.* [*vanescere*, Latin. *evanescir*, Fr.]  
 1. To lose perceptible existence.  
 High honour is not only gotten and born by pain and danger, but must be nursed by the like, or else *vanish* as soon as it appears to the world. *Sidney*.  
 Whether are they *vanish'd*?  
 — Into the air; and what *vanish'd* corporal  
 Melted as breath into the wind. *Shakespeare*.  
 While fancy brings the *vanish'd* piles to view,  
 And builds imaginary Rome anew. *Pope*.  
 2. To pass away from the sight; to disappear.  
 Now I have taken heart, thou *vanishest*.  
 He cut the cleaving sky,  
 And in a moment *vanish'd* from her eye. *Pope's Odyssey*.  
 3. To pass away; to be lost.  
 All these delights will *vanish*. *Milton*.  
 That spirit of religion and seriousness, by which we had distinguished ourselves, *vanish'd* all at once, and a spirit of infidelity and prophaneness started up. *Atterbury*.  
**VANITY**. *n. f.* [*vanitas*, Lat. *vanité*, Fr.]  
 1. Emptiness; uncertainty; inanity.  
 2. Fruitless desire; fruitless endeavour.  
 3. Vanity possesseth many, who are desirous to know the certainty of things to come.  
 Thy pride,  
 And wand'ring *vanity*, when least was safe,  
 Rejected my forewarning. *Milton*.  
 4. Trifling labour.  
 To use long discourse against those things which are both against scripture and reason, might rightly be judged a *vanity* in the answerer, not much inferior to that of the inventor. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World*.  
 5. Falshood; untruth.  
 Here I may well shew the *vanity* of that which is reported in the story of Wallingham. *Sir J. Davies*.  
 6. Empty pleasure; vain pursuit; idle shew; unsubstantial enjoyment; petty object of pride.  
 Were it not strange if God should have made such store of glorious creatures on earth, and leave them all to be consumed in secular *vanity*, allowing none but the baser sort to be employed in his own service. *Hooker*.  
 I must  
 Bestow upon the eyes of this young couple  
 Some *vanity* of mine art. *Shakespeare's Temp.*  
 Cast not her serious wit on idle things;  
 Makes her free will slave to *vanity*. *Davies*.  
 Sin, with *vanity*, had fill'd the works of men. *Milton*.  
 The eldest equal the youngest in the *vanity* of their dress;  
 and no other reason can be given of it, but that they equal, if not surpass them, in the *vanity* of their desires. *South*.  
 Think not when woman's transient breath is fled,  
 That all her *vanities* at once are dead;  
 Succeeding *vanities* the still regards,  
 And though the plays no more, o'erlooks the cards. *Pope*.  
 7. Ostentation; arrogance.  
 The ground-work thereof is true, however they, through *vanity*, whilst they would not seem to be ignorant, do thereupon build many forged histories of their own antiquity. *Spenser*.  
 Whether it were out of the same *vanity*, which possessed all those learned philologists and poets, that Plato also published, not under the right authors names, those things which he had read in the scriptures; or fearing the severity of the Areopagite, and the example of his master Socrates, I can not judge. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World*.  
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## VAP

7. Petty pride; pride exerted upon slight grounds; pride operating on small occasions.  
 Can you add guilt to *vanity*, and take  
 A pride to hear the conquests which you make. *Dryden*.  
 'Tis an old maxim in the schools,  
 That *vanity*'s the food of fools;  
 Yet now and then your men of wit  
 Will condescend to take a bit. *Swift's Miscel.*  
 To **VAN**. *v. a.* [from *vannus*, Lat. *vanner*, Fr.] To fan; to winnow. Not in use.  
 The corn, which in *vanning* lieth lowest is the best. *Bacon*.  
 To **VANQUISH**. *v. a.* [*vaincre*, French.]  
 1. To conquer; to overcome; to subdue.  
 Wert not a shame, that, whilst you live at jar,  
 The fearful French, whom you late *vanquish'd*,  
 Should make a start o'er seas, and *vanquish* you? *Shakespeare*.  
 They subdued and *vanquish'd* the rebels in all encounters. *Clarendon, b. viii*.  
 The gods the victors, Cato the *vanquish'd* chose:  
 But you have done what Cato could not do,  
 To chase the *vanquish'd*, and restore him too. *Dryden*.  
 2. To confute.  
 This bold assertion has been fully *vanquish'd* in a late reply to the bishop of Meaux's treatise. *F. Atterbury*.  
**VANQUISHER**. *n. f.* [from *vanquish*.] Conqueror; subduer.  
 He would pawn his fortunes  
 To hopeless restitution, so he might  
 Be call'd your *vanquisher*. *Shakespeare*.  
 I shall rise victorious, and subdue  
 My *vanquisher*; I should of his vaulted spoil.  
 Troy's *vanquisher*, and great Achilles' son. *A. Philips*.  
**VANTAGE**. *n. f.* [from *advantage*.]  
 1. Gain; profit.  
 What great *vantage* do we get by the trade of a pastor? *Syd.*  
 2. Superiority; state in which one had better means of action than another.  
 With the *vantage* of mine own excuse,  
 Hath he excepted most against my love. *Shakespeare*.  
 He had them at *vantage*, being tired and harrassed with a long march.  
 The pardoned person must not think to stand upon the same *vantage* of ground with the innocent. *South*.  
 3. Opportunity; convenience.  
 Be assur'd, Madam, 'twill be done  
 With his next *vantage*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*.  
 To **VANTAGE**. *v. a.* [from *advantage*.] To profit.  
 We yet of present peril be afraid;  
 For needful fear did never *vantage* none. *Fairy Queen*.  
**VANTRASS**. *n. f.* [*avant bras*, Fr.] Armour for the arm.  
 I'll hide my silver beard in a gold beaver,  
 And in my *vantrass* put this wither'd brawn. *Shakespeare*.  
 Put on *vantrass*, and greaves, and gauntlet. *Milton*.  
**VAPID**. *adj.* [*exipidus*, Latin.] Dead; having the spirit evaporated; spiritless; maukish; flat.  
 Thy wines let feed a-while  
 On the fat refuse; lest too soon disjoint'd,  
 From spritely it to sharp or *vapid* change. *Philips*.  
 The effects of a *vapid* and viscous constitution of blood, are stagnation, acrimony, and putrefaction. *Arbutnot*.  
**VAPIDNESS**. *n. f.* [from *vapid*.] The state of being spiritless or maukish; maukiness.  
**VAPORATION**. *n. f.* [*vaporatio*, Fr. *vaporation*, Lat. from *vapor*.] The act of cleaving in vapours.  
**VAPORER**. *n. f.* [from *vapor*.] A boaster; a braggart.  
 This shews these *vaporers*, to what scorn they expose themselves. *Government of the Tongue*.  
**VAPORISH**. *adj.* [from *vapor*.] Vaporous; splenetic; humorous.  
 Pallas grew *vaporish* once and odd,  
 She would not do the least right thing. *Swift*.  
**VAPOROUS**. *adj.* [*vaporeux*, Fr. from *vapor*.]  
 1. Full of vapours or exhalations; fummy.  
 The *vaporous* night approaches. *Shakespeare*.  
 It proceeded from the nature of the *vaporous* place. *Sandys*.  
 This shifting our abode from the warmer and more *vaporous* air of the vallies, to the colder and more subtle air of the hills, is a great benefit to the valetudinarian part. *Derham*.  
 2. Windy; flatulent.  
 If the mother eat much beans, or such *vaporous* food, it endangereth the child to become lunatick. *Bacon*.  
 Some more subtle corporeal element, may so equally beat against the parts of a little *vaporous* moisture, as to form it into round drops. *Mare's Antidote against Atheism*.  
 The food which is most *vaporous* and perspirable, is the most easily digested. *Arbutnot*.  
 A little tube, jetting out from the extremity of an artery, may carry off these *vaporous* steams of the blood. *Cheyne*.  
**VAPOUR**. *n. f.* [*vapeur*, Fr. *vapor*, Latin.]  
 1. Any thing exhalable; any thing that mingles with the air.  
 Vapour, and mist, and exhalation hot.  
 When first the sun too powerful beams displays,  
 It draws up *vapours* which obscure its rays: *Milton*.

## VAR

- But ev'n those clouds at last adorn its way,  
 Reflect new glories, and augment the day. *Pope*.  
 2. Wind; flatulence.  
 In the Thessalian witches, and the meetings of witches that have been recorded, great wonders they tell, of carrying in the air, transforming themselves into other bodies. These fables are the effects of imagination: for ointments, if laid on any thing thick, by stopping of the pores, shut in the *vapours*, and send them to the head extremely. *Bacon*.  
 3. Fume; steam.  
 The morning is the best, because the imagination is not clouded by the *vapours* of meat. *Dryden*.  
 In distilling hot spirits, if the head of the still be taken off, the *vapor* which ascends out of the still will take fire at the flame of a candle, and the flame will run along the *vapor* from the candle to the still. *Newton's Optics*.  
 For the imposthume, the *vapor* of vinegar, and any thing which creates a cough, are proper. *Arbutnot on Diet*.  
 4. Mental fume; vain imagination; fancy unreal.  
 If his sorrow bring forth amendment, he hath the grace of hope, though it be clouded over with a melancholy *vapor*, that it be not discernible even to himself. *Hammond*.  
 5. [In the plural.] Discales caused by flatulence, or by diseased nerves; hypochondriacal maladies; melancholy; spleen.  
 To this we must ascribe the spleen, so frequent in studious men, as well as the *vapours* to which the other sex are so often subject. *Addison's Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 115.  
 To **VAP'OUR**. *v. n.* [*vaporo*, Latin.]  
 1. To pass in a vapour, or fume; to emit fumes; to fly off in evaporations.  
 When thou from this world wilt go,  
 The whole world *vapours* in thy breath. *Donne*.  
 Swift running waters *vapor* not so much as standing waters. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N<sup>o</sup>. 767.  
 2. To bully; to brag;  
 Not true, quoth he? Howe'er you *vapor*,  
 I can what I affirm make appear. *Hudibras*.  
 These are all the mighty powers  
 You vainly boast, to cry down ours;  
 And what in real value's wanting,  
 Supply with *vapouring* and ranting. *Hudibras*.  
 That I might not be *vapor'd* down by insignificant testimonies, I used the name of your society to annihilate all such arguments. *Glauville's Pref. to Scip.*  
 Be you to us but kind;  
 Let Dutchmen *vapor*, Spaniards curse,  
 No sorrow we shall find. *E. Do'ser's Song*.  
 To **VAP'OUR**. *v. a.* To effuse, or scatter in fumes or vapour.  
 Break off this last lamenting kiss,  
 Which sucks two souls, and *vapours* both away. *Donne*.  
 He'd laugh to see one throw his heart away,  
 Another fighting *vapor* forth his soul. *B. Johnson*.  
 A third to melt himself in tears.  
 Opium loath some of his poisonous quality, if *vapor'd* out, and mingled with spirit of wine. *Bacon*.  
 It must be holpen by somewhat which may fix the silver, never to be restored, or *vapor'd* away, when incorporated into such a mass of gold. *Bacon*.  
**VARIABLE**. *adj.* [*variabilis*, Fr. *variabilis*, Latin.] Changeable; mutable; inconstant.  
 O swear not by the inconstant moon,  
 That monthly changes in her circled orb;  
 Lest that thy love prove likewise *variable*. *Shakespeare*.  
 Haply countries different,  
 With *variable* objects, shall expel  
 This something settled matter in his heart. *Shakespeare*.  
 By the lively image of other creatures, did those ancients represent the *variable* passions of mortals; as by serpents were signified deceivers. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World*.  
 His heart I know how *variable*, and vain,  
 Self-left. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. xi. l. 92.  
**VARIABleness**. *n. f.* [from *variable*.]  
 1. Changeableness; mutability.  
 You are not solicitous about the *variableness* of the weather, or the change of seasons. *Addison*.  
 2. Levity; inconstancy.  
 Centuries subject themselves to the charge of *variableness* in judgment. *Clarissa*.  
**VARIABLY**. *adv.* [from *variable*.] Changeably; mutably; inconstantly; uncertainly.  
**VARIANCE**. *n. f.* [from *vary*.] Discord; disagreement; dissension.  
 I am come to set a man at *variance* against his father. *Matth.*  
 A cause of law, by violent course,  
 Was, from a *variance*, now a war become. *Daniel's C. War*.  
 Not so as to set any one doctrine of the gospel at *variance* with others, which are all admirably consistent. *S. rat.*  
 She runs, but hopes she does not run unseen:  
 While a kind glance at her pursuer flies,  
 How much at *variance* are her feet and eyes? *Pope*.



# VAR

If the learned would not sometimes submit to the ignorant; the old to the weakness of the young; there would be nothing but everlasting *variance* in the world. *Locke*

By shameful *variance* betwixt man and man. *Thomson*

**VARIATION.** *n. f.* [*variatio*, Lat. *variation*, French.]

1. Change; mutation; difference from itself.

After much *variation* of opinions, the prisoner was acquitted of treason, but by most voices found guilty of felony. *Hayes*

The operation of agents will easily admit of intention and remission, but the essences of things are conceived not capable of any such *variation*. *Locke*

The fame of our writers is confined to these two islands, and it is hard it should be limited in time as much as place, by the perpetual *variations* of our speech. *Swift*

There is but one common matter, which is diversified by accidents; and the same numerical quantity, by *variations* of texture, may constitute successively all kinds of body. *Bent*

2. Difference; change from one to another.

In some other places are more females born than males; which, upon this *variation* of proportion, I recommend to the curians. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality*

Each sea had its peculiar shells, and the same *variation* of soils; this tract affording such a terrestrial matter as is proper for the formation of one sort of shell-fish; that of another. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

3. Successive change.

Sir Walter Blunt, stain'd with the *variation* of each soil. *Shaksp.*

4. [In grammar.] Change of termination of nouns.

The rules of grammar, and useful examples of the *variation* of words, and the peculiar form of speech, are often appointed to be repeated. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind*

5. Change in natural phenomena.

The duke run a long course of calm prosperity, without any visible eclipse or wane in himself, amidst divers *variations* in others. *Watts's Life of Buckingham*

6. Deviation.

If we admit a *variation* from the state of his creation, that *variation* must be necessarily after an eternal duration, and therefore within the compass of time. *Hale*

I may seem sometimes to have varied from his sense; but the greatest *variations* may be fairly deduced from him. *Dryd.*

7. *Variation of the compass*; deviation of the magnetick needle from an exact parallel with the meridian.

**VARIATION.** *adj.* [*variatus*, Latin.] Diseased with dilation.

There are instances of one vein only being *various*, which may be destroyed by tying it above and below the dilation. *Sharpe*

**TO VARIATE.** *v. a.* [*variatus*, school Latin.] To diversify; to stain with different colours.

The shells are filled with a white spar, which *variegates* and adds to the beauty of the stone. *Woodward on Fossils*

They had fountains of *variegated* marble in their rooms. *Art.*

Ladies like *variegated* tulips flow.

'Tis to the changes half the charms we owe: Such happy spots the nice admirers take, Fine by defect, and delicately weak. *Pope's Epist.*

**VARIATION.** *n. f.* [from *variegatus*.] Diversity of colours.

Plant your choice tulips in natural earth, somewhat impoverished with very fine sand; else they will soon lose their *variations*. *Boehly's Kaland*

**VARIETY.** *n. f.* [*varietas*, Fr. *varietas*, Latin.]

1. Change; succession of one thing to another; intermixture of one thing with another.

All sorts are here that all th' earth yields; Variety without end. *Milton's Par. Lost*

Variety is nothing else but a continued novelty. *South*

If the sun's light consisted of but one sort of rays, there would be but one colour in the whole world, nor would it be possible to produce any new colour by reflections or refractions; and by consequence that the *variety* of colours depends upon the composition of light. *Newton's Opticks*

2. One thing of many by which *variety* is made. In this sense it has a plural.

The inclosed warmth, which the earth hath in itself, stirred up by the heat of the sun, affixeth nature in the speedier procreation of those *varieties*, which the earth bringeth forth. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World*

3. Difference; dissimilitude.

There is a *variety* in the tempers of good men, with relation to the different impressions they receive from different objects of charity. *F. Auberbury*

4. Variation; deviation; change from a former state.

It were a great vanity to reject those reasons drawn from the nature of things, or to go about to answer those reasons by suppositions of a *variety* in things, from what they now appear. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*

**VARIOUS.** *adj.* [*varius*, Latin.]

1. Different; several; manifold.

# VAR

Then were they known to men by *various* names, And *various* idols, through the heathen world. *Milton*

2. Changeable; uncertain; unfixed; unlike itself.

The names of mixed modes want standards in nature, whereby to adjust their signification; therefore they are very *various* and doubtful. *Locke*

3. Unlike each other.

He in derision sets Upon their tongues a *various* spirit, To raise quite out their native language. *Milton*

4. Variegated; diversified.

Opening their *various* colours, And tries all forms that may Pomona please. *Pope*

**VARIATION.** *adv.* [from *varius*.] In a various manner.

Having been *variously* tossed by fortune, directed his course to a safe harbour. *Bacon*

Various objects from the sense, *Variously* representing.

Those various squadrons, *variously* design'd, Each vessel freighted with a several load; Each squadron waiting for a several wind; All find but one, to burn them in the road. *Dryden*

**VARIATION.** [*Lat. varius*, Fr.] A dilation of the vein.

In ulcers of the legs, accompanied with *various* or dilations of the veins, the *varix* can only be assisted by the bandage. *Sharpe*

**VARIETY.** *n. f.* [*varietas*, old French, now *variet*.]

1. Anciently a servant or footman.

Such lords ill example do give, Where *varlets* and drabs so may live. *Tyler's Husbandry*

2. A countrel; a rascal. This word has deviated from its original meaning, as *var* in Latin.

I am the vessel *varlet* that ever chew'd. *Shaksp. Hen. IV.*

Where didst thou leave these *varlets*? *Shaksp. Hen. IV.*

Thou *varlet*, dost thy master's gains devour; Thou milk'st his ewes, and often twice an hour. *Dryden*

When the Roman legions were in a disposition to mutiny, an impudent *varlet*, who was a private centinel, resolved to try the power of his eloquence. *Addison*

**VARIETY.** *n. f.* [from *varlet*.] Rabble; crowd; populace.

Shall they hoist me up, And shew me to the shouting *variety* Of cent'ring Rome? *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleo.*

**VARNISH.** *n. f.* [*varnis*, Fr. *varnis*, Latin.]

1. A matter laid upon wood, metal, or other bodies, to make them shine.

We'll put on those shall praise your excellence, And let a double *varnish* on the fame. *Shaksp.*

The fame of Cicero had not borne her age so well, if it had not been joined with some vanity: Like unto *varnishes*, that makes ceilings not only shine, but last. *Bacon*

This blue *varnish* that the green endears, The sacred ruit of twice ten hundred years. *Pope*

2. Cover; palliation.

To set a pearl in lead so meanly *varnished*. *Sidney*

Chamber not you up to the caissons; Nor thrust your head into the publick street, To gaze on christian fools with *varnish'd* faces. *Shaksp.*

3. To cover; to conceal with something ornamental.

Specious deeds on earth, which glory excites; Or close ambition *varnish'd* o'er with zeal. *Milton*

His manly heart was still above Dissembled hate, or *varnish'd* love. *Dryden*

Men espouse the well-endow'd opinions in fashion, and then seek arguments to make good their beauty, or *varnish* over and cover their deformity. *Locke's Works*

4. To palliate; to hide with colour of rhetoric.

To *varnish* all their errors, and secure The ills they act, and all the world endure. *Denham*

Cato's voice was ne'er employ'd To clear the guilty, and to *varnish* crimes. *Addison*

**VARNISH.** *v. a.* [from *varnish*.]

1. One whole trade is to varnish.

An oil obtained of common oil, may probably be of good use to furbone and *varnish*.

2. A dissembler; an adorer.

Modest dulness lurks in thought's disguise; Thou *varnish* of fools, and cheat of all the wise. *Pope*

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VAU

VA'ASOUR. *n. f.* [*vaussour*, Fr.] One who himself holding of a superior lord, has others holding under him.  
Names have been taken of civil honours, as king, knight, valuator, or *vaussour*, squire. *Cauden.*  
VA'UDEVEL. *n. f.* [*vaudeville*, Fr.] A song common among the vulgar, and sung about the streets, *Trev.* A ballad; a trivial strain.  
VAULT. *n. f.* [*voûte*, Fr. *volta*, Ital. *volta*, low Latin.]  
1. A continued arch.  
O, you are men of stone:  
Had I your tongues and eyes, I'd use them so  
That heaven's vault should crack. *Shakefp. K. Lear.*  
The word signifies an orb or sphere. And this shews us both the form of the Mosaic abys, which was included within this vault: and the form of the habitable earth, which was the outward surface of this vault, or the cover of the abys. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
2. A cellar.  
Creep into the kill-hole.  
He will seek there; neither press, well, vault, but he hath an abstract for the remembrance of. *Shakefp.*  
The wine of life is drawn, and the meer lees  
Is left this vault to brag of. *Shakefp.*  
Whether your fruitful fancy lies  
To banish rats that haunt our vault. *Swift.*  
3. A cave; a cavern.  
The silent vaults of death, unknown to light,  
And hell itself, lie naked to his sight. *Sandys.*  
4. A repository for the dead.  
Shall I not be fitted in the vault,  
To whose foul mouth no healthsome air breathes in. *Shakefp.*  
To VAULT, *v. a.* [*volder*, Fr. from the noun.]  
To arch; to shape of a vault.  
Hath nature given them eyes  
To see this vaulted arch, and the rich cope  
Of sea and land, which can distinguish 'twixt  
The fiery orbs above, and the twinn'd stones  
Upon th' humb'd beach? *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*  
2. To cover with an arch.  
Over-head the dismal hiss  
Of fiery darts in flaming volleys flew;  
And flying vaulted either host with fire. *Milton.*  
To VAULT, *v. n.* [*voltiger*, Fr. *voleggiare*, Italian.]  
Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps itself,  
And falls on th' other. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*  
The pretty vaulting sea refus'd to drown me,  
Knowing that thou would'st have me drown'd on shore. *Sh.*  
He is vaulting variable ramps  
In your despite, upon your purple. *Shakefp.*  
If I could win a lady by vaulting into my saddle with my armour on, I should quickly leap into a wife. *Shakefp.*  
Leaning on his lance, he vaulted on a tree. *Dryden.*  
If a man should leap a garret, or vault down the monument, would he leave the memory of a hero behind him?  
Lucan vaulted upon Pegasus with all the heat and interpidity of youth. *Addison.*  
2. To play the tumbler, or posture-master.  
VAULT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A leap; a jump.  
VAULTAGE. *n. f.* [from vault.] Arched cellar. Not in use.  
He'll call you to so hot an answer for it,  
That caves and womb'd vaultages of France  
Shall chide your trespass, and return your mock  
In second accent to his ordinance. *Shakefp. Hen. V.*  
VAULTED. *adj.* [from vault.] Arched; concave.  
Restore the lock! she cries, and all around  
Restore the lock! the vaulted roofs rebound. *Pope.*  
VAULTER. *n. f.* [from vault.] A leaper; a jumper; a tumbler.  
VAULTY. *adj.* [from vault.] Arched; concave. A bad word.  
I will kiss thy detestable bones,  
And put my eye-balls in thy vaulty brows,  
And ring these fingers with thy household worms. *Shakefp.*  
I'll say that is not the lark, whose notes do beat  
The vaulty heav'ns so high above our heads. *Shakefp.*  
VAUNMURE. *n. f.* [*vaut mur*, Fr.] A false wall; a work raised before the main wall.  
With another engine named the warwolf, he pierced with one stone, and cut, as even as a thread, two *vautmures*. *Cauden's Remains.*  
This warlike captain, daily attempting the *vautmures*, in the end by force obtained the fame; and so possessed of the place, desperately kept it till greater help came running in, who, with wonderful expedition, clapt up a strong covering betwixt the wall and the *vautmure*. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*  
To VAUNT. *v. a.* [*vauter*, Fr.] To boast; to display with ostentation.  
Not that great champion  
Whom famous poets verse so much doth vaunt;  
And hath for twelve huge labours high extoll'd,  
So many juries and sharp hits did haunt. *Fairy Queen.*

UDD

Not any damsel which her vaunteth most,  
In skillful knitting of soft filken twine.  
My vanquisher spoil'd of his vaunted spoil. *Spenser.*  
To VAUNT. *v. n.*  
1. To play the braggart; to talk with ostentation; to make vain show; to boast.  
You say, you are a better foldier;  
Let it appear so; make your vaunting true. *Shakefp.*  
The illusions of magic were put down, and their vaunting in wisdom reproved with disgrace. *Wisdom xvii. 7.*  
So spake th' apostate angel, though in pain;  
Vaunting aloud, but rack'd with deep despair.  
Pride which prompts a man to vaunt and overvalue what he is, does incline him to disvalue what he has. *Gov. of Tongue.*  
2. I scarcely know in what sense Dryden has used this word, unless it be miswritten for *vaults*.  
'Tis he: I feel him now in ev'ry part;  
Like a new world he vaunts about my heart. *Dryden.*  
VAUNT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Brag; boast; vain ostentation.  
Sir John Perrot bent his course not to that point, but rather quite contrary, in scorn, and in vain vaunt of his own counfels.  
Him Ieduc'd with other promises and other vaunts. *Milton.*  
Such vaunts who can with patience read,  
Who thus describes his hero when he's dead?  
In heat of action slain, he seems to fall,  
But still maintains the war, and fights at all. *Granville.*  
VAUNT. *n. f.* [from vaunt, Fr.] The first part. Not used.  
Our play  
Leaps o'er the vaunt and firrings. *Shakefp.*  
VAUNTER. *n. f.* [*vauter*, Fr. from vaunt.] Boaster; braggart; man given to vain ostentation.  
Some feign  
To menage steeds, as did this vaunter; but in vain. *Spenser.*  
Tongue-valiant hero, vaunter of thy might;  
In threats the foremost, but the lag in fight. *Dryden.*  
VAUNTFUL. *adj.* [*vaut and full*] Boastful; ostentatious.  
Whiles all the heavens on lower creatures smil'd,  
Young Clarion, with vaultful lusthied,  
After his guise did cast abroad to fare. *Spenser.*  
VAUNTINGLY. *adv.* [from vaunting.] Boastfully; ostentatiously.  
I heard thee say, and vauntingly thou spak'st it,  
That thou wert cause of noble Glo'ster's death. *Shakefp.*  
VAWARD. *n. f.* [*vau and ward*] Fore part.  
Since we have the *vaward* of the day,  
My love shall hear the music of my hounds. *Shakefp.*  
Their hands i'th' *vaward* are the Antiates  
Of their best trust. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*  
He desired nothing more than to have confirmed his authority in the minds of the vulgar, by the present and ready attendance of the *vaward*. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*  
UBERTY. *n. f.* [*ubertas*, Latin.] Abundance; fruitfulness.  
UBICATION. *n. f.* [from *ubi*, Latin.] Local relation; where-ness.  
UBIQU. *n. f.* A scholastick term.  
Relations, *ubiquities*, duration, the vulgar philosophy admits to be something; and yet to enquire in what place they are, were gross. *Glauville.*  
UBIQUITARY. *adj.* [from *ubique*, Latin.] Existing every where.  
For wealth and an *ubiquitary* commerce, none can exceed her. *How.*  
UBIQUITARY. *n. f.* [from *ubique*, Latin.] One that exists every where.  
How far wide is Aquinas, which faith, by the same reason that an angel might be in two places, he might be in as many as you will? See now, either Xavier is every where, or else the carcass of a friar is more subtle than the nature of an angel. To conclude, either Aquinas is false, or the papists *ubiquitaries*. *Hall.*  
UBIQUITY. *n. f.* [from *ubique*, Latin.] Omnipresence; existence at the same time in all places.  
In the one there is attributed to God death, whereof divine nature is not capable; in the other *ubiquity* unto man, which human nature admitteth not. *Hooker.*  
Pern she hight,  
A solemn wight,  
As you should meet,  
In that *ubiquity*. *B. Johnson.*  
Could they think that to be infinite and immense, the *ubiquity* of which they could thrust into a corner of their closet. *South.*  
UDDER. *n. f.* [*uber*, Saxon; *udder*, Dutch. *uber*, Lat.] The breast or dugs of a cow, or other large animal.  
A lioness, with *udders* all drawn dry,  
Lay couching head on ground. *Shakefp.*  
Sithence the cow  
Produc'd an ampler store of milk; the fire-goat,  
Not without pain, dragg'd her distended *udder*. *Prior.*  
UDDERED. *adj.* [from *udder*.] Furnished with *udders*.  
Marian soft could stroke the *udder'd* cow. *Gay.*  
VEAL.

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VEAL. *n. f.* [*veal*, a calf, *veeler*, *vesler*, to bring forth a calf, old French; *vitellus*, Latin.] The flesh of a calf killed for the table.  
Would'st thou with mighty beef augment thy meal?  
Seek Leadenhall; St. James's sends thee *veal*. *Gay.*  
VECTION. *n. f.* [*vectio*, *vectis*, Latin.] The act of carrying, or being carried.  
VEGETATION. *n. f.* [*vegetatio*, Latin.] Carriage.  
Elevated lords are foilly lolling in their chariots; a species of *vegetation* seldom used amongst the antients. *Arbustnot.*  
VECTURE. [*veitura*, Latin.] Carriage.  
Three things one nation felth unto another; the commodity as nature yieldeth it, the manufacture and the *veiture* or carriage. *Bacon's Essays.*  
To VEER. *v. n.* [*veer*, French.] To turn about.  
If a wild uncertainty prevail,  
And turn your *veering* heart with ev'ry gale;  
You lose the fruit of all your former care,  
For the sad prospect of a just despair.  
Nigh rivers mouth, where wind  
Veers off, as oft he fleers and shifts her sail. *Milton.*  
I have no taste of the noisy praise  
Of giddy crouds, as changeable as winds;  
Servants to change, and blowing with the tide  
Of swol'n success, but *veering* with its ebb.  
A-head the master pilot fleers. *Dryden.*  
And as he leads, the following navy *veers*.  
It is a double misfortune to a nation given to change, when they have a sovereign that is prone to fall in with all the turns and *veerings* of the people. *Addison's Preface.*  
The wind *veered* about to north-west. *Derham.*  
To VEER. *v. a.*  
1. To let out.  
As it is a great point of art, when our matter requires it, to enlarge and *veer* out all fail; so, to take it in and contract it, is of no less grace when the argument doth ask it. *B. Johnson.*  
2. To turn, to change.  
I see the haven nigh at hand,  
To which I mean my weary course to bend;  
Far the main sheet, and bear up with the land. *Spenser.*  
Sailing farther, it *veers* its lily to the west, and regardeth that quarter, wherein the land is nearer or greater. *Brown.*  
VEGETABILITY. *n. f.* [from *vegetable*.] Vegetable nature; the quality of growth without sensation.  
The coagulating spirits of salts, and lapidifical juice of the sea, entering the parts of the plant, overcomes its *vegetability*, and converts it into a lapidaceous substance. *Brown.*  
VEGETABLE. *n. f.* [*vegetabilis*, school Lat. *vegetabile*, Fr.] Any thing that has growth without sensation, as plants.  
Vegetables are organized bodies consisting of various parts, containing vessels furnished with different juices; and taking in their nourishment from without, usually by means of a root, by which they are fixed to the earth, or to some other body, as in the generality of plants; sometimes by means of pores distributed over the whole surface, as in sub-marine plants. *Hill's Materia Medica.*  
Let brutes and *vegetables* that cannot drink,  
So far as drought and nature urges, think.  
In *vegetables* it is the shape, and in bodies, not propagated by seed, it is the colour we most fix on. *Locke.*  
Other animated substances are called *vegetables*, which have within themselves the principle of another sort of life and growth, and of various productions of leaves, flowers and fruit, such as we see in plants, herbs, trees. *Watts.*  
VEGETABLE. *adj.* [*vegetabilis*, Latin.]  
1. Belonging to a plant.  
The *vegetable* world, each plant and tree,  
From the fair cedar on the craggy brow,  
To creeping moss. *Prior.*  
Both mechanisms are equally curious, from one uniform juice to extract all the variety of *vegetable* juices; or from such variety of food to make a fluid very near uniform to the blood of an animal. *Arbustnot on Aliments.*  
The well shower'd earth  
Is deep enrich'd with *vegetable* life. *Thomson.*  
2. Having the nature of plants.  
Amidst them stood the tree of life,  
High eminent, blooming ambrosial fruit  
Of *vegetable* gold. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
That *vegetative* terrestrial hath been ever the standing fund, out of which is derived the matter of all animal and *vegetable* bodies. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*  
To VEGETATE. *v. n.* [*vegeto*, Latin.] To grow as plants; to shoot out; to grow without sensation.  
Rain-water may be endued with some *vegetating* or prolific virtue, derived from some saline or oleose particles. *Ray.*  
As long as the seeds remained lodged in a natural soil, they would soon *vegetate*, and send forth a new set of trees. *Woodward.*  
See dying *vegetables* life sustain;  
See life dissolving *vegetate* again. *Pope's Essay on Man.*  
VEGETATION. *n. f.* [from *vegeto*, Latin.]  
1. The power of producing the growth of plants.  
The exterior surface consisted of a terrestrial matter proper

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for the nourishment of plants, being little entangled with mere mineral matter, that was unfit for *vegetation*. *Woodward.*  
The sun, deep-darting to the dark retreat  
Of *vegetation*, sets the steaming power  
At large. *Thomson's Spring.*  
Love warbles through the vocal groves,  
And *vegetation* paints the plain. *Anonymous.*  
2. The power of growth without sensation.  
Plants, though beneath the excellency of creatures endued with sense, yet exceed them in the faculty of *vegetation* and of fertility. *Hooker.*  
These pulsations I attribute to a plastick nature, or vital principle, as the *vegetation* of plants must also be. *Ray.*  
VEGETATIVE. *adj.* [*vegetalis*, Fr. from *vegetare*]  
1. Having the quality of growing without life.  
Creatures *vegetative* and growing, have their seeds in themselves. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*  
2. Having the power to produce growth in plants.  
Homer makes deities of the *vegetative* faculties, and virtues of the field. *Brown's Notes on Odyss.*  
VEGETATIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *vegetative*.] The quality of producing growth.  
VEGETIVE. *adj.* [*vegetus*, Latin.] Vigorous; active; spritely.  
The soul was *vegetive*, quick and lively; full of the youthfulness and spriteliness of youth. *South.*  
The faculties in age must be less *vegetive* and nimble than in youth. *Wallis.*  
VEGETIVE. *adj.* [from *vegeto*, Latin.] Vegetable; having the nature of plants.  
Nor rent off, but cut off ripe bean with a knife,  
For hindering stalks of hir *vegetive* life. *Tuff. Husbandry.*  
VEGETIVE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A vegetable.  
Hence *vegetives* receive their fragrant birth,  
And clothe the naked bosom of the earth. *Sandys.*  
The tree still panted in th' unfinished part,  
Not wholly *vegetive*; and heav'd her heart. *Dryden.*  
VEHEMENCE. *n. f.* [*vehementia*, Latin.]  
VEHEMENCY. *n. f.* [*vehementia*, Latin.]  
1. Violence; force.  
Universal hubbub wild,  
Of stunning sounds and voices all confus'd,  
Assaults his ear with loudest *vehemence*. *Milton.*  
2. Ardour; mental violence; terror.  
Think ye are men; deem it not impossible for you to err: sit impartially your own hearts, whether it be force of reason, or *vehemency* of affection, which hath bred, and still doth feed these opinions in you. *Hooker's Pref.*  
The best persuasions  
Fail not to use; and with what *vehemency*  
Th' occasion shall instruct you. *Shakefp. Hen. VIII.*  
Would it apply well to the *vehemence* of your affection, that I should win what you would enjoy? *Shakefp.*  
The extremity of the condition produced some earnestness and *vehemency* of expression more than ordinary. *Clarendon.*  
This pure cause would kindle my rapid spirits  
To such a flame of sacred *vehemence*,  
That dumb things wou'd be mov'd to sympathize. *Milton.*  
He hurries on his action with variety of events, and ends it in less compals than two months. This *vehemence* of his is most suitable to my temper. *Dryden.*  
Marcus is over-warm; his fond complaints  
Have so much earnestness and passion in them,  
I hear him with a secret kind of horror,  
And tremble at his *vehemence* of temper. *Addison's Cata.*  
VEHEMENT. *adj.* [*vehement*, Fr. *vehemens*, Latin.]  
1. Violent; forcible.  
A strong imagination hath more force upon light and subtle motions, than upon motions *vehement* or ponderous. *Bacon.*  
Gold will endure a *vehement* fire for a long time, without any change. *Grew.*  
2. Ardent; eager; fervent.  
By their *vehement* instigation,  
In this just suit come I to move your grace. *Shakefp.*  
I Find  
In all things else delight indeed; but such,  
As us'd or not, works in the mind no change,  
Nor *vehement* desire. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
VEHEMENTLY. *adv.* [from *vehement*.]  
1. Forcibly.  
2. Pathetically; urgently.  
The christian religion inculcates kindness more *vehemently*, and forbids malice and hatred more strictly than any religion did before. *Tillotson.*  
VEHICLE. *n. f.* [*vehiculum*, Latin.]  
1. That in which any thing is carried.  
Evil spirits might very properly appear in *vehicles* of flame, to terrify and surprise. *Addison's Guardian.*  
2. That part of a medicine which serves to make the principal ingredient potable.  
That the meat defends by one passage; the drink, or moistening *vehicle* by another, is a popular tenent. *Brown.*  
3. That by means of which any thing is conveyed.



# VEI

The gaiety of a diverting word, serves as a *vehicle* to convey the force and meaning of a thing. *L'Estrange.*  
 To *VEIL*, *v. n.* [veils, Lat. See *VALE*.]  
 1. To cover with a veil, or any thing which conceals the face.

Her face was *veiled*; yet to my fancied sight,  
 Love, sweetness, goodness in her person shin'd.  
 It became the Jewish fashion when they went to pray, to *veil* their heads and faces. *Milton.*  
 2. To cover; to invest. *Boyle.*

I decry,  
 From yonder blazing cloud that *veils* the hill,  
 One of the heav'nly host. *Milton.*  
 3. To hide; to conceal.

Of darkness visible so much he lent,  
 As half to shew, half *veil* the deep intent. *Pope's Dunciad.*

*VEIL*, *n. f.* [velum, Latin.]  
 1. A cover to conceal the face.

To feed his fiery lustful eye,  
 He snatch'd the *veil* that hung her face before. *Fairy Queen.*  
 The Paphian queen from that fierce battle borne,  
 With gored hand, and *veil* so rudely torn,  
 Like terror did among the immortals breed. *Waller.*

The famous painter cou'd allow no place  
 For private sorrow in a prince's face:  
 Yet, that his piece might not exceed belief,  
 He cast a *veil* upon supposed grief. *Waller.*

As *veils* transparent cover, but not hide,  
 Such metaphors appear when right apply'd.  
 When through the phreze we plainly see the sense,  
 Truth with such obvious meanings will dispense. *Granville.*

She accepts the hero, and the dame  
 Wraps in her *veil*, and frees from sense of shame. *Pope.*

2. A cover; a disguise.

I will pluck the borrow'd *veil* of modesty from the so  
 seeming Mrs. Page; divulge Page himself for a secure and  
 wilful Acton. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Knock on my heart; or be fill'd with wind;  
 And thro' the *veil* of words thou view'st the naked mind. *Dry.*

The ill-natured man exposes those failings in human na-  
 ture, which the other would cast a *veil* over. *Addison.*

*VEIN*, *n. f.* [veine, Fr. vena, Latin.]

The veins are only a continuation of the extreme capillary  
 arteries reflected back again towards the heart, and uniting  
 their channels as they approach it, till at last they all form  
 three large veins; the *cava descendens*, which brings the blood  
 back from all the parts above the heart; the *cava ascendens*,  
 which brings the blood from all the parts below the heart; and  
 the *porta*, which carries the blood to the liver. The  
 coats of the veins are the same with those of the arteries,  
 only the muscular coat is as thin in all the veins, as it is in  
 the capillary arteries; the pressure of the blood against the  
 sides of the veins being less than that against the sides of  
 the arteries. In the veins there is no pulse, because the blood  
 is thrown into them with a continued stream, and because it  
 moves from a narrow channel to a wider. The capillary  
 veins unite with one another, as the capillary arteries. In  
 all the veins perpendicular to the horizon, excepting those of  
 the uterus and of the porta, are small membranes or  
 valves; like so many half thimbles stuck to the side of  
 the veins, with their mouths towards the heart. In the  
 motion of the blood towards the heart, they are pressed close  
 to the side of the veins; but if blood should fall back, it  
 must fill the valves; and they being distended, stop up the  
 channel, so that no blood can repass them. *Quincy.*

When I did first impart my love to you,  
 I freely told you all the wealth I had  
 Ran in my *veins*; I was a gentleman. *Shakespeare.*

Horror chill  
 Ran through his *veins*, and all his joints relax'd. *Milton.*

2. Hollow; cavity.

Found where casual fire  
 Had wasted woods, on mountain, or in vale,  
 Down to the *veins* of earth. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Let the gla'ss of the prism be free from *veins*, and their  
 sides be accurately plane, and well polished, without those  
 numberless waves or curls, which usually arise from sand-  
 holes. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Course of metal in the mine.

There is a *vein* for the silver. *Job xxviii. 1.*  
 Part hidden *veins* digg'd up, nor hath this earth  
 Entrails unlike, of mineral and stone. *Milton.*

It is in men as in soils, where sometimes there is a *vein* of  
 gold which the owner knows not of. *Swift's Thoughts.*

4. Tendency or turn of the mind or genius.

We ought to attempt no more than what is in the com-  
 pats of our genius, and according to our *vein*. *Dryden.*

5. Favourable moment; time when any inclination is predo-  
 minant.

Artizans have not only their growths and perfections, but  
 likewise their *veins* and times. *Watson's Architecture.*

# VEL

6. Humour; temper.

I put your grace in mind  
 Of what you promis'd me. *Shakespeare. Rich. III.*

Certainly he that hath a satirical *vein*, as he makes  
 others afraid of his wit, so he had need to be afraid of  
 others. *Bacon.*

They among themselves in pleasant *vein*  
 Stood scoffing. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Speak't thou in earnest or in jesting *vein*?  
 The currier struck the usurer upon the tight *vein*. *L'Estr.*

7. Continued disposition.

The *vein* I have had of running into speculations of this  
 kind, upon a greater scene of trade, have cost me this pre-  
 sent service. *Temple.*

8. Current; continued production.

He can open a *vein* of true and noble thinking. *Swift.*

9. Strain; quality.

Now somewhat ting, whose endless souvenance  
 Among the shepherds may ave remain;  
 Whether thee list, thy loved lass advance,  
 Or honour Pan with higher hymns of praise. *Spenser.*

10. Streak; variegation, as the veins of the marble.

*VEL*, *adj.* [veineux, Fr. from vein.]

1. Full of veins.

2. Streaked; variegated.

The root of an old white thorn will make very fine  
 boxes and combs, and many of them are very finely  
*veined*. *Mortimer's History.*

Effulgent, hence the *veiny* marble shines. *Thomson.*

*VELLITATE*, *n. f.* [vellit, Fr. vellit, Lat.]  
*Vellit* is the school-term used to signify the lowest degree  
 of desire. *Locke.*

The wishing of a thing is not properly the willing of it;  
 but it is that which is called by the schools an imperfect *vel-  
 lity*, and imports no more than an idle, un-operative com-  
 placency in, and desire of the end, without any considera-  
 tion of the means. *Bentley's Sermon.*

To *VELLITATE*, *v. a.* [vellit, Lat.] To twitch; to  
 pluck; to act by stimulation.

Those smells are all strong, and do pull and *vellitate* the  
 sense. *Bacon.*

Convulsions arising from something *vellitating* a nerve in  
 its extremity, are not very dangerous. *Arbutnot.*

*VELLICATION*, *n. f.* [vellitatio, Lat.] Twitching; stimulation.

All purgers have a kind of twitching and *vellitation*, be-  
 sides the griping, which cometh of wind. *Bacon.*

There must be a particular motion and *vellitation* imprest  
 upon the nerves, else the sensation of heat will not be  
 produced. *Watson's Improvement of the Mind.*

*VELLUM*, *n. f.* [vellum, Fr. vellum, Lat.] rather vellum,  
 low Latin.] The skin of a calf dyed for the writer.

The skull was very thin, yielding to the least pressure of  
 my finger, as a piece of vellum. *Wijeman.*

*VELOCITY*, *n. f.* [velocitas, Fr. velocitas, Latin.] Speed; swift-  
 ness; quick motion.

Had the *velocities* of the several planets been greater or  
 less than they are now, at the same distances from the sun,  
 or had their distances from the sun, or the quantity of the  
 sun's matter, and consequently his attractive power, been  
 greater or less than they are now, with the same *velocities*,  
 they would not have revolved in concentric circles, but  
 moved in hyperbola's or parabola's, or in ellipses very ec-  
 centric. *Bentley's Sermon.*

*VELVET*, *n. f.* [velveto, Ital. villus, Latin. velours, Fr.] Silk  
 with a short fur or pile upon it.

Clad in white *velvet* all their troop they led,  
 With each an oaken chaplet on his head. *Dryden.*

The different ranging the superficial parts of bodies, as of  
*velvet*, watered silk, we think probably is nothing but the  
 different refraction of their insensible parts. *Locke.*

*VELVET*, *adj.*

1. Made of velvet.

This was moulded on a porringer,  
 A *velvet* dish. *Shakespeare. Taming of the Shrew.*

2. Soft; delicate.

Through the *velvet* leaves the wind,  
 All unseen, 'gan passage find. *Shakespeare.*

Poor deer, quoth he, thou mak'st a testament  
 As worldlings do, giving thy sum of more  
 To that which had too much. Then being alone  
 Left and abandon'd of his *velvet* friends;  
 'Tis right, quoth he; this misery doth part  
 The flux of company. *Shakespeare.*

To *VELVET*, *v. n.* To paint velvet.

Verditure, ground with a weak gum arabic water, is the  
 palest green that is; but good to *velvet* upon black in any  
 drapery. *Peacham on Drapery.*

*VELOURE*, *n. f.* [velours, Fr.] Velvet. An old word.

His horse with one girt, fix times pieced, and a woman's  
 crupper of *velours*, pieced with packthread. *Shakespeare.*

*VENAL*.

# VEN

*VENAL*, *adj.* [venal, Fr. venalis, Latin.]

1. Mercenary; prostitute.

This *venal* he thine, my friend, nor thou refuse  
 This, from no *venal* or ungrateful mule. *Pope.*

2. [from vein.] Contained in the veins. A technical word.

It is unreasonable to affirm, that the cool *venal* blood  
 should be heated to high in the interval of two pulses. *Ray.*

*VENALITY*, *n. f.* [venalitas, Fr. from venal.] Mercenariness;  
 prostitution.

*VENATICK*, *adj.* [venaticus, Latin.] Used in hunting.

*VENATION*, *n. f.* [venatio, Latin.] The act or practice of  
 hunting.

The manner of their *venation* we shall find to be other-  
 ways than by sawing away of trees. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To *VEND*, *v. a.* [vendre, Fr. vende, Lat.] To sell; to offer  
 to sale.

He had a great parcel of glasses packed up, which not hav-  
 ing the occasion he expell'd to *vend*, and make use of, lay  
 by him. *Boyle.*

*VENDEE*, *n. f.* [from vend.] One to whom any thing is sold.

If a vicar sows his glebe, or if he sells his corn, and the  
*vendee* cuts it, he must pay the tithes to the parson. *Ayliffe.*

*VENDER*, *n. f.* [vendeur, Fr. from vend.] A seller.

Where the consumption of commodity is, the *venders* feast  
 themselves. *Gravel.*

Those make the most noise who have the least to sell, which  
 is very observable in the *venders* of card-matches. *Addison.*

*VENDIBLE*, *adj.* [vendibilis, Latin.] Saleable; marketable.

In a neat's tongue dried, and a maid not *vendible*. *Shakespeare.*

This so profitable and *vendible* a merchandize, fith not  
 to a proportionable enhancement with other less beneficial  
 commodities. *Carew.*

The ignorant mine-man, aiming only at the obtaining a  
 quantity of such a metal as may be *vendible* under such a de-  
 terminate name, has neither the design nor skill to make nice  
 separations of the heterogeneous bodies. *Boyle.*

*VENDIBLENESS*, *n. f.* [from vendible.] The state of being saleable.

*VENDICATION*, *n. f.* [venditio, from vendit, Latin.] A boast-  
 ful display.

Some, by a cunning protestation against all readings, and  
*vendication* of their own natural, think to divert the sagacity  
 of their readers from themselves, and cool the scent of their  
 own fox-like thefts; when yet they are so rank as a man may  
 find whole pages together usurped from one author. *B. Johnson.*

*VENDITIO*, *n. f.* [venditio, Fr. venditio, Latin.] Sale; the  
 act of selling.

To *VENER*, *v. a.* [among cabinet-makers.] To make a kind  
 of marquetry or inlaid work, whereby several thin slices of  
 fine woods of different sorts are fastened or glued on a ground  
 of some common wood. *Bailey.*

*VENERFIE*, *n. f.* [veneficium, Latin.] The practice of poisoning.

*VENERFICIAL*, *adj.* from *veneficium*, Latin.] Acting by poison;  
 bewitching.

The magical virtues of melleto, and conceived efficacy  
 into *venefical* intentions, seemeth a Pagan relique derived  
 from the ancient Druids. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

*VENERFICIOUSLY*, *adv.* [from *veneficium*, Latin.] By poison or  
 witchcraft.

Left witches should draw or prick their names therein,  
 and *veneficiously* mischief their persons, they broke the  
 spell. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

*VENEMOUS*, *adj.* [from venen, Fr.] Poisonous. Commonly,  
 though not better, *venomous*.

The barbarians saw the *venemous* beast hang on his  
 hand. *Acts xxviii. 4.*

To *VENENATE*, *v. a.* [veneno, Latin.] To poison; to in-  
 fest with poison.

These miasms entering the body, are not so energetic, as to  
*venenate* the entire mass of blood in an instant. *Harvey.*

By giving this in fevers after calcination, whereby the *ve-  
 nenate* parts are carried off. *Woodward on Pustils.*

*VENENATION*, *n. f.* [from venenate.] Poison; venom.

This *venenation* shoots from the eye; and this way a bafi-  
 list may impoison. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

*VENENE*, *adj.* [veneneux, Fr. from venenum, Latin.] Poi-  
 sonous; venomous.

Dry air opens the surface of the earth to disincarcerate *ve-  
 nene* bodies, or to attract or evacuate them hence. *Harvey.*

Malignt, in his treatise of galls, under which he com-  
 prehends all preternatural and morbose tumours of plants, de-  
 monstrates that all such tumours, where any insects are  
 found, are raised up by some *venene* liquor, which, toge-  
 ther with their eggs, such insects feed upon the leaves. *Ray.*

*VENERABLE*, *adj.* [venerabilis, Fr. venerabilis, Latin.] To  
 be regarded with awe; to be treated with reverence.

As by the ministry of saints, it pleased God there to shew  
 some rare effect of his power; or in regard of death, which  
 those saints have suffered for the testimony of Jesus Christ,  
 did thereby make the places where they died *venerable*. *Hooker.*

To make the passage easy, safe, and plain,  
 That leads us to this *venerable* wall. *Paisson.*

# VEN

Ye lamps of heav'n! he said, and lifted high  
 His hands, now free. Thou *venerable* sky!  
 Inviolable pow'rs, ador'd with dread,  
 Be all of you adjur'd. *Dryden's Zen. II.*

*VENERABLY*, *adj.* [from venerable.] In a manner that excites  
 reverence.

The Palatine, proud Rome's imperial seat,  
 An awful pile! stands *venerably* great.  
 Thither the kingdoms and the nations come. *Addison.*

To *VENERATE*, *v. a.* [venerer, Fr. veneror, Latin.] To re-  
 verence; to treat with veneration; to regard with awe.

When baseness is exalted, do not hate  
 The place its honour for the person's sake:  
 The shrine is that which thou dost *venerate*,  
 And not the beast that bears it on its back. *Herbert.*

The lords and ladies here approaching paid  
 Their homage, with a low obeisance made;  
 And seem'd to *venerate* the sacred shade. *Dryden.*

A good clergyman must love and *venerate* the gospel that  
 he teaches, and prefer it to all other learning. *Clarissa.*

*VENERATION*, *n. f.* [veneration, Fr. veneratio, Lat.] Reverend  
 regard; awful respect.

Theology is the comprehension of all other knowledge,  
 directed to its true end, i. e. the honour and *veneration* of  
 the creator, and the happiness of mankind. *Locke.*

We find a secret awe and *veneration* for one who moves  
 above us in a regular and illustrious course of virtue. *Addison.*

*VENERATOR*, *n. f.* [from veneratio.] Reverencer.

If the state of things, as they now appear, involve a re-  
 pugnancy to an eternal existence, the arguments must be  
 conclusive to those great priests and *venerators* of nature. *Hale.*

*VENEREAL*, *adj.* [venereus, Latin.]

1. Relating to love.

There are no *venereal* signs;  
 Vengeance is in my heart, death in my hand. *Shakespeare.*

Then swol'n with pride, into the snare I fell,  
 Of fair fallacious looks, *venereal* trains,  
 Soften'd with pleasure and voluptuous life. *Milton.*

They are averse to *venereal* pleasure. *Addison.*

2. Consisting of copper, called *venus* by chemists.

Blue vitriol, how *venereal* and unpoliticated soever, rub-  
 bed upon the whetted blade of a knife, will not impart its  
 latent colour. *Boyle.*

*VENEROUS*, *adj.* [from venery.] Libidinous; lustful.

The male is lesser than the female, and very *venerous*. *Derb.*

*VENERY*, *n. f.* [venerie, from vener, Fr.]

1. The sport of hunting.

To the woods the goes to serve her turn,  
 And seek her spouse, that from her still does fly,  
 And follows other game and *venery*. *Fairy Queen.*

Describing beauty of *venery* and fithes, he hath sparingly in-  
 serted the vulgar conditions thereof. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

The Norman demolished many churches and chapels in  
 New Forest, to make it fitter for his pleasure and *ve-  
 nery*. *Howel.*

2. [From *Venus*.] The pleasures of the bed.

Contentment, without the pleasure of lawful *venery*, is  
 continence; of unlawful, chastity. *Grew's Cynol.*

*VENERY*, *n. f.* A bout; a turn.

I bruis'd my shin with playing at sword and dagger, three  
*veners* for a dish of stewed prunes. *Shakespeare.*

*VENERSECTION*, *n. f.* [vena and sectio, Latin.] Blood-letting;  
 the act of opening a vein; phlebotomy.

If the inflammation be sudden, after evacuation by lenient  
 purgatives, or a clyster and *venesection*, have recourse to ano-  
 dynes. *Wijeman's Surgery.*

To *VENGE*, *v. a.* [venger, French.] To avenge; to punish.

You are above,  
 You justices, that these our nether crimes,  
 So speedily can *venge*. *Shakespeare.*

*VENGEABLE*, *adj.* [from venge.] Revengeful; malicious.

Headed with ire, and *vengeable* despite. *Spenser.*

*VENGEANCE*, *n. f.* [vengeance, French.]

1. Punishment; penal retribution; avengement.

The right conceit which they had, that to perjury *ven-  
 geance* is due, was not without good effect as touching their  
 lives, who feared the wilful violation of oaths. *Hooker.*

All the stor'd *vengeances* of heaven fall  
 On her ingrateful top! *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

The souls of all that I had murder'd  
 Came to my tent, and every one did threat  
 To-morrow's *vengeance* on the head of Richard. *Shakespeare.*

Let me see thy *vengeance* on them. *Jer. xi. 20.*



## VEN

2. It is used in familiar language. *To do with a vengeance, is to do with vehemence; what a vengeance, emphatically what?*  
Till the day appear, of reparation to the just,  
And vengeance to the wicked. *Milton.*  
When the same king adventured to murmur, the pope  
could threaten to teach him his duty with a vengeance. *Raleigh.*  
Afinodeus the fifty fume  
Drove, though enamour'd, from the spouse  
Of Tobit's son, and with a vengeance sent  
From Medea post to Egypt, there fast bound. *Milton.*  
But what a vengeance makes thee fly  
From me too, as thine enemy? *Hudibras.*  
VENGEFUL. *adj.* [from *vengeance* and *full*.] Vindictive; re-  
vengeful; retributive.

Doubt not but God  
Hath wilelier arm'd his vengeful ire. *Milton.*  
Diffenbling for her fake his rising cares,  
And with wife silence pond'ring vengeful wars. *Prior.*  
VENIABLE. *adj.* [veniel, Fr. from *venia*, Latin.]  
VENIAL. *adj.* [from *venia*, Latin.]

1. Pardonable; susceptible of pardon; excusable.  
If they do nothing 'tis a venial slip. *Shakespeare.*  
More veniable is a dependence upon potable gold, whereof  
Paracelsus, who died himself at forty-seven, gloried that he  
could make other men immortal. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
What horror will invade the mind,  
When the strict judge, who would be kind,  
Shall have few venial faults to find? *Roscommon.*  
While good men are in extirpating mortal sins, I should  
rally the world out of indecencies and venial transgres-  
sions. *Addison.*

2. Permitted; allowed.  
No more of talk where God, or angel-guest,  
With man, as with his friend, familiar us'd  
To fit indulgent, and with him partake  
Rural repast; permitting him the while  
Venial discourse unblam'd. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
VENIANCE. *n. f.* [from *venia*, Latin.] State of being excusable.  
VENISON. *n. f.* [venajon, French.] Game; beast of chase;  
the flesh of deer.

Shall we kill us venison?  
And yet it irks me, the poor dappled fools  
Shoud have their round haunches gor'd. *Shakespeare.*  
We have a hot venison patty to dinner. *Shakespeare.*  
In the records of Ireland, no mention is made of any  
park, though there be vert and venison within this  
land. *Davies's Hist. of Ireland.*

He for the feast prepar'd,  
In equal portions with the venison shar'd. *Dryden.*  
VENOM. *n. f.* [venin, French.] Poison.  
Your eyes, which hitherto hath borne in them  
The fatal balls of murdering basilisks:  
The venom of such looks we fairly hope  
Have lost their quality. *Shakespeare. Hen. V.*

Beware of yonder dog;  
Look, when he fawns, he bites; and, when he bites,  
His venom tooth will rankle to the death. *Shakespeare. Rich. III.*  
Like some tall tree, the monster of the wood,  
O'erhanging all that under him would grow,  
He sheds his venom on the plants below. *Dryden.*

TO VENOM. *v. a.* To infect with venom.  
VENOMOUS. *adj.* [from *venom*.]

1. Poisonous.  
Thy tears are sifter than a younger man's,  
And venomous to thy eyes. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*  
2. Malignant; mischievous.  
A posterity not unlike their majority of mischievous pro-  
genitors; a venomous and destructive progeny. *Brown.*  
This salubrity was broached by Cochlæus, a venomous writer;  
one careless of truth or falsehood. *Addison.*  
VENOMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *venomous*.] Poisonously; mischie-  
vously; malignantly.

His unkindness,  
That strip'd her from his benediction, turn'd her  
To foreign casualties. These things sting him  
So venomously, that burning shame detains him  
From his Cordelia. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*  
His praise of foes is venomously nice;  
So touch'd, it turns a virtue to a vice. *Dryden.*

VENOMOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *venomous*.] Poisonousness; ma-  
lignity.

VENT. *n. f.* [fente, French.]  
1. A small aperture; a hole; a spiracle; passage at which any  
thing is let out.

On her breast  
There is a vent of blood, and something blown;  
The like is on her arm. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
They at once their needs  
Put forth, and to a narrow vent apply'd  
Which nicest touch. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
Have near the bung-hole a little vent-hole stopped with a  
spile. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

## VEN

Scarce any countries that are much annoyed with earth-  
quakes, that have not one of these fiery vents, disgorging  
that fire, whereby it gains an exit.  
To draw any drink, be not at the trouble of opening a vent;  
or if you take out the vent, stay not to put it in.  
Full o'er their heads the swelling bag he rent,  
And all the furies issued at the vent. *Pope.*

3. The act of opening.  
The farmer's cades mature,  
Now call for vent; his lands exhaust, permit  
T' indulge a while. *Philips.*

4. Emission; passage.  
The mother'd fondness burns within him;  
When most it swells and labours for a vent,  
The sense of honour, and desire of fame,  
Drive the big passion back into his heart. *Addison's Cato.*

5. Discharge; means of discharge.  
Had, like grief, been dew'd in tears,  
Without the vent of words.  
Land-floods are a great improvement of land, where a  
vent can be had. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

6. [vente, Fr. venditio, Lat.] Sale.  
For the mart, it was alleged that the vent for English  
cloaths would hereby be open in all times of war. *Hayward.*  
By this war there is no vent for any commodity but of  
wool. *Temple's Miscellany.*  
He drew off a thousand copies of a treatise, which not  
one in threecore can understand, can hardly exceed the vent  
of that number. *Pope's Letters.*

TO VENT. *v. a.* [venter, French, from the noun; *ventare*,  
Italian.]

1. To let out at a small aperture.  
2. To let out; to give way to.  
Hunger broke stone walls; that the gods sent not  
Corn for the rich men only; with these threads  
They vented their complainings. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*  
When men are young, and have little else to do, they  
might vent the overflowings of their fancy that way. *Denham.*  
Lab'ring still, with endless discontent,  
The queen of heav'n did thus her fury vent. *Dryden.*

3. To utter; to report.  
Had it been vented and imposed in some of the most learned  
ages, it might then, with some pretence of reason, have  
been said to be the invention of some crafty statesman. *Stephens.*

4. To emit; to pour out.  
Revoke thy doom,  
Or whilst I can vent clamour from my throat,  
I'll tell thee thou dost evil. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*

5. To publish.  
Their sectators did greatly enrich their inventions, by  
venting the stolen treasures of divine letters, alter'd by profane  
additions, and disguised by poetical conversions. *Raleigh.*

6. To tell; to carry to sale.  
This profitable merchandize not rising to a proportionable  
enhancement with other less beneficial commodities, they  
impute to the owners not venting and venturing the  
same. *Carew.*

Therefore did those nations vent such spice, sweet gums  
and pearls, as their own countries yielded. *Raleigh.*  
TO VENT. *v. n.* To snuff. As he venteth into the air. *Spenser.*  
VENTAIL. *n. f.* [from *ventail*, Fr.] That part of the helmet  
made to lift up. *Spenser.*

VENTANNA. *n. f.* [Spanish.] A window.  
What after pals'd  
Was far from the ventanna, when I fate;  
But you were near, and can the truth relate. *Dryden.*

VENTER. *n. f.* [Latin.]  
1. Any cavity of the body, chiefly applied to the head, breast and  
abdomen, which are called by anatomists the three venters.

2. Womb; mother.  
A has issue B a son, and C a daughter, by one venter;  
and D a son by another venter. If B purchases in fee, and  
dies without issue, it shall descend to the sister, and not to  
the brother of the half blood. *Hale.*

VENTRUCT. *n. f.* [ventus and ductus, Latin.] A passage for  
the wind.

Having been informed of divers ventructs, I wish I had  
had the good fortune, when I was at Rome, to take notice  
of these organs. *Boyle.*

TO VENTILATE. *v. a.* [ventilo, Latin.]

1. To fan with wind.  
In close, low, and dirty alleys, the air is penn'd up, and  
obstructed from being ventilated by the winds. *Harvey.*  
Miners, by perforations with large bellows, letting down  
tubes, and sinking new shafts, give free passage to the air,  
which ventilates and cools the mines. *Woodward.*  
2. To winnow; to fan.  
3. To examine; to discuss. *Not*

## VEN

Nor is the right of the party, nor the judicial process in  
right of that party to far peremptory; but that the same may  
be begun again, and ventilated de novo. *Ayliffe.*

VENTILATION. *n. f.* [ventilatio, Lat. from *ventilate*.]

1. The act of fanning; the state of being fanned.  
The soul, worn with too frequent culture, must lie fallow,  
fill it has recruited its exhausted salts, and again enriched it-  
self by the ventilations of the air. *Addison.*

2. Vent; utterance. Not in use.  
To his secretary Doctor Malon, whom he let lie in a pal-  
let near him, for natural ventilation of his thoughts, he would  
break out into bitter eruptions. *Wotton's Buckingham.*

3. Refrigeration.  
Procure the blood a free course, ventilation and transpira-  
tion by suitable and cephratic purges. *Harvey.*

VENTILATOR. *n. f.* [from *ventilate*.] An instrument contrived  
by Dr. Hale to supply close places with fresh air.

VENTRICLE. *n. f.* [ventriculus, Fr. ventriculus, Latin.]

1. The stomach.  
Whether I will or not, while I live, my heart beats, and  
my ventricle digests what is in it. *Hale.*

2. Any small cavity in an animal body, particularly those of  
the heart.

Know'st thou how blood, which to the heart doth flow,  
Doth from one ventricle to the other go? *Dome.*

The heart being a muscular part, the fibres are composed  
of two orders of fibres running spirally from base to top,  
contrarily one to the other; and so being drawn or con-  
tracted, confining the ventricles, and strongly force out the  
blood. *Roy.*

The mixture of blood and chyle, after its circulation  
through the lungs, being brought back into the left ventricle  
of the heart, is drove again by the heart into the aorta,  
through the whole arterial system. *Arbuthnot.*

VENTRILOQUIST. *n. f.* [ventrilocus, Fr. venter and loquor, Lat.]

One who speaks in such a manner as that the sound seems  
to issue from his belly.

VENTURE. *n. f.* [aventure, Fr.]

1. A hazard; an undertaking of chance and danger.

Thy personal venture in the rebel's fight,  
His wonders and his praises do contend  
Which should be thine or his. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

For a man to doubt whether there be any hell, and there-  
upon to live so as if absolutely there were none; but when  
he dies to find himself confuted in the flames, this must be  
the height of woe and disappointment, and a bitter conviction  
of an irrational venture, and absurd choice. *South.*

I, in this venture, double gains pursue,  
And laid out all my stock to purchase you. *Dryden.*

When infinite happiness is put in one scale, against infinite  
misery in the other; if the worst that comes to the pious  
man, if he mistakes, be the best that the wicked can attain  
to, if he be in the right, who can, without madness, run  
the venture? *Lacke.*

2. Chance; hap.  
The king resolved with all speed to assail the rebels, and  
yet with that providence and surety, as should leave little to  
venture or fortune. *Bacon.*

3. The thing put to hazard; a stake.  
My ventures are not in one bottom trusted,  
Nor to one place. *Shakespeare. Mtr. of Venice.*

On such a full sea are we now afloat:  
And we must take the current when it serves,  
Or lose our ventures. *Shakespeare. Julius Caesar.*

Thrice happy you, that look as from the shore,  
And have no venture in the wreck to see. *Daniel.*

4. A VENTURE. At hazard; without much consideration;  
without any thing more than the hope of a lucky chance.

You have made but an estimate of those lands at a venture,  
so as it should be hard to build any certainty of charge  
upon it. *Spenser.*

A bargain at a venture made,  
Between two partners in a trade. *Hudibras.*

Atreus and an envious man joined in a petition to  
Jupiter, who ordered Apollo to tell them that their desire  
should be granted at a venture.

Here was no scampering away at a venture, without fear  
or wit. *L'Estrange.*

If Ahab be designed for death, though a soldier in the  
enemy's army draws a bow at a venture, yet the sure, un-  
erring directions of providence shall carry it in a direct course  
to his heart. *South.*

TO VENTURE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dare.

A man were better rise in his suit; for he that would have  
ventured at first to have lost the suit, will not in the con-  
clusion lose both the suit and his own former favour. *Bacon.*

Origin mentioning their being cast out of Jerusalem, ven-  
tures to assure them that they would never be re-established,  
since they had committed that horrid crime against the favour  
of the world. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

## VER

2. To run a hazard.  
Nor is indeed that man less mad than these,  
Who freights a ship to venture on the seas,  
With one frail interpoling plank to save  
From certain death, roll'd on by ev'ry wave. *Dryden.*  
I am so overjoy'd, I can scarce believe I am at liberty;  
like a bird that has often beaten her wing in vain against her  
cage, dare hardly venture out, though she see it open. *Dryden.*  
3. To VENTURE at. } To engage in; or make attempts  
To VENTURE on or upon. } without any security of success,  
upon mere hope.

That slander is found a truth now; and held for certain,  
The king will venture at it. *Shakespeare.*

It were a matter of great profit, save that it is too con-  
jectural to venture upon, if one could discern what corn,  
herbs, or fruits are like to be in plenty and scarcity, by some  
signs in the beginning of the year. *Bacon.*

I never yet the tragic strain essay'd,  
Deter'd by that inimitable maid:  
And when I venture at the comic file,  
Thy scornful lady seems to mock my toil. *Waller.*

Though they had ideas enough to distinguish gold from a  
stone, yet they but timorously ventured on such terms as  
aureiæ and faxietas. *Lacke.*

Turco-Papismus I would desire him to read, before he  
ventures at capping of characters. *Atterbury.*

TO VENTURE. *v. a.*

1. To expose to hazard.  
In my school-days, when I had lost one shaft,  
I shot his fellow of the self-same flight;  
By vent'ring both, I oft found both. *Shakespeare.*

2. To put or send on a venture.  
The fifth ventured for France, they pack in staunch hog-  
heads, so as to keep them in their pickle. *Carew.*

VENTURER. *n. f.* [from *venture*.] He who ventures.

VENTUROUS. *adj.* [from *venture*.] Daring, bold, fearless;  
ready to run hazards.

Charles was guided by mean men, who would make it their  
master-piece of favour to give venturous counsels, which no  
great or wise man would. *Bacon.*

He paus'd not, but with vent'rous arm  
He pluck'd, he tafted. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The vent'rous humour of our mariners costs this island  
many brave lives every year. *Temple.*

Savage pirates seek through seas unknown,  
The lives of others, vent'rous of their own. *Pope.*

VENTUROUSLY. *adv.* [from *venturous*.] Daringly; fearlessly;  
boldly.

Siege was laid to the fort by the Lord Gray, then deputy,  
with a smaller number than those were within the fort; ven-  
turosly indeed; but haste was made to attack them before  
the rebels came in to them. *Bacon.*

VENTUROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *venturous*.] Boldness; willing-  
ness to hazard.

Her coming into a place where the walls and ciplings were  
whited over, much offended her sight, and made her repent  
her vent'rosness. *Boyle on Colours.*

VER. *verb.* [verb, Fr. verbalis, Latin.]

VERB. *n. f.* [verbe, Fr. verbalis, Lat.] A part of speech signi-  
fying existence, or some modification thereof, as action, pas-  
sion. And withal some disposition or intention of the mind  
relating thereto, as of affirming, denying, interrogating,  
commanding. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

Men usually talk of a noun and a verb. *Shake.*

VERBAL. *adj.* [verbal, Fr. verbalis, Latin.]

1. Spoken, not written.

2. Oral; uttered by mouth.

Made the no verbal quest? *Shakespeare.*

Yes, once or twice the heav'd the name of father  
Pantingly forth, as if it press'd her heart. *Shakespeare.*

3. Consisting in mere words.

If young African for fame, in arms  
His wasted country freed from Punick rage, the venture  
The deed becomes unprais'd, the man at least. *Milton.*

And loses, though but verbal, his reward.

Being at first out of the way to science, in the progress  
of their inquiries they must lose themselves, and the truth,  
in a verbal labyrinth. *Glanville.*

It was such a denial or confession of him as would appear  
in preaching; but this is managed in words and verbal pro-  
fession. *South.*



VER

4. Verbose; full of words. Out of use. *I am sorry*  
You put me to forget a lady's manners,  
By being so verbal. *Shakspeare*  
5. Minutely exact in words.  
6. Literal; having word answering to word.  
Neglect the rules each verbal critic lays,  
For not to know some trifles is a praise. *Pope*  
Whoever offers at verbal translation, shall have the mis-  
fortune of that young traveller, who lost his own language  
abroad, and brought home no other instead of it. *Denham*  
The verbal copier is incumber'd with so many difficulties at  
once, that he can never disentangle himself from all. *Dryden*  
7. Verbal, Fr. in grammar.] A verbal noun is a noun derived  
from a verb.  
VERBALITY. *n. f.* [from verbal.] Mere bare words.  
Sometimes he will seem to be charmed with words of  
holy scripture, and to fly from the letter and dead verbality,  
who must only start at the life and animated materials  
thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*  
VERBALLY. *adv.* [from verbal.]  
1. In words; orally.  
The manner of our denying the deity of Christ here pro-  
hibited, was by words and oral expressions verbally to  
deny it. *South's Sermons*  
2. Word for word.  
'Tis almost impossible to translate verbally, and well, at  
the same time. *Dryden*  
VERBATIM. *adv.* [Latin.] Word for word.  
Think not, although in writing I prefer'd  
The manner of thy vile outrageous crimes,  
That therefore I have forg'd, or am not able  
Verbatim to rehearse the method of my pen. *Shakspeare*  
See the transcripts of both charters verbatim in Mat.  
Paris. *Hale*  
TO VERBERATE. *v. a.* [verbero, Lat.] To beat; to strike.  
VERBERATION. *n. f.* [verberatio, Fr. from verberate.] Blows;  
beating.  
Riding or walking against great winds is a great exercise,  
the effects of which are redness and inflammation; all the  
effects of a soft press or verberation. *Arbutnot*  
VERBOSE. *adj.* [verbosus, Lat.] Exuberant in words; pro-  
lix; tedious by multiplicity of words.  
Let envy  
Ill-judging and verbose, from Lethe's lake,  
Draw tuns unmeasurable. *Prior*  
They ought to be brief, and not too verbose in their way of  
speaking; and to propound the matter of their argument in  
a mild and gentle manner. *Ayliffe's Parergon*  
VERBOSITY. *n. f.* [verbositas, Fr. from verbosus.] Exuberance  
of words; much empty talk.  
He draweth out the thread of his verbosity  
Finer than the staple of his argument. *Shakspeare*  
To give an hint more of the verbosity of this philosophy,  
a short view of a definition or two will be sufficient evi-  
dence. *Glauville*  
Homer is guilty of verbosity, and of a tedious prolix  
manner of speaking; he is the greatest talker of all an-  
tiquity. *Broomer*  
VERDANT. *n. f.* [verdantus, Fr. viridans, Lat.] Green. This  
word is so lately naturalized, that Skinner could find it only  
in a dictionary.  
Each odorous bushy shrub  
Fenc'd up the verdant wall. *Milton*  
VERDERER. *n. f.* [verdier, Fr. viridarius, low Lat.] An of-  
ficer in the forest.  
VERDICT. *n. f.* [verum dictum, Latin.]  
1. The determination of the jury declared to the judge.  
Before the jury go together, 'tis all to nothing what the  
verdict shall be. *Spenser*  
2. Declaration; decision; judgment; opinion.  
Deceived greatly they are, who think that all they whose  
names are cited amongst the favourers of this cause, are on  
any such verdict agreed. *Hooker*  
These were enormities condemned by the most natural  
verdict of common humanity; and so very gross and foul,  
that no man could pretend ignorance avoided. *South*  
VERDIGRIS. *n. f.* The rust of brass, which in time being  
consumed and eaten with fallow, turneth into green; in  
Latin *verugo*; in French *vert de gris*, or the hoary  
green. *Bacon*  
Brass turned into green, is called verdigrise. *Penham*  
VERDITURE. *n. f.*  
Verditure ground with a weak gum arabic water, is the  
faintest and palest green. *Peacham*  
VERDURE. *n. f.* [verdure, Fr.] Green; green colour.  
Her universal face with pleasant green. *Milton*  
Let twisted olive bind those laurels fast,  
Whole verdure must for ever last. *Prior*  
VERDURIOUS. *adj.* [from verdure.] Green; covered with  
green; decked with green.

VER

- Higher than their tops  
The verdant wall of paradise up-sprung;  
Which to our general fire gave prospect large. *Milton*  
There the loving herds chew verdant pasture. *Philips*  
VERECUND. *adj.* [verecundus, old French; verecundus, Latin.]  
Modest; bashful.  
VERGE. *n. f.* [verge, Fr. virge, Latin.]  
1. A rod, or something in form of a rod, carried as an emblem  
of authority. The mace of a dean.  
Suppose him now a dean complete,  
Devoutly lolling in his seat;  
The silver verge, with decent pride,  
Stuck underneath his cushion side.  
2. [verge, Latin.] The brink; the edge; the utmost border.  
Would the inclusive verge  
Of golden metal, that must round my brow,  
Were red-hot steel to fear me to the brain. *Shakspeare*  
I say, and will in battle prove,  
Or here, or elsewhere, to the furthest verge,  
That ever was survey'd by English eye. *Shakspeare*  
You are old,  
Nature in you stands on the very verge  
Of her confine. *Shakspeare, K. Lear*  
Serve they as a flow'ry verge to bind  
The fluid skirts of that same wat'ry cloud,  
Left it again dissolve and show'r the earth.  
Let fortune empty her whole quiver on me,  
I have a soul, that, like an ample shield,  
Can take in all, and verge enough for more. *Dryden*  
Every thing great, within the verge of nature, or out of it,  
has a proper part assigned it in this poem.  
Then let him chuse a damsel young and fair,  
To bless his age, and bring a worthy heir,  
To sooth his care, and, free from noise and strife,  
Conduct him gently to the verge of life. *Pope*  
3. In law.  
Verge is the compass of the king's court, bounding the  
jurisdiction of the lord steward of the king's household, and of  
the coroner of the king's house, and which seems to have  
been 12 miles round. Verge hath also another signification,  
and is used for a stick, or rod, whereby one is admitted ten-  
ant, and holding it in his hand, I sweareth fealty to the  
lord of a manor; who, for that reason, is called tenant by the  
verge. *Crovel*  
Fear not; whom we raise,  
We will make fast within a hallow'd verge. *Shakspeare*  
TO VERGE. *v. n.* [vergo, Lat.] To tend; to bend downwards.  
They serve indifferently for vowels in respect of the aper-  
ture, and for consonants in respect of the pene-aperture, and  
so much the more verging either way, according to the re-  
spective occasions. *Holder*  
The nearer I find myself verging to that period of life  
which is to be labour and sorrow, the more I prop myself  
upon those few supports that are left. *Swift*  
Such are indicated, when the juices of a human body verge  
to putrefaction. *Arbutnot*  
Man,  
Perhaps acts second to some sphere unknown;  
Touches some wheel, or verges to some goal;  
'Tis but a part we see, and not the whole. *Pope*  
VERGER. *n. f.* [from verge.] He that carries the mace before  
the dean.  
I can tip the verges with half a crown, and get into the  
best seat. *Farghar*  
VERIDICAL. *adj.* [veridicus, Latin.] Telling truth.  
VERIFICATION. *n. f.* [from veriffy.] Confirmation by argu-  
ment or evidence.  
In verification of this we will mention a phenomenon of  
our engine.  
TO VERIFY. *v. n.* [verifier, Fr.] To justify against charge of  
falshood; to confirm; to prove true.  
What seemeth to have been uttered concerning sermons,  
and their efficacy or necessity, in regard of divine matter,  
must consequently be verified in sundry other kinds of teach-  
ing, if the matter be the same in all. *Hester*  
This is verified by a number of examples, that whatsoever  
is gained by an abusive treaty, ought to be restored. *Bacon*  
So shalt thou best fulfill, best verify  
The prophets old, who sung thy endless reign. *Milton*  
So spake this oracle, then veriff'd  
When Jesus, son of Mary, second Eve. *Milton's Par. Lost*  
Though you may mistake a year;  
Though your prognosticks run too fast,  
They must be veriff'd at last. *Swift*  
Spain shall have three kings; which is now wonderfully  
verified; for besides the king of Portugal, there are now  
two rivals for Spain. *Swift's Martin's Prophecy*  
VERILY. *adv.* [from verus.]  
1. In truth; certainly.  
Verily 'tis better to be lowly born,  
Than to be perk'd up in a glist'ring grief. *Shakspeare*  
2. With

VER

2. With great confidence.  
It was verily thought, that had it not been for four great  
disfavourers of that voyage, the enterprise had suc-  
ceeded. *Bacon*  
By repeating the sacramental test, we are verily persuaded  
the consequence will be an entire alteration of religion  
among us. *Swift on the Sacramental Test*  
VERISIMILAR. *adj.* [verisimilitudo, Latin.] Probable; likely.  
VERISIMILITUDE. *n. f.* [verisimilitudo, Latin.] Probability;  
likelihood; resemblance of truth.  
Touching the verisimilitude or probable truth of this rela-  
tion, several reasons seem to overthrow it. *Brown*  
A noble nation, upon whom if not such verities, at least  
such verisimilitudes of fortune were placed. *Brown's Vul. Er.*  
Verisimilitude and opinion are an easy purchase; but true  
knowledge is dear and difficult. I like a point, it requires an  
acuteness to its discovery: while verisimilitude, like the ex-  
panded superficies, is obvious, sensible, and affords a large  
and easy held for loose enquiry. *Glauville*  
The plot, the wit, the characters, the passions, are exalted  
as high as the imagination of the poet can carry them, with  
proportion to verisimilitude. *Dryden's Essay on Dramatick Poetry*  
Though Horace gives permission to painters and poets to  
dash every thing, yet he encourages neither to make things  
out of nature and verisimilitude. *Dryden*  
VERITABLE. *adj.* [veritable, Fr.] True; agreeable to fact.  
Indeed 'tis true?  
— Most veritable; the year succeeding made from insects in  
oak-apples, is I doubt too indistinct, nor veritable from  
event. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*  
VERITY. *n. f.* [veritas, Fr. veritas, Latin.]  
1. Truth; consonance to the reality of things.  
If any refuse to believe us disputing for the verity of religion  
established, let them believe God himself thus miraculously  
working for it. *Hooker*  
I saw their weapons drawn; there was a noise;  
That's verity. *Shakspeare's Tempest*  
The precipitancy of disputation, and the fur and noise of  
passions that usually attend it, must needs be prejudicial to  
verity; its calm intimations can no more be heard in such a  
bustle, than a whistle among a crowd of sailors in a  
storm. *Glauville*  
It is a proposition of eternal verity, that none can govern  
while he is despised. We may as well imagine that there  
may be a king without majesty, a supreme without so-  
vereignty. *South*  
2. A true assertion; a true tenet.  
And that age, which my grey hairs make seem more than  
it is, hath not diminished in me the power to protect an un-  
deniable verity. *Sidney*  
Wherefore should any man think, but that reading itself  
is one of the ordinary means, whereby it pleases God, of  
his gracious goodness, to inflat that celestial verity, which  
being but so received, is nevertheless effectual to save  
souls. *Hooker*  
If there come truth from them,  
Why by the verities on thee made good,  
May they not be my oracles as well?  
Must virtue be preferred by a lie?  
Virtue and truth do ever best agree;  
By this it seems to be a verity,  
Since the effects so good and virtuous be. *Davies*  
Moral truth; agreement of the words with the thoughts.  
VERJUICE. *n. f.* [verjus, French.] Acid liquor exptrelled from  
crab-apples. It is vulgarly pronounced *zarges*.  
Hang a dog upon a crab-tree, and he'll never love  
verjuice. *L'Estrange*  
The barley-pudding comes in place;  
Then bids fall on; himself, for saving charges,  
A peck'd sic'd onion eats, and tipples verjuice. *Dryden*  
The native verjuice of the crab, deriv'd  
Through th' infix'd graft, a grateful mixture forms  
Of tart and sweet. *Philips*  
VERMICELLI. *n. f.* [Italian.] A paste rolled and broken in  
the form of worms.  
With oysters, eggs, and vermicelli,  
She let him almost burst his belly. *Prior*  
VERMICULAR. *adj.* [vermiculus, Latin.] Acting like a worm;  
continued from one part to another of the same body.  
By the vermicular motion of the intestines, the grosser  
parts are deriv'd downwards, while the finer are squeez'd  
into the narrow orifices of the lacteal vessels. *Cheyne*  
TO VERMICULATE. *v. a.* [vermiculo, Fr. vermiculatus, Lat.]  
To inlay; to work in chequer work; or pieces of divers  
colours. *Bailey*  
VERMICULATION. *n. f.* [from vermicular.] Continuation of  
motion from one part to another.  
My heart moves naturally by the motion of palpitation;  
my guts by the motion of vermiculation. *Hale*  
VERMICULE. *n. f.* [vermiculus, vermis, Latin.] A little grub,  
worm.

VER

- I saw the shining oak-ball ichneumon strike its cerebrum into  
an oak-apple, to lay its eggs therein; and hence are many ver-  
micules seen towards the outside of these apples. *Derham*  
VERMICULOUS. *adj.* [vermiculosus, Lat.] Full of grubs.  
VERMIFORM. *adj.* [vermiforme, Fr. vermis and forma, Lat.]  
Having the shape of a worm.  
VERMIFUGE. *n. f.* [from vermis and fuge, Lat.] Any medi-  
cine that destroys or expels worms.  
VERMIL. *n. f.* [vermeil, vermillon, Fr.]  
VERMILION. *n. f.* [from vermeil, vermillon, Fr.]  
1. The cochineal; a grub of a particular plant.  
2. Factitious or native cinnabar; sulphur mixed with mercury.  
This is the usual, though not primitive signification.  
The imperfect metals are subject to rust, except mer-  
cury, which is made into vermilion by solution or cal-  
cination. *Bacon*  
The fairest and most principal red is vermilion, called in  
Latin *minium*. It is a poison, and found where great store of  
quicksilver is. *Peacham*  
3. Any beautiful red colour.  
How the red roses flush up in her cheeks,  
And the pure snow with goodly vermilion stain,  
Like crimion dy'd in grain. *Spenser*  
There grew a goodly tree him fair beside,  
Loaded with fruit and apples rose red,  
As they in pure vermilion had been dy'd,  
Whereof great virtues over all were read. *Fairy Queen*  
Simple colours are strong and sensible, though they are  
clear as vermilion. *Dryden's Dufresnoy*  
TO VERMILION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To die red.  
A sprightly red vermilion all her face,  
And her eyes languish with unusual grace. *Glauville*  
VERMINE. *n. f.* [vermine, Fr. vermis, Latin.] Any noxious  
animal. Used commonly for small creatures.  
What is your study?  
— How to prevent the fiend, and to kill vermin. *Shakspeare*  
The head of a wolf, dried and hanged up in a dove-  
house, will scare away vermin, such as weazels and pole-  
cats. *Bacon*  
An idle person only lives to spend his time, and eat the  
fruits of the earth, like a vermin or a wolf. *Taylor*  
The stars determine  
You are my prisoners, bale vermin. *Hudibras*  
A weazel taken in a trap, was charg'd with misdemeanors,  
and the poor vermin stood much upon her innocence. *L'Estr.*  
Great injuries these vermin, mice and rats, do in the  
field. *Mortimer's Husbandry*  
He that has so little wit  
To nourish vermin, may be bit. *Swift*  
TO VERMINATE. *v. n.* [from vermin.] To breed vermine.  
VERMINATION. *n. f.* [from verminate.] Generation of ver-  
mine.  
Redi discarding anomalous generation, tried experiments  
relating to the vermination of serpents and flesh. *Derham*  
VERMINOUS. *adj.* [from vermine.] Tending to vermine; dis-  
posed to breed vermine.  
A wasting of childrens flesh depends upon some obstruction  
of the entrails, or verminous disposition of the body. *Harvey*  
VERMIPAROUS. *adj.* [vermis and pario, Lat.] Producing  
worms.  
Hereby they confound the generation of vermiparous ani-  
mals with oviparous. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*  
VERNACULAR. *adj.* [vernaculus, Latin.] Native; of one's  
own country.  
London weekly bills number deep in consumptions; the  
same likewise proving inseparable accidents to most other  
diseases; which instances do evidently bring a consumption  
under the notion of a vernacular disease to England. *Harvey*  
The histories of all our former wars are transmitted to us  
in our vernacular idiom. I do not find in any of our chro-  
nicles, that Edward the third ever reconnoiter'd the enemy,  
though he often discovered the posture of the French, and as  
often vanquished them. *Addison*  
VERNAL. *adj.* [vernus, Latin.] Belonging to the spring.  
With the year  
Seasons return; but not to me returns,  
Or sight of vernal bloom, or summer's rose. *Milton*  
VERNANT. *n. f.* [vernans, Lat.] Flourishing as in the spring.  
Else had the spring  
Perpetual smil'd on earth, with vernant flow'rs,  
Equal in days and nights. *Milton's Par. Lost*  
VERNILITY. *n. f.* [verna, Lat.] Servile carriage; the sub-  
missive fawning behaviour of a slave. *Bailey*  
VERREL. See FERRULE.  
VERSABILITY. *n. f.* [versabilis, Lat.] Aptness to be turn'd  
VERSABLENESS. *n. f.* or wound any way. *DiG.*  
VERSAL. *adj.* [A cant word for universal.] Total; whole.  
Some for brevity.  
Have cast the vernal world's nativity. *Hudibras*  
VERSATILE. *adj.* [versatilis, Lat.]  
1. That may be turned round.  
2. Changeable;



## VER

2. Changeable; variable.  
One colour to us standing in one place, hath a contrary aspect in another; as in those *versatile* representations in the neck of a dove, and folds of scarlet. *Glaville.*
3. Easily applied to a new task.  
VERSATILENESS. *n. f.* [from *versatilis*.] The quality of being versatile.  
VERSE. *n. f.* [from *versus*, Latin.]  
1. A line consisting of a certain succession of sounds, and number of syllables.  
Thou hast by moonlight at her window sung,  
With feigning voice, *verses* of feigning love. *Shakefp.*  
2. [from *verset*, Fr.] A section or paragraph of a book.  
Thus far the questions proceed upon the construction of the first earth; in the following *verses* they proceed upon the demolition of that earth. *Burnet.*
3. Poetry; lays; metrical language.  
*Verse* embalms virtue: and tombs and thrones of rhymes  
Preserve frail transitory fame as much *Donne.*  
As spice doth body from air's corrupt touch.  
If envious eyes their hurtful rays have cast,  
More powerful *verse* shall free thee from the blast. *Dryden.*  
Whilst the did her various pow'r dispole;  
Virtue was taught in *verse*, and Athens' glory rose. *Prior.*  
You compose  
In play-foot *verses*, or hobbling prose. *Prior.*  
4. A piece of poetry.  
Let this *verse*, my friend, be thine. *Pope.*  
TO VERSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tell in verse; to relate poetically.  
In the shape of Corin fate all day,  
Playing on pipes of corn, and *versing* love. *Shakefp.*  
TO BE VERSED. *v. n.* [from *versor*, Latin.] To be skilled in; to be acquainted with.  
She might be ignorant of their nations, who was not *versed* in their names, as not being present at the general survey of animals, when Adam assigned unto every one a name concordant unto its nature. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
This, *versed* in death, th' infernal knight relates.  
And then for proof fulfill'd their common fates. *Dryden.*  
VERSEMAN. *n. f.* [*verse* and *man*.] A poet; a writer in verse.  
The god of us *versemen*, you know, child, the sun. *Prior.*  
VERSCULE. *n. f.* [*versculus*, Latin.] A little verse.  
VERSIFICATION. *n. f.* [*versification*, Fr. from *versify*.] The art or practice of making verses.  
Donne alone had your talent, but was not happy to arrive at your *versification*. *Dryden.*  
Some object to his *versification*; which is in poetry, what colouring is in painting, a beautiful ornament. But if the proportions are just, though the colours should happen to be rough, the piece may be of inestimable value. *Granville.*  
VERIFICATION. *n. f.* [*versification*, Fr. from *versify*.] The art or practice of making verses.  
VERIFIER. *n. f.* [*versifier*, Latin.] A versifier; a maker of verses with or without the spirit of poetry.  
Statius, the best *versifier* next Virgil, knew not how to design after him. *Dryden.*  
In Job and the Psalms we shall find more sublime ideas, more elevated language, than in any of the heathen *versifiers* of Greece or Rome. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*  
TO VERSIFY. *v. n.* [*versifier*, Fr. *versifier*, Latin.] To make verses.  
You would wonder to hear how soon even children will begin to *versify*. *Sidney.*  
To follow rather the Goths in rhyming, than the Greeks in true *versifying*, were even to eat acorns with swine, when we may freely eat wheat bread among men. *Asham.*  
I'll *versify* in spite, and do my best,  
To make as much waste paper as the rest. *Dryden.*  
TO VERSIFY. *v. a.* To relate in verse.  
Unintermix'd with fictitious fantasies, *Daniel.*  
I'll *versify* the truth, not poetize.  
VERSION. *n. f.* [*version*, Fr. *versio*, Latin.]  
1. Change; transformation.  
Springs, the antients thought to be made by the *version* of air into water. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
2. Change of direction.  
Comets are rather gazed upon, than wisely observed in their effects; that is, what kind of comets, for magnitude, colour, *version* of the beams, produceth what kind of effects. *Bacon.*  
3. Translation.  
This exact propriety of Virgil I particularly regarded; but must confess, that I have not been able to make him appear wholly like himself. For where the original is close, no *version* can reach it in the same compass. *Dryden.*  
4. The act of translating.  
VERT. *n. f.* [*vert*, Fr.]  
1. Vert, in the laws of the forest, signifies every thing that grows, and bears a green leaf within the forest, that may cover and hide a deer. *Cowel.*

## VER

- I find no mention in all the records of Ireland, of a park or free warren, notwithstanding the great plenty of *vert* and venison. *Sir J. Davies.*
- VERTEBRAL. *adj.* [from *vertebra*, Latin.] Relating to the joints of the spine.  
The carotid, *vertebral*, and splenic arteries are not only variously contorted, but here and there dilated, to moderate the motion of the blood. *Ray on the Creation.*  
VERTEBRE. *n. f.* [*vertebre*, Fr. *vertebra*, Latin.] A joint of the back.  
The several *vertebrae* are so elegantly compacted together, that they are as strong as if they were but one bone. *Ray.*
- VERTEX. *n. f.* [Latin.]  
1. Zenith; the point over head.  
These keep the *vertex*; but betwixt the bear  
And shining zodiac, where the planets err,  
A thousand figur'd constellations roll. *Creech.*  
2. A top of a hill.  
Mountains especially abound with different species of vegetables; every *vertex* or eminence affording new kinds. *Darham.*
- VERTICAL. *adj.* [*vertical*, Fr. from *vertex*.]  
1. Placed in the zenith.  
'Tis raging noon; and *vertical* the sun  
Darts on the head direct his forceful rays. *Thomson.*  
2. Placed in a direction perpendicular to the horizon.  
From these laws, all the rules of bodies ascending or descending in *vertical* lines may be deduced. *Chyene.*
- VERTICALITY. *n. f.* [from *vertical*.] The state of being in the zenith.  
Unto them the sun is vertical twice a year; making two distinct summers in the different points of the *verticality*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- VERTICALLY. *adv.* [from *vertical*.] In the zenith.  
Although it be not vertical unto any part of Asia, yet it *vertically* passeth over Peru and Brasilia. *Brown.*
- VERTICILLATE. *adj.* [from *verticillus*, Latin.]  
Verticillate plants are such as have their flowers intermix'd with small leaves growing in a kind of whorls about the joints of a stalk, as penny-royal, horchound, &c. *Quincy.*
- VERTICITY. *n. f.* [from *vertex*.] The power of turning; circumvolution; rotation.  
Those stars do not peculiarly glance on us, but carry a common regard unto all countries, unto whom their *verticity* is also common. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
We believe the *verticity* of the needle, without a certificate from the days of old. *Glaville.*  
Whether they be globules, or whether they have a *verticity* about their own centers, that produce the idea of whiteness in us, the more particles of light are reflected from a body, the whiter does the body appear. *Locke.*
- VERTIGINOUS. *adj.* [*vertiginosus*, Latin.]  
1. Turning round; rotatory.  
This *vertiginous* motion gives day and night successively over the whole earth, and makes it habitable all around. *Bentley.*  
2. Giddy.  
These extinguish candles, make the workmen faint and *vertiginous*; and, when very great, suffocates and kills them. *Woodward.*
- VERTIGO. *n. f.* [Latin.] A giddiness; a sense of turning in the head.  
Vertigo is the appearance of visible objects that are without motion, as if they turned round, attended with a fear of falling, and a dimness of sight.  
The forerunners of an apoplexy are dulness, *vertigo*, tremblings. *Arbutnot.*  
That old *vertigo* in his head,  
Will never leave him till he's dead. *Swift.*
- VERVAIN. *n. f.* [*verveine*, Fr. *vervaine*, Latin.] A plant.  
VERVINE. *n. f.* [*verveine*, Fr. *vervaine*, Latin.] A plant.  
It hath a labiate flower, consisting of one leaf, whose upper lip is upright, and commonly divided into two; but the under lip is cut into three parts; so that at first sight it appears like a flower with five leaves. These are succeeded by four naked seeds, which fill the calyx. The flowers generally grow in spikes, but not in whorls, round the stalks. *Miller.*  
The nightshade flows to work him ill,  
Therewith the *vervain*, and her dill,  
That hindreth witches of their will.  
Some scatt'ring pot-herbs here and there he found,  
Which cultivated with his daily care,  
And bruis'd with *vervain*, were his frugal fare. *Dryden.*
- VERVAIN mallow. *n. f.* A plant.  
It hath the whole habit of the mallow or althea; but differs from it in having its leaves deeply divided. *Miller.*
- VERVULES. *n. f.* [*vervulle*, Fr.] Labels tied to a hawk.
- VERY. *adv.* [*very*, or *orah*, French; whence *very* in ancient English.]  
1. True; real.  
Why do I pity him,  
That with his *very* heart deserveth me. *Shakefp.*  
In *very* deed, as the Lord liveth. *1 Sam. xxv. 34.*  
O that

## VES

- O that in *very* deed we might behold it. *Dryden and Lee.*
2. Having any qualities, commonly bad, in an eminent degree.  
Those who had drunk of Circe's cup, were turned into *very* beasts. *Davies.*  
There, where *very* desolation dwells,  
By grots and caverns shagg'd with horrid shades,  
She may pass on. *Milton.*  
3. To note the things emphatically, or eminently.  
'Tis an ill office for a gentleman;  
Especially against his *very* friend.  
Was not my love *Shakefp.*  
The *verier* wag o'th' two?  
We can contain ourselves, *Shakefp.*  
Were he the *veriest* antick in the world.  
In a feeing age, the *very* knowledge of former times palls  
but for ignorance in a better dress. *South.*  
The pictures of our great grandmothers in Queen Elizabeth's time, are clothed down to the *very* wrists, and up to the *very* chin. *Addison's Guardian.*
4. Same.  
Women are as roses, whose fair flower  
Being once display'd, doth fall that *very* hour. *Shakefp.*  
The cocks beat the partridge, which she laid to heart;  
but finding these *very* cocks cutting one another, she comforted herself. *L'Estrange.*  
So catholic a grace is charity, that whatever time is the special opportunity of any other christian grace, that *very* time is also the special opportunity of charity. *Spratt.*
- VERV. *adv.* In a great degree; in an eminent degree.  
The Greek orator was so *very* famous for this, that his antagonist reading over the oration which had procured his banishment, asked them, if they were so much affected by the bare reading of it, how much more they would have been alarmed, had they heard him? *Addison.*
- TO VESICATE. *v. a.* [*vesica*, Latin.] To blister.  
Celsus proposes, that in all these internal wounds, the external parts be *vesicated*, to make more powerful revulsion from within. *Wise's Surgery.*  
I saw the cuticle *vesicated*, and shining with a burning heat. *Wise.*
- VESICATION. *n. f.* [from *vesicate*.] Blistering; separation of the cuticle.  
I applied some vinegar prepared with litharge, defending the *vesication* with plasters. *Wise's Surgery.*
- VESICATORY. *n. f.* [*vesicatorium*, technical Latin.] A blistering medicine.
- VESSICLE. *n. f.* [*vesicula*, Latin.] A small cuticle, filled or inflated.  
Nor is the humour contained in smaller veins, but in a *vesicle*, or little bladder. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
The lungs are made up of such air pipes and *vesicles* interwoven with blood-vessels, to purify, ferment, or supply the languorous mass with nitro-aerial particles. *Ray.*
- VESICULAR. *adj.* [from *vesicula*, Latin.] Hollow; full of small interstices.  
A muscle is a bundle of *vesicular* threads, or of solid filaments, involved in one common membrane. *Obeyne.*
- VESPER. *n. f.* [Latin.] The evening star; the evening.  
These signs are black *Vesper's* pageants. *Shakefp.*
- VESPER. *n. f.* [without the singular, from *vesperus*, Latin.] The evening service of the Romish church.
- VESPERTINE. *adj.* [*vesperinus*, Latin.] Happening or coming in the evening; pertaining to the evening.
- VESSEL. *n. f.* [*vaselle*, Fr. *vas*, Latin.]  
1. Any thing in which liquids, or other things, are put.  
For Banquo's ill heave I fill'd my mind;  
Put rancours in the *vesse*l of my peace, *Shakefp. Macbeth.*  
Only for them.  
If you have two *vesse*l to fill, and you empty one to fill the other, there still remains one *vesse*l empty. *Burnet.*
2. The containing parts of an animal body.  
Of these elements are constituted the smallest fibres; of those fibres the *vesse*ls; of those *vesse*ls the organs of the body. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
3. Any vehicle in which men or goods are carried on the water.  
The sons and nephews of Noah, who peopled the isles, had *vesse*ls to transport themselves. *Raleigh's Essays.*  
The *vesse*l is represented as stranded. The figure before it seems to lift it off the shallows. *Addison on Medals.*  
From storms of rage, and dangerous rocks of pride,  
Let thy strong hand this little *vesse*l guide;  
It was thy hand that made it: through the tide  
Impetuous of this life, let thy command  
Direct my course, and bring me safe to land. *Prior.*  
Now secure the painted *vesse*l glides;  
The fun-beams trembling on the floating tides. *Pope.*
4. Any capacity; any thing containing.  
I have my fill  
Of knowledge, what this *vesse*l can contain. *Milton.*  
TO VESSEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into a vessel; to barrel.

## VET

- Take earth, and *vest* it; and in that set the feed. *Bacon.*
- VE'SSETS. *n. f.* A kind of cloth commonly made in Suffolk. *Bailey.*
- VE'SSION. *n. f.* [among horsemen.] A windgall, or soft swelling on the inside and outside of a horse's hoof. *Diët.*
- VEST. *n. f.* [*vestis*, Latin.] An outer garment.  
Over his lucid arms  
A military *vest* of purple flow'd. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
When the queen in royal habit's dress,  
Old myttick emblems grace th' imperial *vest*. *Smith.*
- TO VEST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To dress; to deck; to enrobe.  
The verdant fields with those of heav'n may vie;  
With ether *vested*, and a purple sky. *Dryden.*  
Light! Nature's resplendent robe;  
Without whose *vesting* beauty all were wrapt  
In gloom. *Thomson.*
2. To dress in a long garment.  
Just Symeon, and prophetic Anna spoke,  
Before the altar and the *vested* priest. *Milton.*
3. To make possessor of; to invest with.  
To settle men's consciences, 'tis necessary that they know the person, who by right is *vested* with power over them. *Locke.*  
Had I been *vested* with the monarch's pow'r,  
Thou must have sigh'd, unlucky youth! in vain. *Prior.*
4. To place in possession.  
The militia their commissioners positively required to be entirely *vested* in the parliament. *Clarendon.*  
Empire and dominion was *vested* in him, for the good and behoof of others. *Locke.*
- VE'STAL. *n. f.* [*vestalis*, Latin.] A virgin consecrated to *Vesta*; a pure virgin.  
Women are not  
In their best fortunes strong; but want will perjure  
The ne'er-touch'd *vestal*. *Shakefp.*  
How happy is the blameless *vestal's* lot?  
The world forgetting, by the world forgot. *Pope.*
- VE'STAL. *adj.* [*vestalis*, Latin.] Denoting pure virginity.  
Her *vestal* livery is but sick and green, *Shakefp.*  
And none but fools do wear it.
- VE'STIBULE. *n. f.* [*vestibulum*, Latin.] The porch or first entrance of a house.  
VE'STIGE. *n. f.* [*vestigium*, Latin.] Footstep; mark left behind in passing.  
The truth passes so slightly through men's imaginations, that they must use great subtilty to track its *vestiges*. *Harvey.*
- VE'STMENT. *n. f.* [*vestimentum*, Latin.] Garment; part of dress.  
Were it not better that the love which men bear unto God, should make the least things that are employed in his service amiable, than that their over-scrupulous dislike of so mean a thing as a *vestment*, should from the very service of God withdraw their hearts and affections. *Hooker.*  
Heaven then would seem thy image, and reflect  
Those sable *vestments*, and that bright aspect. *Waller.*  
The sculptors could not give *vestments* suitable to the quality of the persons represented. *Dryden.*
- VE'STRY. *n. f.* [*vestiarius*, Fr. *vestiarium*, Latin.]  
1. A room appendant to the church, in which the sacerdotal garments, and consecrated things are deposited.  
Bold Amycus, from the robb'd *vestry* brings  
The chalices of heav'n; and holy things  
Of precious weight. *Dryden.*  
2. A parochial assembly commonly convened in the vestry.  
The common-council are chosen every year, so many for every parish, by the *vestry*, and common convention of the people of that parish. *Clarendon.*  
Go with me where paltry constables will not summon us to *vestries*. *Blount to Pope.*
- VE'STURE. *n. f.* [*vesture*, old Fr. *vestura*, Italian.]  
1. Garment; robe.  
Her breasts half hid, and half were laid to show;  
Her envious *vesture* greedily fight repelling. *Fairfax.*  
What, weep you when you but behold  
Our Cæsar's *vesture* wounded? *Shakefp. Julius Cæsar.*  
To bear my lady's train, lest the base earth  
Should from her *vesture* chance to steal a kiss. *Shakefp.*  
Here ruddy brais, and gold resplendent blaz'd;  
There polish'd chests embroider'd *vestures* grac'd. *Pope.*
2. Dress; habit; external form.  
There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,  
But in his motion like an angel sings,  
But this muddy *vesture* of decay  
Doth grossly clothe us in, we cannot hear it. *Shakefp.*  
Rocks, precipices, and gulfs, apparell'd with a *vesture* of plants, would resemble mountains and vallies. *Bentley.*
- VETCH. *n. f.* [*vicia*, Latin.] A plant with a papilionaceous flower; from the empalement arises the pointal, which becomes a pod full of roundish or angular seeds: to which must be added, that the leaves grow by pairs on a middle rib, ending in a tendril.



## UGL

- Where *vetches*, pulse, and tares have food,  
And stalks of lupines grew. *Dryden.*  
An ervum is a sort of *vetch*, or small pea. *Arbutnot.*  
**VE'CHY.** *n. f.* [from *vetch*.] Made of vetches; abounding in  
vetches; consisting of vetch or pea-furrow.  
If to my cottage thou wilt resort,  
There may'st thou liege in a *vetchy* bed,  
'Till fairer fortune shew forth his head. *Spenser.*  
**VE'TERAN.** *n. f.* [from *veteranus*, Latin.] An old soldier; a man  
long practised in any thing.  
We were forced to uncover, or be regarded as *veterans* in  
the beau monde. *Addison.*  
The Arians, for the credit of their faction, took the eldest,  
the best experienced, the most wary, and the longest-  
practised *veterans* they had amongst them. *Hooker.*  
If king Charles II. had made war upon France, he might  
have conquered it by the many *veterans*, which had been  
inured to service in the civil wars. *Addison.*  
Ensigns that pierce'd the foe's remotest lines,  
The hardy *veterans* with tears resign. *Addison.*  
**VE'TERAN.** *adj.* Long practised in war; long experienced.  
There was a mighty strong army of land-forces, to the  
number of fifty thousand *veteran* soldiers. *Bacon.*  
The British youth shall hail thy wise command;  
Thy temper'd ardour, and thy *veteran* skill. *Thompson.*  
**VETERINARIAN.** *n. f.* [from *veterinarius*, Lat.] One skilled in the  
diseases of cattle.  
That a horse has no gall, is not only swallowed by com-  
mon farriers, but also receiv'd by good *veterinarians*, and  
some who have laudably discours'd upon horses. *Brown.*  
**TO VEX.** *v. a.* [from *vex*, Latin.]  
1. To plague; to torment; to harass.  
Do you think  
The king will suffer but the little finger  
Of this man to be *vex'd*? *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*  
Do poor Tom some charity, whom the foul fiend *vexes*. *Shak.*  
When the pressed him daily, so that his soul was *vexed*  
unto death, he told her all his heart. *Judges xvi. 16.*  
Still may the dog the wandering troops constrain  
Of airy ghosts, and *vex* the guilty train. *Dryden.*  
You are the cause of all my care;  
Your eyes ten thousand dangers dart;  
Ten thousand torments *vex* my heart;  
I love, and I despair. *Prior.*  
2. To disturb; to disquiet.  
Alack, 'tis he; why, he was met even now,  
As mad as the *vex'd* sea; singing aloud. *Shakespeare.*  
Rang'd on the banks beneath our equal oars,  
While e'en the waves, and the *vex'd* ocean roars. *Pope.*  
3. To trouble with slight provocations.  
**VEXA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *vex*.]  
1. The act of troubling.  
O that husband,  
My supreme crown of grief, and those repeated *vexations*  
of it. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*  
2. The state of being troubled; uneasiness; sorrow.  
*Vexation* almost stops my breath,  
That fondred friends greet in the hour of death. *Shakespeare.*  
Passions too violent, instead of heightening our pleasures,  
afford us nothing but *vexation* and pain. *Temple.*  
3. The cause of trouble or uneasiness.  
Your children were *vexation* to your youth;  
But mine shall be a comfort to your age. *Shakespeare.*  
4. An act of harassing by law.  
Albeit the party grieved thereby, may have some reason to  
complain of an untrue charge, yet may he not well call it  
an unjust *vexation*. *Bacon.*  
5. A slight teasing trouble.  
**VEXA'TIOUS.** *adj.* [from *vexation*.]  
1. Afflictive; troublesome; causing trouble.  
Consider him maintaining his usurped title, by continual  
*vexatious* wars against the kings of Judah. *South.*  
*Vexatious* thought still found my flying mind,  
Nor bound by limits, nor to place confin'd;  
Haunted my nights, and terrify'd my days;  
Salk'd through my gardens, and purf'd my ways;  
No flut from art bow't, nor lost in winding maze. *Prior.*  
2. Full of trouble; full of uneasiness.  
He leads a *vexatious* life, who in his noblest actions is so  
gored with scruples, that he dares not make a step without  
the authority of another. *Digby.*  
3. Teasing; slightly troublesome.  
**VEXA'TIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *vexatious*.] Troublesomely; un-  
easily.  
**VEXA'TIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *vexatious*.] Troublesomeness; un-  
easiness.  
**VEXER.** [from *vex*.] He who vexes.  
**UGLY.** *adv.* [from *ugly*.] Filthily; with deformity; in such  
a manner as to raise dislike.  
**UGLINESS.** *n. f.* [from *ugly*.]  
1. Deformity; contrariety to beauty.

## VIB

- All that else seem'd fair and fresh in sight,  
Was turned now to dreadful *ugliness*. *Spenser.*  
She takes her topicks from the advantages of old age and  
*ugliness*. *Dryden.*  
2. Turpitude; loathsomeness; moral depravity.  
Their dull ribaldry cannot but be very nauseous and offen-  
sive to any one, who does not, for the sake of the fin itself,  
pardon the *ugliness* of its circumstances. *South.*  
**UGLY.** *adj.* [This word was antiently written *ugly*; whence  
Mr. *Dier* ingeniously deduces it from *ugly*; that is, like  
an *ouph*, *elf*, or *goblin*. In Saxon *uga* is terror; and in  
Gothic *ugan* is to fear.] Deformed; offensive to the sight;  
contrary to beautiful.  
If *Cassio* do remain,  
He hath a daily beauty in his life, *Shakespeare.*  
That makes me *ugly*. *Shakespeare.*  
O, I have pass'd a miserable night,  
So full of *ugly* fights, of ghastly dreams. *Shakespeare.*  
Was this the cottage, and the safe abode  
Thou toldst me of? What grim aspects are these.  
These *ugly*-headed monsters? *Milton.*  
**VIAL.** *n. f.* [from *vialis*.] A small bottle.  
Edward's seven fons  
Were as seven *vials* of his sacred blood. *Shakespeare.*  
And from your sacred *vials* pour your grace  
Upon my daughter's head. *Shakespeare.*  
Take thou this *vial*, being then in bed,  
And this distilled liquor drink thou off.  
Another lamp burnt in an old marble sepulchre belong-  
ing to some of the antient Romans inclosed in a glass  
*vial*. *Wilkins.*  
I placed a thin *vial*, well stopp'd up, within the smoke of  
the vapour, but nothing follow'd. *Addison.*  
Chemical waters, that are each transparent, when separa-  
ted, ferment into a thick troubled liquor, when mix'd in the same  
*vial*. *Addison.*  
**TO VIAL.** *v. a.* To inclose in a *vial*.  
This she with precious *vial'd* liquors heals;  
For which the shepherds at the festivals  
Carol her goodness loud in rustic lays. *Milton.*  
**VIALD.** *n. f.* [from *vialis*, Fr. *vivanda*, Ital.] Food; meat dress'd.  
The belly only like a gulf remain'd,  
Forth' midst of the body idle and unactive,  
Still cupboarding the *viald*. *Shakespeare.*  
No matter, since  
They've left their *vials* behind, for we have stomachs.  
Will please you taste of what is here?  
These are not fruits forbidden; no interdiction  
Defends the touching of these *vials* pure;  
Their taste no knowledge works, at least of evil. *Milton.*  
From some fons of food let's pleasant to the taste, persons  
in health, and in no necessity of using such *vials*, had better  
to abstain. *Ray.*  
The tables in fair order spread;  
*Vials* of various kinds allure the taste,  
Of choicest sort and favour; rich repast!  
**VIALTICUM.** *n. f.* [Latin.]  
1. Provision for a journey.  
2. The last rites used to prepare the passing soul for its depar-  
ture.  
**TO VIBRATE.** *v. a.* [from *vibro*, Latin.]  
1. To brandish; to move to and fro with quick motion.  
2. To make to quiver.  
Breath vocalized, that is *vibrated* or undulated, may dif-  
ferently affect the lips, and impress a swift tremulous mo-  
tion, which breath passing smooth doth not. *Holder.*  
**TO VIBRATE.** *v. n.*  
1. To play up and down, or to and fro.  
The air, compressed by the fall and weight of the quick-  
silver, would repel it a little upwards, and make it *vibrate*  
a little up and down. *Dryden.*  
Do not all fixed bodies, when heated beyond a certain  
degree, emit light, and shine? And is not this emission  
performed by the *vibrating* motions of their parts? *Newton.*  
2. To quiver.  
The whisper, that to greatness fill too near,  
Perhaps, yet *vibrates* on his sovereign's ear. *Pope.*  
**VIBRA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *vibro*, Latin.] The act of moving,  
or being moved with quick reciprocations, or returns; the  
act of quivering.  
It sparkled like the coal upon the altar, with the fervours  
of piety, the heats of devotion, and the fallies and *vibrations*  
of an harmless activity. *South.*  
Do not the rays of light, in falling upon the bottom of  
the eye, excite *vibrations* in the tunica retina? Which *vibra-*  
tions being propagated along the solid fibres of the optic  
nerves into the brain, cause the sense of feeling. *Newton.*  
Mild *vibrations* looth the parted soul,  
New to the dawning of celestial day. *Thompson.*

VICAR.

## VIC

- VICAR.** *n. f.* [from *vicarius*, Latin.]  
1. The incumbent of an appropriated or impropriated benefice.  
Procure the *vicar*  
To stay for me at church, 'twixt twelve and one,  
To give our hearts united ceremony. *Shakespeare.*  
Yours is the prize;  
The *vicar* my defeat, and all the village see. *Dryden.*  
A landed youth, whom his mother would never suffer to  
look into a book for fear of spoiling his eyes, upon hear-  
ing the clergy decried, what a contempt must he entertain,  
not only for his *vicar* at home, but for the whole order. *Swift.*  
2. One who performs the functions of another; a substitute.  
An archbishop may not only excommunicate and interdict  
his suffragans, but his *vicar*-general may do the same. *Ayliffe.*  
**VICARAGE.** *n. f.* [from *vicar*.] The benefice of a vicar.  
This gentleman lived in his *vicarage* to a good old age,  
and having never deserted his flock, died vicar of Bray. *Swift.*  
**VICARIOUS.** *adj.* [from *vicarius*, Latin.] Deputed; delegated; act-  
ing in the place of another.  
The soul in the body is but a subordinate efficient, and  
*vicarious* and instrumental in the hands of the Almighty,  
being but his substitute in this regimen of the body. *Hale.*  
What can be more unnatural, than for a man to rebel  
against the *vicarious* power of God in his soul. *Norris.*  
**VICARSHIP.** *n. f.* [from *vicar*.] The office of a vicar.  
**VICE.** *n. f.* [from *vitium*, Latin.]  
1. The course of action opposite to virtue; depravity of man-  
ners; inordinate life.  
No spirit more gross to love  
Vice for itself. *Milton.*  
The foundation of error will lie in wrong measures of prob-  
ability; as the foundation of *vice* in wrong measures of  
good. *Locke.*  
2. A fault; an offence. It is generally used for an habitual  
fault, not for a single enormity.  
No *vice*, so simple, but assumes  
Some mark of virtue on its outward parts. *Shakespeare.*  
Yet my poor country  
Shall have more *vices* than it had before;  
More suffer by him that shall succeed.  
Un govern'd appetite, a brutish *vice*. *Shakespeare.*  
I cannot blame him for inveighing so sharply against the  
*vices* of the clergy in his age. *Dryden.*  
3. The fool, or punchinello of old shows.  
I'll be with you again  
In a trice, like to the old *vice*,  
Your need to sustain;  
Who with dagger of lath, in his rage and his wrath,  
Cries, ah, ha! to the devil. *Shakespeare.*  
His face made of brass, like a *vice* in a game. *Tupper.*  
4. [Vice, Dutch.] A kind of small iron press with screws, used by  
workmen.  
He found that marbles taught him percussion; bottle-screws,  
the *vice*; whittigges, the axis in peritrochio. *Arbutnot and Pope.*  
5. Gripe; grasp.  
If I but fist him once; if he come but within my  
*vice*. *Shakespeare.*  
6. [Vice, Latin.] It is used in composition for one, *qui vicem gerit*,  
who performs, in his stead, the office of a superiour, or who has  
the second rank in command: as a *vicary*; *vice*-chancellor.  
**TO VICE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To draw.  
With all confidence he swears,  
As he had seen't, or been an instrument  
To *vice* you to't, that you have touch'd his queen  
Forbiddenly. *Shakespeare's Winter Tale.*  
**VICEDADMIRAL.** *n. f.* [from *vice* and *admiral*.]  
1. The second commander of a fleet.  
The foremost of the fleet was the admiral: the rear-  
admiral was *Cara* Malometes, an arch-pirate. The *vice*-  
admiral in the middle of the fleet with a great squadron  
of gallees, struck sail directly. *Knolles.*  
2. A naval officer of the second rank.  
**VICEDADMIRALTY.** *n. f.* [from *vice*-admiral.] The office of a  
*vice*-admiral.  
The *vice*-admiralty is exercised by Mr. *Trenanion*. *Carew.*  
**VICAGENT.** *n. f.* [from *vice* and *agent*.] One who acts in the  
place of another.  
A vassal *Satan* hath made his *vice*-agent, to cross whatever  
the faithful ought to do. *Hooker.*  
**VICED.** *adj.* [from *vicied*.] Vicious; corrupt.  
Be as a planetary plague, when *Jove*  
Will o'er some high-*vic'd* city hang his poison  
In the sick air. *Shakespeare.*  
**VICEREGENT.** *n. f.* [from *vicem gerens*, Lat.] A lieutenant;  
one who is intrusted with the power of the superiour, by  
whom he is deputed.  
All precepts concerning kings are comprehended in these;  
remember thou art a man; remember thou art God's  
*vice*-gerent.  
Employ it in unfeigned piety towards God; in unshaken  
duty to his *vice*-gerent; in hearty obedience to his church. *Sprat.*

## VIC

- Great Father of the gods, when for our crimes  
Thou send'st some heavy judgment on the times;  
Some tyrant king, the terror of his age,  
The type and true *vice*-gerent of thy rage,  
Thus punish. *Dryden.*  
Thou great *vice*-gerent of the king;  
In all affairs thou sole director. *Swift.*  
**VICEREGENT.** *adj.* [from *viceregens*, Lat.] Having a delegated  
power; acting by substitution.  
Whom send I to judge thee? Whom but thee,  
*Vicerent* son! To thee I have transfer'd  
All judgment, whether in heav'n, or earth, or hell. *Milton.*  
**VICERGENCY.** *n. f.* [from *viceregent*.] The office of a *vice*-  
gerent; lieutenant; deputed power.  
The authority of conference stands founded upon its *vice*-  
gerency and deputation under God. *South.*  
**VICERCHANCELLOR.** *n. f.* [from *vice*-*chancellor*, Latin.] The second  
magistrate of the universities.  
**VICENARY.** *adj.* [from *vicenarius*, Lat.] Belonging to twenty. *Bailey.*  
**VICEROY.** *n. f.* [from *vicereis*, French.] He who governs in place  
of the king with regal authority.  
Shall I, for lucre of the rest unvanquish'd,  
Detract so much from that prerogative,  
As to be call'd but *viceroi* of the whole? *Shakespeare.*  
*Mendoza*, *viceroi* of Peru, was wont to say, that the gov-  
ernment of Peru was the best place the king of Spain gave,  
save that it was somewhat too near Madrid. *Bacon.*  
We are so far from having a king, that even the *viceroi*  
is generally absent four fifths of his time. *Swift.*  
**VICEROYALTY.** *n. f.* [from *viceroi*.] Dignity of a *viceroi*.  
These parts furnish out *vice*-royalties for the grandes; but  
in war are incumbrances to the kingdom. *Addison.*  
**VICERY.** *n. f.* [Of this word I know not well the meaning or  
original: a *vice* thing is now called in vulgar language, *point*  
*vice*, from the French perhaps, *point de vice*; whence the  
barbarous word *vice* may be derived.] Nicety; exactness.  
A word not used.  
Here is to the fruit of Pem,  
Grafted upon *Stub* his stem;  
With the peakish nicety,  
And old Sherwood's *vice*. *B. Johnson.*  
**VICINITY.** *n. f.* [from *vicinus*, Latin.]  
1. Nearness; state of being near.  
The position of things is such, that there is a *vicinity* be-  
tween agents and patients, that the one incessantly invades  
the other. *Hale.*  
The abundance and *vicinity* of country seats. *Swift.*  
2. Neighbourhood.  
He shall find out and recall the wandering particles home,  
and fix them in their old *vicinity*. *Rogers.*  
Gravity alone must have carried them downwards to the  
*vicinity* of the sun. *Bentley.*  
**VICINAGE.** *n. f.* [from *vicinia*, Lat.] Neighbourhood; places adjoining.  
**VICINAL.** *adj.* [from *vicinus*, Lat.] Near; neighbouring.  
**VICINE.** *adj.* [from *vicinus*, Lat.] Near; neighbouring.  
Opening other *vicine* passages might obliterate any track;  
as the making of one hole in the yielding mud, defaces the  
print of another near it. *Glanville.*  
**VICIOUS.** *adj.* [from *vice*.] See VITIOUS. Devoted to *vice*;  
not addicted to virtue.  
He heard this heavy curse,  
Servants of servants on his *vice*-ous race. *Milton.*  
**VICISSITUDE.** [from *vicissitudo*, Latin.]  
1. Regular change; return of the same things in the same  
succession.  
It makes through heav'n  
Grateful *vicissitude*, like day and night. *Milton.*  
The rays of light are alternately disposed to be reflected or  
refracted for many *vicissitudes*. *Newton.*  
This succession of things upon the earth, is the result  
of the *vicissitude* of seasons, and is as constant as is the cause of  
that *vicissitude*, the sun's declination. *Woodward.*  
2. Revolution; change.  
During the course of the war, did the *vicissitudes* of good  
and bad fortune affect us with humility or thankfulness. *Atterb.*  
Verse sweetens toil, however rude the found.  
All at her work the village maiden sings;  
Nor as she turns the giddy wheel around,  
Revolves the sad *vicissitude* of things. *Giffard.*  
**VICINTIES.** In law *vicinties* rents are certain farms, for  
which the sheriff pays a rent to the king, and makes what  
profit he can of them. *Vicintial* writs are such writs as are  
triable in the county court, before the sheriff. *Bailey.*  
**VICTIM.** *n. f.* [from *victima*, Latin.]  
1. A sacrifice; something slain for a sacrifice.  
All that were authors of so black a deed,  
Be sacrific'd as *victims* to his ghost. *Denham.*  
And on the *victim* pour the ruddy wine. *Dryden.*  
*Citumnus*' waves, for triumphs after war,  
The *victim* ox, and snowy sheep prepare. *Addison.*  
2. Some-



## VIE

2. Something destroyed.  
Behold where age's wretched *victim* lies;  
See his head trembling, and his half-clos'd eyes. *Prior.*  
**VICTOR**. *n. f.* [*Victor*, Lat.] Conqueror; vanquisher; he that gains the advantage in any contest. *Victor* is seldom used with a genitive, and never but with regard to some single action or person. We rarely say Alexander was *victor* of Darius, though we say he was *victor* at Arbela; but we never say he was *victor* of Persia.  
This strange race more strange conceits did yield;  
Who *victor* seem'd, was to his ruin brought;  
Who seem'd o'erthrown, was mistress of the field. *Sidney.*  
Some time the flood prevails, and then the wind,  
Both tugging to be *victors*, breast to breast,  
Yet neither conqueror, nor conquered. *Shaksp.*  
Although the *victor*, we submit to Cæsar. *Shaksp.*  
Say where and when  
Their fight; what stroke shall bruise the *victor's* heel. *Milt.*  
Our Hebrew songs and harps in Babylon,  
That pleas'd to well our *victors* ear, declare  
That rather Greece from us these arts deriv'd. *Milton.*  
Their hearts at last the vanquish'd re-assume,  
And now the *victors* fall. *Denham.*  
In love the *victors* from the vanquish'd fly;  
They fly that wound, and they pursue that die.  
Fortune's unjust; she ruins oft the brave,  
And him who should be *victor*, makes the slave. *Dryden.*  
Love not a thought on me, I'm out of danger;  
Heaven will not leave me in the *victor's* hand. *Addison.*  
**VICTORIOUS**. *adj.* [*victorieux*, Fr.]  
1. Conquering; having obtained conquest; superiour in contest.  
Victory doth more often fall by error of the vanquish'd,  
Than by the valour of the *victorious*. *Hayward.*  
The great son return'd *victorious* with his fairs.  
That happy fun, said he, will rise again,  
Who twice *victorious* did our navy see:  
And I alone must view him rise in vain.  
Without one ray of all his star for me. *Dryden.*  
2. Producing conquest.  
Sudden these honours shall be snatch'd away,  
And curs'd for ever this *victorious* day. *Pope.*  
3. Betokening conquest.  
Now are our brows bound with *victorious* wreaths;  
Our bruised arms hung up for monuments. *Shaksp.*  
**VICTORIOUSLY**. *adv.* [*from victorious*.] With conquest; successfully; triumphantly.  
That grace will carry us, if we do not wilfully betray our  
succours, *victoriously* through all difficulties. *Hammond.*  
**VICTORIOUSNESS**. *n. f.* [*from victorious*.] The state or quality  
of being victorious.  
**VICTORY**. *n. f.* [*victoria*, Lat.] Conquest; success in con-  
test; triumph.  
At his nurse's tears  
He whin'd and roar'd away your *victory*,  
That pages blubb'd at him. *Shaksp.*  
Then to the heav'n of heav'ns he shall ascend  
With *victory*, triumphing o'er his foes. *Milton.*  
Obedience is a complicated act of virtue, and many graces  
are exercised in one act of obedience. It is an act of humi-  
lity, of mortification and self-denial, of charity to God, of  
care of the publick, of order and charity to ourselves. It is a great  
instance of a *victory* over the most refractory passions. *Taylor.*  
**VICTRESS**. *n. f.* [*from victor*.] A female that conquers.  
I'll lead thy daughter to a conqueror's bed;  
And she shall be sole *victress*; Cæsar's Caesar. *Shaksp.*  
**VICTUAL**. *n. f.* [*victualiter*, Fr. *vittimaglia*, Ital.] Provision  
**VICTUALS**. *pl. n.* of food; stores for the support of life; meat;  
sustenance.  
He landed in these islands, to furnish himself with *victuals*  
and fresh water. *Abbot's Descrip. of the World.*  
You had musty *victuals*, and he hath help to eat it: he  
hath an excellent stomach. *Shaksp.*  
He was not able to keep that place three days for lack of  
*victuals*. *Kneller.*  
They, unprovided of tackling and *victuals*, are forced to  
sea by a storm. *K. Charles.*  
To **VICTUAL**. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To store with provi-  
sion for food.  
Talbot, farewell;  
I must go *victual* Orleans forthwith. *Shaksp.*  
**VICTUALLER**. *n. f.* [*from victuals*.] One who provides victuals.  
They plant'd their artillery against the haven, to impeach  
supply of victuals; yet the English *victuallers* surceated not  
to bring all things necessary. *Hayward.*  
Their conquest half is to the *victualler* due. *King.*  
**VIDELICET**. *adv.* [*Latin*.] To wit; that is. This word is  
generally written *vid.*  
**VIDUITY**. *n. f.* [*from viduus*, Lat.] Widowhood.  
To **VIE**. *v. a.* [*Of this word the etymology is very uncertain*.]  
1. To show, or practice in competition.  
They *vie* power and expence with those that are too  
high. *L'Estrange.*

## VIE

- You *vie* happiness in a thousand easy and sweet dis-  
versions. *Bevyn.*  
2. In this passage the meaning seems to be, to add; to accu-  
mulate.  
She hung about my neck, and kiss on kiss  
She *vied* to fast.  
That in a twink she won me to her love. *Shaksp.*  
To **VIE**. *v. n.* To contest; to contend; to strive for su-  
periority.  
In a trading nation, the younger sons may be placed in  
such a way of life, as may enable them to *vie* with the best  
of their family. *Addison.*  
The wool, when shaded with Ancona's dye,  
May with the proudest Tyrian purple *vie*. *Addison.*  
Now voices over voices rise;  
While each to be the loudest *vies*. *Swift.*  
To **VIEW**. *v. a.* [*veu*, Fr. *from voir*, or *voir*.]  
1. To survey; to look on by way of examination.  
Go, and *view* the country. *Jes. vii. 2.*  
Th' almighty father bent down his eye,  
His own works and their works at once to *view*. *Milton.*  
*View* not this spire, by measures giv'n,  
To buildings rais'd by common hands. *Prior.*  
When'er we *view* some well-proportion'd dome;  
No single parts unequally surprize;  
All comes united to th' admiring eyes. *Pope.*  
2. To see; to perceive by the eye.  
With eyes aghast  
*View'd* first their lamentable lot.  
No more I hear, no more I *view*. *Milton.*  
The phantom flies me, as unkind as you.  
**VIEW**. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]  
1. Prospect.  
You should tread a course  
Pretty, and full of *view*; yea, haply, near  
The residence of Pothumus. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*  
Vast and indefinite *views*, which drown all apprehensions of  
the uttermost objects, are condemned by good authors. *Watson.*  
The walls of Pluto's palace are in *view*. *Dryden.*  
Cut wide *views* through mountains to the plain,  
You'll with your hill, or shelter'd hill again. *Pope.*  
2. Sight; power of beholding.  
Some faster resolution I've in *view*. *Milton.*  
I go, to take for ever from your *view*,  
Both the lov'd object, and the hated too. *Dryden.*  
These things duly weight'd, will give us a clear *view* into  
the state of human liberty. *Locke.*  
Instruct me other joys to prize,  
With other beauties charm my partial eyes;  
Full in my *view* set all the bright abode;  
And make my soul quit Abelard for God. *Pope.*  
3. Act of seeing.  
Th' unexpected found  
Of dogs and men, his wakeful ear does wound;  
Rous'd with the noise, he scarce believes his ear,  
Willing to think th' illusions of his fear  
Had giv'n this false alarm; but straight his *view*  
Confirms that more than all he fears is true. *Denham.*  
Objects near our *view* are thought greater than those of  
a larger size, that are more remote. *Locke.*  
4. Sight; eye.  
She was not much struck with those objects that now pre-  
sented themselves to her *view*. *Femals Quixote.*  
5. Survey; examination by the eye.  
Time never will renew,  
While we too far the pleasing path pursue,  
Surveying nature with too nice a *view*. *Dryden.*  
6. Intellectual survey.  
If the mind has made this inference by finding out the in-  
termediate ideas, and taking a *view* of the connection of  
them, it has proceeded rationally. *Locke.*  
7. Space that may be taken in by the eye; reach of sight.  
The fame through all the neighb'ring nations flew,  
When now the Trojan navy was in *view*. *Dryden.*  
8. Appearance; show.  
In that accomplish'd mind,  
Help'd by the night, new graces find;  
Which, by the splendour of her *view*,  
Dazzl'd before we never knew. *Waller.*  
9. Display; exhibition to the sight or mind.  
To give a right *view* of this mistaken part of liberty,  
would any one be a changeling, because he is less determin'd  
by wise considerations than a wife man? *Locke.*  
10. Prospect of interest.  
No man sets himself about any thing, but upon some *view*  
or other, which serves him for a reason. *Locke.*  
11. Intention; design.  
He who sojourns in a foreign country, refers what he  
sees to the state of things at home; with that *view* he makes  
all his reflections. *Atterbury.*  
With a *view* to commerce, in returning from his expedi-  
tion against the Parthians, he pass'd through Egypt. *Arbutnot.*  
**VIEWLESS**.

## VIG

- VIEWLESS**. *adj.* [*from view*.] Unseen; not discernible by  
the sight.  
To be imprison'd in the *viewless* winds,  
And blown with restless violence about  
The pendant world. *Shaksp.*  
Each stair mysteriously was meant, nor stood  
There always, but drawn up to heav'n sometimes  
*viewless*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
Swift through the valves the visionary fair  
Repas'd, and *viewless* mix'd with common air. *Pope.*  
Light-bounding from the earth, at once they rise;  
Their feet half *viewless* quiver in the skies. *Pope.*  
**VIGESIMA-TION**. *n. f.* [*vegesimus*, Latin.] The act of putting  
to death every twentieth man. *Bailey.*  
**VIGIL**. *n. f.* [*vigilia*, Latin.]  
1. Watch; devotions performed in the customary hours of rest.  
So they in heaven their odes and *vigils* tun'd. *Milton.*  
Shines! where their *vigils* pale-ey'd virgins keep,  
And pining faints, whose statues learn to weep. *Pope.*  
2. A fast kept before a holiday.  
He that out-lives this day, and sees old age,  
Will yearly on the *vigil* feast his neighbours,  
And say to-morrow is St. Crispian. *Shaksp.*  
3. Service used on the night before a holiday.  
No altar is to be consecrated without reliques, which  
placed before the church door, the *vigils* are to be celebrated  
that night before them.  
The rivals call my muse another way,  
To sing their *vigils* for th' ensuing day. *Dryden.*  
4. Watch; forbearance of sleep.  
Though Venus and her son shou'd spare  
Her rebel heart, and never teach her care;  
Yet Hymen may perform her *vigils* keep,  
And for another's joy suspend her sleep. *Waller.*  
Nothing wears out a fine face like the *vigils* of the card-  
table, and those cutting passions which attend them. *Addison.*  
**VIGILANCE**. *n. f.* [*vigilance*, Fr. *vigilantia*, Lat.]  
**VIGILANCY**. *n. f.* [*vigilance*, Fr. *vigilantia*, Lat.]  
1. Forbearance of sleep.  
Ulysses yielded unseasonably to sleep, and the strong pas-  
sion for his country should have given him *vigilance*. *Broome.*  
2. Watchfulness; circumspection; incessant care.  
Shall Henry's conquest, Bedford's *vigilance*,  
Your deeds of war, and all our counsel die? *Shaksp.*  
No post is free, no place,  
That guard and most unusual *vigilance*  
Does not attend my taking. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*  
In this their military care, there were few remarkable oc-  
casions under the duke, saving his continual *vigilance*, and vo-  
luntary hazard of his person. *Watson.*  
Of these the *vigilance*  
I dread; and to elude, thus wrapp'd in mist  
Of midnight vapour, glide obscure.  
We are enabled to subdue all other creatures; and use  
for our behoof the strength of the ox, the sagacity and *vigi-*  
*lancy* of the dog. *Ray.*  
3. Guard; watch.  
In at this gate none pass  
The *vigilance* here plac'd, but such as come  
Well known from heav'n. *Milton.*  
**VIGILANT**. *adj.* [*vigilant*, Latin.] Watchful; circumspect;  
diligent; attentive.  
They have many prayers, but every of them very short,  
as if they were darts thrown out with a kind of sudden  
quickness; left that *vigilant* and erect attention of mind,  
which in prayer is very necessary, should be wasted or dulled  
through continuance. *Hooker.*  
Take your places, and be *vigilant*:  
If any noise or soldier you perceive,  
Let us have knowledge. *Shaksp.peare.*  
The treasurer, as he was *vigilant* in such cases, had notice  
of the clerk's expiration to soon, that he procured the king  
to send a message to the master of the rolls. *Clarend.*  
**VIGILANTLY**. *adv.* [*from vigilant*.] Watchfully; atten-  
tively; circumspectly.  
Thus in peace, either of the kings to *vigilantly* observed  
every motion of the others, as if they had lived upon the  
alarm. *Hayward.*  
**VIGOROUS**. *adj.* [*from vigor*, Latin.] Forceful; not weaken-  
ed; full of strength and life.  
Fam'd for his valour young;  
At sea successful, *vigorous* and strong! *Waller.*  
Their appetite is not dull'd by being gratified, but returns  
always fresh and *vigorous*. *Atterbury.*  
**VIGOROUSLY**. *adv.* [*from vigorous*.] With force; forcibly;  
without weakness.  
The prince had two giant ships;  
With his one so *vigorously* he press'd,  
And flew to home, they could not rise again. *Dryden.*  
If the fire burns bright and *vigorously*, it is no matter by  
what means it was at first kindled. *South.*

## VIL

- That prince whose cause you espouse so *vigorously*, is the  
principal in the war, and you but a second. *Swift.*  
**VIGOROUSNESS**. *n. f.* [*from vigor*.] Force; strength.  
He hath given excellent succourance and *vigorously* to the  
sufferers, arming them with strange courage, heroic fortitu-  
tude, invincible resolution, and glorious patience. *Taylor.*  
**VIGOUR**. *n. f.* [*vigor*, Lat.]  
1. Force; strength.  
Sometimes went and sometimes ran,  
With supple joints, as lively *vigour* led. *Milton.*  
Shame to be overcome,  
Wou'd utmost *vigour* raise, and rais'd unite. *Milton.*  
Pernicious fire wither'd all their strength,  
And of their wonted *vigour* left them drain'd. *Milton.*  
The mind and spirit remains  
Invincible, and *vigour* soon returns. *Milton.*  
No deep within her gulf can hold  
Immortal *vigour*. *Milton.*  
The *vigour* of this arm was never vain:  
Witness these heaps of slaughter. *Dryden.*  
2. Mental force; intellectual ability.  
3. Energy; efficacy.  
In the fruitful earth  
His beams, unactive else, their *vigour* find. *Milton.*  
How does Cartellus all his finews strain,  
The earth's attractive *vigour* to explain? *Blackmore.*  
**VILE**. *adj.* [*vil*, Fr. *vilis*, Lat.] Base; mean; worthless;  
sordid; despicable.  
Our case were miserable, if that wherewith we most en-  
deavour to please God, were in his sight to *vile* and despicable  
as men's disdainful speech would make it. *Hooker.*  
I disdain scorn'd, and craved death,  
Rather than I would be so *vile* esteem'd.  
He to-day that sheds his blood with me,  
Shall be my brother; he he ne'er so *vile*,  
This day shall gentle his condition. *Shaksp.*  
The inhabitants account gold but as a *vile* thing. *Abbot.*  
That sinful creature man elect'd is,  
And in our place the heavens' possels he must;  
Vile man, begot of clay, and born of dust. *Fairfax.*  
A spontaneous production is against matter of fact; a thing  
without example not only in man, but the *vile* of weeds. *Bentl.*  
2. Morally impure; wicked.  
Rector'd by thee, *vile* as I am, to place  
Of new acceptance. *Milton.*  
**VILED**. *adj.* [*from vile*, whence *revile*.] Abusive; scurrilous;  
defamatory.  
He granted life to all except to one, who had used *vil'd*  
speeches against king Edward. *Hayward.*  
**VILELY**. *adv.* [*from vile*.] Basely; meanly; shamefully.  
The Volcians *vilely* yielded the town. *Shaksp.*  
How can I  
Forget my Hector, treated with dishonour,  
Depriv'd of funeral rites, and *vilely* dragg'd,  
A bloody corse, about the walls of Troy. *A. Phillips.*  
**VILENESS**. *n. f.* [*from vile*.]  
1. Baseness; meanness; despicableness.  
His *vileness* us shall never awe:  
But here our sports shall be:  
Such as the golden world first saw,  
Most innocent and free. *Drayton.*  
Reflect on the essential *vileness* of matter, and its impo-  
tence to conserve its own being. *Creech.*  
Considering the *vileness* of the clay, I wondered that no  
tribune of that age durst ever venture to ask the potter,  
what dost thou make? *Swift.*  
2. Moral or intellectual baseness.  
Then, *vileness* of mankind!  
Could one, alas! repeat me good or great,  
Wash my pale body, or bewail my fate?  
To **VILIFY**. *v. a.* [*from vile*.] To debase; to defame; to  
make contemptible.  
Tomalin could not abide,  
To hear his sovereign *vilify'd*. *Drayton.*  
Their maker's image  
Forsook them, when themselves they *vilify'd*  
To serve ungovern'd appetite; and took  
His image whom they serv'd. *Milton.*  
The displeasure of their prince, those may expect, who would  
put in practice all methods to *vilify* his person. *Addison.*  
**VILL**. *n. f.* [*vill*, Fr. *villa*, Latin.] A village; a small col-  
lection of houses. Little in use.  
This book gives an account of the manurable lands in  
every manor, town, or *vill*. *Hale.*  
**VILLAGE**. *n. f.* [*villa*, Lat.] A country seat.  
The ancient Romans lay the foundations of their *villages*  
and palaces within the very borders of the sea. *Addison.*  
All vast possessions; just the same the case,  
Whether you call them *villa*, park, or chase. *Pope.*  
29 F



## VIL

VILLAGE. *n. f.* [*village*, Fr.] A small collection of houses in the country, less than a town.

Beggars, with roaring voices, from low farms,  
Or pelting villages, sheep coats, and mills,  
Inforce their charity. *Shakespeare.*

The early village cock  
Hath twice done salutation to the morn.  
You have many enemies, that know not  
Why they are so; but, like the village curs,  
Bark when their fellows do. *Shakespeare.*

The country villages were burnt down to the ground. *Knolles.*  
Those village-words give us a mean idea of the thing. *Dryden.*

Seam'd o'er with wounds which his own fabre gave,  
In the vile habit of a village slave. *Pope.*

VILLAGER. *n. f.* [from *village*.] An inhabitant of the village.

Brutus had rather be a villager,  
Than to repute himself a son of Rome  
Under such hard conditions. *Shakespeare.*

When once her eye  
Hath met the virtue of this magick dust,  
I shall appear some harmless villager,  
Whom thrift keeps up about his country gear. *Milton.*

If there are conveniences of life, which common use  
reaches not, it is not reason to reject them, because every  
villager doth not know them. *Locke.*

VILLAGERY. *n. f.* [from *village*.] District of villages.

Robin Goodfellow, are you not he,  
That fright the maidens of the villagery? *Shakespeare.*

VILLAIN. *n. f.* [*villain*, Fr. *villanus*, low Latin.]

1. One who held by a base tenure.  
The Irish inhabiting the lands fully conquered, being in  
condition of slaves and *villains*, did render a greater revenue,  
than if they had been made the king's free subjects. *Davies.*

2. A wicked wretch.  
We were prevented by a dozen armed knights, or rather  
*villains*, who, using this time of their extreme feebleness, all  
together set upon them.

O villain! villain! his very opinion in the letter. Ab-  
horred villain! unnatural, detested, brutish villain! *Shakespeare.*

That names me traitor, villain-like he lies. *Shakespeare.*  
He was stabbed to the heart by the hand of a villain, upon  
the mere impious pretence of his being odious to the parlia-  
ment. *Clarendon.*

Calm thinking *villains*, whom no faith could fix;  
Of crooked counsels, and dark politticks. *Pope.*

VILLANAGE. *n. f.* [from *villain*.]

1. The state of a villain; base servitude.  
They exercise most bitter tyranny,  
Upon the parts brought into their bondage:  
No wretchedness is like to sinful villanage. *Fairy Queen.*

Upon every such surrender and grant, there was but one  
freholder, which was the lord himself; all the rest were but  
tenants in villanage, and were not fit to be sworn in  
juries. *Davies.*

2. Bafenefs; infamy.  
If in thy smoke it ends, their glories shine;  
But infamy and villanage are thine. *Dryden.*

To VILLANIZE. *v. a.* [from *villain*.] To debase; to degrade;  
to defame.

Were virtue by descent, a noble name  
Could never villanize his father's fame;  
But, as the first, the last of all the line,  
Would, like the sun, ex't in descending shine. *Dryden.*

There are the fools, whose stolidity can baffle all argu-  
ments; whose glory is in their shame, in the debasing and  
villanizing of mankind to the condition of beasts. *Bentley.*

VILLANOUS. *adj.* [from *villain*.]

1. Bafe; vile; wicked.  
2. Sorry.  
Thou art my son; I have partly thy mother's word, partly  
my own opinion; but chiefly a villanous trick of thine eye  
doth warrant me. *Shakespeare.*

3. It is used by *Shakespeare* to exaggerate any think detestable.

We shall lose our time,  
And all be turn'd to barnacles or apes,  
With foreheads villanous low. *Shakespeare. Tempest.*

VILLANOUSLY. *adv.* [from *villanous*.] Wickedly; basely.

The wandering Numidian falsified his faith, and villanously  
flew Selymes the king, as he was bathing himself. *Knolles.*

VILLANOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *villanous*.] Bafenefs; wicked-  
ness.

VILLANY. *n. f.* [from *villain*; *villannie*, old French.]

1. Wickedness; bafenefs; depravity.  
Thou art my son; I have partly thy mother's word, partly  
my own opinion; but chiefly a villanous trick of thine eye  
doth warrant me. *Shakespeare.*

2. For *villainy* is not without such a reum:  
And he, long traded in it, makes it seem  
Like rivers of remorse and innocence. *Shakespeare.*

He is the prince's jester; and the commendation is not  
in his wit, but in his villany. *Shakespeare.*

3. A wicked action; a crime.

## VIN

No villany, or flagitious action was ever yet committed;  
but a lie was first or last the principal engine to effect it. *South.*

Such villanies rous'd Horace into wrath;  
And 'tis more noble to pursue his path,  
Than an old tale. *Dryden.*

VILLANICK. *adj.* [*villanicus*, Lat.] Belonging to villages.

Evening dragon came,  
Affailant on the perched roofts,  
And nests in order rang'd,  
Of tame villanick fowl. *Milton.*

VILLI. *n. f.* [Latin.]

In anatomy, are the same as fibres; and in botany, small  
hairs like the grain of pluff or flage, with which, as a kind  
of excrecence, some trees do abound. *Quincy.*

VILLOUS. *adj.* [*villofus*, Lat.] Shaggy; rough.

The liquor of the stomach, which with fasting grows  
sharp, and the quick sensation of the inward villous coat of  
the stomach, seem to be the cause of the sense of hunger. *Art.*

VIMINEOUS. *adj.* [*vimineus*, Latin.] Made of twigs.

As in the hive's vimineous dome,  
Ten thousand bees enjoy their home;  
Each does her studious action vary,  
To go and come, to fetch and carry. *Prior.*

VINCIBLE. *adj.* [from *vincis*, Lat.] Conquerable; supe-  
rable.

He not *vincible* in spirit, and well assured that shortness  
of provision would in a short time draw the seditious to shorter  
limits, drew his sword. *Hayward.*

Because 'twas absolutely in my power to have attended  
more heedfully, there was liberty in the principle, the mistake  
which influenced the action was *vincible*. *Norris.*

VINCIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *vincible*.] Liableness to be over-  
come. *Dill.*

VINCTURE. *n. f.* [*vinctura*, Lat.] A binding.

VINDICABLE. *adj.* [*vindicabilis*, Latin.] Belonging to a vindice.

To VINDICATE. *v. n.* [*vindicat*, Latin.] To gather the  
vintage.

Now *vindicat*, and take your bees towards the expiration  
of this month. *Evans.*

VINDICATION. *n. f.* [*vindicatio*, Lat.] Grape-gathering. *Bailey.*

To VINDICATE. *v. a.* [*vindicat*, Lat.]

1. To justify; to support; to maintain.  
Where the respondent denies any proposition, the opponent  
must directly *vindicate* and confirm that proposition; i. e. he  
must make that proposition the conclusion of his next syl-  
logism. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. To revenge; to avenge.  
We ought to have added, how far an holy war is to be  
purged; whether to enforce a new belief, and to *vindicate*  
or punish infidelity? *Bacon.*

Man is not more inclinable to obey God than man; but  
God is more powerful to exact subjection, and to *vindicate*  
rebellion. *Payson on the Creed.*

The more numerous the offenders are, the more his  
justice is concerned to *vindicate* the affront.

Assemble ours, and all the Theban race,  
To *vindicate* on Athens thy disgrace. *Dryden.*

3. To assert; to claim with efficacy.  
Never any touch'd upon this way, which our poet justly  
has *vindicated* to himself. *Dryden's Pref. to Ovid.*

The beauty of this town, without a fleet,  
From all the world shall *vindicate* her trade. *Dryden.*

4. To clear; to protect.  
God's ways of dealing with us, are by proposition of ter-  
rors and promises. To these is added the authority of the  
commander, *vindicated* from our neglect by the interpo-  
sition of the greatest signs and wonders, in the hands of his  
prophets, and of his son. *Hammond.*

I may assert eternal providence,  
And *vindicate* the ways of God to man. *Milton.*

VINDICATION. *n. f.* [*vindicatio*, Fr. from *vindicat*.] De-  
fence; assertion; justification.

This is no *vindication* of her conduct. She still acts a  
mean part, and, through fear, becomes an accomplice, in en-  
deavouring to betray the Greeks. *Braune.*

VINDICATIVE. *adj.* [from *vindicat*.] Revengeful; given to  
revenge.

He, in heat of action,  
Is more *vindicative* than jealous love. *Shakespeare.*

Public revenges are for the most part fortunate; but in  
private revenges it is not so. *Vindicative* persons live the life  
of witches, who, as they are mischievous, so end they un-  
fortunate. *Bacon.*

The fruits of aduſted choler, and the evaporations of a  
*vindicative* spirit. *Howell.*

Do not too many believe no zeal to be spiritual, but what  
is censorious or *vindicative*? Whereas no zeal is spiritual,  
that is not also charitable. *Spratt's Sermons.*

Distinguish betwixt a passion purely *vindicative*, and those  
counsels where divine justice avenges the innocent. *L'Estrange.*

## VINDICATOR.

## VIN

VINDICATOR. *n. f.* [from *vindicat*.] One who vindicates;

an assertor; or avenger.

He treats tyranny, and the vices attending it, with the ut-  
most rigour; and consequently a noble soul is better pleas'd  
with a jealous vindicator of Roman liberty, than with a  
temporizing poet. *Dryden.*

VINDICATORY. *adj.* [from *vindicat*.]

1. Punitory; performing the office of vengeance.  
The afflictions of Job were no *vindicatory* punishments to  
take vengeance of his sins, but probatory chastisements to  
make trial of his graces. *Bramhall's Answer to Hobbs.*

2. Defensory; justificatory.

VINDICTIVE. *adj.* [from *vindicta*, Latin.] Given to revenge;  
revengeful.

I am *vindictive* enough to repel force by force. *Dryden.*

Angustus was of a nature too *vindictive*, to have contented  
himself with so small a revenge. *Dryden.*

VINE. *n. f.* [*vinis*, Latin.] The plant that bears the grape.

The flower consists of many leaves placed in a regular  
order, and expanding in form of a rose; the ovary, which is  
situated in the bottom of the flower, becomes a round  
fruit, full of juice, and contains many small stones in each.

The tree is climbing, sending forth claspers at the joints, by  
which it fastens itself to what plant stands near it, and the fruit  
is produced in bunches. The species are, 1. The wild vine,  
commonly called the claret grape. 2. The July grape. 3. The  
Corinth grape, vulgarly called the currant grape. 4. The  
passley leav'd grape. 5. The miller's grape. This is called

the Burgundy in England; the leaves of this sort are very  
much powdered with white in the spring, from whence it  
had the name of miller's grape. 6. Is what is called in Bur-  
gundy Pineau, and at Orleans, Auverna; it makes very good  
wine. 7. The white chaffelas, or royal muscadine: it is a  
large white grape; the juice is very rich. 8. The black  
chaffelas, or black muscadine; the juice is very rich. 9. The  
red chaffelas, or red muscadine. 10. The burlake grape.

11. The white muscat, or white Frontinac. 12. The red  
Frontinac. 13. The black Frontinac. 14. The damask  
grape. 15. The white sweet water. 16. The black sweet  
water. 17. The white muscadine. 18. The raisin grape.

19. The Greek grape. 20. The pearl grape. 21. The  
St. Peter's grape, or hesperian. 22. The malmey grape.

23. The malmey muscadine. 24. The red Hamburg  
grape. 25. The black Hamburg, or warmer grape. 26. The  
Switzerland grape. 27. The white muscat, or Frontinac of  
Alexandria; called also the Jerusalem muscat and gros musc.

cat. 28. The red muscat, or Frontinac of Alexandria.

29. The white muscat grape. 30. The white morillon.

31. The Alicante grape. 32. The white Auvernat. 33. The  
grey Auvernat. 34. The raisin muscat. The late duke of  
Lucany, who was very curious in collecting all the sorts of  
Italian and Greek grapes into his vineyards, was possessed of  
upwards of three hundred several varieties. *Miller.*

The vine-prop elm, the poplar never dry. *Fairy Queen.*

In her days every man shall eat in safety,  
Under his own vine, what he plants. *Shakespeare.*

The captain left of the poor to be vine-dressers. 2 Kings xxv.

Depending vines the shelving cavern screen,  
With purple clusters blushing through the green. *Pope.*

VINEGAR. *n. f.* [*vinagre*, Fr.]

1. Wine grown sour.

Vinegar is made by setting the vessel of wine against the  
hot sun; and therefore vinegar will not burn, much of the  
finer parts being exhaled. *Bacon.*

Heav'n's blest beam turns vinegar more sour. *Pope.*

2. Any thing really or metaphorically sour.

Some laugh like parrots at a bag-piper,  
And others of such vinegar aspect.

That they'll not show their teeth in way of smile. *Shakespeare.*

VINNEWED, or Vinney. *adj.* Mouldy.

VINEYARD. *n. f.* [*vinetum*, Saxon.] A ground planted with  
vines.

Let us not live in France; let us quit all,  
And give our vineyards to a barb'rous people. *Shakespeare.*

Though some had so forfeited in the vineyards, and with  
the wines, that they had been left behind, the generosity of  
the Spaniards sent them all home again. *Clarendon.*

VINEOUS. *adj.* [from *vinum*, Latin.] Having the qualities of  
wine; consisting of wine.

The motion of the oily drops may be in part due to some  
partial solution made by the *vinous* spirit. *Boyle.*

Water will imbibe  
The small remains of spirit, and acquire  
A *vinous* flavour. *Philips.*

VINTAGE. *n. f.* [*vinage*, Fr.] The produce of the vine for  
the year.

The best vines are in the driest vintages. *Bacon.*

Our first success in war make Bacchus crown,  
And half the vintage of the year our own. *Waller.*

VINTAGER. *n. f.* [from *vintage*.] He who gathers the vin-  
tage. *Ainsworth.*

VINTNER. *n. f.* [from *vinum*, Lat.] One who sells wine.

## VIO

The vintner may draw what religion he pleases. *Howell.*

The vintner, by mixing poison with his wines, destroys  
more lives than any malignant disease. *Swift.*

VINTRY. *n. f.* The place where wine is sold. *Ainsworth.*

VIOLE. *n. f.* [*violle*, Fr. *viola*, Ital.] A stringed instrument of  
music.

My tongue's use is to me no more,  
Than an unstringed viol, or a harp. *Shakespeare.*

To strain a string, stop it with the finger, as in the necks  
of lutes and *viols*. *Bacon.*

Loud o'er the rest Cremona's trumpet doth found;  
Me softer airs besit, and softer strings  
Of lute, or viol, still more apt for mournful things. *Milton.*

VIOLE. *n. f.* [*viol*, Ital.] A stringed instrument of  
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music.



## VIR

4. Unjustly assailant; murderous.  
Some *violent* hands were laid on Humphry's life. *Shakep.*  
A foe subtle or *violent*. *Milton.*
5. Unreasonably vehement.  
We might be reckoned fierce and *violent*, to tear away  
that, which, if our mouths did condemn, our consciences  
would form and repine thereat. *Hooker.*  
The covetous extortioner should remember, that such *vi-*  
*olents* shall not take heaven, but hell by force. *Decay of Piety.*  
6. Extorted; not voluntary.  
Vows made in pain, are *violent* and void. *Milton.*  
**VIOLENTLY.** *adv.* [from *violent*.] With force; forcibly; ve-  
hemently.  
Temp'rately proceed to what you would  
Thus *violently* redreis. *Shakep. Coriolanus.*  
Flame burneth more *violently* towards the sides, than in the  
midst. *Bacon.*  
Ancient privileges must not, without great necessities, be  
revoked, nor forfeitures be exacted *violently*, nor penal laws  
rigorously. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*  
**VIOLET.** *n. f.* [*viollette*, Fr. *viola*, Lat.] A plant.  
It hath a petalaceous anomalous flower, somewhat re-  
sembling the papilionaceous flower; for its two upper petals  
represent the standard, the two side ones the wings; but the  
lower one, which ends in a tail, resembles the iris. Out of  
the empalement arises the point, which becomes a three-cor-  
nered fruit opening into three parts, and full of roundish  
seeds. There are nine species. *Miller.*  
When daisies pied, and *violets* blue,  
Do paint the meadows much bedight. *Shakep.*  
Sweet echo, sweetest nymph that liv'st unseen,  
By flow Meander's margent green,  
And in the *violet* emboider'd vale. *Milton.*  
It alters not our simple idea, whether we think that blue  
be in the *violet* itself, or in our mind only; and only the  
power of producing it by the texture of its parts, to be in  
the *violet* itself. *Locke.*  
**VIOLIN.** *n. f.* [*violin*, Fr. from *viol*.] A fiddle; a stringed  
instrument of music.  
Praise with timbrels, organs, flutes;  
Praise with *violins*, and lutes. *Sandys.*  
Sharp *violins* proclaim  
Their jealous pangs, and desperation,  
For the fair disdainful dame. *Dryden.*  
**VIOLIST.** *n. f.* [from *viol*.] A player on the viol.  
**VIOLONCELLO.** *n. f.* [Italian.] A stringed instrument of  
music.  
**VIPER.** *n. f.* [*vipera*, Lat.]  
1. A serpent of that species which brings its young alive, of  
which most are poisonous.  
A *viper* came out of the heat, and fastened on his  
hand. *Acts xxviii.*  
He'll gall of asps with thirsty lips suck in;  
The *viper's* deadly teeth shall pierce his skin. *Sandys.*  
*Viper*-catchers have a remedy, in which they place such  
great confidence, as to be no more afraid of the bite of a  
*viper*, than of a common puncture. This is no other than  
axungia viperina, presently rubbed into the wound. *Derham.*  
2. Any thing mischievous.  
Where is this *viper*,  
That would depopulate the city, and  
Be every man himself? *Shakep. Coriolanus.*  
**VIPERINE.** *n. f.* [*viperinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a viper.  
**VIPEROUS.** *adj.* [*vipereus*, Lat. from *viper*.] Having the qua-  
lities of a *viper*.  
My tender years can tell,  
Civil diffention is a *viperous* worm,  
That gnaws the bowels of the commonwealth. *Shakep.*  
We are peremptory to dispatch  
This *viperous* traitor. *Shakep.*  
Some *viperous* critick may bereave  
Th' opinion of thy worth for some defect. *Daniel's Musaph.*  
**VIPER'S BIGLEFS.** *n. f.* [*echium*, Lat.] A plant.  
The characters are, the cup of the flower is large, and  
divided into five long slender segments; the flower consists of  
one leaf, is shaped like a funnel, and somewhat inflected,  
having its upper part stretched, but in a greater length than  
the lower; the upper part, or galea of the flower, is divided  
into two; and the lower part, or beard, into three parts: in  
the middle of the flower are produced five stamina (or  
threads) which are reflexed. Each flower is succeeded by  
four seeds, which are in form of a viper's head. *Miller.*  
**VIPER'S GRASS.** *n. f.* [*spiranthera*, Lat.] A plant.  
It hath a semi-dolichous flower, consisting of many half  
florets, which rest upon the embryos, which are included in  
one common empalement, which is scaly: the embryos af-  
terwards become oblong seeds, which are furnished with  
down. *Miller.*  
**VIRAGO.** *n. f.* [Latin.]  
1. A female warrior; a woman with the qualities of a man.  
Melpomene represented like a *virago* or manly lady, with  
a majestick and grave countenance. *Peacbam.*

## VIR

- To arms! to arms! the fierce *virago* cries,  
And swift as lightning to the combat flies. *Pope.*  
2. It is commonly used in detestation for an impudent turbulent  
woman.  
**VIRGIL.** *n. f.* [*virgile*, *virgile*, Fr.] A sort of little an-  
cient French poem, that consisted only of two rhymes and  
short verses, with stops. *L'Acad.*  
The mournful muse in mirth now list ne make,  
As she was wont in youth and summer days;  
But if thou algate list like *virgiles*,  
And looser songs of love to underlong.  
The band of flutes began to play, *Spenser.*  
To which a lady sung a *virgile*:  
The burden of the song, the daily is so sweet.  
**VIRGENT.** *adj.* [*virgens*, Lat.] Green; not faded. *Dryden.*  
In these, yet fresh and *virgents*, they carve out the figures  
of men and women. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
**VIRGE.** *n. f.* [*virga*, Lat. better *verge*, from *verge*, French.]  
A dean's mace.  
Suppose him now a dean compleat,  
Devoutly lolling in his seat;  
The silver *virge*, with decent pride,  
Stuck underneath his cushion side. *Swift.*  
**VIRGIN.** *n. f.* [*virge*, Fr. *virgo*, Lat.]  
1. A maid; a woman unacquainted with men.  
This aspect of mine hath fear'd the valiant;  
The best regarded *virgins* of our clime  
Have lov'd it too. *Shakep.*  
Senseless bauble!  
Art thou a feadary for this act, and look't  
So *virgin*-like without? *Shakep. Cymbeline.*  
The damsel was very fair, and a *virgin*. *Gen. xxiv. 16.*  
Angelo is an adult'rous thief,  
An hypocrite, a *virgin* violator. *Shakep.*  
Much less can that have any place,  
At which a *virgin* hides her face. *Cowley.*  
2. A woman not a mother. Unusual.  
Liket to Ceres in her prime,  
Yet *virgin* of Proserpina from Jove. *Milton.*  
3. Any thing untouched or unmingled.  
Tapers of white wax, commonly called *virgin* wax, burn  
with less smoke than common yellow wax. *Boyle.*  
I have found *virgin* earth in the peat-marshes of  
Cheshire. *Woodward.*  
Below the upper was a deep bed of sand only, which I  
weighed, together with the *virgin*-mould. *Derham.*  
4. The sign of the zodiack in which the sun is in August.  
Thence down again by Leo and the *Virgin*. *Milton.*  
**VIRGIN.** *adj.* Beating a virgin; suitable to a virgin; maidenly.  
Can you blame her then, being a maid, yet rofod over  
with the *virgin* crimson of modesty, if she deny the appear-  
ance of a naked blind boy. *Shakep. Hen. V.*  
What fays the silver with her *virgin* hue? *Shakep.*  
With ease a brother o'ercame  
The formal decencies of *virgin*-thame. *Cowley.*  
To **VIRGIN.** *v. n.* [a cant word.] To play the virgin.  
A kiss  
Long as my exile, sweet as my revenge!  
I carried from thee, my dear; and my true lip  
Hath *virgin'd* it e'er since. *Shakep. Coriolanus.*  
**VIRGINAL.** *adj.* [from *virgin*.] Maidenly; pertai-  
ning to a virgin.  
On the earth more fair was never seen,  
Of chastity and honour *virginal*. *Fairy Queen.*  
Tears *virginal*  
Shall be to me even as the dew to fire;  
And beauty, that the tyrant oft reclaims,  
Shall to my flaming wrath be oil and flax. *Shakep.*  
Purity is a special part of this superstructure, restraining  
of all desires of the flesh within the known limits of conjugal  
or *virginal* chastity. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*  
To **VIRGINAL.** *v. n.* To pat; to strike as on the virginal.  
A cant word.  
Still *virginal*ling upon thy palm. *Shakep.*  
**VIRGINAL.** *n. f.* [more usually *virginals*.] A musical instru-  
ment so called, because commonly used by young ladies.  
The musician hath produced two means of straining strings.  
The one is stopping them with the finger, as in the necks of  
lutes and viols; the other is the shortness of the strings, as in  
harps and *virginals*. *Bacon.*  
**VIRGINITY.** *n. f.* [*virginitas*, Lat.] Maidenhead; unacquain-  
tance with man.  
You do impeach your modesty too much,  
To trust the opportunity of night,  
And the ill counsel of a desert place,  
With the rich worth of your *virginity*. *Shakep.*  
Natural *virginity* of itself is not a state more acceptable to  
God; but that which is chosen in order to the conveniences  
of religion, and separation from worldly incumbrances. *Taylor.*  
**VIRILE.** *n. f.* [*virilis*, Lat.] Belonging to man; not puerile;  
not feminine. *VIRILITY.*

## VIR

- VIRILITY.** *n. f.* [*virilitas*, Fr. *virilitas*, Lat. from *virile*.]  
1. Manhood; character of man.  
The lady made generous advances to the borders of  
*virility*. *Rambler.*  
2. Power of procreation.  
The great climacterical was past, before they begat chil-  
dren, or gave any testimony of their *virility*; for none begat  
children before the age of sixty-five. *Brown.*  
**VIRMILION.** *n. f.* Properly *vermilion*. A red colour.  
Egle, the fairest Nais of the flood,  
With a *vermilion* dye his temples stain'd. *Roscommon.*  
**VIRTUAL.** *adj.* [*virtual*, Fr. from *virtue*.] Having the effi-  
cacy without the sensible or material part.  
Metaline waters have *virtual* cold in them. Put there-  
fore wood into smith's water, and try whether it will not  
harden. *Bacon.*  
Heat and cold have a *virtual* transition, without commu-  
nication of substance. *Bacon.*  
Love not the heav'nly spirits? And how their love  
Express they? by looks only? or, do they mix  
Irradiance? *virtual*, or immediate touch? *Milton.*  
Every kind that lives,  
Fomented by his *virtual* power, and warm'd. *Milton.*  
Neither an actual or *virtual* intention of the mind, but only  
that which may be gathered from the outward acts. *Stillington.*  
**VIRTUALITY.** *n. f.* [from *virtual*.] Efficacy.  
In one grain of corn there lath dormant a *virtuality* of  
many other, and from thence sometimes proceed an hundred  
ears. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
**VIRTUALLY.** *adv.* [from *virtual*.] In effect, though not formally.  
They are *virtually* contained in other words still con-  
tinued. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*  
Such is our constitution, that the bulk of the people *vir-*  
*tually* give their approbation to every thing they are bound to  
obey. *Addison.*  
To **VIRTUATE.** *v. a.* [from *virtue*.] To make efficacious.  
Potable gold should be endued with a capacity of being  
assimilated to the innate heat, and radical moisture; or at  
least *virtuated* with a power of generating the said effen-  
tials. *Harvey.*  
**VIRTUE.** *n. f.* [*virtus*, Lat.]  
1. Moral goodness.  
Either I'm mistaken, or there is *virtue* in that Falstaff. *Shakep.*  
If there's a power above us,  
And that there is, all nature cries aloud  
Through all her works, he must delight in *virtue*. *Addison.*  
And that which he delights in must be happy. *Pope.*  
*Virtue* only makes our bliss below.  
The character of prince Henry is improved by *Shakep.*; and  
through the veil of his vices and irregularities, we see a  
dawn of greatness and *virtue*. *Shakep. illustrated.*  
2. A particular moral excellence.  
In Belmont is a lady,  
And she is fair, and fairer than that word,  
Of wondrous *virtues*. *Shakep. Merchant of Venice.*  
Remember all his *virtues*,  
And shew mankind that goodness is your care. *Addison.*  
3. Medicinal quality.  
All blest secrets,  
All you unpublish'd *virtues* of the earth,  
Be aidant and remediate. *Shakep. K. Lear.*  
The virtuous bezoar is taken from the beast that feedeth  
upon the mountains; and that without *virtue* from those that  
feed in the vallies. *Bacon.*  
4. Medicinal efficacy.  
An essay writer must practise the chymical method, and  
give the *virtue* of a full draught in a few drops. *Addison.*  
5. Efficacy; power.  
If neither words, nor herbs will do, I'll try stones; for  
there's a *virtue* in them. *LeStrange.*  
Where there is a full purpose to please God, there, what  
a man can do, shall, by *virtue* thereof, be accepted. *Saath.*  
They are not sure, by *virtue* of syllogism, that the con-  
clusion certainly follows from the premises. *Locke.*  
This they shall attain, partly in *virtue* of the promise made  
by God; and partly in *virtue* of piety. *Atterbury.*  
He used to travel through Greece, by *virtue* of this fable,  
which procured him reception in all the towns. *Addison.*  
6. Acting power.  
Jesus knowing that *virtue* had gone out of him, turned  
him about. *Mark v. 30.*  
7. Secret agency; efficacy, without visible or material action.  
She moves the body, which she doth possess;  
Yet no part toucheth, but by *virtue's* touch. *Davies.*  
8. Bravery; valour.  
Trust to thy single *virtue*; for thy soldiers  
Took their discharge. *Shakep. K. Lear.*  
The conquest of Palestine, with singular *virtue* they per-  
formed, and held that kingdom some few generations. *Raleigh.*  
9. Excellence; that which gives excellence.  
In the Greek poets, as also in Plautus, the oeconomy of  
poems is better observed than in Terence; who thought the

## VIR

- sole grace and *virtue* of their fable, the sticking in of sen-  
tences, as ours do the forcing in of jests. *B. Johnson.*  
10. One of the orders of the celestial hierarchy.  
Thrones, domination, principdoms, *virtues*, pow'rs. *Milt.*  
A winged *virtue* through th' etherial sky,  
From orb to orb unwearied dost thou fly. *Tickell.*  
**VIRTUELESS.** *adj.* [from *virtue*.]  
1. Wanting virtue; deprived of virtue.  
2. Not having efficacy; without operating qualities.  
All second causes, together with nature herself, without  
that operative faculty which God gave them, would become  
altogether silent, *virtueless*, and dead. *Raleigh.*  
*Virtueless* the wilst all herbs and charms,  
Wherewith false men increase their patients harms. *Fairfax.*  
Some would make those glorious creatures *virtueless*. *Hakewill.*  
**VIRTUOSO.** *n. f.* [Italian.] A man skilled in antique or na-  
tural curiosities; a man studious of painting, statuary, or  
architecture.  
Methinks those generous *virtuosi* dwell in a higher region  
than other mortals. *Glenville.*  
*Virtuosi*, the Italians call a man who loves the noble arts,  
and is a critick in them. And amongst our French painters,  
the word *virtueux* is understood in the same signification. *Dryd.*  
This building was beheld with admiration by the *virtuosi*  
of that time. *Tatler, No. 52.*  
Showers of rain are now met with in every water-work;  
and the *virtuosi*'s of France covered a little vault with arti-  
ficial snow. *Addison.*  
**VIRTUOUS.** *adj.* [from *virtue*.]  
1. Morally good.  
If his occasion were not *virtuous*,  
I should not urge it half so faithfully. *Shakep.*  
*Virtuous* and holy, be thou conqueror. *Shakep.*  
What the wills to do or say,  
Is wisest, *virtuous*, discreetest, best. *Milton.*  
Favour'd of heav'n, who finds  
One *virtuous* rarely found,  
That in domestick good combines:  
Happy that house! his way to peace is smooth. *Milton.*  
2. [Applied to women.] Chaste.  
Mistress Ford, the modest wife, the *virtuous* creature, that  
hath the jealous fool to her husband! *Shakep.*  
3. Done in consequence of moral goodness.  
Nor love is always of a vicious kind,  
But oft to *virtuous* acts inflames the mind. *Dryden.*  
4. Efficacious; powerful.  
With one *virtuous* touch, th' arch-chemic sun,  
Produces, with terrestrial humour mix'd,  
Here in the dark, so many precious things. *Milton.*  
5. Having wonderful or eminent properties.  
Out of his hand,  
That *virtuous* steel he rudely snatch'd away. *Fairy Queen.*  
Lifting up his *virtuous* staff on high,  
He smote the sea, which calmed was with speed. *Spenser.*  
He own'd that *virtuous* ring and glass. *Milton.*  
6. Having medicinal qualities.  
Some observe that there is a *virtuous* bezoar, and another  
without virtue; the *virtuous* is taken from the beast that  
feedeth where there are theriacal herbs; and that without  
virtue, from those that feed where no such herbs are. *Bacon.*  
The ladies fought around  
For *virtuous* herbs, which, gather'd from the ground,  
They squeeze'd the juice; and cooling ointment made. *Dryd.*  
**VIRTUOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *virtuous*.] In a virtuous manner;  
according to the rules of virtue.  
The Gods are my witnesses, I desire to do *virtuously*. *Sidney.*  
In sum, they taught the world no less *virtuously* how to  
die, than they had done before how to live. *Hooker.*  
They that mean *virtuously*, and yet do so,  
The devil their virtue tempts not; they tempt heav'n. *Shak.*  
Not from grey hairs authority doth flow,  
Nor from bald heads, nor from a wrinkled brow;  
But our past life, when *virtuously* spent,  
Must to our age those happy fruits present. *Denham.*  
The coffecman has a little daughter four years old, who  
has been *virtuously* educated. *Addison.*  
**VIRTUOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *virtuous*.] The state or character  
of being virtuous.  
Many other adventures are intermeddled; as the love of  
Britomert, and *virtuousness* of Belphebe; and the lascivious-  
ness of Helenora. *Spenser.*  
**VIRULENCE.** *n. f.* [from *virulent*.] Mental poison; malig-  
*virulence*. } nity; acrimony of temper; bitterness.  
Disputes in religion are managed with *virulence* and bitter-  
ness. *Decay of Piety.*  
It infils into their minds the utmost *virulence*, instead of  
that charity which is the perfection and ornament of reli-  
gion. *Addison.*  
The whigs might easily have maintained a majority among  
the clergy, if they had not too much encouraged this in-  
temperance of speech, and *virulence* of pen, in the most pro-  
fitable of their party. *Swift.*







# VIT

A greater difficulty in the doctrine of eggs is, how the sperm of the cock attaineth into every egg; since the vitallary, or place of the yolk, is very high. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*  
**TO VITIATE.** *v. a.* [vitio, Latin.] To deprave; to spoil; to make less pure.

The sun in his garden gives him the purity of visible objects, and of true nature, before he was vitiated by luxury. *Evelyn's Kalend.*

The organs of speech are managed by so many muscles, that speech is not easily destroyed, though often somewhat vitiated as to some particular letters. *Holder.*

Spirits encountering foul bodies, and exciting a fermentation of those vitiated humours, precipitate into putrid fevers. *Harvey.*

This undistinguishing complaisance will vitiate the taste of the readers, and misguide many of them in their judgments, where to approve and where to censure. *Garth.*

A transposition of the order of the sacramental words, in some men's opinion, vitiates baptism. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**VITIATION.** *n. f.* [from vitiate.] Depravation; corruption.

The forehead extension of the body is imputed to the blood's vitiation by malign, putrid vapours smoking throughout the vessels. *Harvey on Conjunctions.*

**TO VITILIGATE.** *v. n.* [vitiosus and litigo, Lat.] To contend in law.

**VITILIGATION.** *n. f.* [from vitiligate.] Contention; cavillation.

I'll force you by right ratiocination, *Hudibras.*

**VITIORITY.** *n. f.* [from vitiosus, Lat.] Depravity; corruption.

He charges it wholly upon the corruption, perverseness, and vitiosity of man's will, as the only cause that rendered all the arguments his doctrine came clothed with, unsuccessful. *South's Sermons.*

**VITIOUS.** *adj.* [vitiatus, Fr. vitiosus, Latin.]

1. Corrupt; wicked; opposite to virtuous. It is rather applied to habitual faults, than criminal actions. *Make known.*

It is no virtuous blot, murder, or foulness That hath depriv'd me of your grace. *Shakefp. K. Lear.*

Witness th' irreverent son Of him who built the ark; who, for the flame Done to his father, heard his heavy curse, ' Servant of servants,' on his virtuous race. *Milton.*

Wit's what the virtuous fear, the virtuous shun; By fools 'tis hated, and by knaves undone. *Pope.*

No troops abroad are so ill disciplin'd as the English; which cannot well be otherwise, while the common soldiers have before their eyes the virtuous example of their leaders. *Swift.*

2. Corrupt; having physical ill qualities.

When virtuous language contends to be high, it is full of rock, mountain, and pointedness. *B. Johnson.*

Here from the virtuous air and sickly flies, A plague did on the dumb creation rise. *Dryden.*

**VITIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from vitiosus.] Not virtuously; corruptly.

**VITIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from vitiosus.] Corruptness; state of being vicious.

When we in our virtuousness grow hard, The wife gods seal our eyes. *Shakespeare.*

What makes a governor justly despised is virtuousness and ill morals. Virtue must tip the preacher's tongue, and the ruler's scepter with authority. *South.*

**VITREOUS.** *adj.* [vitreus, Fr. vitreus, Lat.] Glassy; consisting of glass; resembling glass.

The hole answers to the pupil of the eye; the crystalline humour to the lenticular glass; the dark room to the cavity containing the vitreous humour, and the white paper to the retina. *Ray on the Creation.*

When the phlegm is too viscous, or separates into too great a quantity, it brings the blood into a morbid state: this viscous phlegm seems to be the vitreous petuete of the antients. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

**VITREOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from vitreus.] Resemblance of glass.

**VITRIFICABLE.** *adj.* [from vitrificate.] Convertible into glass.

**TO VITRIFICATE.** *v. a.* [vitrum and facio, Lat.] To change into glass.

We have metals vitrified, and other materials, besides those of which you make glass. *Bacon.*

**VITRIFICATION.** *n. f.* [vitrificatio, Fr. from vitrificate.] Production of glass; act of changing, or state of being changed into glass.

For vitrification likewise, what metals will endure it? Also, because vitrification is accounted a kind of death of metals, what vitrification will admit of turning back again, and what not? *Bacon's Physical Remarks.*

If the heat be more fierce, it maketh the grosser part itself run and melt; as in the making of ordinary glass; and in the vitrification of earth in the inner parts of furnaces; and in the vitrification of brick and metals. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Upon the knowledge of the different ways of making minerals and metals capable of vitrification, depends the art of making counterfeit or fictitious gems. *Boyle on Colours.*

# VIV

**TO VITRIFY.** *v. a.* [vitrifier, Fr. vitrum and facio, Lat.] To change into glass.

Metals will vitrify; and perhaps some portion of the glass of metal vitrified, mixed in the pot of ordinary glass metal, will make the whole mass more tough. *Bacon.*

Iron-slugs, vitrified, has in it cortices encompassing one another, like those in agates. *Woodward.*

**TO VITRIFY.** *v. n.* To become glass; to be changed into glass.

Chymists make vessels of animal substances calcined, which will not vitrify in the fire; for all earth, which hath any salt or oil in it, will turn to glass. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

**VITRIOL.** *n. f.* [vitriol, Fr. vitriolum, Lat.]

Vitriol is produced by addition of a metallic matter with the fossil acid salt.

I rubbed it with the vitriol-stone. *Woodward.*

**VITRIOLATE.** *adj.* [vitriolatus, Fr. from vitriolum, Lat.] In-  
**VITRIOLATED.** *adj.* [vitriolatus, Fr. from vitriolum, Lat.] In-  
 Iron may be dissolved by any tart, salt, or vitriolated water. *Bacon.*

The water having dissolved the imperfectly calcined body, the vitriolated corpuscles swimming in the liquor, by their oc-  
 currences constituted little masses of vitriol, which gave the water they impregnated a fair vitriolated colour. *Boyle.*

**VITRIOLICK.** *adj.* [vitriolique, Fr. from vitriolum, Lat.] Re-  
**VITRIOLIC.** *adj.* [vitriolique, Fr. from vitriolum, Lat.] Re-  
 Copperas of Mars, by some called salt of steel, made by the spirits of vitriol or sulphur, will, after ablation, be at-  
 tracted by the loadstone; and therefore whether those shoot-  
 ing salts partake but little of steel, and be not rather the vi-  
 triolous spirits fixed unto salt by the effluvia or odour of  
 steel, is not without good question. *Bacon's Vulg. Errors.*

These salts have somewhat of a nitrous taste, but mix'd  
 with a smatch of a vitriolick. *Gray's Miscell.*

By over-fermentation, or long-keeping, wine becomes  
 sharp as in hock, like the vitriolick acidity. *Plur.*

**VITULINE.** *adj.* [vitulinus, Lat.] Belonging to a calf, or to  
 veal.

**VITUPERABLE.** *adj.* [vituperabilis, Lat.] Blame worthy. *Aug.*  
**TO VITUPERATE.** *v. a.* [vituperare, Fr. vituperare, Latin.] To  
 blame; to censure.

**VITUPERATION.** *n. f.* [vituperatio, Lat.] Blame; censure.

Such a writing ought to be clean, and free from any civil  
 or vituperation of nature. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**VIVACIOUS.** *adj.* [vivax, Lat.]

1. Long-lived.

Though we should allow them their perpetual calm and  
 equability of heat, they will never be able to prove, that  
 therefore men would be so vivacious as they would have us  
 believe. *Bentley.*

2. Spritely; gay; active; lively.

**VIVACIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [vivacitas, Fr. from vivacious.]

**VIVACITY.** *n. f.* [vivacitas, Fr. from vivacious.]

1. Liveliness; spriteliness.

They are esteemed very hot in operation, and will, in a  
 convenient air, survive some days the loss of their heads and  
 hearts; so vigorous is their vivacity. *Boyle.*

He had a great vivacity in his countenance. *Dryden.*

2. Longevity; length of life.

Fables are rais'd concerning the vivacity of deer; for nei-  
 ther are their gestation nor increment such as may afford an  
 argument of long life. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**VIVARY.** *n. f.* [vivarium, Lat.] A warren. *Ainsworth.*

**VIVE.** *adj.* [vif, Fr. vivus, Latin.] Lively; forcible; pressing.

By a vive and forcible perfwation, he mov'd him to a war  
 upon Flanders. *Bacon.*

**VIVENCY.** *n. f.* [vivere, Latin.] Manner of supporting or con-  
 tinuing life, or vegetation.

Although not in a distinct and indisputable way of vivency,  
 or answering in all points the property of plants, yet in in-  
 ferior and descending constitutions, they are determined by  
 feminality. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**VIVES.** *n. f.* A distemper among horses.

Vives is much like the strangles; and the chief difference  
 is, that for the most part the strangles happen to colts and  
 young horses while they are at grass, by feeding with their  
 heads downwards; by which means the swelling inclines  
 more to the jaws; but the vives happens to horses at any  
 age and time, and is more particularly seated in the glands  
 and kernels under the ears. *Farriers Dict.*

**VIVID.** *adj.* [vividus, Latin.]

1. Lively; quick; striking.

The liquor, retaining its former vivid colour, was grown  
 clear again. *Boyle.*

To make these experiments the more manifest, such bodies  
 ought to be chosen as have the fullest and most vivid colours,  
 and two of those bodies compared together. *Newton.*

Ah! what avail his glosly varying dyes?  
 The vivid green his shining plumes unfold,  
 His painted wings, and breast that flames with gold. *Pope.*

2. Spritely;

# VIZ

2. Spritely; active.

Body is a fit workhouse for sprightly, vivid faculties to ex-  
 cise and exert themselves in. *South.*

Where the genius is bright, and the imagination vivid,  
 the power of memory may lose its improvement. *Watts.*

**VIVIDLY.** *adv.* [from vivid.] With life; with quickness;  
 with strength.

In the moon we can with excellent telescopes discern many  
 hills and vallies, whereof some are more, and some less  
 vividly illustrated; and others have a fainter, others a deeper  
 shade. *Boyle on Colours.*

Sensitive objects affect a man, in the state of this present  
 life, much more warmly and vividly than those which affect  
 only his nobler part, his mind. *South.*

**VIVIDNESS.** *n. f.* [from vivid.] Life; vigour; quickness.

**VIVIFICAL.** *adj.* [vivificus, Lat.] Giving life.

**TO VIVIFICATE.** *v. a.* [vivifico, Lat.] To animate.

1. To make alive; to inform with life; to animate.

2. To recover from such a change of form as seems to destroy  
 the essential properties.

**VIVIFICATION.** *n. f.* [vivificatio, Fr. from vivifico, Lat.] The  
 act of giving life.

If that motion be in a certain order, there followeth vi-  
 vification and figuration. *Bacon.*

**VIVIFICK.** *adj.* [vivifique, Fr. vivifico, Latin.] Giving life;  
 making alive.

Without the sun's salutary and vivifick beams, all motion  
 would cease, and nothing be left but darkness and death. *Ray.*

**TO VIVIFY.** *v. a.* [vivifier, Fr. vivus and facio, Lat.] To  
 make alive; to animate; to endue with life.

It hath been observed by the antients, that there is a  
 worm that breedeth in old snow, of a reddish colour, and  
 dull of motion; which would shew, that snow hath in it a  
 secret warmth, else it could hardly vivify. *Bacon.*

Sitting on eggs doth vivify, not nourish.

Gut-worms, as soon as vivified, creep into the stomach  
 for nutriment. *Harvey on Conjunctions.*

**VIVIPAROUS.** *adj.* [viviparus and pario, Lat.] Bringing the young  
 alive; opposed to oviparus.

When we perceive that bats have teats, it is not unreas-  
 onable to infer, they give suck; but whereas no other flying  
 animals have these parts, we cannot from them infer a vi-  
 parous exclusion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Their species might continue, though they had been vi-  
 parous; yet it would have brought their individuals to very  
 small numbers. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*

If birds had been viviparous, the burthen of their womb  
 had been so great and heavy, that their wings would have  
 failed them. *Ray on the Creation.*

**VIXEN.** *n. f.*

Vixen or fixen is the name of a she-fox; otherwise ap-  
 plied to a woman whose nature and condition is thereby com-  
 pared to a fox.

O! when the angry, she's keen and shrewd;  
 She was a vixen, when she went to school;  
 And though she be but little, she is fierce. *Shakespeare.*

See a pack of spaniels, called lovers, in a hot pursuit of a  
 two-legged vixen, who only flies the whole loud pack, to be  
 singled out by one. *Hocherly.*

**VIZ.** *n. f.* [This word is vidualis, written with a contraction.]  
 To wit; that is. A barbarous form of an unnecessary word.

That which so oft by sundry writers  
 Has been apply'd 'almost all fighters,  
 More justly may b' ascrib'd to this,  
 Than any other warrior, viz.

None ever acted both parts bolder,  
 Both of a chieftain and a soldier. *Hudibras.*

The chief of all signs which the Almighty endued man with,  
 is humane voice, and the several modifications thereof by the  
 organs of speech, viz. the letters of the alphabet, form'd by  
 the several motions of the mouth. *Holder.*

Let this be done relatively, viz. one thing greater or  
 stronger, casting the rest behind, and rendering it less sensible  
 by its opposition. *Dryden's Duffresnay.*

**VIZARD.** *n. f.* [visiere, Fr. See VISOR.] A mask used for  
 disguise.

Let the suits of the maskers be graceful, and such as be-  
 come the person when the vizards are off. *Bacon.*

Brought vizard in a civiler disguise. *Resurrection.*

A lye is like a vizard, that may cover the face indeed,  
 but can never become it. *South.*

Ye shall know them by their fruits, not by their well or ill  
 living; for they put on the vizard of seeming sanctity. *Atterb.*

He mistook it for a very whimsical sort of mask, but upon  
 a nearer view he found, that she held her vizard in her  
 hand. *Addison.*

**TO VIZARD.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mask.

Degree being vizarded,  
 Th' unworthiest shews as fairly in the mask. *Shakespeare.*

**VIZIER.** *n. f.* [properly Wazir.] The prime minister of the  
 Turkish empire.

# UMB

He made him vizier, which is the chief of all the  
 balfas. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

This grand vizier presuming to invest  
 The chief imperial city of the west;  
 With the first charge compell'd in haste to rise,  
 His treasure, tents and cannon left a prize. *Waller.*

**ULCER.** *n. f.* [ulcere, Fr. ulcus, Latin.] A fore of continu-  
 ance; not a new wound.

Thou answer'it, she is fair;  
 Pour't in the open ulcer of my heart  
 Her eyes, her hair, her cheek, her gait, her voice! *Shakespeare.*

My ulcers swell,  
 Corrupt and fwell, *Sandy's Paraphrase.*

Intestine stone and ulcer, colick pangs. *Milton.*

While he was dressing that opening, other abscesses were  
 raised, and from the several apostemations sinuous ulcers were  
 made. *Wijeman's Surgery.*

**TO ULCERATE.** *v. a.* [ulcerare, Fr. ulcere, Latin.] To discale  
 with fores.

Some depend upon the intemperament of the part ulcerated;  
 others upon the continual afflux of lacerative humours. *Harvey.*

An acrid and purulent matter mixeth with the blood, in  
 such as have their lungs ulcerated. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

**ULCERATION.** *n. f.* [ulceratio, Fr. ulceratio, from ulcere, Lat.]  
 1. The act of breaking into ulcers.

2. Ulcer; fore.

The effects of mercury on ulcerations are manifest. *Arbut.*

**ULCEROUS.** *adj.* [ulcerosus, Latin.] Afflicted with fores.

Strangely visited people,  
 All swollen and ulcerous he cures. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

An ulcerous disposition of the lungs, and an ulcer of the  
 lungs, may be apoplytically termed causes of a pulmonique con-  
 sumption. *Harvey on Conjunctions.*

**ULCEROUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from ulcerous.] The state of being ul-  
 cerous.

**ULCERED.** *adj.* [ulceré, Fr. from ulcer.] Grown by time from  
 a hurt to an ulcer.

Æsculapius went about with a dog and a she-goat; the  
 first for licking ulcer'd wounds, and the goat's milk for the  
 discales of the stomach. *Temple.*

**ULGINOUS.** *adj.* [uliginosus, Latin.] Slimy; muddy.

The uliginous lacteous matter taken notice of in the coral  
 fishings upon the coast of Italy, was only a collection of the  
 corallin particles. *Woodward.*

**ULTIMATE.** *adj.* [ultimus, Latin.] Intended in the last re-  
 sort; being the last in the train of consequences.

I would be at the worst; worst is my port,  
 My harbour, and my ultimate repose. *Milton.*

Many actions apt to procure fame, are not conducive to  
 this our ultimate happiness. *Addison.*

The ultimate allotment of God to men, is really a conse-  
 quence of their own voluntary choice, in doing good or  
 evil. *Rogers's Sermons.*

**ULTIMATELY.** *adv.* [from ultimate.] In the last consequence.

Charity is more extensive than either of the two other  
 graces, which center ultimately in ourselves; for we believe,  
 and we hope for our own fakes; but love, which is a more  
 disinterested principle, carries us out of ourselves, into desires  
 and endeavours of promoting the interests of other be-  
 ings. *Atterbury.*

Trust in our own powers, ultimately terminates in the  
 friendship of other men, which these advantages assure  
 to us. *Rogers's Sermons.*

**ULTIMITY.** *n. f.* [ultimus, Latin.] The last stage; the last  
 consequence. A word very convenient, but not in use.

Alteration of one body into another, from crudity to per-  
 fect concoction, is the ultimity of that process. *Bacon.*

**ULTRAMARINE.** *n. f.* [ultra and marinus, Latin.] One of  
 the noblest blue colours used in painting, produced by calci-  
 nation from the stone called lapis lazuli. *Hill.*

Others, notwithstanding they are brown, cease not to be  
 soft and faint, as the blue of ultramarine. *Dryden.*

**ULTRAMARINE.** *adj.* [ultra marinus, Lat.] Being beyond  
 the sea; foreign. *Ainsworth.*

**ULTRAMONTANE.** *adj.* [ultramontanus, Fr. ultra montanus, Lat.]  
 Being beyond the mountains.

**ULTRAMUNDANE.** *adj.* [ultra and mundus, Lat.] Being be-  
 yond the world.

**ULTRONEOUS.** *adj.* [ultra, Lat.] Spontaneous; voluntary.

**UMBEL.** *n. f.* In botany, the extremity of a stalk or branch  
 divided into several pedicles or rays, beginning from the same  
 point, and opening to as to form an inverted cone. *Diët.*

**UMBELLATED.** *adj.* In botany, is said of flowers when many  
 of them grow together in umbels. *Diët.*

**UMBELLIFEROUS.** *adj.* [umbel and fero, Lat.] In botany,  
 being a plant that bears many flowers, growing upon many  
 footstalks, proceeding from the same centre; and chiefly  
 appropriated to such plants whose flowers are composed of five  
 leaves, as fennel and parsnip. *Diët.*

**UMBER.** *n. f.*

1. Umber is a sad colour; which grind with gum-water, and  
 lighten it with a little ceruse, and a shive of saffron. *Peacham.*



# UMP

I'll put myself in poor and mean attire,  
And with a kind of *umber* smirch my face. *Shakespeare.*  
*Umbre* is very sensible and earthy; there is nothing but  
pure black which can dispute with it. *Dryden.*  
The *umbres*, ochres, and minerals found in the fildures,  
are much finer than those found in the strata. *Woodward.*  
2. A fish. [*stymallus*, Lat.]  
The *umber* and grayling differ as the herring and pilcher  
do; but though they may do so in other nations, those in  
England differ nothing but in their names. *Walt. Angler.*  
*UMBERED*. *adj.* [from *umber* or *umbra*, Lat.] Shaded;  
clouded.  
From camp to camp, through the foul womb of night,  
Fire answers fire; and through their paly flames  
Each battle sees the other's *umber'd* face. *Shakespeare. Hen. V.*  
*UMBRICAL*. *adj.* [*umbilical*, Fr. from *umbilicus*, Lat.] Be-  
longing to the navel.  
Birds are nourished by *umbilical* vessels, and the navel is  
manifest a day or two after exclusion. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*  
In a calf, the *umbilical* vessels terminate in certain bodies  
divided into a multitude of carnosous papillae, received into  
so many lockets of the cotyledons growing on the womb. *Ray.*  
*UMBLES*. *n. f.* [*umbles*, Fr.] A deer's entrails. *Diet.*  
*UMBO*. *n. f.* [Latin.] The point, or prominent part of a  
buckler.  
Thy words together ty'd in small hanks,  
Close as the Macedonian phalanx;  
Or like the *umbo* of the Romans,  
Which fierce foes could break by no means. *Swift.*  
*UMBRAGE*. *n. f.* [*umbrage*, Fr.]  
1. Shade; screen of trees;  
O, might I here  
In solitude live savage; in some glade  
Obscur'd, where highest woods, impenetrable  
To star, or sun-light, spread their *umbrage* broad,  
And brown as evening! *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
Men swell ring run  
To grots and caves, and the cool *umbrage* seek  
Of woven arborets. *Philips.*  
The rest are *umbrages* quickly dispell'd; the astrologer  
subjects liberty to the motions of heaven. *Bramb. against Hobbs.*  
The opinion carries no show of truth nor *umbrage* of rea-  
son of its side. *Woodward.*  
Such a removal of the metal out of one part of the mass,  
and collecting of it in another, has mislead some, and given  
*umbrage* to an opinion, that there is a growth of metal in  
ore exposed to the air. *Woodward on Pallas.*  
3. Reluctance; offence; suspicion of injury.  
Although he went on with the war, yet it should be but  
with his sword in his hand, to bend the stiffness of the other  
party to accept of peace; and so the king should take no  
*umbrage* of his arming and protection. *Bacon.*  
*UMBRAGEOUS*. *adj.* [*umbrageus*, Fr.] Shady; yielding  
shade.  
*Umbrageous* grots and caves of cool recess. *Milton.*  
Walk daily in a pleasant airy, and *umbrageous* garden. *Harvey.*  
The fleecing shower is scarce to patter heard,  
Beneath th' *umbrageous* multitude of leaves, *Thomson.*  
*UMBRAGEOUSNESS*. *n. f.* [from *umbrageous*.] Shadiness.  
The exceeding *umbrageousness* of this tree, he compareth  
to the dark and shadowed life of man; through which the  
fun of justice being not able to pierce, we have all remained  
in the shadow of death, till it pleased Christ to climb the  
tree of the cross, for our enlight'ning and redemption. *Raleigh.*  
*UMBRATILE*. *adj.* [*umbratilis*, Latin.] Being in the shade.  
*UMBRILE*. *n. f.* [from *umbra*, Lat.] A screen used in hot  
*UMBRILLA*. *n. f.* [*umbrella*, Lat.] A screen used in hot  
countries to keep off the sun, and in others  
to bear off the rain.  
I can carry your *umbrella*, and fan your ladyship. *Dryden.*  
Good housewives  
Defended by th' *umbrella's* oily shed,  
Safe through the wet on clinking patterns tread. *Gay.*  
*UMBRILETTE*. *n. f.* The visor of the helmet. *Spenser.*  
*UMBRILITY*. *n. f.* [*umbrilis*, Lat.] Shadiness; exclusion of  
light.  
Oiled paper becometh more transparent, and admits the  
visible rays with much less *umbrility*. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*  
*UMPIRAGE*. *n. f.* [from *umpire*.] Arbitration; friendly deci-  
sion of a controversy.  
*UMPIRE*. *n. f.* [This word *umpire*, with great applause  
from *Skinner*, derives from *un pice*, Fr. a father.] An arbi-  
trator; one who, as a common friend, decides disputes.  
Give me some present counsel; or, behold,  
Twixt my extremes and me, this bloody knife  
Shall play the *umpire*; arbitrating that  
Which the commission of thy years and art  
Could to no issue of true honour bring. *Shakespeare.*  
Just death, kind *umpire* of men's miseries,  
With sweet enlargement doth dismiss me hence. *Shakespeare.*

# UNA

The learned Sennerius, in that book, takes not upon him  
to play the advocate for the chymists, but the *umpire* between  
them and the peripateticks.  
The vast distance that sin had put between the offending  
creature and the offended Creator, required the help of some  
great *umpire* and intercessor, to open him a new way of access  
to God; and this Christ did for us as mediator. *South.*  
The jealous sects, that dare not trust their cause  
So far from their own will as from the laws, *Dryden.*  
You for their *umpire* and their synod take.  
*UN*. A Saxon privative or negative particle answering to *in* of  
the Latins, and *α* of the Greeks, *on*, Dutch. It is placed  
almost at will before adjectives and adverbs. All the in-  
stances of this kind of composition cannot therefore be in-  
serted; but I have collected a number sufficient, perhaps  
more than sufficient, to explain it.  
*UNABASHED*. *adj.* [from *abashed*.] Not shamed; not confuted  
by modesty.  
Earle's on high, stood *unabashed* Defoe,  
And Tutchin flagrant from the scourge below. *Pope.*  
*UNABLE*. *adj.* [from *ab-*.]  
1. Not having ability.  
The Amalekites set on them, supposing that they had been  
weary, and unable to resist. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*  
Zeal mov'd thee:  
To please thy gods thou didst it; gods *unable*  
To acquit themselves, and prosecute their foes. *Milton.*  
The prize *unable* to conceal his pain,  
Gaz'd on the fair,  
And sigh'd, and look'd, and sigh'd again. *Dryden.*  
I intended to put it in practice, though far *unable* for the  
attempt of such a poem.  
Man, under the disadvantages of a weak and fallen na-  
ture, was *unable* even to form an idea of happiness worthy  
his reasonable ambition. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
2. Weak; impotent.  
A love that makes breath poor, and speech *unable*;  
Beyond all manner of so much I love you. *Shakespeare.*  
*UNABOLISHED*. *adj.* [from *abolished*.] Not repealed; remain-  
ing in force.  
The number of needless laws *unabolished*, doth weaken the  
force of them that are necessary. *Hooker.*  
*UNACCEPTABLE*. *adj.* [from *acceptabile*.] Not pleasing; not  
such as is well received.  
The marquis at that time was very *unacceptable* to his  
countrymen. *Clerendon.*  
Tis as indecent as *unacceptable*, and all men are willing to  
shrink out of such company, the sober for the hazards, and  
joyful for the unpleasantness. *Government of the Tongue.*  
Every method for deterring others from the like practices  
for the future, must be *unacceptable* and displeasing to the  
friends of the guilty. *Mail's Traveller.*  
If he thinks from an *unacceptable* duty, there is a secret  
reserve of infidelity at the bottom. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
*UNACCEPTABLENESS*. *n. f.* [from *unacceptable*.] State of not  
pleasing.  
This alteration arises from the *unacceptableness* of the sub-  
ject I am upon. *Collier on Pride.*  
*UNACCEPTED*. *adj.* [from *accepted*.] Not accepted.  
By turns put on the suppliant, and the Lord  
Offer'd again the *unaccepted* wreath,  
And choice of happy love, or instant death. *Prior.*  
*UNACCESSIBLE*. *n. f.* [from *accessibilis*.] State of not  
being to be attained or approached.  
Many excellent things are in nature, which, by reason of  
the remoteness from us, and *unaccessibility* to them, are not  
within any of our faculties to apprehend. *Hale.*  
*UNACCOMMODATED*. *adj.* [from *accommodatus*.] Unfurnished  
with external convenience.  
*Unaccommodated* man is no more than such a poor, bare,  
forked animal as thou art. *Shakespeare.*  
*UNACCOMPANIED*. *adj.* [from *accompanied*.] Not attended.  
Seldom one accident, prosperous or adverse, cometh *un-*  
*accompanied* with the like. *Hayward.*  
*UNACCOMPLISHED*. *adj.* [from *accomplished*.] Unfinished; in-  
complete.  
Beware of death, thou canst not die unperjur'd,  
And leave an *unaccomplish'd* love behind. *Dryden.*  
Thy vows are mine.  
The gods dismay'd at his approach, withdrew,  
Nor durst their *unaccomplish'd* crime pursue. *Dryden.*  
*UNACCOUNTABLE*. *adj.* [from *accountable*.]  
1. Not explicable; not to be solved by reason; not reducible  
to rule.  
I shall note difficulties, which are not usually observed,  
though *unaccountable*. *Glanville.*  
The folly is so *unaccountable*, that enemies pass upon us  
for friends.  
There has been an *unaccountable* disposition of late, to fetch  
the fashion from the French. *What*

# UNA

What is yet more *unaccountable*, would he complain of  
their resisting his omnipotence. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
The Chinese are an *unaccountable* people, strangely com-  
pounded of knowledge and ignorance. *Braker's Reflect. on Learn.*  
The manner whereby the soul and body are united, and  
how they are distinguished, is wholly *unaccountable* to us. *Swift.*  
2. Not subject; not controlled.  
*UNACCOUNTABLY*. *adv.* Strangely.  
The boy proved to be the son of the merchant, whose heart  
had so *unaccountably* melted at the sight of him. *Addison.*  
*UNACCURATE*. *adj.* [from *accurate*.] Not exact.  
Galileo using an *unaccurate* way, defined the air to be in  
weight to water but as one to four hundred. *Boyle.*  
*UNACCURATENESS*. *n. f.* [from *unaccurate*.] Want of exact-  
ness.  
It may be much more probably maintained than hitherto,  
as against the *unaccuracy* and unaccountingness of the ana-  
lytical experiments vulgarly to be relied on. *Boyle.*  
*UNACCUSTOMED*. *adj.* [from *accustomed*.]  
1. Not used; not habituated.  
I was chastised as a bullock *unaccustomed* to the yoke. *Jer. xxxi.*  
The necessity of air to the most of animals *unaccustomed* to  
the want of it, may best be judged of by the following ex-  
periments. *Boyle.*  
2. New; not usual.  
I'll send one to Mantua,  
Where that same banish'd runaway doth live,  
Shall give him such an *unaccustom'd* dram,  
That he shall soon keep Tibalt company. *Shakespeare.*  
Their pristine worth  
The Britons recolect, and gladly change  
Sweet native home, for *unaccustom'd* air. *Philips.*  
An old word ought never to be fixed to an *unaccustomed*  
idea, without just and evident necessity. *Watts's Logic.*  
*UNACKNOWLEDGED*. *adj.* [from *acknowledged*.] Not owned.  
The fear of what was to come from an unknown, at  
least an *unacknowledged* successor to the crown, clouded much  
of that prosperity. *Clerendon.*  
*UNACQUAINTANCE*. *n. f.* [from *acquaintance*.] Want of fami-  
liarity; want of knowledge.  
The first is an utter *unacquaintance* with his master's de-  
signs, in these words; the servant knoweth not what his  
master doth. *South.*  
*UNACQUAINTED*. *adj.* [from *acquainted*.]  
1. Not known; unusual; not familiarly known.  
She greatly grew amazed at the sight,  
And th' *unacquainted* fight began to fear. *Fairy Queen.*  
2. Not having familiar knowledge.  
Festus, an infidel, a Roman, one whose ears were *un-*  
*acquainted* with such matter, heard him, but could not reach  
unto that whereof he spake. *Hooker.*  
Where else  
Shall I inform my *unacquainted* feet  
In the blind mazes of this tangled world? *Milton.*  
Art thou a courtier,  
Or I a king? My ears are *unacquainted*  
With such bold truths, especially from thee. *Denham.*  
Youth, that with joys had *unacquainted* been,  
Envy'd grey hairs, that once good days had seen. *Dryden.*  
Let us live like those who expect to die, and then we shall  
find that we fear'd death only because we were *unacquainted*  
with it. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*  
*UNACTIVE*. *adj.* [from *active*.]  
1. Not brisk; not lively.  
Silly people commend tame, *unactive* children, because  
they make no noise, nor give them any trouble. *Locke.*  
2. Having no employment.  
Man hath his daily work of body, or mind,  
Appointed, which declares his dignity;  
While other animals *unactive* range,  
And of their doings God takes no account. *Milton.*  
3. Not busy; not diligent.  
His life,  
Private, *unactive*, calm, contemplative;  
Little suspicious to any king. *Paradise Regain'd.*  
An homage which nature commands all understandings to  
pay to virtue; and yet it is but a faint, *unactive* thing; for  
in defiance of the judgment, the will may still remain as  
much a stranger to virtue as before. *South's Sermons.*  
4. Having no efficacy.  
In the fruitful earth  
His beams, *unactive* else, their vigour find. *Milton.*  
*UNACTUATED*. *adj.* Not actuated.  
The peripatetic matter is a mere *unactuated* power. *Glanv.*  
*UNADMIR'D*. *adj.* Not regarded with honour.  
Oh! had I rather *unadmird* remain'd,  
In some lone ile, or distant northern land;  
Where the gilt chariot never marks the way. *Pope.*  
*UNADORN'D*. *adj.* Not worshipped.  
Nor was his name unheard, or *unador'd*  
In ancient Greece. *Milton.*

# UNA

*UNADORN'D*. *adj.* Not decorated; not embellished.  
The earth, till then  
Desert, and bare, unlightly, *unadorn'd*,  
Brought forth the tender grass. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
But hoary winter, *unadorn'd* and bare,  
Dwells in the dire retreat, and freezes there. *Addison.*  
*UNADVENTUROUS*. *adj.* Not adventurous.  
The wisest, unexperienc'd, will be ever  
Timorous and loth, with novice modesty,  
Intelolute, unhardy, *unadvent'rous*. *Milton's Par. Regain'd.*  
*UNADVISED*. *adj.*  
1. Imprudent; indiscreet.  
Madam, I have *unadvis'd*  
Deliver'd you a paper that I should not. *Shakespeare.*  
2. Done without due thought; rash.  
This contract to-night  
Is too rash, too *unadvis'd*, too sudden,  
Too like the light'ning, which doth cease to be,  
Ere one can say, it lightens. *Shakespeare. Romeo and Juliet.*  
These prosperous proceedings were turned back by the *un-*  
*advis'd* forwardness of divers chief counsellors, in making  
sudden and unreasonable alterations. *Hayward.*  
Specific conformities can be no *unadvis'd* productions;  
but are regulated by the immediate efficiency of some know-  
ing agent. *Glanville.*  
*UNADVIS'DLY*. *adv.* Imprudently; rashly; indiscreetly.  
A strange kind of speech unto christian ears; and such,  
as I hope they themselves do acknowledge *unadvis'dly* ut-  
tered. *Hooker.*  
What man's wit is there able to found the depth of those  
dangerous and fearful evils, whereinto our weak and impo-  
tent nature is inclinable to sink itself, rather than to shew  
an acknowledgment of error in that which once we have  
*unadvis'dly* taken upon us to defend, against the stream of a  
contrary public resolution. *Hooker.*  
What is done cannot be now amended;  
Men shall deal *unadvis'dly* sometimes,  
Which after-hours give leisure to repent of. *Shakespeare.*  
A word *unadvis'dly* spoken on the one side, or misunder-  
stood on the other, has rais'd such an aversion to him, as in  
time has produced a perfect hatred of him. *South.*  
*UNADULTERATED*. *adj.* Genuine; not spoiled by spurious  
mixtures.  
I have only discovered one of those channels, by which  
the history of our Saviour might be conveyed pure and *un-*  
*adulterated*. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*  
*UNAFFE'CTED*. *n. f.*  
1. Real; not hypocritical.  
They bore the king  
To lie in solemn state, a public fight:  
Groans, cries, and howlings fill the crowded place,  
And *unaffected* sorrow sat on ev'ry face. *Dryden.*  
2. Free from affectation; open; candid; sincere.  
The maid improves her charms,  
With inward greatness, *unaffected* widow,  
And simplicity of manners. *Addison's Cato.*  
Of softest manners, *unaffected* mind;  
Lover of peace, and friend of human kind. *Pope's Epist.*  
3. Not formed by too rigid observation of rules; not la-  
boured.  
Men divinely taught, and better teaching  
The solid rules of civil government,  
In their majestic, *unaffected* stile,  
Than all the oratory of Greece and Rome. *Milton.*  
4. Not moved; not touched.  
*UNAFFE'CTEDLY*. *adv.* Really; without any attempt to pro-  
duce false appearances.  
He was always *unaffectedly* cheerful; no marks of any  
thing heavy at his heart broke from him. *Locke.*  
*UNAFFE'CTING*. *adj.* Not pathetic; not moving the passions.  
*UNAFFLICTED*. *adj.* Free from trouble.  
My *unafflicted* mind doth feed  
On no unholy thoughts for benefit. *David's Psalms.*  
*UNAGREE'ABLE*. *adj.* Inconsistent; unsuitable.  
Advent'rous work! yet to thy pow'r and mine  
Not *unagreeable*, to found a path  
Over this main, from hell to that new world. *Milton.*  
*UNAGREE'ABLENESS*. *n. f.* Unsuitableness to; inconsistency with.  
Papias, a holy man, and scholar of St. John, having de-  
livered the millennium, men chose rather to admit a doctrine,  
whose *unagreeableness* to the gospel oeconomy rendered it  
suspicious, than think an apostolick man could seduce  
them. *Decay of Piety.*  
*UNAI'DABLE*. *adj.* Not to be helped.  
The congregated college have concluded,  
That labouring art can never ransom nature  
From her *unaidable* estate. *Shakespeare.*  
*UNAI'DED*. *adj.* Not assisted; not helped.  
Their number, counting those th' *unaided* eye  
Can see, or by invented tubes descry,  
The widest stretch of human thought exceeds. *Blackmore.*  
*UNAIMING*.



# UNA

**UNAIMING.** *adj.* Having no particular direction.  
The noisy culverin, o'ercharg'd, lets fly,  
And bursts, *unaiming*, in the rended sky:  
Such frantick flights are like a madman's dream,  
And nature suffers in the wild extreme. *Granville.*

**UNAKING.** *adj.* Not feeling or causing pain.  
Shew them th' *unaking* scars which I would hide,  
As if I had received them for the hire  
Of their breath only. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

**UNALIENABLE.** *adj.* Not to be transferred.  
Hereditary right should be kept sacred, not from any *un-*  
*alienable* right in a particular family, but to avoid the con-  
sequences that usually attend the ambition of competitors. *Swift.*

**UNALLAYED.** *adj.* Not impaired by bad mixtures.  
*Unallayed* satisfactions are joys too heavenly to fall to  
many men's shares on earth. *Boyle.*

**UNALLIED.** *adj.*  
1. Having no powerful relation.  
2. Having no common nature; not congenial.  
He is compounded of two very different ingredients,  
spirit and matter; but how such *unallied* and disproportioned  
substances should act upon each other, no man's learning  
yet could tell him. *Collier on Pride.*

**UNALTERABLE.** *adj.* Unchangeable; immutable.  
The law of nature, consisting in a fixed, *unalterable* rela-  
tion of one nature to another, is indispensable. *South.*  
They fix *unalterable* laws,  
Settling the same effect on the same cause. *Creech.*  
The truly upright man is inflexible in his uprightness,  
and *unalterable* in his purpose. *Atterbury.*

**UNALTERABLENESS.** *n. f.* Immutability; unchangeableness.  
This happens from the *unalterableness* of the corpules,  
which constitute and compose those bodies. *Woodward.*

**UNALTERABLY.** *adv.* Unchangeably; immutably.  
Retain *unalterably* firm his love intire. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
The day and year are standard measures, because they are  
*unalterably* constituted by those motions. *Helder on Time.*

**UNALTERED.** *adj.* Not changed; not changeable.  
It was thought in him an unpardonable offence to alter  
any thing; in us intolerable that we suffer any thing to re-  
main *unaltered*. *Hooker.*  
To whom our Saviour, with *unalter'd* brow;  
Thy coming hither, though I know thy scope,  
I bid not, or forbid. *Paradise Regain'd.*  
To shew the truth of my *unalter'd* breast,  
Know that your life was giv'n at my request. *Dryden.*  
Since these forms begin, and have their end,  
On some *unalter'd* cause they sure depend. *Dryden.*  
Grains and nuts pass often through animals *unalter'd*. *Arbut.*  
Amongst the shells that were fair, *unaltered*, and free from  
such mineral insinuations, there were some which could not  
be match'd by any species of shell-fish now found upon the  
sea shores. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

**UNAMAZED.** *adj.* Not astonished; free from astonishment.  
Though at the voice much marvelling; at length  
Not *unamaz'd*, the thus in answer spake. *Milton.*

**UNAMBITIOUS.** *adj.* Free from ambition.  
My humble muse, free from ambitious strains,  
Paints the green forest, and the flow'ry plains. *Pope.*  
I am one of those *unambitious* people, who will love you  
forty years hence. *Pope.*

**UNAMENDABLE.** *adj.* [*inmendabilis*, Lat.] Not to be changed  
for the better.  
He is the same man; so is every one here that you know:  
mankind is *unamendable*. *Pope to Swift.*

**UNAMIALE.** *adj.* Not raising love.  
Those who represent religion in an *unamiable* light, are  
like the spies sent by Moses, to make a discovery of the land  
of promise, when, by their reports, they discouraged the  
people from entering upon it. *Addison's Spectator.*  
These men are so well acquainted with the *unamiable* part  
of themselves, that they have not the confidence to think  
they are really beloved. *Addison's Spectator.*  
Nor are the hills *unamiable*, whose tops  
To heav'n aspire. *Philips.*

**UNANALYSED.** *adj.* Not resolved into simple parts.  
Some large crystals of refined and *unanalysed* nitre, ap-  
peared to have each of them fix flat sides. *Boyle.*

**UNANCHORED.** *adj.* Not anchored.  
A port there is, inclos'd on either side,  
Where ships may rest, *unanchored*, and untied. *Pope.*  
This sense I doubt.

**UNANIMATED.** *adj.* Not enlivened; not vivified.  
Thus was I, sleeping, by a brother's hand  
Cut off ev'n in the blossoms of my fin, *Shakesp. Hamlet.*  
Unhous'd, unanointed, *unanim'd*. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

**UNANIMATED.** *adj.* Not enlivened; not vivified.  
Look on those half lines as the imperfect products of a  
hasty muse: like the frogs in the Nile, part kindled into life,  
and part a lump of uninformed, *unanimated* matter. *Dryden.*

**UNANIMITY.** *n. f.* [*unanimitas*, Fr.] Agreement in design or opinion.

# UNA

An honest party of men acting with *unanimitas*, are of  
infinitely greater consequence, than the same party aiming  
at the same end by different views. *Addison.*

**UNANIMOUS.** *adj.* [*unanime*, Fr. *unanimis*, Lat.] Being of  
one mind; agreeing in design or opinion.  
They went to meet  
So oft in festivals of joy, and love  
*Unanimous*, as sons of one great fire,  
Hymning th' eternal father. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
All bred in arms, *unanimous* and brave. *Dryden.*

**UNANIMOUSLY.** *adv.* [*from unanimous*.] With one mind.  
This particular is *unanimously* reported by all the ancient  
christian authors. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

**UNANIMATED.** *adj.*  
1. Not anointed.  
2. Not prepared for death by extreme unction.  
Thus was I, sleeping, by a brother's hand  
Cut off ev'n in the blossoms of my fin,  
Unhous'd, *unanointed*, unanel'd. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

**UNANSWERABLE.** *adj.* Not to be refuted.  
This is a manifest and *unanswerable* argument. *Raleigh.*  
I shall not conclude it false, though I think the emergent  
difficulties, which are its attendants, *unanswerable*. *Glanville.*  
The pye's question was wisely let fall without a reply, to  
intimate that it was *unanswerable*. *L'Estrange.*  
These speculations are strong intimations, not only of the  
excellency of a human soul, but of its independence on the  
body; and if they do not prove, do at least confirm, these  
two great points, which are established by many other rea-  
sons that are *unanswerable*. *Addison's Spectator.*  
As to the excuse drawn from the demands of creditors, if  
it be real, it is *unanswerable*. *Atterbury's Sermon.*

**UNANSWERABLY.** *adv.* Beyond confutation.  
It will put their little logic hard to it, to prove, that  
there can be any obedience, where there is no command.  
And therefore if *unanswerably* follows, that the abettors of  
the forementioned principle plead confidence in a direct and  
bare-faced contradiction to God's express command. *South.*

**UNANSWERED.** *adj.*  
1. Not oppos'd by a reply.  
*Unanswer'd* I left thou boast. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
Must I tamely bear  
This arrogance *unanswer'd*? Thou'rt a traitor. *Addison.*  
2. Not confuted.  
All these reasons, they say, have been brought, and were  
hitherto never answer'd; besides a number of meriments  
and jests *unanswer'd* likewise. *Hooker.*

**3. Not suitably returned.**  
Quench, Corydon, thy long *unanswer'd* fire;  
Mind what the common wants of life require. *Dryden.*

**UNAPPA'LED.** *adj.* Not daunted; not impress'd by fear.  
If my memory must thus be thrall'd  
To that strange stroke, which conquered all my senses;  
Can thoughts still thinking to rest *unappall'd*? *Sidney.*  
Infernal ghosts  
Environ'd thee; some howl'd, some yell'd, some shriek'd;  
Some bent at thee their fiery darts; while thou  
Sat'st *unappall'd* in calm and fearless peace. *Milton.*  
As a lion, *unappall'd* with fear,  
Springs on the toils, and rushes on the spear. *Dryden.*  
Does this appear like guilt? When thus serene,  
With eyes erect, and visage *unappall'd*,  
Fixt on that awful face, I stand the charge;  
Amaz'd, not fearing. *Smith's Phaed. and Hippolytus.*

**UNAPPA'RELLED.** *adj.* Not dressed; not clothed.  
In Peru, though they were an *unapparell'd* people, and  
had some customs very barbarous, yet the government of  
the Incas had many parts of civility. *Bacon's Holy Wars.*  
Till our souls be *unapparell'd*  
Of bodies, they from bliss are banished. *Down.*

**UNAPPA'RENT.** *adj.* Obscure; not visible.  
Thy potent voice he hears,  
And longer will delay to hear thee tell  
His generation, and the rising birth  
Of nature, from the *unapparent* deep. *Milton.*

**UNAPPEASABLE.** *adj.* Not to be pacified; implacable.  
The *unappeasable* rage of Hildebrand and his successors,  
never left perfecting him, by raising one rebellion upon  
another. *Raleigh's Essays.*  
I see thou art implacable; more deaf  
To prays than winds to seas; yet winds to seas  
Are reconcil'd at length, and seas to shore.  
Thy anger, *unappeasable*, still rages,  
Eternal tempest never to be calm'd. *Milton.*  
Though *unarm'd*, I am.

**UNAPPEASED.** *adj.* Not pacified.  
Sacrifice his flesh,  
That to the shadows be not *unappeas'd*. *Shakesp.*  
His son forgot, his empress *unappeas'd*. *Dryden.*  
How soon the tyrant with new love is seiz'd.

# UNA

**UNAPPLICABLE.** *adj.* [*from apply*.] Such as cannot be applied.  
Gratitude, by being confined to the few, has a very nar-  
row province to work on, being acknowledged to be *unap-*  
*licable*, and so consequently ineffectual to all others. *Hammond.*  
their beloved earl of Manchester appeared now as *un-*  
*applicable* to their purposes as the other. *Carendon.*  
The flinging out, and laying in order those intermediate  
ideas, that demonstratively shew the equality or inequality of  
*unapplicable* quantities, has produced discoveries. *Locke.*

**UNAPPREHENDED.** *adj.* Not understood.  
They of whom God is altogether *unapprehended*, are but  
few in number, and for grossness of wit such, that they  
hardly seem to hold the place of human being. *Hooker.*

**UNAPPREHENSIVE.** *adj.* [*from apprehend*.] Not apprehending.  
1. Not intelligent; not ready of conception.  
The tame temper of mind makes a man *unapprehensive* and  
insensible of any misery suffered by others. *South.*

**UNAPPROACHABLE.** *adj.* Inaccessible.  
God is light,  
And never but in *unapproach'd* light  
Dwelt from eternity. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

**UNAPPROVED.** *adj.* [*from approve*.] Not approved.  
Evil into the mind  
May come and go to *unapproved*, and leave  
No spot behind. *Milton.*

**UNAPT.** *adj.* [*from apt*.] Not apt.  
1. Dull; not apprehensive.  
2. Not ready; not propense.  
I am a soldier, and *unapt* to weep. *Shakesp.*  
My blood hath been too cold and temperate,  
*Unapt* to stir at these indignities. *Shakespere.*

**3. Unfit; not qualified.**  
Fear doth grow from an apprehension of deity indued with  
irresistible power to hurt; and is, of all affections (anger ex-  
cepted) the *unaptest* to admit any conference with rea-  
son. *Hooker.*  
A longing after sensual pleasures is a dissolution of the  
spirit of a man, and makes it loose, soft and wandering,  
*unapt* for noble, wife, or spiritual employments. *Taylor.*

**4. Improper; unfit; unsuitable.**  
**UNAPTLY.** *adv.* [*from unapt*.] Unfitly; improperly.  
He swims on his back, and the shape of his back seems  
to favour it, being very like the bottom of a boat; nor do  
his hinder legs *unaptly* resemble a pair of oars. *Grew.*

**UNAPTNESS.** *n. f.* [*from unapt*.] Unfitness; unsuitableness.  
Men's apparel is commonly made according to their con-  
ditions; and their conditions are often governed by their gar-  
ments: for the person that is gowned, is by his gown put in  
mind of gravity, and also restrained from lightness by the very  
*unaptness* of his weed. *Spenser.*

**2. Dulness; want of apprehension.**  
That *unaptness* made you minister  
Thus to execute yourself. *Shakesp. Timon of Athens.*

**3. Unreadiness; disqualification; want of propension.**  
The mind, by being engaged in a task beyond its strength,  
like the body, strained by lifting at a weight too heavy, has  
often its force broken, and thereby gets an *unaptness*, or  
an aversion to any vigorous attempt ever after. *Locke.*

**UNAP'ROVED.** *adj.* [*from argue*.] Not argued.  
1. Not disputed.  
What thou bid'st,  
*Unarg'd* I obey; so God ordains. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

**2. Not censured.**  
Not that his work liv'd in the hands of foes,  
*Unarg'd* then, and yet hath fame from those. *B. Johnson.*

**TO UNARM.** *v. a.* [*from arm*.] To disarm; to strip of ar-  
mour; to deprive of arms.  
*Unarm*, *unarm*, and do not fight to-day. *Shakesp.*  
*Unarm* me, Eros; the long day's talk is done,  
And we must sleep. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
Galen would not leave unto the world too subtle a theory  
of poisons; *unarming* thereby the malice of venomous  
spirits. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

**UNARMED.** *adj.* [*from unarm*.] Having no armour; having no  
weapons.  
On the western coast  
Rideth a puissant navy: To our shores  
Throng many doubtful, hollow-hearted friends,  
*Unarm'd*, and unresolv'd to beat them back. *Shakesp.*  
He all *unarm'd*  
Shall chase thee with the terror of his voice  
From thy demoniac hold, possession foul;  
Thee and thy legions, yelling they shall fly,  
And beg to hide them in a herd of swine. *Milton.*  
Though *unarm'd*, I am.  
Here, without my sword or pointed lance,  
Hope not, bane man, unquell'd hence to go. *Dryden.*  
Whereas most other creatures are furnished with weapons  
for their defence; man is born altogether *unarmed*. *Grew.*

**UNARRA'IGNED.** *adj.* Not brought to a trial.

# UNA

As lawful lord, and king by just descent,  
Should here be judg'd, unheard, and *unarraign'd*. *Daniel.*

**UNARRA'YED.** *adj.* Not dressed.  
As if this infant world yet *unarray'd*,  
Naked and bare, in nature's lap were laid. *Dryden.*  
Half *unarray'd*, he ran to his relief,  
So hasty and so artless was his grief. *Dryden.*

**UNARTFUL.** *adj.*  
1. Having no art, or cunning.  
A chearful sweetness in his looks he has,  
And innocence *unartful* in his face. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

**2. Wanting skill.**  
How *unartful* would it have been to have set him in a  
corner, when he was to have given light and warmth to all  
the bodies round him? *Chapman's Phil. Prin.*

**UNARTFULLY.** *adv.* In an unartful manner.  
In the report, although it be not *unartfully* drawn, and is  
perfectly in the spirit of a pleader, there is no great skill re-  
quired to detect the many mistakes. *Swift's Miscellany.*

**UNARTIFICIALLY.** *adv.* Contrarily to art.  
Not a feather is *unartificially* made, misplaced, redundant,  
or defective. *Dorham's Physico-Theology.*

**UNASKED.** *adj.* Not sought by solicitation.  
With what eagerness, what circumstance  
*Unask'd*, thou talkest such pains to tell me only  
My son's the better man. *Denham's Sophy.*  
The bearded corn ensu'd  
From earth *unask'd*, nor was that earth renew'd. *Dryden.*  
How, or why  
Should all conspire to cheat us with a lye?  
*Unask'd* their pains, ungrateful their advice;  
Starving their gain, and martyrdom their price. *Dryden.*

**UNASPIRING.** *adj.* Not ambitious.  
To be modest and *un aspiring*, in honour preferring one  
another. *Rogers.*

**UNASSAILED.** *adj.* Not attacked; not assailed.  
As I intend, Clifford, to thrive to-day,  
It grieves my soul to leave thee *unassail'd*. *Shakespere.*  
I believe  
That he, the supreme good, to whom all things ill  
Are but as slavish officers of vengeance,  
Would send a glitt'ring guardian, if need were,  
To keep my life and honour *unassail'd*. *Milton's Comus.*

**UNASSAILABLE.** *adj.* Exempt from assault.  
In the number, I do but know one,  
That *unassailable* holds on his rank,  
Unhark'd of motion. *Shakesp. Julius Caesar.*

**UNASSAYED.** *adj.* Unattempted.  
What is faith, love, virtue *unassay'd*  
Alone, without exterior help sustain'd. *Milton.*

**UNASSISTED.** *adj.* Not helped.  
Its victories were the victories of reason, *unassisted* by the  
force of human power, and as gentle as the triumphs of  
light over darkness. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
What *unassisted* reason could not discover, that God has let  
clearly before us in the revelation of the gospel: a felicity  
equal to our most enlarged desires; a state of immortal and  
unchangeable glory. *Rogers's Sermons.*

**UNASSISTING.** *adj.* Giving no help.  
With these I went, a brother of the war;  
Nor idle stood, with *unassisting* hands,  
When savage beasts, and men's more savage bands,  
Their virtuous toil subdu'd: yet these I sway'd. *Dryden.*

**UNASSUMING.** *adj.* Not arrogant.  
*Unassuming* worth in secret liv'd,  
And died neglected. *Thomson's Winter.*

**UNASSUR'D.** *adj.*  
1. Not confident.  
The ensuing treatise, with a timorous and *unassur'd* coun-  
tenance, adventures into your presence. *Glanville.*

**2. Not to be trusted.**  
The doubts and dangers, the delays and woes;  
The feigned friends, the *unassur'd* foes,  
Do make a lover's life a wretch's hell. *Spenser.*

**UNATTAINABLE.** *adj.* Not to be gained or obtained; being  
out of reach.  
Praise and prayer are God's due worship; which are *unattain-*  
*able* by our discourses, simply considered, without the benefit of  
divine revelation. *Dryden's Religio Laici.*  
I do not expect that men should be perfectly kept from  
error; that is more than human nature can, by any means,  
be advanced to: I aim at no such *unattainable* privilege; I  
only speak of what they should do. *Locke.*

**UNATTAINABLENESS.** *n. f.* State of being out of reach.  
Desire is stopped by the opinion of the impossibility, or *un-*  
*attainableness* of the good proposed. *Locke.*

**UNATTEMPTED.** *adj.* Untried; not assayed.  
He left no means *unattempted* of destroying his son. *Sidney.*  
Not that I have the power to clutch my hand,  
When his fair angels would salute my palm;  
But that my hand, as *unattempted* yet,  
Like a poor beggar, ralleth on the rich. *Shakesp.*  
It



# UNA

It pursues  
Things *unattempted* yet in prose or rhyme. *Milton.*  
Leave nothing *unattempted* to destroy  
That perjur'd race. *Dryden.*  
Shall we be discouraged from any attempt of doing good,  
by the possibility of our failing in it? How many of the best  
things would, at this rate, have been left *unattempted*? *Atterb.*  
*UNATTEMPTED. adj.* Having no retinue, or attendants.  
Your constancy  
Hath left you *unattended*. *Shakef. Macbeth.*  
With goddess-like demeanor forth she went,  
Not *unattended*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
Such *unattended* generals can never make a revolution in  
Parnassus. *Dryden.*  
*UNATTENDING. adj.* Not attending.  
Ill is lost that praise,  
That is address'd to *unattending* ears. *Milton.*  
Ev'ry nymph of the flood, her treffes rending,  
Throws off her amulet of pearl in the main;  
Neptune in anguish his charge *unattending*;  
Vellies are found'ring, and vows are in vain. *Dryden.*  
*UNATTENTIVE. adj.* Not regarding.  
Man's nature is so *unattentive* to goods, that there can scarce  
be too many monitors. *Government of the Tongue.*  
Such things are not accompanied with show, and there-  
fore seldom draw the eyes of the *unattentive*. *Tatler, N. 55.*  
*UNATTENDED. adj.* Not expected.  
Could you afford him such a bribe as that,  
A brother's blood yet *unattend'd*? *Rowe.*  
*UNAVAILABLE. adj.* Useless; vain with respect to any pur-  
pose.  
When we have endeavoured to find out the strongest  
causes, wherefore they should imagine that reading is so *un-*  
*available*, the most we can learn is, that sermons are the or-  
dinance of God, the scriptures dark, and the labour of read-  
ing easy. *Hooker.*  
*UNAVAILABLE. adj.* Useless; vain.  
Since my inevitable death you know,  
You safely *unavailable* pity show. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*  
Supine he tumbles on the crimson sands,  
Before his helpless friends and native bands,  
And spreads for aid his *unavailable* hands. *Pope.*  
*UNAVOIDABLE. adj.*  
1. Inevitable; not to be shunned.  
Oppression on one side, and ambition on the other, are  
the *unavoidable* occasions of war. *Dryden.*  
It is *unavoidable* to all, to have opinions, without certain  
proofs of their truth. *Locke.*  
Single acts of transgression will, through weakness and  
surprise, be *unavoidable* to the best guarded. *Rogers.*  
The merits of Christ will make up the *unavoidable* defi-  
ciencies of our service; will prevail for pardon to our sincere  
repentance. *Rogers.*  
All sentiments of worldly grandeur vanish at that *unavoid-*  
*able* moment, which decides the destiny of men. *Clarissa.*  
2. Not to be missed in ratiocination.  
That something is of itself, is self-evident, because we see  
things are; and the things that we see must either have had  
some first cause of their being, or have been always, and of  
themselves; one of them is *unavoidable*. *Tillotson.*  
I think it *unavoidable* for every rational creature, that will  
examine his own or any other existence, to have the notion  
of an eternal, wise being, who had no beginning. *Locke.*  
*UNAVOIDABLENESS. n. f.* Inevitability.  
How can we conceive it subject to material impressions?  
and yet the importunity of pain, and *unavoidableness* of sen-  
sations, strongly persuade that we are so. *Glauville.*  
*UNAVOIDABLY. adv.* Inevitably.  
The most perfect administration must *unavoidably* produce  
opposition from multitudes who are made happy by it. *Addison.*  
*UNAVOIDED. adj.* Inevitable.  
We see the very wreck that we must suffer;  
And *unavoided* is the danger now. *Shakef.*  
Rare poems ask rare friends;  
Yet favours, since the most of mankind be  
Their *unavoided* subject, fewest see. *B. Johnson.*  
*UNAUTHORISED. adj.* Not supported by authority; not pro-  
perly commissioned.  
To kiss in private?  
An *unauthorized* kiss. *Shakef. Othello.*  
It is for you to ravage seas and land,  
Unauthoriz'd by my supreme command. *Dryden.*  
*UNAWARE. } adv. [from aware, or wary.]*  
*UNAWARES. }*  
1. Without thought; without previous meditation.  
It is my father's face,  
Whom, in this conflict, I *unawares* have kill'd. *Shakef.*  
Firm we submit; yet possible to swerve,  
And fall into deception *unawares*. *Milton.*

# UNB

A pleasant beverage he prepar'd before,  
Of wine and honey mix'd; with added store  
Of opium: to his keeper this he brought,  
Who swallow'd *unawares* the sleepy draught,  
And snor'd secure. *Dryden.*  
'Tis a sensation like that of a limb lopp'd off; one is trying  
every minute *unawares* to use it, and finds it is not.  
2. Unexpectedly; when it is not thought of; suddenly.  
Take heed lest you fall *unawares* into that inconvenience  
you formerly found fault with. *Pope.*  
Left destruction come upon him at *unawares*, and let his net  
that he hath hid, catch himself. *Spenser.*  
My hand, *unawares* to me, was, by the force of that  
endeavour it just before employed to sustain the fallen weight,  
carried up with such violence, that I bruised it. *Boyl.*  
He breaks at *unawares* upon our walks,  
And, like a midnight wolf, invades the fold. *Dryden.*  
Though we live never so long, we are still surpris'd: we  
put the evil day far from us, and then it catches us *unawares*,  
and we tremble at the prospect. *Wale.*  
*UNAWED. adj.* Unrestrained by fear or reverence.  
The raging and fanatic distemper of the house of com-  
mons must be attributed to the want of such good ministers  
of the crown, as, being *unawed* by any guilt of their own,  
could have watched other men's. *Clarendon.*  
Unforc'd by punishment, *unawed* by fear,  
His words were simple, and his soul sincere. *Dryden.*  
*UNBA'CKED. adj.*  
1. Not tamed; not taught to bear the rider.  
Then I beat my tabor;  
At which, like *unback'd* colts, they prick'd their ears,  
Advanc'd their eyelids, lifted up their noses,  
As they smelt musick. *Shakef. Tempest.*  
A well wayed horse will safely convey thee to thy journey's  
end, when an *unback'd* filly may give thee a fall. *Swelling.*  
They flinch like *unback'd* fillies. *Dennis's Letter.*  
2. Not countenanced; not aided.  
Let the weight of thine own infamy  
Fall on thee unsupported, and *unback'd*. *Daniel's Civil War.*  
*UNBA'LANCED. adj.* Not poised; not in equipoise.  
Let earth *unbalanced* from her orbit fly.  
Planets and suns run lawless through the sky. *Pope.*  
*UNBA'LASTED. adj.* Not kept steady by ballast; un-  
steady.  
They having but newly left those grammatic flats, where  
they stuck unreasonably, to learn a few words with lamen-  
table construction; and now on the sudden transported under  
another climate, to be tost and turmoil'd with their *unballast-*  
ed wits, in fathomless and unquiet depths of controversy, do,  
for the most part, grow into hatred of learning. *Milton.*  
As at sea th' *unballast* vessel rides,  
Cast to and fro, the sport of winds and tides:  
So in the bounding chariot tost'd on high,  
The youth is hurry'd headlong through the sky. *Addison.*  
*UNBA'NDED. adj.* [from *band*.] Wanting a string, or band.  
Your hose should be ungarter'd, your bonnet *unbanded*,  
and every thing demonstrating a careless desolation. *Shakef.*  
*TO UNBA'R. v. a.* [from *bar*.] To open, by removing the  
bars; to unbolt.  
'Tis not secure, this place or that to guard,  
If any other entrance stand *unbar'd*. *Denham.*  
These rites the king refus'd,  
Deaf to their cries; nor would the gates *unbar*  
Of sacred peace, or loose th' imprisonment war. *Dryden.*  
*UNBA'RRED. adj.* [from *bar*, Lat.] Not shaven. Out of use.  
Must I go shew them my *unbarbed* scone?  
Must my base tongue give to my noble heart  
A lie? *Shakef. Coriolanus.*  
*UNBA'RKED. adj.* [from *bark*.] Decoratized; stripped of the  
bark.  
A branch of a tree, *unbarked* some space at the bottom,  
and so set in the ground, hath grown. *Bacon.*  
*UNBA'SHFUL. adj.* Impudent; shameless.  
Nor did I with *unbashful* forehead woo  
The means of weakness and debility. *Shakef. Othello.*  
*UNBA'TED. adj.* [from *bate*.] Not repressed; not blunted.  
Where is the horse, that doth unread again  
His tedious measures with th' *unbated* fire  
That he did pace them first? *Shakef. Merch. of Venice.*  
*UNBA'THED. adj.* [from *bath*.] Not wet.  
Fierce Palimond, their passage to prevent,  
Thrust full on Cymon's back in his descent;  
The blade return'd *unbath'd*, and to the handle bent. *Dryden.*  
*UNBA'TTERED. adj.* Not injured by blows.  
I cannot strike at wretched kerns, whose arms  
Are hir'd to bear their flaves: or thou, Macbeth;  
Or cleve my sword, with an *unbatter'd* edge,  
I sheath again undeeded. *Shakef. Macbeth.*  
*UNBEA'RING. adj.* Bringing no fruit.

# UNB

He with his pruning hook disjoins  
Unbearing branches from their head,  
And grafts more happy in their stead. *Dryden.*  
*TO UNBA'Y. v. a.* To let open; to free from the restraint of  
mounds.  
I ought now to loose the reins of my affections, to *unbay*  
the current of my passion, and love on without boundary or  
measure. *Norris's Miscellany.*  
*UNBEA'TEN. adj.*  
1. Not treated with blows.  
His mare was truer than his chronicle;  
For he had rode five miles unpur'd, *unbeaten*,  
And then at last turn'd tail towards Neweaton. *Bp. Corbet.*  
2. Not trodden.  
We must tread *unbeaten* paths, and make a way where we  
do not find one; but it shall be always with a light in our  
hand.  
If your bold muse dare tread *unbeaten* paths. *Roscommon.*  
Virtue, to crown her fav'rites, loves to try  
Some new, *unbeaten* passage to the sky. *Swift.*  
*UNBECOMING. adj.* Indecent; unsuitable; indecorous.  
Here's our chief guest.  
— If he had been forgotten,  
It had been as a gap in our great feast,  
And all things *unbecoming*. *Shakef. Macbeth.*  
None of retreat, no *unbecoming* deed  
That argu'd fear. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
I should rather believe that the nose was the seat of  
wrath in beasts than in mankind; and that it was *unbecoming*  
of any but Pan, who had very much of the beast in him,  
to wrinkle up his nose in anger. *Dryden.*  
My grief lets *unbecoming* speeches fall:  
I should have dy'd, and not complain'd at all. *Dryden.*  
This petulance in conversation prevails among some of  
that sex, where it appears the most *unbecoming* and un-  
natural. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
Men of wit, learning, and virtue, might strike out every  
offensive or *unbecoming* passage from plays.  
Such proceed upon debates without *unbecoming* warmth. *Swift.*  
*UNBECOMINGNESS. n. f.* Indecency; indecorum.  
If words are sometimes to be used, they ought to be grave,  
kind and sober, representing the ill or *unbecomingness* of the  
fault. *Locke.*  
*TO UNBE'D. v. a.* To raise from a bed.  
Eels *unbed* themselves, and stir at the noise of thun-  
der. *Walton's Angler.*  
*UNBEF'ITTING. adj.* Not becoming; not suitable.  
Love is full of *unbefitting* strains,  
All wanton as a child, skipping in vain.  
Far be it that I should write these fin, or blame!  
Or think thee *unbefitting* holiest place. *Milton.*  
He might several times have made peace with his discon-  
tent subjects upon terms not at all *unbefitting* his dignity or  
interest; but he rather chose to sacrifice the whole alliance  
to his private passion. *Swift.*  
*TO UNBEGET. v. n.* To deprive of existence.  
Withes each minute he could *unbeget*  
Those rebel sons, who dare t' usurp his seat. *Dryden.*  
*UNBEGOT. } adj. [from begot.]*  
*UNBEGOTTEN. }*  
1. Eternal; without generation.  
Why should he attribute the same honour to matter,  
which is subject to corruption, as to the eternal, *unbegotten*,  
and immutable God? *Stillington.*  
2. Not yet generated.  
God omnipotent, must'ring  
Armies of pestilence; and they shall strike  
Your children yet unborn, and *unbegot*. *Shakef.*  
In thy pow'r  
It lies yet, ere conception, to prevent  
The race unbegot, to being yet *unbegot*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
Where a child finds his own parents his perverters, better  
were it for him to have been unborn and *unbegot*, than ask  
a blessing of those whose conversation breathes nothing but a  
curse. *South's Sermons.*  
*TO UNBEGUILE. v. a.* To undeceive; to set free from the  
influence of any deceit.  
Then *unbeguile* thyself, and know with me,  
That angels, though on earth employ'd they be,  
Are still in heav'n. *Denne.*  
Their conclusions *unbeguiled* the vulgar of the odd opinion  
the loyalists had formerly infused into them, by their con-  
ditionary invectives. *Hewel's Vocal Forest.*  
*UNBEHE'D. adj.* Unseen; not discoverable to the sight.  
These then, though *unbeheld* in deep of night,  
Shine not in vain. *Milton.*  
*UNBELIE'F. n. f.*  
1. Incredulity.  
'Tis not vain or fabulous,  
What the sage poets, taught by th' heav'nly muse,

# UNB

Storied of old in high immortal verse,  
Of dire chimera's, and enchanted isles,  
And rifted rocks, whose entrance leads to hell;  
For such there be, but *unbelief* is blind. *Milton.*  
I'm justly plagu'd by this your *unbelief*.  
And am myself the cause of my own grief. *Dryden.*  
Such an universal acquaintance with things will keep you  
from an excess of credulity and *unbelief*; i. e. a readiness to  
believe, or to deny every thing at first hearing. *Watts.*  
2. Infidelity; irreligion.  
Where profess'd *unbelief* is, there can be no visible church  
of Christ; there may be where found belief wanteth. *Hooker.*  
*TO UNBELIEVE. v. a.*  
1. To discredit; not to trust.  
Heav'n shield your grace from woe,  
As I, thus wrong'd, hence *unbelieved* go. *Shakef.*  
So great a prince and favourite to suddenly metamorphosed  
into travellers with no greater train, was enough to make  
any man *unbelieve* his five senses. *Walton's Buckingham.*  
2. Not to think real or true.  
Nor 'tis than sight and hearing could convince,  
Of such an unforeseen and *unbelieved* offence. *Dryden.*  
*UNBELIEVER. n. f.* An infidel; one who believes not the  
scripture of God.  
The ancient fathers being often constrained to shew, what  
warrant they had to much to rely upon the scriptures, endea-  
voured still to maintain the authority of the books of God,  
by arguments such as *unbelievers* themselves must needs think  
reasonable, if they judg'd thereof as they should. *Hooker.*  
What endless war would jealous nations tear,  
If none above did witness what they swear?  
Sad fate of *unbelievers*, and yet just,  
Among themselves to find so little trust. *Waller.*  
In the new testament, religion is usually expressed by faith  
in God and Christ, and the love of them. Hence it is that  
true christians are so frequently called believers; and wicked  
and ungodly men *unbelievers*. *Tillotson.*  
He pronounces the children of such parents as were, one  
of them a christian, and the other an *unbeliever*, holy, on ac-  
count of the faith and holiness of that one. *Atterbury.*  
Men always grow vicious before they become *unbelievers*;  
but if you would once convince profligates, by topics drawn  
from the view of their own quiet reputation, and health,  
their infidelity would soon drop off. *Swift's Miscellany.*  
*UNBELIEVING. adj.* Infidel.  
No pause,  
No stay of slaughter found his vigorous arm;  
But th' *unbelieving* squadrons turn'd to flight,  
Smote in the rear. *Phillips.*  
This wrought the greatest confusion in the *unbelieving*  
Jews, and the greatest conviction in the Gentiles. *Addison.*  
In the days of the apostle, when all who professed them-  
selves disciples of Christ were converts of conscience, this  
severe censure might be restrained to the *unbelieving* part of  
mankind. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
*UNBELOV'D. adj.* Not loved.  
Who'er you are, not *unbelov'd* by heav'n,  
Since on our friendly shore your ships are driv'n. *Dryden.*  
*TO UNBE'ND. v. a.* To relax; to remit; to ease.  
You *unbend* your noble strength, to think  
So brain-sickly of things. *Shakef. Macbeth.*  
It is lawful to relax and *unbend* our bow, but not to suffer  
it to be unready, or unstrung. *Taylor's Holy Living.*  
Here have I seen the king, when great affairs  
Gave leave to slacken and *unbend* his cares,  
Attended to the chase by all the flow'r of youth. *Denham.*  
From those great cares when ease your soul *unbends*,  
Your pleasures are design'd to noble ends. *Dryden.*  
I must be in the battle; but I'll go  
With empty quiver, and *unbended* bow. *Dryden.*  
*UNBENDING. adj.*  
1. Not suffering flexure.  
Not so, when swift Camilla scours the plain,  
Flies o'er th' *unbending* corn, and skirts along the main. *Pope.*  
2. Devoted to relaxation.  
Since what was omitted in the acting is now kept in, I  
hope it may entertain your lordship at an *unbending* hour. *Rowe.*  
*UNBENEVOLENT. adj.* Not kind.  
A religion which not only forbids, but by its natural in-  
fluence sweetens all bitterness and asperity of temper, and cor-  
rects that selfish narrowness of spirit, which inclines men to  
a fierce, *unbenevolent* behaviour. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
*UNBEN'FICED. adj.* Not preferred to a benefice.  
More vacant pulpits would more converts make;  
All would have latitude enough to take:  
The rest *unbenefic'd* your sects maintain. *Dryden.*  
*UNBENIGHTED. adj.* Never visited by darkness.  
Beyond the polar circles; to them day  
Had *unbenighted* thone, while the low sun,  
To recompense his distance, in their light  
Had rounded still the horizon. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
*UNBENIGN.*



# U N B

UNBENIGN. *adj.* Malignant; malevolent.  
To th' other five  
Their planetary motions, and aspects,  
In sextile, square, and trine, and opposite,  
Of noxious efficacy; and when to join  
In synod unbeneign. *Milton's Par. Lost, l. x. l. 661.*

UNBENT. *adj.*  
1. Not strained by the string.  
Apollo heard, and conquering his disdain,  
Unbent his bow, and Greece inspir'd again. *Dryden.*  
2. Having the bow unstrung.  
Why hast thou gone so far,  
To be unbent when thou hast ta'en thy stand,  
Th' elected deer before thee? *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*  
3. Not crushed; not subdued.  
But thou, secure of soul, unbent with woes,  
The more thy fortune frowns, the more oppo- *Dryden.*  
4. Relaxed; not intent.  
Be not always on affairs intent,  
But let thy thoughts be easy and unbent:  
When our mind's eyes are disengag'd and free,  
They clearer, farther, and distinctly see. *Denham.*

UNBESPEMING. *adj.* Unbecoming.  
No emotion of passion transported me by the indignity of his  
carriage, to do or say any thing unbecoming myself. *K. Charles.*  
Far be the spirit of the chase from them;  
Uncomely courage, unbecoming skill. *Thomson.*

UNBESOURCED. *adj.* Not intreated.  
Left heat should injure us, his timely care  
Hath, unbesought, provided; and his hands  
Cloath'd us unworthy; pitying while he judg'd. *Milton.*

UNBESTOWED. *adj.* Not given; not disposed of.  
He had now but one son and one daughter unbested. *Bacon.*

UNBETRAYED. *adj.* Not betrayed.  
Many being privy to the fact,  
How hard is it to keep it unbetray'd? *Daniel's Civil War.*

UNBEWAILED. *adj.* Not lamented.  
Let determin'd things to destiny  
Hold unbewail'd their way. *Shakefp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

TO UNBETRAY. *v. a.* [from *with*.] To free from fascination,  
TO UNBESS. *v. a.* To free from any external motive; to  
disentangle from prejudice.  
That our understandings may be free to examine, and rea-  
son unbias'd give its judgment; being that whereon a right  
direction of our conduct to true happiness depends; it is in  
this we should employ our chief care. *Locke.*  
The standing evidences of the gospel, every time they are  
consider'd, gain upon sincere, unbias'd minds. *Atterbury.*  
The truest service a private man may do his country, is  
by unbiasing his mind, as much as possible, between the rival  
powers. *Swift.*  
Where's the man who counsel can bestow,  
Unbias'd, or by favour, or by spite;  
Not dully prepossess'd, nor blindly right. *Pope.*

UNBIASEDLY. *adj.* Without external influence; without pre-  
judice.  
I have fought the true meaning; and have unbias'dly em-  
braced what, upon a fair enquiry, appeared so to me. *Locke.*

UNBID. *v. a.* [from *with*.] To free from any external motive; to  
disentangle from prejudice.  
1. Uninvited.  
Unbidden guests  
Are often welcome when they are gone. *Shakefp.*  
2. Uncommanded; spontaneous.  
Thorns also and thistles it shall bring thee forth  
Unbid. *Milton's Par. Lost, l. x. l. 204.*  
Roses unbid, and ev'ry fragrant flower,  
Flew from their stalks, to strow thy nuptial bow'r. *Dryden.*  
Unbidden earth shall wreathing ivy bring,  
And fragrant herbs the promises of spring. *Dryden.*

UNBOTTLED. *adj.* Free from bigotry.  
Erasmus, who was an unbottled Roman Catholick, was  
so much transported with this passage of Socrates, that he  
could scarce forbear looking upon him as a saint, and desiring  
him to pray for him. *Addison.*

TO UNBOTTLE. *v. a.* [from *bind*.] To loose; to untie.  
His own woe's author, whose bound it finds,  
As did Pyrocles, and it willfully unbinds. *Fairy Queen.*  
Ye Larian dames,  
If there be here, who dare maintain  
My right, nor think the name of mother vain,  
Unbind your fillets, loose your flowing hair,  
And orgies, and nocturnal rites prepare. *Dryden.*  
On the sixth instant it was thought fit to unbind his  
head. *Tatler, No. 55.*

TO UNBOTTLE. *v. a.* [from *bind*.] To deprive of episcopal orders.  
I cannot look upon Titus as so far unbottled yet, but  
that he still exhibits to us all the essentials of jurisdiction. *South.*

UNBOTTLED. *adj.* [from *bind*.] Unbridled; unrestrained.  
We have reason to cool our raging motions, our carnal  
stings, our unbottled lusts; whereof I take this love to be a  
fect or eyon. *Shakefp. Othello.*

# U N B

UNBLAMABLE. *adj.* Not culpable; not to be charged with  
a fault.  
Much more could I say concerning this unblamable ineq-  
uity of fines and rates.  
He lov'd his people, him they idoliz'd;  
And thence proceeds my mortal hatred to him;  
That thus unblamable to all beside,  
He err'd to me alone. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

UNBLAMABLY. *adv.* Without taint of fault.  
Ye are witnesses, and God also, how holily, and justly,  
and unblamably we behaved ourselves. *Thomson, l. 10.*

UNBLAMED. *adj.* Blameless; free from fault.  
Shall spend your days in joy unblam'd, and dwell  
Long time in peace. *Milton's Par. Lost, l. xii. l. 22.*  
Unblam'd, abundance crown'd the royal board,  
What time this dome receiv'd her prudent lord,  
Who now is doom'd to mourn. *Pope's Odyssey.*

UNBLEMISHED. *adj.* Free from turpitude; free from reproach;  
free from deformity.  
O welcome, pure-ey'd faith, white-handed hope;  
Thou hovering angel, girt with golden wings,  
And thou unblemish'd form of chastity.  
Under this stone lies virtue, youth,  
Unblemish'd probity, and truth.  
Is none worthy to be made a wife  
In all this town? Suppose her free from strife,  
Rich, fair, and fruitful; of unblemish'd life. *Dryden.*  
They appointed, out of these new converts, men of the  
best sense, and of the most unblemish'd lives, to preside over  
these several assemblies. *Addison.*

UNBLEMISHED. *adj.* Not mingled.  
None can boast a knowledge deparute from defilement,  
within this atmosphere of flesh; it dwells no where in un-  
blemished proportions on this side the empyreum. *Glavin.*

UNBLEMISHED. *adj.* Not disgraced; not injured by any foil.  
There, where very desolation dwells,  
She may pass on with unblemish'd majesty:  
Be it not done in pride, or in presumption. *Milton.*

UNBLEST. *adj.*  
1. Accursed; excluded from benediction.  
It is a shameful and unblest thing, to take the scum of  
people, and wicked, condemned men, to be the people  
with whom you plant. *Bacon.*  
2. Wretched; unhappy.  
In thy pow'r  
It lies yet, ere conception, to prevent  
The race unblest, to being yet unbegot. *Milton.*  
What is true passion, if unblest it dies?  
And where is Emma's joy, if Henry flies?  
UNBLOO'DIED. *adj.* Not stained with blood.  
Who finds the partridge in the partridge's nest,  
But may imagine how the bird was dead,  
Although the kite soar with unbloody beak. *Shakefp.*

UNBLOO'DY. *adj.* Not cruel; not shedding blood; not stained  
with blood.  
Under the ledge of Atlas lies a cave,  
The venerable seat of holy hermits,  
Who there, secure in separated cells,  
From the purring streams, and savage fruits,  
Have wholesome bev'rage, and unbloody feasts. *Dryden.*

UNBLOWN. *adj.* Having the bud yet unexpanded.  
Ah! my poor princes! Ah! my tender babes!  
My unblown flowers, new-appearing sweets!  
UNBLUSTED. *adj.* Not becoming obtuse.  
A sword, whose weight without a blow might slay;  
Able, unblasted, to cut hosts away. *Corneille's Dancie.*

UNBODIED. *adj.*  
1. Incorporeal; immaterial.  
If we could conceive of things as angels and unbodied  
spirits do, without involving them in those clouds language  
throws upon them, we should seldom be in danger of such  
mistakes as are perpetually committed. *Watts's Logic.*  
2. Freed from the body.  
She hath the bonds broke of eternal night;  
Her soul unbodied of the burdensome corpse.  
All things are but alter'd, nothing dies;  
And here and there th' unbodiy'd spirit flies. *Dryden.*

UNBODIED. *adj.* Not fadden.  
Of an unbodied stomach, ever ranking  
Himself with princes. *Shakespeare.*  
He had given his curiosity its full, unbodied range, and ex-  
am'd not only in contemplation, but by sensitive experiment,  
whatever could be good for the sons of men. *Decay of Piety.*

UNBOUNDEDLY. *adv.* Without bounds; without limits.  
So unbouddedly mischievous is that petulant member, that  
heaven and earth are not wide enough for its range, but it  
will find work at home too. *Government of the Tongue.*

UNBOUNDEDNESS. *n. f.* Exemption from limits.  
Finitude, applied to created things, imports the proportions  
of the several properties of these things to one another. Infini-  
tude, the unbouddedness of these degrees of properties. *Cheyne.*

UNBOUNDED. *adj.* Not bent.  
He knits his brow, and frowns an angry eye,  
And passeth by with stiff, unbowed knee,  
Disclaiming duty that to us belongs. *Shakefp. Hen. VI.*

# U N B

UNBOO'KISH. *adj.*  
1. Not studious of books.  
2. Not cultivated by erudition.  
As he shall smile, Othello shall go mad;  
And his unbokish jealousy must contrive  
Poor Calio's smiles, gestures, and light behaviour,  
Quite in the wrong. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

UNBO'RN. *adj.* Not yet brought into life; future; being to  
come.  
Some unborn sorrow, ripe in fortune's womb,  
Is coming tow'rd me. *Shakefp. Richard II.*  
The woes to come, the children yet unborn  
Shall feel this day, as sharp to them as thorn. *Shakefp.*  
Never so much as in a thought unborn,  
Did I offend you. *Shakefp. As you like it.*  
He on the wings of cherubim  
Up-lifted, in paternal glory rode  
Far into chaos, and the world unborn. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
To what wretched state reliev'd!  
Better end here unborn! Why is life giv'n  
To be thus wail'd from us? *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
A queen, from whom  
The souls of kings unborn for bodies wait. *Dryden.*

UNBORROWED. *adj.* Genuine; native; one's own.  
But the luxurious father of the fold,  
With native purple, and unborrow'd gold,  
Beneath his pompous fleece shall proudly sweat. *Dryden.*  
In substances, especially those which the common and unbor-  
row'd names of any language are applied to, some remarkable,  
sensible qualities, serve to distinguish one from another. *Locke.*

UNBOT'OMED. *adj.*  
1. Without bottom; bottomless.  
The dark, unbottom'd, infinite abyss. *Milton.*  
2. Having no solid foundation.  
This is a special act of christian hope, to be thus unbot-  
tom'd of ourselves, and fastened upon God, with a full re-  
liance, trust, and dependance on his mercy. *Hammond.*

TO UNBOTSOM. *v. a.*  
1. To reveal in confidence.  
I lov'd thee, as too well thou knew'st;  
Too well, unbottom'd all my secrets to thee,  
Not out of levity, but overpower'd  
By thy request, who could deny thee nothing. *Milton.*  
Do we unbosom all our secrets to him, and hide nothing  
that passeth in the depth of our hearts from him? *Atterbury.*  
2. To open; to disclose.  
Should I thence, hurried on viewless wing,  
Take up a weeping on the mountains wild,  
The gentle neighbourhood of grove and spring  
Would soon unbosom all their echo's mild. *Milton.*

UNBOUGHT. *adj.*  
1. Obtained without money.  
The unbought dainties of the poor. *Dryden's Horace.*  
2. Not finding any purchaser.  
The merchant will leave our native commodities unbought  
upon the hands of the farmer, rather than export them to a  
market, which will not afford him returns with profit. *Locke.*

UNBOUNDED. *adj.*  
1. Loose; not tied.  
2. Wanting a cover.  
He that has complex ideas, without particular names for  
them, would be in no better case than a bookfeller, who had  
volumes that lay unbound, and without titles; which he could  
make known to others, only by shewing the loose sheets. *Locke.*  
3. Pretense of unbodiness.  
Some from their chains the faithful dogs unbound. *Dryden.*

UNBOUNDED. *adj.*  
1. Infinite; interminable.  
Long were to tell what I have done;  
I voyag'd the unreal, vast, unboudded deep  
Of horrible confusion. *Milton.*  
The wide, th' unboudded prospect lies before me;  
But shadows, clouds, and darkness rest upon it. *Addison.*  
2. Unlimited; unrestrained.  
He was a man  
Of an unboudded stomach, ever ranking  
Himself with princes. *Shakespeare.*  
He had given his curiosity its full, unboudded range, and ex-  
am'd not only in contemplation, but by sensitive experiment,  
whatever could be good for the sons of men. *Decay of Piety.*

UNBOUNDEDLY. *adv.* Without bounds; without limits.  
So unbouddedly mischievous is that petulant member, that  
heaven and earth are not wide enough for its range, but it  
will find work at home too. *Government of the Tongue.*

UNBOUNDEDNESS. *n. f.* Exemption from limits.  
Finitude, applied to created things, imports the proportions  
of the several properties of these things to one another. Infini-  
tude, the unbouddedness of these degrees of properties. *Cheyne.*

UNBOUNDED. *adj.* Not bent.  
He knits his brow, and frowns an angry eye,  
And passeth by with stiff, unbowed knee,  
Disclaiming duty that to us belongs. *Shakefp. Hen. VI.*

# U N B

TO UNBOWEL. *v. n.* To exenterate; to eviscerate.  
In this chapter I'll unbowel the state of the question. *Hakerwill.*  
It is now become a new species of divinity, to branch out  
with fond distinctions our holy faith, which the pious sim-  
plicity of the first christians received to practice; not to read  
upon as an anatomy, unbowel and dissect to try experi-  
ments. *Decay of Piety.*

TO UNBRA'CE. *v. a.*  
1. To loose; to relax.  
With whose reproach and odious menace,  
The knight embolling in his haughty heart,  
Knit all his forces, and gan soon unbrace  
His grasping hold. *Fairy Queen, b. 2. c. 4. st. 9.*  
Somewhat of mournful fure my ears does wound;  
Drums unbraced, with soldiers broken cries. *Dryden.*  
Nought shall the paltry and the harp avail,  
When the quick spirits their warm march forbear,  
And numbing coldness has unbrac'd the ear. *Prior.*  
Waiting years, that wither human race,  
Exhaust thy spirits, and thy arms unbrace. *Pope's Iliad.*

2. To make the clothes loose.  
Is it phytical,  
To walk unbrac'd, and suck up the humours  
Of the dank morning? *Shakefp. Julius Caesar.*  
Hamlet, with his doublet all unbrac'd;  
No hat upon his head, his stockings loose. *Shakefp.*

UNBREATHED. *v. a.* Not exercised.  
They now have toil'd their unbreath'd memories,  
With this same play against our nuptials. *Shakefp.*

UNBREATHING. *adj.* Unanimated.  
They spake not a word;  
But like dumb statues, or unbreathing stones,  
Star'd each on other, and look'd deadly pale. *Shakefp.*

UNBRED. *adj.*  
1. Not instructed in civility; ill educated.  
Unbred minds must be a little sent abroad. *Gov. of Tongue.*  
Children learn from unbred or debauched servants, un-  
towardly tricks. *Locke on Education.*  
Sure never any thing was so unbred as that odious  
man. *Congreve's Way of the World.*  
2. Not taught.  
A warrior dame,  
Unbred to spinning, in the loom unskill'd. *Dryden.*

UNBRED. *adj.* Having no breeches.  
Looking on my boy's face, methoughts I did recoil  
Twenty-three years, and saw myself unbred'd,  
In my green velvet coat. *Shakespeare's Winter Tale.*

UNBRI'ED. *adj.* Not influenced by money or gifts; not hired.  
The soul gave all;  
Unbri'd it gave; or, if a bribe appear,  
No less than heav'n. *Dryden.*  
To succour the distress'd;  
Unbri'd by love; unterrify'd by threats. *A. Phillips.*

UNBRI'DLED. *adj.* Licentious; not restrained.  
This is not well, rash and unbri'dled boy,  
To fly the favours of so good a king. *Shakefp.*  
We have considered religious zeal, which transgresses in  
unbri'dled excess. *Spratt's Sermons.*

TO WHAT LICENCE  
Dares thy unbri'dled boldness run itself? *B. Johnson.*

UNBROKE. *adj.* [from *break*.]  
1. Not violated.  
God pardon all oaths, that are broke to me;  
God keep all vows unbroke, are made to thee. *Shakefp.*  
Some married persons, even in their marriage, do please  
God, by preserving their faith unbroke. *Taylor.*  
He first broke peace in heav'n, and faith, till then  
Unbroke. *Milton.*

2. Not subdued; not weakened.  
From his seat the Pylion prince arose;  
Two centuries already he fulfill'd;  
And now began the third, unbroke yet. *Dryden.*  
How broad his shoulders spread! by age unbroke! *Pope.*

3. Not tamed.  
A lonely cow,  
Unworn with yokes, unbroke to the plow. *Addison.*

UNBROTHERLIKE. *adj.* Ill suited with the character of a  
UNBROTHERLY. *adj.* brother.  
Victor's unbrottherlike heat towards the eastern churches, fo-  
mented that difference about Easter into a schism. *Decay of Piety.*

UNBRUISED. *adj.* Not bruised; not hurt.  
On Dardan plains,  
The fresh, and yet unbruised Greeks do pitch  
Their brave pavilions. *Shakefp.*  
Thou't years upon thee, and thou art too full  
Of the war's furtives, to go rove with one  
That's yet unbruised. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*  
Care keeps his watch in ev'ry old man's eye;  
And where care lodgeth, sleep will never lie;  
But where unbruised youth, with unfust brain,  
Doth couch his limbs, there golden sleep doth reign. *Shakefp.*



UNC

To UNBUCKLE. *v. a.* To loose from buckles.  
We have been down together in my sleep,  
Unbuckling helms; sitting each other's throat,  
And wak'd half dead with nothing. *Shakep. Coriolanus.*  
He that unbuckles this, till we do please  
To doff't for our purpose, shall hear a storm. *Shakep.*  
His flarry helm unbuckled, shew'd him prime  
In manhood, where youth ended. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
All unbuckling the rich mail they wore,  
Laid their bright arms along the fable shore. *Pope.*  
To UNBUILD. *v. a.* To raze; to destroy.  
This is the way to kindle, not to quench;  
T' unbuild the city, and to lay all flat. *Shakep.*  
What will they then but unbuild  
His living temples, built by faith to stand;  
Their own faith, not another's? *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
UNBUILT. *adj.* Not yet erected.  
Built walls you shun, unbuilt you see. *Dryden.*  
UNBURIED. *adj.* Not interred; not honoured with the rites  
of funeral.  
Why suffer'st thou thy sons, unburied yet,  
To hover on the dreadful shore of Styx? *Shakep.*  
The moss which growth upon the skull of a dead man  
unburied, will staunch blood potently. *Bacon.*  
The hardest ingredient to come by, is the moss upon the  
skull of a dead man unburied. *Bacon.*  
Him double cares attend,  
For his unburied foldiers, and his friend. *Dryden.*  
Breathless he lies; and his unburied ghost,  
Depriv'd of funeral rites, pollutes your host. *Dryden.*  
The wand'ring ghosts  
Of king's unburied on the walled coasts. *Pope's Statius.*  
UNBURIED. *adj.*  
1. Not confind; not walled; not injured by fire.  
Creon denies the rites of funeral fires to those,  
Whose breathless bodies yet he calls his foes;  
Unburied, unburied, on a heap they lie. *Dryden.*  
2. Not heated with fire.  
Burnt wine is more hard and astringent, than wine un-  
burnt. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 898.*  
UNBURNING. *adj.* Not consuming by heat.  
What we have said of the unburning fire called light,  
streaming from the flame of a candle, may easily be applied  
to all other light deprived of sensible heat. *Digby.*  
To UNBURN. *v. a.*  
1. To rid of a load.  
We'll shake all cares and business from our age,  
Conferring them on younger strengths; while we  
Unburn'd crawl tow'rd death. *Shakep. K. Lear.*  
2. To throw off.  
Sharp Buckingham unburns with his tongue  
The envious load that lies upon his heart. *Shakep.*  
3. To disclose what lies heavy on the mind.  
From your love I have a warranty  
T' unburn all my plots and purposes,  
How to get clear of all the debts I owe. *Shakep.*  
To UNBUTTON. *v. a.* To loose any thing buttoned.  
Thou art fat-witted with drinking old sack, and unbutton-  
ing thee after supper. *Shakep. Hen. IV.*  
Many catch cold on the breast, by leaving their doublets  
unbuttoned. *Harvey on Consumption.*  
His silk waistcoat was unbuttoned in several places. *Addison.*  
UNCALCINED. *adj.* Free from calcination.  
A saline substance, subtler than sal ammoniac, carried up  
with it, uncalcined gold in the form of subtle exhalations.  
UNCALLED. *adj.* Not summoned; not sent for; not demanded.  
Basilus had servants, who, though they came not un-  
called, yet at call were ready. *Sidney.*  
He, bolder now, uncall'd before her stood. *Milton.*  
Beside the struggling boughs, and heard the groan,  
Then reach'd her midwife hand to speed the throes. *Dryden.*  
To UNCALM. *adj.* To disturb.  
What strange disquiet has uncalm'd your breast,  
Inhuman fair, to rob the dead of rest? *Dryden.*  
UNCANCELLED. *adj.* Not erased; not abrogated.  
I only mourn my yet uncancel'd score; *Dryden.*  
You put me past the pow'r of paying more. *Dryden.*  
UNCANONICAL. *adj.* Not agreeable to the canons.  
UNCAPABLE. *adj.* [incapable, Fr. incapax, Lat.] Not capable;  
not susceptible.  
Thou art come to answer  
A stony adversary, an inhuman wretch,  
Uncapable of pity, void and empty  
From any dram of mercy. *Shakep. Mer. of Venice.*  
He who believes himself incapable of pardon, goes on  
without any care of reforming. *Hammond.*  
This, whilst they are under the deceit of it, makes them  
incapable of conviction; and they applaud themselves as zealous

UNC

lous champions for truth, when indeed they are contending  
for error. *Locke.*  
UNCARED for. *adj.* Not regarded; not attended to.  
Their kings, to better their worldly estate, left their own,  
and their people's ghostly condition uncared for. *Locke.*  
UNCA'RNATE. *adj.* Not fleshly.  
Not need we be afraid to ascribe that to the incarnate son,  
which sometimes is attributed unto the incarnate fa-  
ther. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
To UNCA'RNATE. *v. a.*  
1. To disengage from any covering.  
See Pompey is uncaring for the combat. *Shakep.*  
Thou shalt be matter, Tranio, in my stead.  
'Tis hatch'd, and shall be so: Tranio, at once  
Uncare thee; take my colour'd hat and cloak. *Shakep.*  
Partly by his voice, and partly by his ears, was disco-  
ver'd; and consequently uncared, well laughed at, and well  
cutgall'd. *L'Estrange.*  
Uncare me, and do with me what you please. *Addison.*  
2. To flay.  
All men him uncared 'gan deride. *Hubbard's Tale.*  
UNCA'UGHT. *adj.* Not yet caught.  
Let him fly far;  
Not in this land shall he remain uncared,  
And sound dispatch'd. *Shakep. K. Lear.*  
His bosom glows with treasures yet uncared. *Gay.*  
UNCA'USED. *adj.* Having no precedent cause.  
UNCA'UTIONS. *adj.* Not wary; heedless.  
Unforeseen, they say, is unprepared:  
Uncautious Arcite thought himself alone. *Dryden.*  
UNCELEBRATED. *adj.* Not solemnized.  
Thus was the first day, ev'n and morn;  
Nor pass'd uncelebrated, nor unsung  
By the celestial choirs. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vii. l. 253.*  
UNCE'NSURED. *adj.* Exempt from publick reproach.  
How difficult must it be for any ruler to live unce'nsured,  
where every one of the community is thus qualified for mo-  
delling the constitution! *Addison's Freeholder.*  
Fear most to tax an honourable fool,  
Whose right it is unce'nsured to be dull.  
To be unce'nsured, and to be obscure, is the same  
thing. *Pope's Letters.*  
UNCERTAIN. *adj.* [uncertain, Fr. incertus, Lat.]  
1. Doubtful; not certainly known.  
That sacred pile, so vast, so high,  
That whether 'tis a part of earth or sky,  
Uncertain seems; and may be thought a proud  
Aspiring mountain, or descending cloud. *Denham.*  
2. Doubtful; not having certain knowledge.  
Man, without the protection of a superior being, is secure  
of nothing that he enjoys, and uncertain of every thing that  
he hopes for. *Tillotson.*  
Condemned on Caucasus to lie,  
Still to be dying, not to die;  
With certain pain, uncertain of relief,  
True emblem of a wretched lover's grief. *Graville.*  
3. Not sure in the consequence.  
I must be married to my brother's daughter,  
Or else my kingdom stands on brittle glais:  
Murder her brothers, and then marry her!  
Uncertain way of gain! *Shakespeare's Richard III.*  
Africanus young, and eager of his game,  
Soon bent his bow, uncertain in his aim:  
But the dire fiend the fatal arrow guides,  
Which pierc'd his bowels through his panting sides. *Dryden.*  
In the bright air the fauchion shone,  
Or whistling flings dismiss'd th' uncertain stone. *Gay.*  
The search of our future being, is but a needless, anxious,  
and uncertain haste to be knowing, sooner than we can,  
what, without all this solicitude, we shall know a little  
later. *Pope.*  
4. Unsettled; unregular.  
As the form of our publick service is not voluntary, so  
neither are the parts thereof uncertain; but they are all set  
down in such order, and with such choice, as hath, in the  
wisdom of the church, seem'd best. *Hooker.*  
UNCERTAINED. *adj.* Made uncertain. A word not used.  
The diversity of seasons are not so uncertain by the sun  
and moon alone, who always keep one and the same course,  
but that the stars have also their working therein. *Radcliff.*  
UNCERTAINTY. *adv.* Not surely; not certainly.  
They that are past all hope of good, are past  
All fear of ill: and yet if he be dead,  
Speak softly, or uncertainly. *Denham's Say's.*  
Go, mortals, now, and vex yourselves in vain  
For wealth, which to uncertainly must come:  
When what was brought to far, and with such pain,  
Was only kept to lose it nearer home.  
Names must be of very unsteady meaning, if the ideas be  
referred to standards without us, that cannot be known at  
all, or but very imperfectly and uncertainly. *Locke.*

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UNCERTAINTY. *n. f.*  
1. Dubiousness; want of knowledge.  
All great concerns must delays endure;  
Rashness and haste make all things unsecure;  
And if uncertain thy pretensions be,  
Stay till fit time wear out uncertainty. *Denham.*  
You common cry of curs, whose breath I hate,  
Here then remain with you uncertainty;  
Let ev'ry feeble rumour shake your hearts. *Shakep.*  
That which makes doubtfulness and uncertainty in the fig-  
nification of some, more than other words, is the difference  
of ideas they stand for. *Locke.*  
2. Contingency; want of certainty.  
God's omniscience is a light shining into every dark cor-  
ner, steadfastly grasping the greatest and most slippery uncer-  
tainties. *South's Sermons.*  
3. Something unknown.  
Our shepherd's care is every man's care, that quits a moral  
certainty for an uncertainty, and leaps from the honest busi-  
ness he was brought up to, into a trade he has no  
skill in. *L'Estrange.*  
To UNCHA'IN. *v. a.* To free from chains.  
Minerva thus to Perseus lent her shield,  
Secure of conquest, lent him to the field:  
The hero acted what the queen ordain'd;  
So was his fame complete, and Andromeda unchain'd. *Prior.*  
UNCHA'NGEABLE. *adj.* Immutable; not subject to varia-  
tion.  
If the end for which a law provideth, be perpetually ne-  
cessary; and the way whereby it provideth perpetually also  
most apt, no doubt but that every such law ought for ever to  
remain unchangeable. *Hooker, b. iii. §. 10.*  
UNCHA'NGED. *adj.*  
1. Not altered.  
When our fortunes are violently changed, our spirits are  
unchanged. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*  
More safe I sing with mortal voice; unchanged  
To hoarse, or mute. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
2. Not alterable.  
Dismiss thy fear,  
And heav'n's unchang'd decrees attentive hear:  
More powerful gods have torn thee from my side. *Dryden.*  
Honour unchang'd, a principle profess,  
Fixt to one side, but mod'rate to the rest. *Pope.*  
UNCHA'NGEABLENESS. *n. f.* Immutability.  
This unchangeableness of colour I am now to describe. *Newt.*  
UNCHA'NGEABLY. *adv.* Immutably; without change.  
All truth is unchangeably the same; that proposition, which  
is true at any time, being so for ever. *South.*  
Her first order, disposition, frame,  
Must then subsist unchangeably the same. *Blackmore.*  
UNCHA'NGING. *adj.* Suffering no alteration.  
But that thy face is, vize-like, unchanging,  
Made impudent with use of evil deeds,  
I would essay, proud queen, to make thee blush. *Shakep.*  
True expression, like th' unchanging sun,  
Clears and improves whatever it shines upon:  
It gilds all objects, but it alters none. *Pope.*  
To UNCHA'NGE. *v. a.* To retract an accusation.  
Even his mother shall unchange the practice,  
And call it accident. *Shakep. Hamlet.*  
UNCHA'RITABLE. *adj.* Contrary to charity; contrary to the  
universal love prescribed by Christianity.  
All the rich mines of learning ranfack'd are  
To furnish ammunition for this war;  
Uncharitable zeal our reason whets,  
And double edges on our passion sets. *Denham.*  
This fills the minds of weak men with uncharitable in-  
terpretations of those actions of which they are not compe-  
tent judges. *Addison's Freeholder, N. 37.*  
UNCHA'RITABLENESS. *n. f.* Want of charity.  
The penitence of the criminal may have number'd him  
among the saints, when our untractable uncharitableness  
may lend us to unquenchable flames. *Govern. of the Tongue.*  
Heaven and hell are the proper regions of mercy and un-  
charitableness. *Asterbury.*  
UNCHA'RITABLY. *adv.* In a manner contrary to cha-  
rity.  
I did not mean the cutting off all that nation with the  
sword; which, far be it from me that I should ever think to  
desperately, or with so uncharitably. *Spenser.*  
Urge neither charity nor shame to me;  
Uncharitably with me have you dealt,  
And therefore my hopes by you are butcher'd. *Shakep.*  
Men, imprudently and uncharitably often, employ their  
zeal for perils. *Sprat.*  
UNCHA'RV. *adj.* Not wary; not cautious.  
I've said too much unto a heart of stone,  
And laid my honour too uncharily out. *Shakep.*  
UNCHA'STE. *adj.* Lewd; libidinous; not continent; not  
chaste; not pure.

UNC

One, that in divers places I had heard before blazed, as  
the most impudently unchaste woman of all Asia. *Sidney.*  
In my master's garments,  
Which he infore'd from me, away he posts  
With unchaste purpose, to violate. *Shakep. Cymbeline.*  
My lady's honour. *Shakep.*  
He hath given her his monumental ring, and thinks him-  
self made in the unchaste composition. *Shakep.*  
Whoever is unchaste, cannot reverence himself; and the  
reverence of a man's self is, next religion, the chiefest bridle  
of all vices. *Bacon.*  
Lust, by unchaste looks,  
Lets in defilement to the inward parts.  
If he thinks to be separated by reason of her husband's  
unchaste life, then the man will be incurably ruined. *Taylor.*  
UNCHASTITY. *n. f.* Lewdness; incontinence.  
That generation was more particularly addicted to intem-  
perance, sensuality, and unchastity. *Woodward.*  
When the sun is among the horned signs, he may pro-  
duce such a spirit of unchastity, as is dangerous to the honour  
of your worships families. *Arbutnot.*  
UNCHASTFULNESS. *n. f.* Melancholy; gloominess of temper.  
Many, by a natural unchastfulness of heart, love to indulge  
this uncomfortable way of life. *Addison's Spectator.*  
UNCHE'CKED. *adj.* Unrestrained; not fluctuated.  
What news on the Ryalto?  
—Why, yet it lives there uncheck'd, that Anthonio hath  
a ship of rich lading wreck'd. *Shakep. Mer. of Venice.*  
Apt the mind, or fancy, is to rove  
Uncheck'd, and of her roving is no end. *Milton.*  
Thee on the wing thy uncheck'd vigour bore,  
To wanton freely, or securely soar. *Smith to J. Phillips.*  
UNCHE'WED. *adj.* Not masticated.  
He fills his famish'd maw, his mouth runs o'er  
With unchew'd morsels, while he churns the gore. *Dryden.*  
To UNCH'L'D. *v. a.* To deprive of children.  
He hath widow'd and unchilded many a one,  
Which to this hour bewail the injury. *Shakep.*  
UNCHRISTIAN. *adj.*  
1. Contrary to the laws of christianity.  
It's uncharitable, unchristian, and inhuman, to pass a pe-  
remptory sentence of condemnation upon a try'd friend,  
where there is any room left for a more favourable judg-  
ment. *L'Estrange.*  
These unchristian filthers of men, are fatally caught in  
their own nets. *South.*  
I could dispense with the unphilosophicalness of this their  
hypothesis, were it not unchristian. *Norris.*  
2. Unconverted; infidel.  
Whereupon grew a question, whether a christian soldier  
might herein do as the unchristian did, and wear as they  
wore. *Hooker.*  
UNCHRISTIANNESS. *adj.* Contrary to christianity.  
The unchristianness of those denials might arise from a  
displeasure to see me prefer my own divines before their mi-  
nisters. *K. Charles.*  
UNCIRCUMCISED. *adj.* Not circumcised; not a Jew.  
Th' uncircumcised smil'd grimly with disdain. *Cowley.*  
UNCIRCUMCISION. *n. f.* Omission of circumcision.  
God, that gives the law that a Jew shall be circumcised,  
thereby constitutes uncircumcision an obliquity; which, had  
he not given that law, had never been such. *Hammond.*  
UNCIRCUMSCRIBED. *adj.* Unbounded; unlimited.  
Though I, uncircumscib'd myself, retire,  
And put not forth my goodness. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
An arbitrary prince is the master of a non-resisting pec-  
ple; for where the power is uncircumscibed, the obedience  
ought to be unlimited. *Addison.*  
The sovereign was flattered by a set of men into a per-  
suasion, that the regal authority was unlimited and un-  
circumscib'd. *Addison's Freeholder, N. 2.*  
UNCIRCUMSPECT. *adj.* Not cautious; not vigilant.  
Their uncircumspect simplicity had been used, especially in  
matters of religion. *Hayward.*  
UNCIRCUMSTANTIAL. *adj.* Unimportant. A bad word.  
The like particulars, although they seem unimportant, are  
oft set down in holy scripture. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
UNCIVIL. *adj.* [incivil, Fr. incivilis, Lat.] Unpolite; not agree-  
able to rules of elegance, or complaisance.  
Your undutiful, uncivil, and uncharitable dealing in this  
your book, hath detected you. *Whitgift.*  
They love me well, yet I have much to do,  
To keep me from uncivil outrages. *Shakep.*  
My friends are so unreasonable, that they would have me  
be uncivil to him. *Spectator, N. 475.*  
UNCIVILLY. *adv.* Unpolitely; not complaisantly.  
Somewhat in it he would not have done, or desired un-  
done, when he broke forth as desperately, as before he  
had done uncivilly. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
UNCIVILIZED. *adj.*  
1. Not reclaimed from barbarity.



# UNC

But we, brave Britons, foreign laws despis'd,  
And kept unconquer'd, and *unconquered*:  
Fierce for the liberties of wit, and bold,  
We still defy'd the Romans, as of old.

2. Coarse; indecent.

Several, who have been polished in France, make use of the most coarse, *unpolished* words in our language. *Addison*.

UNCLARIFIED. *adj.* Not purified.

One ounce of whey *unpurified*; one ounce of oil of vitriol, make no apparent alteration. *Bacon's Phys. Remarks*.

To UNCLASP. *v. a.* To open what is shut with clasps.

Thou know'st no less, but all: I have *unclasp'd* *Shakef.*  
To thee the book, ev'n of my secret soul.  
Prayer can *unclasp* the girdles of the north, saying to a mountain of ice, be thou removed hence, and cast into the sea. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant*.

UNCLASSICK. Not classick.

Angel of dulness, sent to scatter round  
Her magic charms o'er all *unclassick* ground. *Pope*.

UNCLE. *n. f.* [*uncle*, Fr.] The father's or mother's brother.

Hamlet punishes his *uncle* rather for his own death, than the murder of his father. *Shakefpeare's Illustrat.*

UNCLEAN. *n. f.*

1. Foul; dirty; filthy.

Charon,  
A forl'd god: down from his hoary chin  
A length of beard descends, uncomb'd, *unclean*. *Dryden*.

Priests are patterns for the rest;  
The gold of heav'n, who bear the God impress'd:  
But when the precious coin is kept *unclean*,  
The sov'reign's image is no longer seen.  
If they be foul, on whom the people trust,  
Well may the safer brafs contract a rust. *Dryden*.

2. Not purified by ritual practices.

3. Foul with sin.

Besides how vile, contemptible, ridiculous,  
What act more execrably *unclean*, profane? *Milton*.

What agonies must he endure? What difficulties overcome, before he can cleanse himself from the pollutions of sin, and be a fit inhabitant of that holy place, where no *unclean* thing shall enter? *Rogers's Sermons*.

4. Lewd; unchaste.

Let them all encircle him about,  
And, fairy-like too, pinch the *unclean* knight,  
And ask him, why that hour of fairy revel,  
In their so sacred paths he dares to tread,  
In shape profane. *Shakef. Merry Wives of Windsor*.

Some tree, whose broad, smooth leaves together fow'd,  
And girded on our loins, may cover round  
Those middle parts; that this new comers, flame,  
There sit not, and reproach us as *unclean*. *Milton*.

UNCLEANLINESS. *n. f.* Want of cleanliness.

This profane liberty and *uncleanliness*, the archbishop re-  
solv'd to reform. *Clarendon*.

UNCLEANLY. *adj.*

1. Foul; filthy; nasty.

Civet is of a baser birth than tar;  
The very *uncleanly* flux of a cat. *Shakefpeare*.

2. Indecent; unchaste.

'Tis pity that these harmonious writers have ever indulg'd  
any thing *uncleanly* or impure to defile their paper. *Watts*.

UNCLEANNESS. *n. f.*

1. Lewdness; incontinence.

In St. Giles's I understood that most of the vilest and most  
miserable houses of *uncleanliness* were. *Grant's Bills of Mortality*.

2. Want of cleanliness; nastiness.

Be not curious nor careless in your habit; be not trouble-  
some to thyself, or to others, by unhandfomeness, or *un-*  
*cleanliness*. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion*.

3. Sin; wickedness.

I will save you from all your *uncleanliness*. *Ez. xxxvi. 29*.

4. Want of ritual purity.

UNCLEANSED. *adj.* Not cleansed.

Pond earth is a good compost, if the pond have been long  
*uncleansed*: so the water be not too hungry. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

To UNCLEW. *v. a.* [from *clew*.] To undo.

If I should pay you for't as 'tis extoll'd,  
It would *unclew* me quite. *Shakef. Timon of Athens*.

To UNCLEW. *v. a.* To open the closed hand.

The hero to his enterprize recalls;  
His fist *unclew'd*, and the weapon falls. *Garth*.

UNCLEWED. *adj.* Whole; not cut.

As soon as there began a distinction between clipped and  
*unclew'd* money, bullion arose. *Locke*.

To UNCLEW. *v. a.* To strip; to make naked.

The boughs and branches are never *unclew'd* and left  
naked. *Raigh's Hist. of the World*.

Poor orphans minds are left as *unclew'd* and naked alto-  
gether, as their bodies. *Atterbury*.

Cover the couch over with thick woollen clothes, the  
warmth whereof will make it come presently; which once  
perceived, forthwith *unclew* it. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.

# UNC

To a distinct knowledge of things, we must *unclash* them  
of all these mixtures, that we may contemplate them naked,  
and in their own nature. *Watts's Logic*.

To UNCLASH. *v. a.*

1. To disencumber; to exonerate.

Could I meet 'em  
But once a day, it would *unclash* my heart  
Of what lies heavy to't.

2. To set at liberty.

Then air, because *unclash'd* in empty space,  
Flies after fire, and claims the second place. *Dryden*.

To UNCLASHTER. *v. n.* To set at large.

Why did I not, *unclash'ter'd* from the womb,  
Take my next lodging in a tomb? *Norri*.

To UNCLOSE. *v. a.* To open.

Soon as thy letters trembling I *unclose*,  
That well-known name awakens all my woes. *Pope*.

UNCLOSED. *adj.* Not separated by inclosures.

The king's army would, through those *unclosed* parts, have  
done them little harm.

UNCLOSED. *adj.* Free from clouds; clear from obscurity;  
not darkened.

The father unfolding bright  
Tow'rd the right hand his glory on the fort  
Blaz'd forth *unclosed* deity. *Milton's Par. Lsg.*

True virtues, with *unclosed* light,  
All great, all royal, shine divinely bright.  
Blest with temper, whose *unclosed* ray,  
Can make to-morrow cheerful as to-day. *Reformant*.

UNCLOSEDNESS. *n. f.* Openness; freedom from gloom.

The love I would persuade, makes nothing more con-  
ducive to it, than the greatest *unclosedness* of the eye, and the  
perfectest illustration of the object; which is such, that the  
clearest reason is the most advantageous light it can desire to  
be seen by. *Boyle*.

UNCLOSED. *adj.* Free from a cloud.

Now night in silent state begins to rise,  
And twinkling orbs bestrow th' *unclosed* skies;  
Her borrow'd lustre growing Cynthia lends. *Gay*.

To UNCLUTCH. *v. a.* To open.

If the terrors of the Lord could not melt his bowels, *unclutch*  
his gripping hand, or disfigure him of his prey; yet sure it must  
discourage him from grasping of heaven too. *Decay of Piety*.

To UNCLUTCH. *v. a.* To pull the cap off.

Yonder are two apple-women scolding, and just ready to  
*unclutch* one another. *Arbutnot and Pope*.

To UNCOIL. *v. a.* [from *coil*.] To open from being coiled or  
wrapped one part upon another.

The spiral air-vessels are like threads of cobweb, a little  
*uncoiled*. *Derham's Physico-Theology*.

UNCOILED. *adj.* Not coiled.

While thou liv'st, Kate, take a fellow of plain, *uncoiled*  
constancy. *Shakefpeare's Hen. V.*

An ounce of coined standard silver, must be of equal va-  
lue to an ounce of *uncoiled* standard silver. *Locke*.

UNCOLLECTED. *adj.* Not collected; not recollected.

Aham'd, confus'd, I started from my bed,  
And to my soul yet *uncollected* said;  
Into thyself, fond Solomon! return;  
Reflect again, and thou again shalt mourn. *Prior*.

UNCOLOURED. *adj.* Not stained with any colour, or die.

Out of things *uncoloured* and transparent, we can represent  
unto you all several colours. *Bacon*.

Whether to deck with clouds the *uncolour'd* sky,  
Or wet the thirsty earth with falling show'rs;  
Rising, or falling, still advance his praise. *Milton*.

UNCOMBED. *adj.* Not parted or adjusted by the comb.

They might perceive his head  
To be *unmatted*, and curled, *uncombed* hairs,  
Upstarting stiff. *Priety Queen, b. 1. c. 9. st. 22*.

Their locks are beds of *uncombed* snakes, that wind  
About their shady brows in wanton rings. *Cragheu*.

Thy locks *uncombed*, like a rough wood appear. *Dryden*.

UNCOMFORTABLE. *adj.* Inaccessible; unattainable. A low,  
corrupt word.

UNCOMFORTABLE. *n. f.* Want of grace; want of beauty.

The ruined churches are so unhandfomely patched, and  
thatched, that men do even shun the places, for the *uncom-*  
*fortableness* thereof. *Spenser's Ireland*.

He prais'd women's modesty, and gave orderly, well-  
behaved reproof to all *uncomforness*. *Shakef.*

Those arches which the Tuscan writers call *di terro*, and  
*di quarto acuto*, because they always concur in an acute angle,  
both for the natural imbecility of the angle itself, and like-  
wise for their very *uncomforness*, ought to be exiled from judi-  
cious eyes. *Watson's Architecture*.

Forgetting that duty of modest concealment which they  
owed to the father of their country, in case they had disco-  
vered any real *uncomforness*. *K. Charles*.

The beauty or *uncomforness* in good and ill breedings will  
make deeper impressions on them, in the examples of others,  
than from any rules. *Locke*.

UNCOMELY. *adj.* Not comely; wanting grace.

Though he thought iniquitiveness an *uncomely* guest, he  
could not but ask who she was. *Sidney*.

Neither is the same accounted an *uncomely* manner of rid-  
ing: for great warriors say, they never saw a more comely  
man than the Irishman, nor that cometh on more bravely in  
his charge. *Spenser's Ireland*.

Many, who troubled them most in their counsels, durst  
not go thither, for fear of *uncomely* affronts. *Clarendon*.

*Uncomely* courage, unbefitting skill. *Thomson's Autumn*.

UNCOMFORTABLE. *adj.*

1. Affording no comfort; gloomy; dismal; miserable.

He much complaineth of his own *uncomfortable* exile,  
wherein he sustained many most grievous indignities, and en-  
dured the want of sundry, both pleasures and honours, be-  
fore enjoyed. *Hooker*.

Christmas is in the most dead, *uncomfortable* time of the  
year, when the poor people would suffer very much, if they  
had not good cheer to support them. *Addison*.

Ours is melancholy and *uncomfortable* portion here below!  
A place, where not a day passes, but we eat our bread with  
sorrow and cares: the present troubles us, the future amazes;  
and even the past fills us with grief and anguish. *Wake*.

The sun ne'er views th' *uncomfortable* seats,  
When radiant he advances or retreats. *Pope's Odyssey*.

2. Receiving no comfort; melancholy.

UNCOMFORTABLENESS. *n. f.* Want of cheerfulness.

The want of full dispositions to the holy sacrament, may  
occasion this *uncomfortableness*. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant*.

UNCOMFORTABLY. *adv.* Without cheerfulness.

UNCOMMANDED. *adj.* Not commanded.

It is easy to see what judgment is to be pass'd upon all  
those afflicted, *uncommanded*, absurd austerities of the Romish  
profession. *South*.

UNCOMMON. *adj.* Not frequent; not often found or known.

Some of them are *uncommon*, but such as the reader must  
assent to, when he sees them explained. *Addison*.

UNCOMMONLY. *adv.* Not frequently; to an uncommon degree.

UNCOMMONNESS. *n. f.* Infrequency.

Our admiration of the antiquities about Naples and Rome,  
does not so much arise out of their greatness as *uncom-*  
*monness*. *Addison*.

UNCOMPACT. *adj.* Not compact; not closely cohering.

These rivers were not streams of running matter; for  
how could a liquid, that lay hardening by degrees, settle in  
such a furrowed, *uncompact* surface? *Addison*.

UNCOMMUNICATED. *adj.* Not communicated.

There is no such mutual infusion as really causeth the same  
natural operations or properties to be made common unto  
both substances; but whatsoever is natural to deity, the same  
remaineth in Christ *uncommunicated* unto his manhood; and  
whatsoever natural to manhood, his deity thereof is unca-  
pable. *Hooker*.

UNCOMPANIED. *adj.* Having no companion.

Hence the fled, *uncompained*, unthought. *Fairfax*.

UNCOMPASSIONATE. *adj.* Having no pity.

Neither deep groans, nor silver-fledding tears,  
Could penetrate her *uncompassionate* fire. *Shakef.*

Hero and Leander were drowned in the *uncompassionate*  
furies. *Sandys's Journey*.

If thou in strength all mortals dost exceed;  
In *uncompassionate* anger do not so. *Milton's Agonistes*.

UNCOMPELLED. *adj.* Free from compulsion.

The amorous needle, once joined to the loadstone, would  
never, *uncompelled*, forsake the enchanting mineral. *Boyle*.

Keep my voyage from the royal ear,  
Nor, *uncompell'd*, the dangerous truth betray,  
Till twice six times defends the lamp of day. *Pope*.

UNCOMPLAISANT. *adj.* Not civil; not obliging.

A natural roughness makes a man *uncomplaisant* to others,  
so that he has no deference for their inclinations. *Locke*.

UNCOMPLEAT. *adj.* Not perfect; not finished.

Various incidents do not make different fables, but are  
only the *uncompleat* and unfinished parts of the same fable. *Pope*.

UNCOMPOUNDED. *adj.*

1. Simple; not mixed.

Hardness may be reckoned the property of all *uncompounded*  
matter. *Newton's Opticks*.

Your *uncompounded* atoms, you  
Figures in numbers infinite allow;  
From which, by various combination, springs  
This unconfi'd diversity of things. *Blackmore*.

2. Simple; not intricate.

The substance of the faith was comprised in that *uncom-*  
*pounded* style, but was afterwards prudently enlarged, for the  
repelling heretical invaders. *Hammond's Fundamentals*.

UNCOMPREHENDED. *adj.* Free from comprehension.

We might be furnished with a reply, by setting down the  
differing weight of our receiver, when emptied, and when  
full of *uncompreffed* air. *Boyle*.

# UNC

UNCOMPREHENSIVE. *adj.*

1. Unable to comprehend.

2. In *Shakefpeare* it seems to signify *uncomprehensible*.

The providence, that's in a watchful state,  
Knows almost every grain of Pluto's gold;  
Finds bottom in th' *uncomprehens'd* deep. *Shakef.*

UNCONCEIVABLE. *adj.* Not to be understood; not to be com-  
prehended by the mind.

In the communication of motion by impulse, we can have  
no other conception, but of the passing of motion out of one  
body into another; which is as obscure and *unconceivable*, as  
how our minds move or stop our bodies by thought. *Locke*.

Those atoms wondrous small must be,  
Small to an *unconceivable* degree;  
Since though these radiant spoils dispers'd in air,  
Do ne'er return, and ne'er the sun repair. *Blackmore*.

UNCONCEIVABLENESS. *n. f.* Incomprehensibility.

The *unconceivableness* of something they find in one, throws  
men violently into the contrary hypothesis, though altoge-  
ther as unintelligible. *Locke*.

UNCONCEIVED. *adj.* Not thought; not imagined.

Vast is my theme, yet *unconceiv'd*, and brings  
Untoward words, scarce loosen'd yet from things. *Cretsch*.

UNCONCERN. *n. n.* Negligence; want of interest; freedom  
from anxiety; freedom from perturbation.

Such things had been charged upon us by the malice of  
enemies, the want of judgment in friends, and the *unconcern*  
of indifferent persons. *Swift*.

UNCONCERNED. *adj.*

1. Having no interest.

An idle person is like one that is dead, *unconcerned* in the  
changes and necessities of the world. *Taylor*.

The earth's motion is to be admitted, notwithstanding  
the seeming contrary evidence of *unconcerned* senses. *Glanville*.

It seems a principle in human nature, to incline one way  
more than another, even in matters where we are wholly  
*unconcerned*. *Swift*.

2. Not anxious; not disturbed; not affected.

See the morn,  
All *unconcern'd* with our unrest, begins  
Her rosy progress smiling. *Milton's Par. Lsg.*

You call'd me into all your joys, and gave me  
An equal share; and in this depth of misery  
Can I be *unconcern'd*? *Denham's Sephy*.

The virgin from the ground  
Upstart fresh, already clos'd the wound;  
And *unconcern'd* for all the felt before,  
Precipitates her flight along the shore. *Dryden*.

Happy mortals, *unconcern'd* for more,  
Confin'd their wishes to their native shore. *Dryden*.

We shall be easy and *unconcerned* at all the accidents of  
the way, and regard only the event of the journey. *Rogers*.

UNCONCERNEDLY. *adv.* Without interest or affection; with-  
out anxiety; without perturbation.

Not the most cruel of our conquering foes,  
So *unconcern'dly* can relate our woes,  
As not to lend a tear. *Denham*.

Death was denounc'd, that frightful sound,  
Which ev'n the best can hardly bear:  
He took the summons, void of fear,  
And *unconcern'dly* cast his eyes around,  
As if to find and dare the grizzly challenger. *Dryden*.

Is heaven, with its pleasures for evermore, to be parted  
with so *unconcernedly*? Is an exceeding and eternal weight of  
glory too light in the balance against the hopeless death of the  
atheist, and utter extinction. *Bentley*.

UNCONCERNEDNESS. *n. f.* Freedom from anxiety, or pertur-  
bation.

No man, having done a kindness to another, would think  
himself justly dealt with, in a total neglect, and *unconcerned-*  
*ness* of the person who had received that kindness. *South*.

UNCONCERNING. *adj.* Not interesting; not affecting; not be-  
longing to one.

Things impossible in their nature, or *unconcerning* to us,  
cannot beget it. *Decay of Piety*.

The science of medals, which is charged with so many  
*unconcerning* parts of knowledge, and built on such mean ma-  
terials, appears ridiculous to those that have not exa-  
mined it. *Addison on Antient Medals*.

UNCONCERNMENT. *n. f.* The state of having no share.

Being privileged by an happy *unconcernment* in those legal  
murders, you may take a sweeter relish of your own in-  
nocence. *South*.

UNCONCERNMENT. *adj.* Not decisive; inferring no plain or  
UNCONCERNING. } certain conclusion or consequence.

Our arguments are inevident and *unconcluding*. *Hale*.

He makes his understanding only the warehouse of other  
mens false and *unconcluding* reasonings, rather than a repository  
of truth for his own use. *Locke*.

UNCONCERNINGNESS. *n. f.* Quality of being unconcluding.

29 L  
Either



# UNC

Either may be much more probably maintained than hitherto, as against the unaccountableness and the unaccountableness of the analytical experiments vulgarly relied on. *Boyle.*

UNCOCCED. *adj.* Not digested; not matured. *Boyle.*  
My swallow cherry-stones, but void them uncollected. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

In theology, I put as great a difference between our new lights and ancient truths, as between the sun and an uncollected, evanid meteor. *Glanville.*

Did she extend the gloomy clouds on high,  
Where all th' amazing fireworks of the sky,  
In uncollected seeds fermenting lie. *Blackmore.*

UNCONDEMNED. *adj.* Not condemned.  
It was a familiar and uncondemned practice amongst the Greeks and Romans, to expose, without pity, their innocent infants. *Locke.*

UNCONDITIONAL. *adj.* Absolute; not limited by any terms.  
O pals not, Lord! an absolute decree,  
Or bind thy sentence unconditional;  
But in thy sentence our remorse foresee, *Dryden.*

And, in that foresight, this thy doom recal.  
Our Saviour left a power in his church to absolve men from their sins; but this was not an absolute and unconditional power vested in any, but founded upon repentance, and on the penitent's belief in him alone. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

UNCONFINED. *adj.*  
1. Free from restraint.  
I wonder at it. *Shakespeare.*

That shews thou art unconfin'd.  
Chaucer has refined on Boccaccio, and has mended the stories he has borrowed: though prose allows more liberty of thought, and the expression is more easy when unconfin'd by numbers. Our countryman carries weight, and yet wins the race at disadvantage. *Dryden.*

Poets, a race long unconfin'd and free,  
Still fond and proud of savage liberty,  
Receive'd his laws. *Pope's Essay on Criticism.*

2. Having no limits; unbounded.  
If that which men esteem their happiness, were, like the light, the same sufficient and unconfin'd good, whether ten thousand enjoy the benefit of it, or but one, we should see men's good will and kind endeavours would be as universal. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Blest with a taste exact, yet unconfin'd;  
A knowledge both of books and human kind. *Pope.*

UNCONFINABLE. *adj.* Unbounded.  
You rogue! you stand upon your honour! why, thou unconfinable baseness, it is as much as I can do to keep mine honour. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

UNCONFORMED. *adj.*  
1. Not fortified by resolution; not strengthened; raw; weak.  
The unexpected speech  
The king had made upon the new-raised force,  
In th' unconform'd troops, much fear did breed. *Daniel.*

2. Not strengthened by additional testimony.  
He would have resign'd  
To him his heav'nly office, not was long  
His witness unconform'd. *Milton's Par. Regain'd.*

3. Not settled in the church by the rite of confirmation.  
UNCONFORM. *adj.* Unlike; dissimilar; not analogous.  
Not unconform to other thinning globes. *Milton.*

UNCONFORMABLE. *adj.* Inconformant; not conforming.  
Unto those general rules, they know we do not defend, that we may hold any thing unconformable. *Hooker.*

Moral good, is an action conformable to the rule of our duty. Moral evil, is an action unconformable to it, or a neglect to fulfil it. *Watts's Logick.*

UNCONFORMITY. *n. f.* Incongruity; inconsistency.  
The moral goodness or evil of men's actions, which consist in their conformity or unconformity to right reason, must be eternal, necessary, and unchangeable. *South.*

UNCONFUSED. *adj.* Distinct; free from confusion.  
It is more distinct and unconfused than the sensitive memory. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

If in having our ideas in the memory ready at hand, confuses quickness of parts; in this of having them unconfused, and being able nicely to distinguish one thing from another, consists the exactness of judgment. *Locke.*

UNCONFUSEDLY. *adv.* Without confusion.  
Every one finds that he knows, when any idea is in his understanding, and that, when more than one are there, he knows them, distinctly and unconfusedly, from one another. *Locke.*

UNCONFUTABLE. *adj.* Irrefragable; not to be convicted of error.  
One political argument they boasted of as unconfutable, that from the marriages of ecclesiastics, would ensue poverty in many of the children, and thence a disgrace and burden to the church. *Sprat's Sermons.*

UNCONGELATED. *adj.* Not congealed by cold.  
By expelling wine, after four months digestion in horfe-dung, unto the extremity of cold, the aqueous parts will

freeze, but the spirit retire, and be found uncongealed in the center. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

UNCONJUGAL. *adj.* Not consistent with matrimonial faith; not befitting a wife or husband.  
My name  
To all posterity may stand defam'd;  
With malediction mention'd, and the blot  
Of falsehood, most unconjugal tradue'd. *Milton's Agonistes.*

UNCONNECTED. *adj.* Not coherent; not joined by proper transitions or dependence of parts; lax; loose; vague.  
Those who contemplate only the fragments broken off from any science, dispersed in short, unconnected discourses, can never survey an entire body of truth. *Watts.*

UNCONNING. *adj.* Not forbearing penal notice.  
To that hideous place not to confin'd,  
By rigour unconning; but that oft  
Leaving my dolorous prison, I enjoy  
Large liberty, to round this globe of earth. *Milton.*

UNCONQUERABLE. *adj.* Not to be subdued; insuperable; not to be overcome; invincible.  
Louis was darting his thunder on the Alps, and causing his enemies to feel the force of his unconquerable arms. *Dryden.*

Spadillo, first unconquerable lord!  
Led off two captive trumps, and swept the board.  
UNCONQUERABLY. *adv.* Invincibly; insuperably. *Pope.*

The herds of Iphycus, detain'd in wrong;  
Wild, furious herds, unconquerably strong. *Pope.*

UNCONQUERED. *adj.*  
1. Not subdued; not overcome.  
O'ercome by passion and misfortune,  
And still unconquer'd by my foes, founds ill. *Denham.*

UNCONQUER'D. *adj.* Not yet, in that forlorn estate,  
His manly courage overcame his fate. *Dryden.*

2. Insuperable; invincible.  
These brothers had a-while served the king of Pontus; and in all his affairs, especially of war, whereunto they were only apt, they had shewed as unconquer'd courage, so rude a faithfulness. *Sidney.*

What was that snaky-headed gorgon shield,  
That wise Minerva wore, unconquer'd virgin!  
Wherewith the freez'd her foes to congeal'd stone,  
But rigid looks, and chaste austerity,  
And noble grace, that dash'd brute violence,  
With sudden adoration and blank awe? *Milton.*

UNCONQUER'D. *adj.* Not yet, in that forlorn estate,  
His manly courage overcame his fate. *Dryden.*

UNCONSCIONABLE. *adj.*  
1. Exceeding the limits of any just claim or expectation.  
A man may oppose an unconscionable request for an unjustifiable reason. *L'Estrange.*

2. Forming unreasonable expectations.  
You cannot be so unconscionable as to charge me for not subscribing of my name, for that would reflect too grossly upon your own party, who never dare it. *Dryden.*

3. Enormous; vast. A low word.  
His giantship is gone somewhat crest-fall'n,  
Stalking with less unconscionable strides,  
And lower looks, but in a sultry chafe. *Milton's Agonistes.*

4. Not guided or influenced by conscience.  
How infamous is the false, fraudulent, and unconscionable? hardly ever did any man of no conscience continue a man of any credit long. *South.*

UNCONSCIONABLENESS. *n. f.* Unreasonableness of hope or claim.  
UNCONSCIONABLY. *adv.* Unreasonably.  
Indeed 'tis pity you should miss  
Th' arrears of all your services;  
And for th' eternal obligation,  
Y' have laid upon th' ungrateful nation,  
Be us'd to unconscionably hard,  
As not to find a just reward. *Hudibras, p. ii. cont. 3.*

UNCONSCIOUS. *adj.* Having no mental perception.  
Unconscious causes only still impart  
Their utmost skill, their utmost power exert;  
Those which can freely chuse, discern, and know,  
Can more or less of art and care bestow. *Blackmore.*

UNCONSCIOUSLY. *adv.* Unconsciously.  
A yearling bullock to thy name shall smoke,  
Untam'd, unconscious of the galling yoke. *Pope.*

UNCONSECRATED. *adj.* Not sacred; not dedicated; not devoted.  
The sin of Israel had even unconsecrated and profaned that sacred edifice, and robbed it of its only defence. *South.*

UNCONSENTED. *adj.* Not yielded.  
We should extend it even to the weaknesses of our nature, to our proneness to evil: for however these, unconscionable will not be imputed to us, yet are they matter of sorrow. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

UNCONSIDERED. *adj.* Not considered; not attended to.  
Love yourself, and in that love,  
Not unconconsidered leave your honour. *Shakespeare.*

# UNC

It will not be unconconsidered, that we find no open track in this labyrinth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

UNCONSONANT. *adj.* Incongruous; unfit; inconsistent.  
It seemeth a thing unconsonant, that the world should honour any other as the Saviour, but him whom it honoureth as the creator of the world. *Hooker.*

UNCONSTANT. *adj.* [inconstant, Fr. inconstant, Lat.] Fickle; not steady; changeable; mutable.  
More unconstant than the wind; who woos  
Ev'n now the frozen bosom of the north;  
And, being anger'd, puffs away from thence,  
Turning his face to the dew-dropping south. *Shakespeare.*

UNCONSTRAINED. *adj.* Free from compulsion.  
Do change their course as several winds arise. *May's Vigil.*

Will you, with free and unconstrained soul,  
Give me your daughter? *Shakespeare.*

These be the miseries which our first parents brought upon all mankind, unto whom God, in his creation, gave a free and unconstrained will. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

Made for his use, yet he has form'd us so,  
We unconstrain'd, what he commands us, do. *Dryden.*

His highness is return'd.  
And unconstrain'd? But with what change  
Of countenance did he receive the message? *Denham.*

UNCONSTRAINEDLY. *adv.* Without force suffered.  
Such a patron has frankly, generously, and unconstrainedly relieved me. *South's Sermons.*

UNCONSTRAINED. *n. f.* Freedom from constraint; ease.  
Mr. Dryden writ more like a scholar, and though the greatest master of poetry, he wanted that easiness, that air of freedom and unconstraint, which is more sensibly to be perceived, than described. *Pelton on the Classics.*

UNCONSTRUCTIVE. *adj.* [inconstructive, Lat.] Heady; rash; imprudent.  
It was the fair Zelmane, Plexirtus's daughter, whom unconstructive affection, unfortunately born to meadows, had made borrow so much of her natural modesty, as to leave her more decent rayments. *Sidney.*

UNCONSTRUCTED. *adj.* Certain; past dispute.  
UNCONSTRUCTED. *adj.* Not wasted; not destroyed by any wasting power.

That comes to all, but torture without end  
Still urges, and a fiery deluge fed  
With ever-burning sulphur unconsum'd. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Fixedness, or a power to remain in the fire unconsum'd, is an idea that always accompanies our complex ideas, signified by the word gold. *Locke.*

UNCONSUMMATE. *adj.* Not consummated.  
Acron came to the fight,  
Who left his spouse betroth'd, and unconsummated night. *Dryden.*

UNCONSUMED. *adj.* Not depist.  
Which of the peers  
Have unconsum'd gone by him, or at least  
Stood not neglected? *Shakespeare's Hen. VIII.*

UNCONTENTED. *adj.* Not contented; not satisfied.  
To lead this unconcontented gift away. *Dryden.*

UNCONTENTINGNESS. *n. f.* Want of power to satisfy.  
The decreed unconcontentingness of all other goods, is richly repaired by its being but an aptness to prove a rife to our love's settling in God. *Boyle.*

UNCONTENTABLE. *adj.* Indisputable; not controvertible.  
Where is the man that has unconcontentable evidence of the truth of all that he holds, or of the fallhood of all he condemns. *Locke.*

UNCONTENTED. *adj.* Not disputed; evident.  
'Tis by experience unconcontented found,  
Bodies orbicular, when whirling round,  
Still shake off all things on their surface plac'd. *Blackmore.*

UNCONTENTED. *adj.* Not religiously penitent.  
The priest, by absolving an unconcontented sinner, cannot make him contrite. *Hammond's Practical Catechism.*

UNCONTROVERTED. *adj.* Not disputed; not liable to debate.  
One reason of the unconcontroverted certainty of mathematical science is, because 'tis built upon clear and settled significations of names. *Glanville.*

UNCONTROVERSIALLY. *adv.*  
1. Refutably; powerful beyond opposition.  
Gaza mourns,  
And all that band them to resist  
His unconquerable intent. *Milton.*

2. Indisputable; irrefragable.  
The pension was granted, by reason of the king of England's unconquerable title to England. *Hayward.*

UNCONTRADICTORY. *adj.* Not contradictory.  
This makes appear the error of those, who think it an uncontradictory maxim, that power is always faster lodged in many hands, than in one; those many are as capable of enslaving as a single person. *Swift.*

# UNC

UNCONTRADICTORY. *adv.*  
1. Without possibility of opposition.  
2. Without danger of refutation.

Since this light was to rest within them, and the judgment of it wholly to remain in themselves, they might safely and uncontradictorily pretend it greater or less. *South.*

UNCONTRADICTORY. *adj.* Fickle; not steady; changeable; mutable.  
More unconstant than the wind; who woos  
Ev'n now the frozen bosom of the north;  
And, being anger'd, puffs away from thence,  
Turning his face to the dew-dropping south. *Shakespeare.*

UNCONTRADICTORY. *adv.*  
1. Unrefuted; unopposed; not to be overruled.  
Should I try the uncontrouled worth  
Of this pure cause, 'twould kindle my rap'd spirits  
To such a flame of sacred vehemence,  
That dumb things would be mov'd to sympathize. *Milton.*

O'er barren mountains, o'er the flow'ry plain,  
Extends thy uncontrouled and boundless reign. *Dryden.*

The British navy, uncontrouled,  
Shall wave her double cross 't' extremeest clime  
Terrific, and return with odorous spoils. *Phillips.*

2. Not convinced; not refuted.  
That Julius Cæsar was fo born, is an uncontrouled report. *Hayward.*

UNCONTRADICTORY. *adv.* Without controul; without opposition.  
Mankind avert killing, and being killed; but when the phantasm honour has once possessed the mind, no reluctance of humanity is able to make head against it; but it commands uncontrouledly. *Decay of Piety.*

UNCONVERSABLE. *adj.* Not suitable to conversation; not social.  
Faith and devotion are traduced and ridiculed, as morose, unconversable qualities. *Rogers's Sermons.*

UNCONVERTED. *adj.* Not persuaded of the truth of christianity.  
Salvation belongeth unto none, but such as call upon the name of our Lord Jesus Christ: which nations, as yet unconverted, neither do, nor possibly can do, till they believe. *Hooker.*

The unconverted heathens, who were prelied by the many authorities that confirmed our Saviour's miracles, accounted for them after the same manner. *Addison on the Christ. Relig.*

The apostle reminds the Ephesians of the guilt and misery of their former unconverted estate, when aliens from the commonwealth of Israel. *Rogers's Sermons.*

UNCONVINCED. *adj.* Not convinced.  
A way not to be introduced into the seminaries of those, who are to propagate religion, or philosophy, amongst the ignorant and unconvinced. *Locke.*

UNCONVINCED. *v. a.* To loose a thing bound with cords.  
I have written this too hastily and too loosely: it comes out from the first draught, and unconvinced. *Dryden.*

UNCONVICT. *adj.* Honest; upright; not tainted with wickedness; not influenced by iniquitous interests.  
The pleasures of sin, and this world's vanities, are censured with unconvict judgment. *Hooker.*

Men alledge they can ne'er can find  
Those beauties in a female mind,  
Which raise a flame that will endure,  
For ever uncorrupt and pure. *Swift.*

UNCORRUPTED. *adj.* Not vitiated; not depraved.  
Such a hero never springs,  
But from the uncorrupted blood of kings. *Reformations.*

Man, yet new,  
No rule but uncorrupted reason knew,  
And with a native bent did good pursue. *Dryden.*

Nothing is more valuable than the records of antiquity: I wish we had more of them, and more uncorrupted. *Locke.*

UNCORRUPTNESS. *n. f.* Integrity; uprightness.  
In doctrine, then uncorruptness, gravity, sincerity. *Tit. ii. 7.*

TO UNCOVER. *v. a.*  
1. To divest of a covering.  
After you are up, uncover your bed, and open the curtains to air it. *Harvey.*

Seeing an object several millions of leagues, the very instant it is uncovered, may be shewn to be a mistake in matter of fact. *Locke.*

2. To deprive of cloaths.  
Thou wert better in thy grave, than to answer, with thy uncovered body, this extremity of the skies. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

3. To strip of the roof.  
Porches and schools,  
Uncover'd, and with scaffolds cumber'd stood. *Prior.*

4. To shew openly; to strip of a veil, or concealment.  
He cover'd; but his robe  
Uncover'd more: so rose the Danite strong,  
Shorn of his strength. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

There will certainly come some day or other, to uncover every foul of us. *Pope's Letters.*

5. To bare the head, as in the presence of a superior.  
Rather let my head dance on a bloody pole,  
Than stand uncover'd to the vulgar groom. *Shakespeare.*



# UNC

**UNCO'UNSELLABLE.** *adj.* Not to be advised.  
It would have been *uncounselable* to have march'd to any distance, and have left such an enemy at their backs. *Clarendon.*

**UNCO'UNTABLE.** *adj.* Innumerable.  
Those *uncountable*, glorious bodies, were not set in the firmament for no other end than to adorn it. *Raleigh.*

**UNCO'UNTERFEIT.** *adj.* Genuine; not spurious.  
True zeal is not any one single affection of the soul, but a strong mixture of many holy affections, filling the heart with all pious intentions; all, not only *uncounterfeit*, but most fervent. *Sprat's Sermon.*

To **UNCO'UPLE.** *v. a.* To loose dogs from their couples.  
*Uncouple* in the western valley, &c;  
Dispatch, I say, and find the forerider. *Shaksp.*  
The hunt is up, the morn is bright and gray;  
The fields are fragrant, and the woods are green;  
*Uncouple* here, and let us make a bay. *Shaksp.*  
The land on which they fought, th' appointed place,  
In which th' *uncoupled* hounds began the chase. *Dryden.*

**UNCO'URTEOUS.** *adj.* Uncivil; unpolite.  
In behaviour some will say, ever sad, surely sober, and somewhat given to musing, but never *uncourteous*. *Sidney.*

**UNCO'URTEOUSLY.** *adv.* Uncivily; unpolitely.  
Though somewhat merrily, yet *uncourteously* he railed upon England, objecting extreme beggary, and mere barbarousness unto it. *Ajcham's Schoolmaster.*

**UNCO'URTLINESS.** *n. f.* Unsuitableness of manners to a court; inelegance.  
The quakers presented an address, which, notwithstanding the *uncourtliness* of their phrases, the sense was very honest. *Addison.*

**UNCO'URTLY.** *adj.* Inelegant of manners; uncivil.  
The lord treasurer not entering into those refinements of paying the publick money upon private considerations, hath been *uncourtly* as to stop it. *Swift.*

**UNCO'UTH.** *adj.* [uncūth, Saxon.] Odd; strange; unusual.  
A very *uncouth* sight was to behold,  
How he did fashion his untoward pace;  
For as he forward mov'd his footling old,  
So backward still was turn'd his wrinkled face. *Fairy Queen.*  
The lovers standing in this doleful wife,  
A warrior bold unware approached near,  
*Uncouth* in arms yclad, and strange disguise.  
I am surprized with an *uncouth* fear;  
A chilling sweat o'erruns my trembling joints;  
My heart suspects more than mine eye can see. *Shaksp.*  
The trouble of thy thoughts this night  
Affects me equally; nor can I like  
This *uncouth* dream, of evil sprung, I fear. *Milton.*  
Say on;  
For I that day was absent, as befeel,  
Bound on a voyage *uncouth*, and obscure,  
Far on excursion toward the gates of hell. *Milton.*  
It was to *uncouth* a fight, for a fox to appear without a tail,  
that the very thought made him weary of his life. *L'Estrange.*  
The secret ceremonies I conceal. *Dryden.*  
*Uncouth*, perhaps unlawful to reveal.  
I am more in danger to misunderstand his true meaning,  
than if I had come to him with a mind unpossessed by  
doctors of my sect, whose reasonings will of course make  
all chime that way, and make the genuine meaning of the  
author seem harsh, strained, and *uncouth* to me. *Locke.*  
He made that a pleasant study, which, in the hands of  
Bartolus and Baldus, was *uncouth* and rugged. *Baker.*

**UNCO'UTHLY.** *adv.* Oddly; strangely.  
Venetians do not more *uncouthly* ride,  
Than did their lubber state mankind bestride. *Dryden.*

**UNCO'UTHNESS.** *n. f.* Oddness; strangeness.  
To deny himself in the lesser instances, that so when the  
greater come, they may not have the disadvantage of *uncouthness*,  
and perfect strangeness, to enhance their difficulty,  
must be acknowledged reasonable. *Deacy of Piety.*

To **UNCREA'TE.** *v. a.* To annihilate; to reduce to nothing;  
to deprive of existence.  
Who created thee, lamenting learn;  
Who can *uncreate* thee thou shalt know. *Milton.*  
Light dies before her *uncreating* word.  
Thus at her felt approach, and secret might,  
Art after art goes out, and all is night. *Pope's Dunciad.*

**UNCREA'TED.** *adj.*  
1. Not yet created.  
How hast thou disturb'd  
Heav'n's blessed peace, and into nature brought  
Mystery, *uncreated* till the crime  
Of thy rebellion? *Milton.*

2. [Inart, Fr.] Not produced by creation.  
What cause within, or what without is found,  
That can a being *uncreated* bound?  
The next paragraph proves, that the idea we have of  
God is God himself; it being something, as he says, *un-*  
*created*. *Locke.*

# UNC

**UNCREDITABLENESS.** *n. f.* Want of reputation.  
To all other disqualifications, we may add this of the *uncred-*  
*itable*: the best that can be said is, that they use wit  
foolishly, whereof the one part devours the other. *Dea. of Piety.*

**UNCRO'PPED.** *adj.* Not cropped; not gathered.  
Thy abundance wants  
Partakers, and *uncropp'd* falls to the ground. *Milton.*

**UNCRO'SSED.** *adj.* Uncancelled.  
Such gain the cap of him, that makes them fine,  
Yet keeps his book *uncross'd*. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

**UNCRO'UDED.** *adj.* Not straitened by want of room.  
An amphitheatre,  
On its publick shows, unpeopled Rome,  
And held *uncrouded* nations in its womb. *Addison.*

To **UNCRO'WN.** *v. a.* To deprive of a crown; to deprive of  
sovereignty.  
He hath done me wrong;  
And therefore I'll *uncrown* him ere't be long. *Shaksp.*  
Ye pow'r's!  
See a sacred king *uncrown'd*;  
See your offspring, Albion, bound. *Dryden's Albion.*

**UNCTION.** *n. f.* [unctio, Fr.]  
1. The act of anointing.  
The *unction* of the tabernacle, the table, the laver, the  
altar of God, with all the instruments appertaining thereto,  
made them for ever holy. *Hooker, b. v. f. 20.*

2. Unguent; ointment.  
The king himself the sacred *unction* made;  
As king by office, and as priest by trade. *Dryden.*

3. The act of anointing medically.  
Such as are of hot constitutions, should use bathing in  
hot water, rather than *unction*. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

4. Any thing softening, or lenitive.  
Mother,  
Lay not that flattering *unction* to your soul,  
That not your trespass, but my madness speaks. *Shaksp.*

5. The rite of anointing in the last hours.  
Their extreme *unction*, administered as the dying man's  
viaticum, which St. James mentioned as the ceremony of his  
recovery, may be added. *Leamond's Fundamentals.*

6. Any thing that excites piety and devotion.  
**UNCTUOUSLY.** *n. f.* [from unctuous.] Fatness; oiliness.  
Fulgurous exhalations contain an *unctuousity* in them, and  
arise from the matter of fuel. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**UNCTUOUS.** *adj.* Fat; clammy; oily.  
Dry up thy barrow'd veins, and plough-torn leas,  
Whereof ingrateful man, with liquor'd draughts,  
And morfels *unctuous*, greases his pure mind,  
That from it all consideration slips. *Shaksp.*  
A wand'ring fire,  
Compact of *unctuous* vapour, which the night  
Condenses, and the cold environs round,  
Kindled through agitation to a flame. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
The trees were *unctuous* his, and mountain ash. *Dryden.*  
Whether they *unctuous* exhalations are,  
Fir'd by the sun, or seeming to alone. *Dryden.*  
Th' infernal winds,  
Dilating, and with *unctuous* vapour fed,  
Disdain'd their narrow cells. *Philips.*  
Camphire, oil-olive, linseed-oil, spirit of turpentine, and  
amber, are fat, sulphureous, *unctuous* bodies. *Newton.*

**UNCTUOUSNESS.** *n. f.* Fatness; oiliness; clamminess; greasiness.  
A great degree of *unctuousness* is not necessary to the pro-  
duction of the like effects. *Boyle.*

**UNCULLED.** *adj.* Not gathered.  
A sweaty reaper from his tillage brought  
First fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf,  
*Uncull'd*, as came to hand. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

**UNCULPABLE.** *adj.* Not blamable.  
Those canons do bind, as they are edicts of nature; which  
the Jews observing as yet unwritten, and thereby framing  
such church orders, as in their law were not prescribed, are  
notwithstanding in that respect *unculpable*. *Hooker.*

**UNCUKOLDDED.** *adj.* Not made a cuckold.  
As it is a heart-breaking to see a handsome man loose-  
wiv'd, so it is a deadly sorrow to behold a foul knave *un-*  
*cuckolded*. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

**UNCULTIVATED.** *adj.* [incultus, Lat.]  
1. Not cultivated; not improved by tillage.  
Our idle, indeed, too fruitful was before;  
But all *uncultivated* lay, *Dryden.*  
Out of the solar walk.  
God gave the world to men in common; but since he  
gave it for their benefit, it cannot be supposed he meant it  
should always remain common and *uncultivated*. *Locke.*

2. Not instructed; not civilized.  
The first tragedians found that serious stile  
Too grave for their *uncultivated* age. *Roscommon.*  
These are instances of nations, where *uncultivated* nature  
has been left to itself, without the help of letters. *Locke.*

**UNCUMBERED.** *adj.* Not burthened; not embarrassed.  
Lord of yourself, *uncumber'd* with a wife. *Dryden.*  
Un-

# UND

**UNCURABLE.** *adj.* That cannot be curbed, or checked.  
So much *uncurable* her garboles, Cedars,  
Made out of her impatience, which not wanted  
Shrewdness of policy. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

**UNCURBED.** *adj.* Licentious; not restrained.  
With frank, and with *uncurbed* plainness,  
Tell us the Dauphin's mind. *Shaksp. Hen. V.*

To **UNCURL.** *v. a.* To loose from ringlets, or convolutions.  
There stands a rock; the raging billows roar  
Above his head in storms; but when 'tis clear,  
Unroll their ridgy backs, and at his feet appear. *Dryden.*  
The lion's foe lies prostrate on the plain,  
He sheaths his paws, *uncurls* his angry mane;  
And, pleas'd with bloodless honours of the day,  
Walks over, and disdains th' inglorious prey. *Dryden.*  
The furies link upon their iron beds,  
And snakes *uncurl'd* hang list'ning round their heads. *Pope.*

To **UNCURL.** *v. n.* To fall from the ringlets.  
My fleece of woolly hair now *uncurl'd*,  
Even as an adder, when the doth unroll  
To do some fatal execution? *Shaksp. Titus Andronicus.*

**UNCURLED.** *adj.* Not collected into ringlets.  
Alike in feature both, and garb appear;  
With honest faces, though *uncurl'd* hair. *Dryden.*  
But since, alas! frail beauty must decay;  
Curl'd or *uncurl'd*, since locks will turn to grey;  
What then remains, but well our pow'r to use,  
And keep good humour still, whate'er we lose? *Pope.*

**UNCURRENT.** *adj.* Not current; not passing in common pay-  
ment.  
Your voice, like a piece of *uncurrent* gold, is not crack'd  
within the ring. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
I can no other answer make but thanks;  
And thanks, and ever thanks: and oft good turns  
Are shuffled off with such *uncurrent* pay. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

To **UNCURSE.** *v. a.* To free from any execration.  
Uncurse their souls; their peace is made  
With head, and not with hands. *Shaksp. Richard II.*

**UNCURST.** *adj.* Not execrated.  
Sir John Hotham unapproach'd, unthreaten'd, *uncurst* by  
any language or secret imprecation of mine, not long after  
pays his own and his eldest son's heads. *K. Charles.*  
Heav'n's fire has kept this spot of earth *uncurst*,  
To shew how all things were created first. *Waller.*

**UNCUT.** *adj.* Not cut.  
We must resign! heav'n's great foul doth claim,  
In forms as loud as his immortal fame:  
His dying groans, his last breath shake our isle,  
And trees *uncut* fall for his funeral pile. *Waller.*

To **UNDA'M.** *v. a.* To open; to free from the restraint of mounds.  
When the fiery sun too fiercely plays,  
And shrivel'd herbs on with'ring stems decay;  
The wary ploughman on the mountain's brow,  
Undams his wat'ry stores. *Dryden's Georgicks.*

**UNDA'GED.** *adj.* Not made worse; not impaired.  
Plants will frequent changes try,  
Undamg'd, and their marriageable arms  
Conjoin with others. *Philips.*

**UNDA'UNTED.** *adj.* Unfrighted by fear; not depressed.  
Bring forth men children only;  
For thy *undaunted* metal should compose  
Nothing but males. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
With him went  
Harman, who did the twice fir'd Harry save,  
And in his burning ship *undaunted* fought. *Dryden.*  
Mirror of ancient faith in early youth!  
Undaunted worth, inviolable truth!  
No foe unpunish'd in the fighting field,  
Shall dare thee. *Dryden.*

**UNDAUNTEDNESS.** *n. f.* Boldness; bravery; intrepidity.  
Luther took up a bricker air of assurance, and shewed a  
particular *undauntedness* in the cause of truth, when it had  
so mighty an opposer. *Atterbury.*  
The art of war, which they admired in him, and his *un-*  
*dauntedness* under dangers, were such virtues as these islanders  
were not used to. *Pope.*

**UNDAUNTEDLY.** *adv.* Boldly; intrepidly; without fear.  
It shall bid his soul go out of his body *undauntedly*, and lift  
up its head with confidence, before saints and angels. *South.*

**UNDAZZLED.** *adj.* Not dimmed, or confuted by splendour.  
Here matter new to gaze the devil met  
Undazzled. *Milton's Par. Lost. b. iii. l. 614.*  
As undazzled and untroubled eyes, as eagles can be sup-  
posed to cast on glow-worms, when they have been newly  
gazing on the sun. *Boyle.*

To **UNDEAF.** *v. a.* To free from deafness.  
Though Richard my life's counsel would not hear,  
My death's sad tale may yet *undeaf* his ear. *Shaksp.*

**UNDEBA'UCHED.** *adj.* Not corrupted by debauchery.  
When the world was buckfome, fresh and young,  
Her sons were *undebauch'd*, and therefore strong. *Dryden.*

# UND

**UNDE'CAGON.** *n. f.* [from undecim, Lat. and γωνία, Gr.] A  
figure of eleven angles or sides.

**UNDECA'YING.** *adj.* Not suffering diminution or declension.  
The fragrant myrtle, and the juicy vine,  
Their parents *undecaying* strength declare,  
Which with fresh labour, and unwearied care,  
Supplies new plants. *Blackmore on the Creation.*

**UNDECA'YED.** *adj.* Not liable to be diminished, or im-  
paired.  
How fierce in fight, with courage *undecay'd*!  
Judge if such warriors want immortal aid. *Dryden.*  
If in the melancholy shades below,  
The flames of friends and lovers cease to glow;  
Yet mine shall sacred last; mine *undecay'd*  
Burn on through life, and animate my shade. *Pope.*

To **UNDECE'IVE.** *v. a.* To set free from the influence of a  
fallacy.  
All men will try, and hope to write as well,  
And, not without much pains, be *undeciev'd*. *Roscommon.*  
My muse enraged, from her urn,  
Like ghosts of murder'd bodies does return  
To accuse the murderers, to right the stage,  
And *undecieve* the long-abused age. *Denham.*  
So far as truth gets ground in the world, so far sin loses it.  
Christ saves the world by *undecieving* it. *South.*  
Our coming judgments do in part *undecieve* us, and rectify  
the grosser errors. *Glanville.*

**UNDECEIVABLE.** *adj.* Not liable to deceive.  
It serves for more certain computation, by how much it  
is a larger and more comprehensive period, and under a more  
*undecivable* calculation. *Holder on Time.*

**UNDECEIVED.** *adj.* Not cheated; not imposed on.  
All of a tenour was their after life;  
No day discolour'd with domestick strife;  
No jealousy, but mutual truth believ'd;  
Secure repose, and kindness *undeciev'd*. *Dryden.*

**UNDECI'DED.** *adj.* Not determined; not sett'ed.  
For one thing, which we have left to the order of the  
church, they had twenty which were *undecided* by the express  
word of God. *Hooker.*  
To whose muse we owe that fort of verse,  
Is *undecided* by the men of skill. *Roscommon.*  
Aristotle has left *undecided* the duration of the action. *Dryd.*  
When two adverse winds engage with horrid shock,  
Levying their equal force with utmost rage,  
Long *undecided* lasts the airy strife. *Philips.*

To **UNDECK.** *v. a.* To deprive of ornaments.  
I find myself a traitor;  
For I have given here my soul's consent,  
To *undeck* the pompous body of a king. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

**UNDECKED.** *adj.* Not adorned; not embellished.  
Eve was *undeck'd*, save with herself. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

**UNDECI'SIVE.** *adj.* Not decisive; not conclusive.  
Two nations differing about the antiquity of their lan-  
guage, made appeal to an *undecisive* experiment, when they  
agreed upon the trial of a child brought up among the wild  
inhabitants of the desert. *Glanville.*

**UNDECLIN'ED.** *adj.*  
1. Not grammatically varied by termination.  
2. Not deviating; not turned from the right way.  
In his track my wary feet have slept;  
His *undclin'd* ways precisely kept. *Sandy's Paraphrase.*

**UNDEDICATED.** *adj.*  
1. Not consecrated; not devoted.  
2. Not inscribed to a patron.  
I should let this book come forth *undedicated*, were it not  
that I look upon this dedication as a duty. *Boyle.*

**UNDEE'DED.** *adj.* Not signalized by action.  
My sword, with an unbatter'd edge,  
I sheath again *undeeded*. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

**UNDEFA'CED.** *adj.* Not deprived of its form; not disfigured.  
Those arms, which for nine centuries had brav'd  
The wrath of time on antick stone engrav'd;  
Now torn by mortars, stand yet *undefac'd*,  
On nobler trophies by thy valour rais'd. *Glanville.*

**UNDEFEASIBLE.** *adj.* Not defeasible; not to be vacated or  
annulled.  
UNDEFIL'ED. *adj.* Not polluted; not vitiated; not corrupted.  
Virtue weareth a crown for ever, having gotten the  
victory, striving for *undefiled* rewards. *Wisd. iv. 3.*  
Whole bed is *undefil'd*, and chaste, pronounce d. *Milton.*  
Her Arethufian stream remains uncoil'd;  
Unmix'd with foreign filth, and *undefil'd*;  
Her wit was more than man, her innocence a child. *Dryden.*

**UNDEFIN'ED.** *adj.* Not circumfcribed, or explained by a de-  
finition.  
There is no such way to give defence to absurd doctrines,  
as to guard them round with legions of obscure, doubtful,  
*undefin'd* words. *Locke.*

**UNDEFINABLE.** *adj.* Not to be marked out, or circumfcribed  
by a definition.



# UND

That which is indefinite, though it hath bounds, as not being infinite, yet those bounds to us are *undefinable*. *Grew.*  
 Why simple ideas are *undefinable* is, that the several terms of a definition, signifying several ideas, they can all, by no means, represent an idea, which has no composition at all. *Locke.*  
**UNDERORMED.** *adj.* Not deformed; not disfigured.  
 The fight of so many gallant fellows, with all the pomp and glare of war, yet *underorm'd* by battles, may possibly invite your curiosity. *Pope.*  
**UNDEFIED.** *adj.* Not set at defiance; not challenged.  
 False traitor, thou broken haif  
 The law of arms, to strike for *undefied*;  
 But thou thy treason's fruit, I hope, shalt taste  
 Right four, and feel the law, the which thou hast de-  
 fac'd. *Fairy Queen, b. II. c. viii. fl. 31.*  
 Tarifa  
 Changed a blunt cane for a steel-pointed dart,  
 And meeting Ozmy next,  
 Who wanting time for treason to provide,  
 He basely threw it at him, *undefy'd*. *Dryden.*  
**UNDELIBERATED.** *adj.* Not carefully considered.  
 The prince's *undeliberated* throwing himself into that en-  
 gagement, transported him with passion. *Clarendon.*  
**UNDELIGHTED.** *adj.* Not pleased; not touched with plea-  
 sure.  
 The fiend  
 Saw *undelight'd* all delight; all kind  
 Of living creatures, new to fight. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
**UNDELIGHTFUL.** *adj.* Not giving pleasure.  
 He could not think of involving himself in the same *unde-*  
*lightful* condition of life. *Clarendon.*  
**UNDEMONSTRABLE.** *adj.* Not taxed; not thrown down.  
 She *undemonstrable* flood, and ev'n 'till now  
 Perhaps had stood. *Philips.*  
 They stood by, and suffered Dunkirk to lie *unde-*  
*monstrable*. *Swift.*  
**UNDEMONSTRABLE.** *adj.* Not capable of fuller evidence.  
 Out of the precepts of the law of nature, as of certain,  
 common, and *undemonstrable* principles, man's reason doth  
 necessarily proceed unto certain more particular determina-  
 tions: which particular determinations being found out ac-  
 cording unto the reason of man, they have the names of hu-  
 man laws. *Hooker.*  
**UNDENIABLE.** *adj.* Such as cannot be gainfaid.  
 That age which my grey hairs make seem more than it is,  
 hath not diminished in me the power to protect an *undeniable*  
 verity.  
 Of those of the second class, we have a plain and *unde-*  
*niable* certainty. *Woodward's Natural History.*  
**UNDENIABLY.** *adv.* So plainly, as to admit no contra-  
 diction.  
 This account was differently related by the antients; that  
 is, *undeniably* rejected by the moderns. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*  
 I grant that nature all poets ought to study; but then this  
 also *undeniably* follows, that those things which delight all  
 ages, must have been an imitation of nature. *Dryden.*  
**UNDEPLORED.** *adj.* Not lamented.  
 Rife, wretched widow! rife; nor *undeplo'd*  
 Permit my ghost to pass the Stygian ford;  
 But rife prepar'd to mourn thy peris'd lord. *Dryden.*  
**UNDEPRAVED.** *adj.* Not corrupted.  
 Knowledge dwelt in our *undeplored* nature, as light in  
 the sun; it is now hidden in us like sparks in a flint. *Glanville.*  
**UNDEPRIVED.** *adj.* Not divested by authority; not stripped  
 of any possession.  
 He, *undepri'd*, his benefice forsook. *Dryden.*  
**UNDER.** *preposition.* [under, Gothick; unbey, Saxon; under,  
 Dutch.]  
 1. In a state of subjection to.  
 When good Saturn, banish'd from above,  
 Was driven to hell, the world was *under* Jove. *Dryden.*  
 Every man is put under a necessity, by his constitution, as  
 an intelligent being, to be determined by his own judgment,  
 what is best for him to do; else he would be *under* the de-  
 termination of some other than himself, which is want of  
 liberty. *Locke.*  
 2. In the state of pupillage to.  
 To those that live  
 Under thy care, good rules and patterns give. *Denham.*  
 The princes respected Helim, and made such improvements  
 under him, that they were instructed in learning. *Guardian.*  
 3. Beneath; so as to be covered, or hidden.  
 Fruit put in bottles, and the bottles let down into wells  
 under water, will keep long.  
 If it stood always under this form, it would have been  
 under fire, if it had not been under water. *Burnet.*  
 Thy bees lodge under covert of the wind. *Dryden.*  
 Many a good poetick vein is buried under a trade, and  
 never produces any thing for want of improvement. *Locke.*

# UND

4. Below in place; not above. This is the sense of *under fall*;  
 that is, *having the sails spread aloft*.  
 As they went *under fall* by him, they held up their hands  
 and made their prayers. *Sidney.*  
 By that fire that burn'd the Carthage queen,  
 When the false Trojan *under fall* was seen. *Shakespeare.*  
 Missetoe hath been found to put forth under the boughs,  
 and not only above the boughs; so it cannot be any thing  
 that falleth upon the bough. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
 Be gather'd now, ye waters, *under* heav'n. *Milton.*  
 5. In a less degree than.  
 Medicines take effect sometimes *under*, and sometimes  
 above, the natural proportion of their virtue. *Hooker.*  
 If you write in your strength, you stand revealed at first;  
 and should you write *under* it, you cannot avoid some pecu-  
 liar graces. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*  
 6. For less than.  
 We are thrifty enough not to part with any thing service-  
 able to our bodies, *under* a good consideration; but make  
 little account of what is most beneficial to our souls. *Ray.*  
 7. Less than; below.  
 Man, once fallen, was nothing but a total pollution, and  
 not to be reformed by any thing *under* a new creation. *South.*  
 These men of forehead love to insure a cause, and seldom  
 talk *under* certainty and demonstration. *Collier on Casilimus.*  
 There are several hundred parishes in England *under* ten  
 twenty pounds a year, and many *under* ten. *Swift.*  
 8. By the show of.  
 That which spites me more than all the wants,  
 He does it *under* name of perfect love. *Shakespeare.*  
 'Tis hard to bind any syllogism so close upon the mind,  
 as not to be evaded *under* some plausible distinction. *Baker.*  
 9. With less than.  
 Several young men could never leave the pulpit *under* half  
 a dozen conceits. *Swift.*  
 10. In the state of inferiority to; noting rank or order of pre-  
 cedence.  
 It was too great an honour for any man *under* a  
 duke. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 122.*  
 11. In a state of being loaded with.  
 He shall but bear them, as the ass bears gold,  
 To groan and sweat *under* the business. *Shakespeare.*  
 He holds the people  
 Of no more foul, nor fitness for the world,  
 Than camels in their war; who have their provender  
 Only for bearing burthens, and fore blows  
 For sinking *under* them. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*  
 12. In a state of oppression by, or subjection to.  
 After all, they have not been able to give any considerable  
 comfort to the mind, *under* any of the great profusions of  
 this life. *Fellon's Sermons.*  
 At any rate we desire to be rid of the present evil, which  
 we are apt to think nothing absent can equal; because, *under*  
 the present pain, we find not ourselves capable of any, the  
 least degree of happiness. *Locke.*  
 Women and children did not show the least signs of com-  
 plaint, *under* the extremity of torture. *Collier.*  
 Illustrious parent! now some token give,  
 That I may Clymene's proud boast believe,  
 Nor longer *under* false reproaches grieve. *Addison.*  
 13. In a state in which one is seized or overborn.  
 The prince and princess must be *under* no less amaze-  
 ment. *Pope's Letters.*  
 14. In a state of being liable to, or limited by.  
 That which we move for our better instruction's sake,  
 turneth unto choler in them; they answer flamingly. Yet  
 in this their mood, they cast forth somewhat, wherewith,  
*under* pain of greater displeasure, we must rest contented. *Hooker.*  
 The great part of mankind is flow of apprehension; and  
 therefore, in many cases, *under* a necessity of seeing with  
 other men's eyes. *South's Sermons.*  
 A generation sprung up amongst us, that flattered princes  
 that they have a divine right to absolute power, let the  
 laws and conditions *under* which they enter upon their author-  
 ity, be what they will. *Locke.*  
 It is not strange to find a country half unpeopled, where  
 so great a proportion of both sexes is tied *under* such vows  
 of chastity. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*  
 Things of another world are *under* the disadvantage of  
 being distant, and therefore operate but faintly. *Atterbury.*  
 15. In a state of depression, or dejection by.  
 There is none but he,  
 Whose being I do fear; and, *under* him,  
 My genius is rebuk'd, as Antony's was by Caesar. *Shakespeare.*  
 16. In the state of bearing, or being known by.  
 This faction, *under* the name of Puritan, became very  
 turbulent, during the reign of Elizabeth. *Swift.*  
 The raising of silver coin, has been only by coining it  
 with less silver in it, *under* the same denomination. *Locke.*  
 17. In the state of.

# UND

If they can succeed without blood, as *under* the present  
 disposition of things, it is very possible they may, it is to be  
 hoped they will be satisfied. *Swift.*  
 18. Not having reached or arrived to; noting time.  
 Three sons he dying left *under* age;  
 By means whereof, their uncle Vortigern  
 Usurp'd the throne during their pupillage. *Fairy Queen.*  
 19. Represented by.  
 Morpheus is represented by the antient statues *under* the  
 figure of a boy asleep, with a bundle of poppy in his  
 hand. *Addison.*  
 20. In a state of protection.  
 Under favour, there are other materials for a common-  
 wealth, besides stark love and kindness. *Collier.*  
 21. With respect to.  
 Mr. Duke may be mentioned *under* the double capacity of  
 a poet and a divine. *Felton on the Classics.*  
 22. Attested by.  
 Cato major, who had with great reputation borne all the  
 great offices of the commonwealth, has left us an evidence,  
*under* his own hand, how much he was versed in country  
 affairs. *Locke on Education.*  
 23. Subjected to; being the subject of.  
 To describe the revolutions of nature, will require a steady  
 eye; especially so to connect the parts, and present them all  
 under one view. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
 Memory is the storehouse of our ideas. For the narrow  
 mind of man, not being capable of having many ideas *under*  
 view at once, it was necessary to have a repository to lay  
 them up. *Locke.*  
 The thing *under* proof is not capable of demonstration,  
 and must be submitted to the trial of probabilities. *Locke.*  
 Diffinct conceptions, that answer their verbal distinctions,  
 serve to clear any thing in the subject *under* consideration. *Locke.*  
 I rather suspect my own judgment, than believe a fault to  
 be in that poem, which lay so long *under* Virgil's correction,  
 and had his last hand put to it. *Addison.*  
 24. In the next stage of subordination.  
 This is the only safe guard, *under* the spirit of God, that  
 dictated these sacred writings, that can be relied on. *Locke.*  
 25. In a state of relation that claims protection.  
**UNDER.** *adv.*  
 1. In a state of subjection.  
 Ye purpose to keep *under* the children of Judah for bond-  
 men and bond-women. *2 Chron. xxviii. 10.*  
 2. Less; opposed to *over* or *more*.  
 He kept the main flock without alteration, *under* or  
*over*. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 264.*  
 3. It has a signification resembling that of an adjective; inferi-  
 our; subject; subordinate. But, perhaps, in this sense it  
 should be considered as united to the following word.  
 I will fight  
 Against my canker'd country with the spleen  
 Of all the *under* fiends. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*  
 4. It is much used in composition, in several senses, which the  
 following examples will explain.  
**UNDERACTION.** *n. f.* Subordinate action; action not essen-  
 tial to the main story.  
 The least episodes, or *underactions*, interwoven in it, are  
 parts necessary, or convenient to carry on the main design. *Dryden.*  
**UNDERBEARER.** *n. f.* [under and bearer.] In funerals, those  
 that sustain the weight of the body, distinct from those who  
 are bearers of ceremony, and only hold up the pall.  
**UNDERBID.** *v. a.* [under and bid.] To offer for any  
 thing less than it is worth.  
**UNDERCLERK.** *n. f.* [under and clerk.] A clerk subordinate  
 to the principal clerk.  
 Coleby, one of his under-swearers, was tried for robbing  
 the treasury, where he was an *underclerk*. *Swift.*  
**UNDERDO.** *v. n.* [under and do.]  
 1. To act below one's abilities.  
 You overact, when you should *underdo*;  
 A little call yourself again, and think. *B. Johnson.*  
 2. To do less than is requisite.  
 Nature much oftener overdoes than *underdoes*: You shall  
 find twenty eggs with two yolks, for one that hath none. *Grew.*  
**UNDERFACTION.** *n. f.* [under and faction.] Subordinate fac-  
 tion; subdivision of a faction.  
 Christianity loses by contests of *underfactions*. *Decay of Piety.*  
**UNDERFELLOW.** *n. f.* [under and fellow.] A mean man; a  
 sorry wretch.

# UND

They carried him to a house of a principal officer, who  
 with no more civility, though with much more business than  
 those *underfellows* had shewed, in capitious manner put inter-  
 rogatories unto him. *Sidney.*  
**UNDERFILLING.** *n. f.* [under and fill] Lower part of an  
 edifice.  
 To found our habitation firmly, first examine the bed of  
 earth upon which we will build, and then the *underfillings*,  
 or substruction, as the antients called it. *Wotton's Architecture.*  
**TO UNDERGIRD.** *v. a.* [under and gird.] To take in  
 hand.  
 Thou, Menalcas, that by thy treachery  
 Didst *undergird* my lady to weze so light,  
 Shouldst well be known for such thy villainy. *Spenser.*  
**TO UNDERFURNISH.** *v. a.* [under and furnish.] To supply  
 with less than enough.  
 Can we suppose God would *underfurnish* man for the state  
 he designed him, and not afford him a soul large enough to  
 pursue his happiness? *Collier on Kindness.*  
**TO UNDERGIRD.** *v. a.* [under and gird.] To bind below; to  
 round the bottom.  
 When they had taken it up, they used helps, *undergirding*  
 the ship. *Aets xxvii. 17.*  
**TO UNDERGO.** *v. a.* [under and go.]  
 1. To suffer; to sustain; to endure evil.  
 With mind averie, he rather *underwent*  
 His people's will, than gave his own consent. *Dryden.*  
 2. To support; to hazard. Not in use.  
 I have mov'd certain Romans,  
 To *undergo* with me, an enterprise  
 Of honourable, dangerous consequence. *Shakespeare.*  
 Such they were, who might presume 't have done  
 Much for the king, and honour of the state,  
 Having the chiefest actions *undergone*. *Daniel's Civil War.*  
 3. To sustain; to be the bearer of; to possess. Not in use.  
 Their virtues else, be they as pure as grace;  
 As infinite as man may *undergo*;  
 Shall, in the general censure, take corruption  
 From that particular fault. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
 4. To sustain; to endure without fainting.  
 It rais'd in me  
 An *undergoing* stomach, to bear up  
 Against what should ensue. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*  
 5. To pass through.  
 I carried on my enquiries to try whether this rising world,  
 when finish'd, would continue always the same; or what  
 changes it would successively *undergo*, by the continued  
 action of the same causes. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
 Bread put into the stomach of a dying man, will *undergo*  
 the alteration that is merely the effect of heat. *Arbutnot.*  
 6. To be subject to.  
 Claudio *undergoes* my challenge, and either I must shortly  
 hear from him, or I will subscribe him a coward. *Shakespeare.*  
**UNDERGROUND.** *n. f.* [under and ground.] Subterraneous  
 space.  
 They have promised to shew your highness  
 A spirit rais'd from depth of *underground*. *Shakespeare.*  
 Wash'd by streams  
 From *underground*, the liquid ore he drains  
 Into fit molds prepared. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
**UNDERGROWTH.** *n. f.* [under and growth.] That which grows  
 under the tall wood.  
 So thick entwined,  
 As one continued brake, the *undergrowth*  
 Of shrubs, and tangling bushes, had perplex'd  
 All path of man, or beast, that pass'd that way. *Milton.*  
**UNDERHAND.** *adv.* [under and hand.]  
 1. By means not apparent; secretly.  
 These multiplied petitions of worldly things in prayer,  
 have, besides their direct use, a service, whereby the church  
*underhand*, through a kind of heavenly fraud, taketh there-  
 with the souls of men, as with certain baits. *Hooker.*  
 2. Clandestinely; with fraudulent secrecy.  
 She *underhand* dealt with the principal men of that country,  
 that they should persuade the king to make Plangus his  
 associate. *Sidney.*  
 They, by their precedents of wits  
 T' out-fast, out-loiter, and out-fit,  
 Can order matters *underhand*,  
 To put all business to a stand. *Hudibras.*  
 It looks, as if I had desired him *underhand* to write so ill  
 against me; but I have not brib'd him to do me this  
 service. *Dryden.*  
 Such mean revenge, committed *underhand*,  
 Has ruin'd many an acre of good land. *Dryden.*  
 Wood is still working *underhand* to force his halfpence  
 upon us. I'll hasten to my Roman soldiers,  
 Inflame the mutiny, and *underhand*  
 Blow up their discontents. *Addison's Cato.*  
**UNDER-**



# UND

**UNDERHAND.** *adj.* Secret; clandestine; fly.  
I had notice of my brother's purpose, and have, by *underhand* means, laboured to dissuade him. *Shakespeare.*  
I should take it as a very great favour from some of my *underhand* detractors, if they would break all measures with me. *Addison's Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 262.  
**UNDERLABOURER.** *n. f.* [under and labourer.] A subordinate workman.  
About the carriage of one stone for Amasis, the distance of twenty days journey, for three years were employed two thousand chosen men, governors, besides many *underlabourers*. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magic.*  
**UNDERLIVED.** *adj.* [from derived.] Not borrowed.  
The ideas it is busied about should be, sometimes at least, those more congenial ones, which it had in itself, *underlived* from the body. *Locke.*  
**TO UNDERLAY.** *v. a.* [under and lay.] To strengthen by something laid under. *Locke.*  
**UNDERLEAF.** *n. f.* [under and leaf.] A species of apple. See *APPLE.*  
The *underleaf*, whose cyder is best at two years, is a plentiful bearer. *Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.*  
**TO UNDERLINE.** *v. a.* [under and line.] To mark with lines below the words.  
By meer chance in appearance, though *underlined* with a providence, they had a full sight of the infant. *Wotton.*  
**UNDERLING.** *n. f.* [from under.] An inferior agent; a sorry, mean fellow.  
The great men, by ambition never satisfied, grew factious; and the *underlings*, glad indeed to be *underlings* to them they hated least, to preserve them from such they hated most. *Sidney.*  
Hereby the heads of the Septs are made stronger, whom it should be a most special policy to weaken, and to set up and strengthen divers of their *underlings* against them. *Spenser.*  
The fault is not in our stars,  
But in ourselves, that we are *underlings*. *Shakespeare.*  
O'er all his brethren he shall reign as king,  
Yet every one shall make him *underling*. *Milton.*  
They may print this letter, if the *underlings* at the post-office take a copy of it. *Pope and Swift.*  
A sort of *underling* auxiliaries to the difficulty of a work, are commentators and critics, who frighten many by their number and bulk.  
**TO UNDERMINE.** *v. a.* [under and mine.]  
1. To dig cavities under any thing, so that it may fall, or be blown up; to sap.  
Though the foundation on a rock were laid,  
The church was *undermin'd* and then betray'd. *Denham.*  
An injudicious endeavour to exalt Virgil, is much the same, as if one should think to raise the superstructure by *undermining* the foundation. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*  
2. To excavate under.  
A vast rock *undermin'd* from one end to the other, and a highway running through it, as long and as broad as the mail. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*  
3. To injure by clandestine means.  
Making the king's sword strike whom they hated, the king's purse reward whom they loved; and, which is worst of all, making the royal countenance serve to *undermine* the royal sovereignty. *Sidney.*  
They, knowing Eleanor's aspiring humour,  
Have hir'd me to *undermine* the main chiefs. *Shakespeare.*  
The father secure,  
Ventures his filial virtue,  
Against whate'er may tempt, whate'er seduce,  
Allure or terrify, or *undermine*. *Milton.*  
The *undermining* simile becomes habitual; and the drift of his plausible conversation, is only to flatter one, that he may betray another. *Dryden.*  
He should be warn'd who are like to *undermine* him, and who to serve him. *Locke on Education.*  
**UNDERMINER.** *n. f.* [from *undermine*.]  
1. He that saps; he that digs away the supports.  
The enemies and *underminers* thereof are Romish Catholics. *Bacon.*  
2. A clandestine enemy.  
When I perceiv'd all set on enmity,  
As on my enemies, where-ever chanc'd,  
I us'd hostility, and took their spoil.  
To pay my *underminers* in their coin. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
The most experienced disturbers and *underminers* of government, have always laid their first train in contempt, endeavouring to blow it up in the judgment and esteem of the subject. *South's Sermons.*  
**UNDERMOST.** *adj.* [This is a kind of superlative, anomalously formed from *under*.]  
1. Lowest in place.  
Using oil of almonds, we drew up with the *undermost* stone a much greater weight. *Boyle.*  
2. Lowest in state or condition.  
It happens well for the party that is *undermost*, when a work

# UND

of this nature falls into the hands of those, who content themselves to attack their principles, without exposing their persons. *Addison's Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 19.  
This opinion, taken up by other sectaries, was to last no longer than they were *undermost*. *Atterbury.*  
**UNDERNEATH.** *adv.* [Compounded from *under* and *neath*; of which we still retain the comparative *neather*, but in adverbial sense use *beneath*.] In the lower place; below; under; beneath.  
Forthwith up to the clouds  
With him I flew, and *underneath* beheld  
The earth outstretch'd immense, a prospect wide. *Milton.*  
And as I awake, sweet music breathe  
Above, about, or *underneath*;  
Or fullen Mole that runneth *underneath*;  
Or Severn swift, guilty of maidens death. *Milton.*  
The monster caught in open day,  
Inclos'd, and in despair to fly away,  
Howls horrible from *underneath*. *Dryden.*  
The state did not lie flat upon it, but left a free passage *underneath*. *Addison.*  
**UNDERNEATH.** *prep.* Under.  
Fellows in arms,  
Bruis'd *underneath* the yoke of tyranny,  
Thus far into the bowels of the land  
Have we march'd on. *Shakespeare.*  
Pray God, she prove not masculine ere long!  
If *underneath* the standard of the French  
She carry armour, as the hath begun. *Shakespeare's Hen. VI.*  
*Underneath* this stone doth lie,  
As much beauty as could die;  
Which in life did harbour give,  
To more virtue than could live. *B. Johnson.*  
What is, hath been; what hath been shall ensue;  
And nothing *underneath* the sun is new. *Samuel's Paraphrase.*  
The north and south, and each contending blast,  
Are *underneath* his wide dominion cast. *Dryden.*  
**UNDEROFFICER.** *n. f.* [under and officer.] An inferior officer; one in subordinate authority.  
This certificate of excommunication by bishops, of all others, is most in use; and would be more so, were it not for the manifold abuses about its execution committed by *underofficers*. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*  
**TO UNDERPIN.** *v. a.* [under and pin.] To prop; to support.  
Victors, to secure themselves against disputes of that kind, *underpin* their acquit *jure belli*. *Hale's Common Law.*  
**UNDERPROBATORY.** *adj.* Not derogatory.  
Of our happiness the apostle gives a negative description; and to create in us apprehensions *underprobatory* from what we shall possess, exalts them above all that we can fancy. *Boyle.*  
**UNDERPART.** *n. f.* [under and part.] Subordinate, or unessential part.  
The English will not bear a thorough tragedy, but are pleas'd that it should be lightened with *underparts* of mirth. *Dryden.*  
**UNDERPETTICOAT.** *n. f.* [under and petticoat.] The petticoat worn next the body.  
They go to bed as tired with doing nothing, as I after quelling a whole *under-petticoat*. *Speccator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 606.  
**UNDERPLOT.** *n. f.* [under and plot.]  
1. A series of events proceeding collaterally with the main story of a play, and subservient to it.  
In a tragic-comedy, there is to be but one main design; and though there be an *underplot*, yet it is subservient to the chief fable. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*  
2. A clandestine scheme.  
The husband is so misled by tricks, and so lost in a crooked intrigue, that he still suspects an *underplot*. *Addison.*  
**TO UNDERPRAISE.** *v. a.* [under and praise.] To praise below desert.  
In *underpraising* thy deserts,  
Here find the first deficiency of our tongue. *Dryden.*  
**TO UNDERPRIZE.** *v. a.* [under and prize.] To value at less than the worth.  
How far  
The substance of my praise doth wrong this shadow  
In *underprizing* it; so far this shadow  
Doth limp behind the substance. *Shakespeare.*  
**TO UNDERPROP.** *v. a.* [under and prop.] To support; to sustain.  
Here am I left to *underprop* the land,  
Who, weak with age, cannot support myself. *Shakespeare.*  
There was made a *thoring* or *underproving* act for the benevolence; to make the fums not brought in, to be leviable by course of law. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*  
Thou that art us'd to attend the royal throne,  
And *underprop* the head that bears the crown. *Pontus.*  
**UNDERPROPORTIONED.** *adj.* [under and proportion.] Having too little proportion.  
To be haughty, and to make scanty and *underproportioned* returns of civility, plainly tells people, they must be very mannerly. *Collier on Pride.*  
**UNDERPULLER.**

# UND

**UNDERPULLER.** *n. f.* [under and puller.] Inferiour or subordinate puller.  
The mystery of seconds and thirds is such a master-piece, that no description can reach. These *underpullers* in destruction are such implicit mortals as are not to be matched. *Collier.*  
**TO UNDERRATE.** *v. a.* [under and rate.] To rate too low.  
**UNDERRATE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A price less than is usual.  
The useless brute is from Newmarket brought,  
And at an *underrate* in Smithfield bought. *Dryden.*  
To turn a mill.  
**TO UNDERSAY.** *v. n.* [under and say.] To say by way of derogation. Not in use.  
They say, they con to heaven the highway;  
But I dare *undersay*,  
They never set foot on that same trode,  
But balke their right way, and strain abroad. *Spenser.*  
**UNDERSCRETARY.** *n. f.* [under and secretary.] An inferior or subordinate secretary.  
The Jews have a tradition, that Elias sits in heaven, and keeps a register of all men's actions, good or bad. He hath his *underscretaries* for the several nations, that takes minutes of all that passes. *Bacon's Theory of the Earth.*  
**TO UNDERSELL.** *v. a.* [under and sell.] To defeat, by selling for less; to sell cheaper than another.  
Their stock being rated at six in the hundred, they may, with great gain, *undersell* us, our stock being rated at ten. *Child's Discourse of Trade.*  
**UNDERSERVANT.** *n. f.* [under and servant.] A servant of the lower class.  
Besides the nerves, the bones, as *underservants*, with the muscles, are employed to raise him up. *Grew's Cosmology.*  
**TO UNDERSER.** *v. a.* [under and set.] To prop; to support.  
The merchant-adventurers, being a strong company, and well *underset* with rich men, and good order, held out bravely. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*  
**UNDERSITTER.** *n. f.* [from *underset*.] Prop; pedestal; support.  
The four corners thereof had *undersitters*. *1 Kings vii. 39.*  
**UNDERSITTING.** *n. f.* [from *underset*.] Lower part; pedestal.  
Their *undersitting*, or pedestals, are, in height, a third part of the column. *Wotton's Architecture.*  
**UNDERSHERIFF.** *n. f.* [under and sheriff.] The deputy of the sheriff.  
Since 'tis my doom, love's *undersheriff*,  
Why this reprieve?  
Why doth my love the adownion fly? *Cleveland's Poems.*  
**UNDERSHERIFF.** *n. f.* [from *undersheriff*.] The business, or office of an *undersheriff*.  
The cardinals of Rome call all temporal business, of wars and embassages, *sherreries*, which is *undersheriff*; as if they were but matters for *undersheriffs* and catchpoles; though many times those *undersheriffs* do more good than their high speculations. *Bacon.*  
**UNDERSHOOT.** *part. adj.* [under and shoot.] Moved by water passing under it.  
The imprisoned water payeth the ransom of driving an *undershoot* wheel for his enlargement. *Carew's Surv. of Cornwall.*  
**UNDERSO'NG.** *n. f.* [under and song.] Chorus; a burden of a song.  
So ended he; and all the rest around  
To her redoubled that her *undersong*. *Spenser.*  
The challenge to Dametas shall belong;  
Menalcas shall sustain his *undersong*;  
Each in his turn your tuneful numbers bring. *Dryden.*  
**TO UNDERSTAND.** *v. a.* preterite *understood*. [uncorruptly, *understand*.]  
1. To comprehend fully; to have knowledge of.  
The Ulysses of Ovid upbraids his ignorance, that he *understood* not the shield for which he pleaded. *Dryden.*  
2. To conceive.  
His sin might have been greater in that respect: but that it was not so to be *understood*, appears by the opposition. *Stillfleet.*  
The most learned interpreters *understood* the words of sin, and not of Abel. *Locke.*  
**TO UNDERSTAND.** *v. n.*  
1. To have use of the intellectual faculties; to be an intelligent or conscious being.  
I have given thee a wife and *understanding* heart. *Chronicles.*  
2. To be informed.  
I *understood* of the evil Elias had did. *Neb. xiii. 7.*  
I *understand* by Sanga, you have been  
Solicited against the commonwealth  
By one Umbrenus. *B. Johnson's Catalogue.*  
All my soul be  
Imparadis'd in you, in whom alone  
I *understand*, and grow, and see. *Donne.*  
**UNDERSTANDING.** *n. f.* [from *understand*.]  
1. Intellectual powers; faculties of the mind, especially those of knowledge and judgment.

# UND

I speak as my *understanding* instructs me, and as mine honesty puts it to utterance. *Shakespeare's Winter Tale.*  
Make him of quick *understanding* in the fear of the Lord. *Isaiah.*  
It maketh day-light *understanding*, out of darkness. *Bacon.*  
When the rates things, and moves from ground to ground,  
The name of reason the obtains by this:  
But when by reason she the truth hath found,  
And standeth fix'd, the *understanding* is. *Davies.*  
Life and sense,  
Fancy and *understanding*: whence the foul  
Reason receives, and reason is her being. *Milton.*  
God is to the *understanding* of man, as the light of the sun is to our eyes, its first and most glorious object. *Tillotson.*  
2. Skill.  
The *understandings* of a senate are often enlaved by three or four leaders. *Swift.*  
Right *understanding* consists in the perception of the visible or probable agreement or disagreement of ideas. *Locke.*  
Very mean people have raised their minds to a great sense and *understanding* of religion. *Locke.*  
3. Intelligence; terms of communication.  
He hoped the loyalty of his subjects would concur with him in the preserving of a good *understanding* between him and his people. *Clarendon.*  
We have got into some *understanding* with the enemy, by means of Don Diego. *Arbuthnot.*  
**UNDERSTANDING.** *adj.* Knowing; skillful.  
The present physician is a very *understanding* man, and well read. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*  
**UNDERSTANDINGLY.** *adv.* [from *understand*.] With knowledge.  
Sundays may be *understandingly* spent in theology. *Milton.*  
**UNDERSTOOD.** *pret. and part. passive of understand.*  
**UNDERSTRA'PPER.** *n. f.* [under and strap.] A petty fellow; an inferior agent.  
Every *understrapper* perk'd up, and expected a regiment, or his son must be a major. *Swift.*  
**TO UNDERTAKE.** *v. a.* preterite *undertook*; participle passive *undertaken*. [underfangen, German.]  
1. To attempt; to engage in.  
The task he *undertakes*  
Is numbing fands, and drinking oceans dry. *Shakespeare.*  
Hence our generous emulation came;  
We *undertook*, and we perform'd the same. *Roscommon.*  
Fiercer than cannon, and than rocks more hard,  
The English *undertake* th' unequal war. *Dryden.*  
Of dangers *undertaken*, fame achiev'd,  
They talk by turns. *Dryden.*  
2. To assume a character. Not in use.  
His name and credit shall you *undertake*,  
And in my house you shall be friendly lodg'd. *Shakespeare.*  
3. To engage with; to attack.  
It is not fit your lordship should *undertake* every companion, that you give offence to. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
You'll *undertake* her no more?  
4. To have the charge of.  
To th' water-side I must conduct your grace,  
Then give my charge up to Sir Nicholas Vaux,  
Who *undertakes* you to your end. *Shakespeare's Hen. VIII.*  
**TO UNDERTAKE.** *v. n.*  
1. To assume any business or province.  
O Lord, I am oppress'd, *undertake* for me. *Isa. xxxviii. 34.*  
I *undertook* alone to wing th' abyss. *Milton.*  
2. To venture; to hazard.  
It is the coward terror of his spirit,  
That dare not *undertake*. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*  
3. To promise; to stand bound to some condition.  
If the curious search the hills after rains, I dare *undertake* they will not lose their labour. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*  
**UNDERTAKEN.** *part. passive of undertake.*  
**UNDERTAKER.** *n. f.* [from *undertake*.]  
1. One who engages in projects and affairs.  
Antrim was naturally a great *undertaker*. *Clarendon.*  
*Undertakers* in Rome purchase the digging of fields, and arrive at great estates by it. *Addison.*  
This serves to free the enquiry from the perplexities that some *undertakers* have encumber'd it with. *Woodward.*  
Oblige thy fav'rite *undertakers*  
To throw me in but twenty acres. *Prior.*  
2. One who engages to build for another at a certain price.  
Should they build as fast as write,  
'T would ruin *undertakers* quite. *Swift's Miscellany.*  
3. One who manages funerals.  
**UNDERTAKING.** *n. f.* [from *undertake*.] Attempt; enterprise; engagement.  
Mighty men they are called; which sheweth a strength surpassing others: and men of renown, that is, of great *undertaking* and adventurous actions. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*  
If this seem too great an *undertaking* for the humour of our age, then such a sum of money ought to be ready for taking off all such pieces of cloth as shall be brought in. *Temple.*



# UND

**UNDERTE'NANT, n. f.** [under and tenant.] A secondary tenant; one who holds from him that holds from the owner.  
Settle and secure the *undertenants*; to the end there may be a repose and establishment of every subject's estate, lord and tenant. *Davies's Hist. of Ireland.*  
**UNDERTOO'K, part. passive of undertake.**  
**UNDervaluation, n. f.** [under and value.] Rate not equal to the worth.  
There is often falling by an *undervaluation*; for in divers children their ingenerate powers are of slow disclosure. *Wotton.*  
**UNDervaluer, n. f.** [under and value.]  
To *undervalue* *v. a.* [under and value.]  
Her name is Portia, nothing *undervalue'd*.  
To Cato's daughter. *Shakspeare, Merchant of Venice.*  
My chief delight lay in discharging the duties of my station; so that in comparison of it, I *undervalue'd* all enigns of authority. *Atterbury.*  
2. To deprecate; to make low in estimation; to despise.  
I write not this with the least intention to *undervalue* the other parts of poetry. *Dryden.*  
In a kingdom grown glorious by the reputation of a sovereign, multitudes lessen and *undervalue* it. *Addison.*  
Schooling Luther is an *undervaluing* term, and would make one think that Erasmus had a mean opinion of him. *Atterbury.*  
**UNDervalUE, n. f.** [from the verb.] Low rate; vile price.  
The unskillfulness, carelessness, or knavery of the traders, added much to the *undervalue* and discredit of these commodities abroad. *Temple.*  
**UNDervalUER, n. f.** [from *undervalue*.] One who esteems lightly.  
An *undervalue* of money was Sir Henry Wotton. *Walton.*  
**UNDERWOOD, n. f.** [under and wood.] The low trees that grew among the timber.  
When you fell *underwood*, low haws and flosses. *Mortimer.*  
**UNDERWORK, n. f.** [under and work.] Subordinate business; petty affairs.  
Those that are proper for war, fill up the laborious part of life, and carry on the *underwork* of the nation. *Addison.*  
To *underwork* *v. a.* preterite *underworked*, or *underwrought*; participle passive *underworked*, or *underwrought*.  
1. To destroy by clandestine measures.  
Thou from loving England art so far,  
That thou hast *underwrought* its lawful king,  
To cut off the sequence of posterity. *Shakspeare.*  
2. To labour less than enough.  
Apelles said of Protogenes, that he knew not when to give over. A work may be overwrought as well as *underwrought*. *Dryden.*  
**UNDERWORKMEN, n. f.** [under and workman.] An inferior, or subordinate labourer.  
*Underworkmen* are expert enough at making a single wheel in a clock, but are utterly ignorant how to adjust the several parts. *Boyle.*  
To *underwrite* *v. a.* [under and write.] To write under something else.  
He began first with his pipe, and then with his voice, thus to challenge Dorus, and was by him answered in the *underwritten* fort. *Sidney.*  
What addition and change I have made, I have here *underwritten*. *Sanderfon.*  
**UNDERWRITER, n. f.** [from *underwrite*.] An insurer; so called from writing his name under the conditions.  
**UNDESCRIBED, adj.** Not described.  
They urge, that God left nothing in his word *undescribed*, whether it concerned the worship of God, or outward polity. *Hooker.*  
This is such a singular practice, that I had rather leave it *undescribed*, than give it its proper character. *Collier on Pride.*  
**UNDESCRIBED, adj.** Not seen; unseen; undiscovered.  
**UNDESERVED, adj.** Not merited; not obtained by merit.  
1. Not merited; not obtained by merit.  
This victory, obtained with great, and truly not *undeserved*, honour to the two princes, the whole estates, with one consent, gave the crown to Muldorus. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
2. Not incurred by fault.  
The same virtue which gave him a disregard of fame, made him impatient of an *undeserved* reproach. *Addison.*  
**UNDESERVEDLY, adv.** [from *undeserved*.] Without desert, whether of good or ill.  
Our desire is to yield them a just reason, even of the least things, wherein *undeservedly* they have but as much as dreamed that we do amiss. *Hooker, b. v. §. 7.*  
He which speaketh no more than edifieth, is *undeservedly* reprehended for much speaking. *Hooker, b. v. §. 32.*  
These oft as *undeservedly* intrial.  
His outward freedom. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
Science distinguishes a man of honour from one of those athletick brutes, whom *undeservedly* we call heroes. *Dryden.*

# UND

**UNDESERVER, n. f.** One of no merit.  
You see how men of merit are sought after; the *undeserver* may sleep, when the man of action is called on. *Shakspeare.*  
**UNDESERVING, adj.**  
1. Not having merit; not having any worth.  
It exerts itself promiscuously towards the deserving and the *undeserving*, if it relieves alike the idle and the indigent. *Addison.*  
Shall we repine at a little misplaced charity, when an all-thankful and *undeserving* day his benefits on the un-  
Who lose a length of *undeserving* days.  
Would you usurp the lover's dear-bought praise? *Pope.*  
2. Not meriting any particular advantage or hurt. With of.  
I was carried to dislike, then to hate; lastly to destroy this son *undeserving* destruction. *Sidney.*  
My felicity is in retaining the good opinion of honest men, who think me not quite *undeserving* of it. *Pope.*  
**UNDESIGNED, adj.** Not intended; not purposed.  
Great effects by inconsiderable means are sometimes brought about; and those who wholly *undesigned* by such as are the immediate actors. *South.*  
Where you conduct find,  
Use and convenience; will you not agree,  
That such effects could not be *undesigned*,  
Nor could proceed, but from a knowing mind? *Blackmore.*  
**UNDESIGNING, adj.**  
1. Not acting with any set purpose.  
Could atoms, which, with undirected flight,  
Roam'd through the void, and rang'd the realms of night,  
In order march, and to their posts advance,  
Led by no guides, but *undesigned* chance? *Blackmore.*  
2. Having no artful or fraudulent schemes; sincere.  
He looks upon friendship, gratitude, and sense of honour, as terms to impose upon weak, *undesigned* minds. *South.*  
**UNDESIRABLE, adj.** Not to be wished; not pleasing.  
To add what wants  
In female sex, the more to draw his love,  
And render me more equal; and perhaps,  
A thing not *undesirable*, some time  
Superior; for inferior, who is free? *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
**UNDESIRABLE, adj.** Not wished; not solicited.  
O greedy-mother, give me back to fate;  
Your gift was *undesirable*, and came too late. *Dryden.*  
**UNDESIRING, adj.** Negligent; not wishing.  
The baits of gifts and money to despise,  
And look on wealth with *undesiring* eyes.  
When thou canst truly call these virtues thine,  
Be wise, and free, by heav'n's consent and mine. *Dryden.*  
**UNDESTROYABLE, adj.** Indestructible; not susceptible of destruction.  
Common glass, once made, so far resists the violence of the fire, that most chymists think it a body more *undestroyable* than gold itself. *Boyle.*  
**UNDESTROYED, adj.** Not destroyed.  
The essences of those species are preserved whole and *undestroyed*, whatever changes happen to any, or all of the individuals. *Locke.*  
**UNDETERMINABLE, adj.** Impossible to be decided.  
On either side the fight was fierce, and surely *undeterminable* without the death of one of the chiefs.  
Rather an heir had no such right by divine institution, than that God should give such a right, but yet leave it doubtful and *undeterminable* who such heir is. *Locke.*  
**UNDETERMINATE, adj.**  
1. Not settled; not decided; contingent.  
Surely the Son of God could not die by chance, nor the greatest thing that ever came to pass in nature, be left to an *undeterminate* event. *South.*  
2. Not fixed.  
Fluid, slippery, and *undeterminate* it is of itself. *Merc.*  
**UNDETERMINATENESS, n. f.** [from *undeterminate*.]  
**UNDETERMINATION, n. f.**  
1. Uncertainty; indecision.  
He is not left barely to the *undetermination*, uncertainty and unsteadiness of the operation of his faculties, without a certain, secret, predispotion of them to what is right. *Hale.*  
2. The state of not being fixed, or invincibly directed.  
The idea of a free agent is *undeterminateness* to one part, before he has made choice. *Merc.'s Divine Dialogues.*  
**UNDETERMINED, adj.**  
1. Unsettled; undecided.  
He has left his succession as *undetermined*, as if he had said nothing about it. *Locke.*  
Extended wide  
In circuit, *undetermined* square or round. *Milton.*  
2. Not limited; not regulated.  
It is difficult to conceive that any such thing should be as matter, *undetermined* by something called form. *Hale.*  
**UNDEVOTED, adj.** Not devoted.  
The lords Say and Brooke, two popular men, and most *undevoted* to the church, positively refused to make any such protestation. *Charendon, b. ii.*

# UND

**UNDIA'PHANOUS, adj.** Not pellucid; not transparent.  
When the materials of glass melted, with calcined tin, have composed a mass *undiaphanous* and white, this white enamel is the basis of all concretes, that goldsmiths employ in enamelling. *Boyle on Colours.*  
**UNDID, the preterite of undo.**  
This to *undid* all I had done before;  
I could attempt, and he endure no more. *Rescommen.*  
**UNDIGESTED, adj.** Not concocted.  
Ambition, the disease of virtue, bred  
Like fursets from an *undigested* fulness,  
Meets death in that which is the means of life. *Denham.*  
The glaring sun breaks in at ev'ry chink;  
Yet plung'd in sloth we lie, and more supine,  
As fill'd with fumes of *undigested* wine. *Dryden.*  
Meat remaining in the stomach *undigested*, dejection of appetite, wind coming upwards, are signs of a phlegmatick constitution. *Arbutnot on Diet.*  
**UNDIGEST, preterite put off.** It is questionable whether it have a present tense.  
From her fair head her fillets she *undigests*,  
And laid her stole aside. *Fairy Queen.*  
**UNDIMINISHED, adj.** Not impressed by a blow.  
I must rid all the sea of pirates; this greed upon,  
To part with unhack'd edges, and beat back  
Our barge *undiminished*. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
**UNDIMINISHED, adj.** Not impaired; not lessened.  
I still accounted myself *undiminished* of my largest conceptions.  
Think not, revolted spirit! thy shape the same,  
Or *undiminished* brightness, to be known  
As when thou stood'st in heav'n, upright and pure. *Milton.*  
Sergius, who a bad cause bravely try'd,  
All of a piece, and *undiminished*, dy'd. *Dryden.*  
The deathless muse, with *undiminished* rays,  
Through distant times the lovely dame conveys. *Addison.*  
When sacrilegious hands had rased the church, even to the foundation, these charities they suffered to stand *undiminished*, untouched. *Atterbury.*  
**UNDIPPED, [un and dip.]** Not dipped; not plunged.  
I think thee  
Impenetrably good; but, like Achilles,  
Thou had'st a lost Egyptian heel *undipped*.  
And that has made thee mortal. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*  
**UNDIRECTED, adj.** Not directed.  
The realm was left, like a ship in a storm, amidst all the raging furies, unruled and *undirected* of any; for they to whom she was committed, fainter or forsook their charge. *Spenser.*  
Could atoms, which, with *undirected* flight,  
Roam'd through the void, and rang'd the realms of night,  
Of reason destitute, without intent,  
In order march. *Blackmore on the Creation.*  
**UNDISCE'RNIBLE, adj.** Not to be discerned; invisible.  
I should be guiltier than my guiltiness,  
To think I should be *undiscernible*,  
When I perceive your grace. *Shakspeare.*  
The apostle knowing that the distinction of these characters was *undiscernible* by men in this life, admonishes those, who had the most comfortable assurances of God's favour, to be nevertheless apprehensive. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
**UNDISCE'RNABLE, adj.** Invisibly; imperceptibly.  
Many secret indispositions will *undiscernibly* heal upon the soul, and it will require time and close application to recover it to the spiritualities of religion. *South's Sermons.*  
**UNDISCE'RNED, adj.** Not observed; not discovered; not discerned.  
Our profession, though it leadeth us into many truths *undiscerned* by others, yet doth disturb their communications. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*  
Broken they break, and rallying they renew,  
In other forms, the military shew:  
At last in order *undiscern'd* they join,  
And march together in a friendly line. *Dryden.*  
**UNDISCE'RNEDLY, adv.** So as to be undiscovered.  
Some associated particles of salt-petre, by lurking *undiscernedly* in the fixed nitre, had escaped the analysing violence of the fire. *Boyle.*  
**UNDISCE'RNING, adj.** Injudicious; incapable of making due distinction.  
*Undiscerning* muse, which heart, which eyes,  
In this new couple dost thou prize? *Donne.*  
His long experience informed him well of the state of England; but of foreign transactions, he was entirely *undiscerning* and ignorant.  
Thus her blind sister, sickle fortune, reigns,  
And *undiscerning* scatters crowns and chains. *Pope.*  
**UNDISCORDING, adj.** Not disagreeing; not jarring in music.  
We on earth, with *undiscord*ing voice,  
May rightly answer that melodious noise;  
As once we did, 'till disproportion'd sin  
Jarr'd against nature's chime. *Milton.*

# UND

**UNDISCIPLINED, adj.**  
1. Not subdued to regularity and order.  
To be dispensed withal is an argument of natural infirmity, if it be necessary; but if it be not, it signifies an *undisciplined* and unmortified spirit. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*  
Divided from those climes where art prevails;  
*Undisciplin'd* by precepts of the wife;  
Our inborn passions will not brook controul;  
We follow nature. *Philips.*  
2. Untaught; uninstructed.  
A gallant man had rather fight to great disadvantages in the field, in an orderly way, than skuffle with an *undisciplin'd* rabble. *K. Charles.*  
Dry is a man of a clear head, but few words; and gains the same advantage over Puzzle, that a small body of regular troops would gain over a numberless, *undisciplin'd* militia. *Spenser, N. 477.*  
**UNDISCOVERABLE, adj.** Not to be found out.  
He was to make up his accounts, and by an easy, *undiscoverable* cheat, he could provide against the impending distress. *Rogers.*  
**UNDISCOVERED, adj.** Not seen; not descried; not found out.  
Coming into the falling of a way, which led us into a place, of each side whereof men might easily keep themselves *undiscovered*, I was encompassed suddenly by a great troop of enemies.  
When the griefs of Job were exceeding great, his words accordingly to open them were many: howbeit, still unto his seeming they were *undiscovered*. *Hooker.*  
Time glides, with *undiscover'd* haste;  
The future but a length behind the past. *Dryden.*  
By your counsels we are brought to view  
A rich and *undiscover'd* world in you. *Dryden.*  
In such passages I discover'd some beauty yet *undiscover'd*. *Dryden.*  
**UNDISCREET, adj.** Not wise; imprudent.  
If thou be among the *undiscreet*, observe the time. *Ecclesi. xxvii.*  
**UNDISGUISED, adj.** Open; artless; plain; exposed to view.  
If thou art Venus,  
Disguis'd in habit, *undisguis'd* in shape;  
O help us, captives, from our chains t'escape. *Dryden.*  
If once they can dare to appear openly and *undisguis'd*, when they can turn the ridicule upon ferociousness and piety, the contagion spreads like a pestilence. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
**UNDISHONOUR'D, adj.** Not dishonoured.  
Keep then fair league and truce with thy true bed:  
I live disdain'd, thou *undishonour'd*. *Shakspeare.*  
**UNDISMA'YED, adj.** Not discouraged; not depressed with fear.  
He in the midst thus *undismay'd* began. *Milton's P. Lost.*  
He aim'd a blow against his *undismay'd* adversary. *Arbutnot.*  
Though oft repuls'd, again  
They rally *undismay'd*. *Philips.*  
**UNDISOB'LI'GING, adj.** Inoffensive.  
All this he would have expiated upon, with connexions of the discourtesies, and the most easy, *undisobliging* transitions. *Broom's Notes on the Illiad.*  
**UNDISPERSED, adj.** Not scattered.  
We have all the redolence of the perfumes we burn upon his altars; the smoke doth vanish ere it can reach the sky; and whilst it is *undispersed*, it but clouds it. *Boyle.*  
**UNDISPOSED, adj.** Not bestowed.  
The employments were left *undisposed* of, to keep alive the hopes of impatient candidates. *Swift.*  
**UNDISPUTED, adj.** Incontrovertible; evident.  
You, by an *undisputed* title, are the king of poets. *Dryden.*  
That virtue and vice tend to make these men happy, or miserable, who severally practise them, is a proposition of undoubted, and by me *undisputed*, truth. *Atterbury.*  
**UNDISSE'MBLED, adj.**  
1. Openly declared.  
2. Honest, not feigned.  
Ye are the sons of a clergy, whose *undissembled* and unlimited veneration for the holy scriptures, hath not hindered them from paying an inferior, but profound regard to the best interpreters of it, the primitive writers. *Atterbury.*  
**UNDISSIPATED, adj.** Not scattered; not dispersed.  
Such little primary mafies as our proposition mentions, may remain *undissipated*. *Boyle.*  
**UNDISSOLVING, adj.** Never melting.  
Not cold Scythia's *undissolving* snows,  
Nor the parch'd Libyan sands thy husband bore,  
But mild Parthenope. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*  
**UNDISTEMPERED, adj.**  
1. Free from disease.  
2. Free from perturbation.  
Some such laws may be considered, in some parliament that shall be at leisure, from the urgency of more pressing affairs, and shall be cool and *undistemper'd*. *Temple.*



# UND

UNDISTINGUISHABLE, *adj.*

1. Not to be distinctly seen.  
These things seem small and *undistinguishable*.  
Like far off mountains turned into clouds. *Shakespeare.*

The quaint mazes in the wanton green,  
For lack of tread, are *undistinguishable*.  
Its lineaments are destroy'd, and the materials mixt in an  
*undistinguishable* confusion. *Shakespeare.*

2. Not to be known by any peculiar property.  
No idea can be *undistinguishable* from another, from which  
it ought to be different. *Rogers.*

UNDISTINGUISHED, *adj.*  
1. Not marked out by objects or intervals.  
'Tis longer since the creation of angels than of the world,  
by seven hundred years: whereby we would mark out to  
much of that *undistinguished* duration, as we suppose would  
have admitted seven hundred annual revolutions of the  
sun. *Locke.*

2. Not seen, or not to be seen otherwise than confusedly; not  
separately and plainly discerned.  
'Tis like the milky way, all over bright;  
But frown so thick with stars, 'tis *undistinguished* light. *Dryden.*

3. Admitting nothing between; having no intervening space.  
Oh *undistinguished* space of woman's will! *Shakespeare.*

4. Not marked by any particular property.  
Sleep to those empty lids  
Is grown a stranger; and day and night,  
As *undistinguished* by my sleep, as light. *Denham.*

5. Not treated with any particular respect.  
Sad chance of war! now destitute of aid,  
Falls *undistinguished* by the victor's spade. *Pope.*

UNDISTINGUISHING, *adj.* Making no difference.  
The promiscuous and *undistinguishing* distribution of good  
and evil, which was necessary for carrying on the designs of  
providence in this life, will be rectified in another. *Addison.*

UNDISTRACTED, *adj.* Not perplexed by contrariety of thoughts  
or desires.  
When Enoch had walked with God, he was so far from  
being tired with that lasting assiduity, that he admitted him  
to a more immediate, and more *undistracted* communion with  
himself. *Boyle.*

UNDISTRACTEDLY, *adv.* Without disturbance from contrariety  
of sentiments.  
St. Paul tells us, that there is difference betwixt married  
and single persons; the affections of the latter being at liberty  
to devote themselves more *undistractedly* to God. *Boyle.*

UNDISTRACTEDNESS, *n. f.* Freedom from interruption by  
different thoughts.  
The strange confusions of this nation disturb that calmness  
of mind, and *undistraction* of thoughts. *Boyle.*

UNDISTURBED, *adj.*  
1. Free from perturbation; calm; tranquil.  
To our high-raised phantasy present  
That *undisturbed* song of pure content. *Milton.*

2. Not interrupted by any hindrance or molestation.  
Nature flints our appetite,  
And craves no more than *undisturbed* delight;  
Which minds, unmix'd with cares and fears, obtain;  
A soul serene, a body void of pain. *Dryden.*

3. Not agitated.  
A good conscience is a port which is land-locked on every  
side, where no winds can possibly invade. There a man  
may not only see his own image, but that of his maker,  
clearly reflected from the *undisturbed* and silent waters. *Dryden.*

UNDISTURBEDLY, *adv.* Calmly; peacefully.  
Our minds are so weak, that they have need of all the  
assurances can be procured, to lay before them *undisturbedly*  
the thread and coherence of any discourse. *Locke.*

UNDIVIDABLE, *adj.* Not separable; not susceptible of division.  
The best actors in the world for tragedy, pastoral, scene  
*undividable*, or poem unlimited. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

UNDIVIDED, *adj.* Unbroken; whole; not parted.  
Love is not divided between God and God's enemy: we  
must love God with all our heart; that is, give him a whole  
and *undivided* affection. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*

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## UNE

The same *uneasiness* which every thing Gives to our nature, life must also bring. *Denham*.  
We may be said to live like those who have their hope in another life, if we bear the *uneasiness* that befall us here with constancy.

Men are dissatisfied with their station, and create to themselves all the *uneasiness* of want. They fancy themselves poor, and under this persuasion feel all the disquiet of real poverty.

His Majesty will maintain his just authority over them; and whatever *uneasiness* they may give themselves, they can create none in him.

The libels against his grandfather, that fly about his very court, give him *uneasiness*.

*UNEASINESS*, *adj.*  
1. Painful; giving disturbance.

The wisest of the Gentiles forbade any libations to be made for dead infants, as believing they passed into happiness through the way of mortality, and for a few months wore an *uneasy* garment.

On a towering pinnacle the standing is *uneasy*, and the fall deadly.

His present thoughts are *uneasy*, because his present state does not please him.

*UNEASINESS*, *adj.*  
1. Painful; giving disturbance.

Still watch'd and importun'd, but worse for thee. *Dryden*.

2. Disturbed; not at ease.

Happy low I lie down;  
*Uneasy* lies the head that wears a crown. *Shakespeare*.

*Uneasy* justice upward flew,  
And both the sisters to the stars withdrew. *Dryden*.

The passion and ill language proceeded from a gall'd and *uneasy* mind.

It is such a pleasure as makes a man restless and *uneasy*, exciting fresh desires.

One would wonder how any person should desire to be king of a country, in which the established religion is directly opposite to that he professes. Were it possible for such a one to accomplish his designs, his own reason might tell him, there could not be a more *uneasy* prince, nor a more unhappy people.

If we imagine ourselves intitled to any thing we have not, we shall be *uneasy* in the want of it; and that *uneasiness* will expose us to all the evil persuasions of poverty.

The foul, *uneasy* and confin'd from home,  
Rests and expatiates in a life to come. *Pope*.

3. Confining; cramped.

Some few like *uneasy* titators  
Prescribe at first such strict, *uneasy* rules,  
As they must ever slavishly observe. *Rescuer*.

4. Not unconstrained; not disengaged.

In conversation, a solicitous watchfulness about one's behaviour, instead of being mended, will be constrained, *uneasy*, and ungraceful.

5. Reevith; difficult to please.

A four, untractable nature, makes him *uneasy* to those who approach him.

6. Difficult. Out of use.

We will, not appearing what we are, have some question with the shepherd: from his simplicity, I think it not *uneasy* to get the cause of my son's resort thither.

This swift business  
I must *uneasy* make; left too light winning  
Make the prize light. *Shakespeare's Tempest*.

Divers things, knowable by the bare light of nature, are yet so *uneasy* to be satisfactorily understood, that, let them be delivered in the clearest expressions, the notions themselves will appear obscure.

*UNEASINESS*, *adj.* Not devoted.

Though they had but two horses left *uneaten*, they had never suffered a summons to be sent to them.

*UNEATH*, *adv.* [from *earth*, *east*, Saxon; *easy*.]

1. Not easily. Out of use.

*Uneath* may she endure the flinty street,  
To tread them with her tender feeling feet. *Shakespeare*.

2. It seems in *Spenser* to signify the same as *beneath*. Under; below.

A roaring, hideous sound,  
That all the air with terror filled wide,  
And seem'd *uneath* to shake the steadfast ground. *Fairy Queen*.

*UNEDEIFYING*, *adj.* Not improving in good life.

Our practical divinity is as found and affecting, as that of our popish neighbours is flat and *unedifying*.

*UNELECTED*, *adj.* Not chosen.

Putting him to rage,  
You should have taken th' advantage of his choler.

*UNEQUAL*, *adj.* Not worthy to be chosen.

Both extremes, above or below the proportion of our characters, are dangerous; and 'tis hard to determine which is most *unequal*.

*UNEQUALITY*, *n. f.*

1. Not equal; inferior.

Among *unequals*, what society? *Milton*.

To bliss unknown my lofty soul aspires;  
My lot *unequal* to my vast desires. *Arbutnot*.

3. Partial; not bestowing on both the same advantages.

When to conditions of *unequal* peace,  
He shall submit, then may he not possess  
Kingdom nor life. *Denham*.

4. [Inequal, Fr.] Disproportionate; ill matched.

Against *unequal* arms to fight in pain. *Milton*.

From his strong arm I saw his rival run;  
And in a crowd th' *unequal* combat shun. *Dryden*.

5. Not regular; not uniform.

Nor fear'd the chief th' *unequal* fight to try. *Pope*.

So strong, yet so *unequal* pulses beat. *Dryden*.

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## UNE

*UNEMPLOYED*, *adj.*

1. Not busy; at leisure; idle.

Other creatures, all day long  
Rove idle, *unemployed*, and less need rest. *Milton's Par. Lost*.

Wilt thou then serve Philistines with that gift,  
Which was expressly given thee to annoy them?  
Better at home lie bedrid, not only idle,  
Inglorious, *unemployed*, with age out-worn. *Milton*.

Our wife creator has annexed to several objects, and to the ideas we receive of them, as also, to several of our thoughts, a concomitant pleasure, that those faculties which we are endowed with, might not remain idle and *unemployed*.

2. Not engaged in any particular work.

Fales unemploy'd, Ceres *unemploy'd*,  
Were all forgot. *Dryden*.

Men, foured with poverty, and *unemploy'd*, easily give into any prospect of change.

*UNEMPLOYABLE*, *adj.* Not to be emptied; inexhaustible.

Whatever men or angels know, it is as a drop of that *unemployable* fountain of wisdom, which hath diversely imparted her treasures.

*UNEMPLOYED*, *adj.* Not invested; not graced.

A man rather unadorned with any parts of quickness, and unadorned with any notable virtues, than notorious for any defect of understanding.

Aspiring, factious, fierce and loud,  
With grace and learning *unadorn'd*. *Swift*.

*UNENGAGED*, *adj.* Not engaged; not appropriated.

When we have sunk the only *unengaged* revenues left, our incumbrances must remain perpetual.

*UNENJOYED*, *adj.* Not obtained; not possessed.

Each day's a mistress, *unenjoy'd* before;  
Like travellers, we're pleas'd with seeing more. *Dryden*.

*UNENJOYING*, *adj.* Not using; having no fruition.

The more we have, the meaner is our store;  
Th' *unenjoying*, craving wretch is poor. *Craich*.

*UNENLIGHTENED*, *adj.* Not illuminated.

Moral virtue natural reason, *unenlightened* by revelation, prescribes.

*UNENLARGED*, *adj.* Not enlarged; narrow, contracted.

Unenlarged souls are disgusted with the wonders which the microscope has discovered concerning the shape of little animals, which equal not a pepper-corn.

*UNENSLAVED*, *adj.* Free; not entrall'd.

By thee  
She sits a sov'reign, *unenslaved* and free. *Addison*.

*UNENTERTAINING*, *adj.* Giving no delight; giving no entertainment.

It was not *unentertaining* to observe by what degrees I ceased to be a witty writer.

*UNENVIED*, *adj.* Exempt from envy.

The fortune, which no body fees, makes a man happy and *unenvied*.

This loss  
Thus far at least recover'd, hath much more  
Establish'd in a safe, *unenvied* throne,  
Yielded with full consent. *Milton's Par. Lost*.

These *unenvied* stand;  
Since what they act, transcends what they command. *Denham*.

What health promotes, and gives *unenvy'd* peace,  
Is all expenceless, and procur'd with ease. *Blackmore*.

Beneath our humble cottage let us haste,  
And here, *unenvoy'd*, rural dainties taste. *Pope's Odyssey*.

*UNENVOYED*, *adj.* Unburied; uninterred.

Think't thou *unentomb'd* to cross the floods? *Dryden*.

*UNEQUALABLE*, *adj.* Different from itself; diverse.

March and September, the two equinoxes, are the most unsettled and *unequalable* of seasons.

*UNEQUAL*, *adj.* [Inequalis, Lat.]

1. Not even.

There fits deformity to mock my body;  
To shape my legs of an *unequal* size. *Shakespeare*.

You have here more than one example of Chaucer's *unequal* numbers.

2. Not equal; inferior.

Among *unequals*, what society? *Milton*.

To bliss unknown my lofty soul aspires;  
My lot *unequal* to my vast desires. *Arbutnot*.

3. Partial; not bestowing on both the same advantages.

When to conditions of *unequal* peace,  
He shall submit, then may he not possess  
Kingdom nor life. *Denham*.

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Against *unequal* arms to fight in pain. *Milton*.

From his strong arm I saw his rival run;  
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So strong, yet so *unequal* pulses beat. *Dryden*.

## UNE

*UNEQUALABLE*, *adj.* Not to be equalled; not to be paralleled.

Christ's love to God is filial and *unequalable*. *Boyle*.

*UNEQUALLED*, *adj.* Unparalleled; unrivalled in excellence.

By those *unequalled* and invaluable blessings, he manifested how much he hated sin, and how much he loved finners. *Boyle*.

Dorinda came, divested of the scorn,  
Which the *unequal'd* maid so long had worn. *Rescuer*.

*UNEQUALITY*, *adv.* In different degrees; in disproportion one to the other.

When we view some well-proportion'd dome,  
No single parts *unequally* surprize;  
All comes united to th' admiring eyes. *Pope*.

*UNEQUALNESS*, *n. f.* Inequality; state of being unequal.

*UNEQUITABLE*, *adj.* Not impartial; not just.

We force him to stand to those measures which we think too *unequitable* to press upon a murderer. *Decay of Piety*.

*UNEQUITVOCAL*, *adj.* Not equivocal.

This conceit is erroneous, making putrefactive generations correspondent unto seminal productions, and conceiving *unequivocal* effects, and univocal conformity unto the efficient.

*UNEQUALNESS*, *n. f.* Incapacity of error.

How much more than possible that has been, the many innovations of that church witness; and consequently the danger of presuming upon the *unequalness* of a guide.

*UNEERRING*, *adj.* [Inerrans, Lat.]

1. Committing no mistake.

The irrefragable infirmities of our nature, make a perfect and *unerring* obedience impossible. *Rogers's Sermons*.

Faith in chains constrain the various God;  
Who bound obedient to superior force,  
Unerring will prescribe your destin'd course. *Pope*.

His javelin threw,  
Hissing in air th' *unerring* weapon flew. *Dryden*.

2. Incapable of failure; certain.

The king a mortal shaft lets fly  
From his *unerring* hand. *Denham*.

Is this th' *unerring* power? the ghost reply'd;  
Nor Phoebus flatter'd; nor his answers ly'd. *Dryden*.

Lovers of truth, for truth's sake; there is this one *unerring* mark, the not entertaining any proposition, with greater assurance than the proofs it is built upon will warrant. *Locke*.

*UNEERRINGLY*, *adv.* Without mistake.

What those figures are, that should be mechanically adapted, to fall so *unerringly* into regular compositions, is beyond our faculties to conceive.

*UNESCAPABLE*, *adj.* Inevitable; unavoidable; not to be escaped.

He gave the mayor sufficient warning to shift for safety, if an *unescapeable* destiny had not halted him. *Carew*.

*UNEXPECTED*, *adj.* Not seen; undiscovered; undescried.

Treachery, guile, and deceit, are things which may for a while, but do not long go *unexpected*.

From living eyes her open shame to hide,  
And live in rocks and caves long *unexpected*. *Fairy Queen*.

Nearer to view his prey, and *unexpected*  
To mark what of their state he more might learn. *Milton*.

The second shaft came swift and *unexpected*;  
And pierc'd his hand, and nail'd it to his side. *Dryden*.

*UNESSENTIAL*, *adj.*

1. Not being of the last importance; not constituting essence.

Tillicon was moved rather with pity, than indignation, towards the persons of those who differed from him in the *unesessential* parts of Christianity.

2. Void of real being.

The void profound  
Of *unesessential* night receives him next. *Milton*.

*UNESTABLISHED*, *adj.* Not established.

From plain principles, doubt may be fairly solved, and not clapp'd upon from petitory foundations *unestablished*. *Brown*.

*UNEVEN*, *adj.*

1. Not even; not level.

These high wild hills, and rough, *uneven* ways,  
Draw out our miles, and make them wearisome. *Shakespeare*.

Some said it was best to fight with the Turks in that *uneven*, mountain country, where the Turks chief strength consisted in the multitude of his horsemen, should stand him in small stead.

They made the ground *uneven* about their nest, inasmuch that the state did not lie flat.

2. Not suiting each other; not equal.

The Hebrew verse consists of *uneven* feet. *Peacock*.

*UNEVENNESS*, *n. f.*

1. Surface not level; inequality of surface.

This looseness of the foot, which yields to the ruggedness and *unevenness* of the roads, renders the feet less capable of being worn, than if they were more solid. *Ray on the Creation*.

That motion which can continue long in one and the same part of the body, can be propagated a long way from one part to another, supposing the body homogeneous; so that the

motion may not be reflected, refracted, interrupted or disordered by any *unevenness* of the body. *Newton*.

2. Turbulence; changeable state.

Edward II. though an unfortunate prince, and by reason of the troubles and *unevenness* of his reign, the very law itself had many interruptions; yet it held its current in that state his father had left it in. *Hale*.

3. Not smoothness.

Notwithstanding any such *unevenness* or indistinctness in the style of those places, concerning the origin and form of the earth. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*.

*UNEVITABLE*, *adj.* [Inevitabilis, Lat. inevitable, Fr.] Inevitable; not to be escaped.

So jealous is she of my love to her daughter, that I never yet begin to open my mouth to the *unevitable* Philoclea, but that her unwild presence gave my tale a conclusion, before it had a beginning.

*UNEVITABLE*, *adj.* Not exacted; not taken by force.

All was common, and the fruitful earth  
Was free, to give her *unevitable* birth. *Dryden*.

*UNEVITABLY*, *adv.* Not enquired; not tried; not discussed.

Yet within these five hours Hastings liv'd  
Untainted, *unevitably*, free at liberty. *Shakespeare*.

They utter all they think, with a violence and indisposition, *unevitably*, without relation to person, place, or stiness. *B. Johnson*.

The most pompous seeming knowledge, that is built on the *unevitable* prejudices of sense, stands not. *Glanville*.

*UNEVITABLY*, *adv.* Not known by any precedent or example.

Charles returned with *unevitable* love from Algiers. *Raleigh*.

O *unevitable* love!

Love no where to be found less than divine. *Milton*.

God vouchsaf'd Enoch an *unevitable* exemption from death. *Boyle*.

Your twice-conquer'd vassals, *unevitable* and

Fidly, by your courage, then your clemency, to

Here humbly vow to sacrifice their lives, and

The gift of this your *unevitable* mercy,

To your command. *Denham's Sophy*.</



## UNE

O *unexpected* stroke! worse than death!  
Must I thus leave thee, paradise? *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
Them *unexpected* joy surpriz'd,  
When the great enigm of Messiah blaz'd. *Milton.*  
Their *unexpected* loss and plaints out-breath'd. *Milton.*  
Some amazement;  
But such as sprung from wonder, not from fear,  
To the pale foes they suddenly draw near,  
And summon them to *unexpected* fight. *Dryden.*  
Deep was the wound; he stagger'd with the blow,  
And turn'd him to his *unexpected* foe. *Dryden.*  
When Barcelona was taken by a most *unexpected* accident  
of a bomb lighting on the magazine, then the Catalonians  
revolted. *Swift.*  
UNEXPE'CTEDLY. *adv.* Suddenly; at a time unthought of.  
Oft he seems to hide his face,  
But *unexpectedly* returns. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
A most bountiful present, when I was most in want of it,  
came most favourably and *unexpectedly* to my relief. *Dryden.*  
If the comment be poured in *unexpectedly* upon us, it  
overflows us. *Dryden.*  
You have fairer warning than others, who are *unexpectedly*  
cut off. *Wake.*  
My heart was filled with a deep melancholy, to see several  
dropping *unexpectedly* in the midst of mirth. *Addison.*  
Though you went away to *unexpectedly*, yet we have inform-  
ed ourselves of every thing that hath happened to you. *Gay.*  
UNEXPE'CTEDNESS. *n. f.* Suddenness; unthought of time or  
manner.  
He describes the *unexpectedness* of his appearance. *Watts.*  
UNEXPE'RIENCED. *adj.* Not versed; not acquainted by trial  
or practice.  
The wisest, *unexperienc'd*, will be ever  
Timorous and loth, with novice modestly,  
Irresolute, unhardy, unadventurous. *Milton.*  
Long use may strengthen men against many such incon-  
veniences, which, to *unexperienc'd* persons, may prove very  
hazardous. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*  
The pow'rs of Troy;  
Not a raw and *unexperienc'd* train,  
But a firm body of embattl'd men. *Dryden.*  
These reproaches are the extravagant speeches of those *un-*  
*experienc'd* in the things they speak against. *Tillotson.*  
*Unexperienc'd* young men, if unwarn'd, take one thing  
for another.  
The smallest accident intervening, often produces such  
changes, that a wise man is just as much in doubt of events,  
as the most ignorant and *unexperienc'd*. *Swift.*  
UNEXPE'DIENT. *adj.* Inconvenient; not fit.  
The like would not be *unexpedient* after meat, to assist and  
cherish nature in her first concoction, and send their minds  
back to study in good tune. *Milton on Education.*  
UNEXPE'RT. *adj.* [inexpertus, Lat.] Wanting skill or knowledge.  
Receive the partner of my inmost soul:  
Him you will find in letters, and in laws  
Not *unexpert*. *Prior.*  
UNEXPLORED. *adj.*  
1. Not searched out.  
Oh! say what stranger cause, yet *unexplo'r'd*,  
Could make a gentle belle reject a lord? *Pope.*  
2. Not tried; not known.  
Under thy friendly conduct will I fly,  
To regions *unexplo'r'd*. *Dryden.*  
UNEXPLORED. *adj.* Not laid open to censure.  
They will endeavour to diminish the honour of the best  
traitor, rather than suffer the little mistakes of the author  
to pass *unexplo'd*. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*  
UNEXPRES'SIBLE. *adj.* Ineffable; not to be uttered.  
What *unexpressible* comfort does overflow the pious soul,  
from a confidence of its own innocence. *Tillotson.*  
UNEXPRES'SIVE. *adj.*  
1. Not having the power of uttering or expressing. This is the  
natural and analogical signification.  
2. Inexpressible; unutterable; ineffable; not to be expressed.  
Improper, and out of use.  
Run, run, Orlando, carve on every tree  
The fair, the chaste, and *inexpressive* the. *Shakespeare.*  
With nectar pure his ouzy locks he laves,  
And hears the *inexpressive*, nuptial song,  
In the blest kingdoms, meek, of joy and love. *Milton.*  
The helmeted cherubim,  
And forward seraphim,  
Are seen in glittering ranks, with wings display'd,  
Harping in loud and solemn quire,  
With *inexpressive* notes to heaven's new-born heir. *Milton.*  
UNEXTENDED. *adj.* Occupying no assignable space; having  
no dimensions.  
How inconceivable is it, that a spiritual, *i. e.* an *unextended*  
substance, should represent to the mind an extended one, as a  
triangle? *Locke.*

## UNF

UNEXTINGUISHABLE. *adj.* [inextinguibile, Fr.] Unquenchable;  
not to be put out.  
Pain of *unextinguishable* fire  
Must exercise us, without hope of end. *Milton.*  
What native, *unextinguishable* beauty must be impressed  
through the whole, which the defecation of so many parts  
by a bad printer, and a worse editor, could not hinder from  
shining forth? *Bentley.*  
UNEXTINGUISHED. *adj.* [inextinctus, Lat.]  
1. Not quenched; not put out.  
The souls, whom that unhappy flame invades,  
Make endless moans, and, pining with desire,  
Lament too late their *unextinguish'd* fire. *Dryden.*  
Even o'er your cold, your ever-facred urn,  
His constant flame, shall *unextinguish'd* burn. *Lytton.*  
2. Not extinguishable.  
An ardent thirst of honour; a soul unsatisfied with all it  
has done, and an *unextinguish'd* desire of doing more. *Dryden.*  
UNFA'DED. *adj.* Not withered.  
A lovely flow'r.  
Unfaded yet, but yet unfed below,  
No more to mother earth, or the green stem shall owe. *Dryden.*  
UNFA'DING. *adj.* Not liable to wither.  
For her th' *unfading* rose of Eden blooms,  
And wings of seraphs shed divine perfumes. *Pope.*  
UNFA'ILING. *adj.* Certain; not missing.  
Nothing the united voice of all history proclaims so loud,  
as the certain, *unfailing* curse, that has pursued and overtook  
sacrilege. *South's Sermons.*  
Thou, secure of my *unfailing* word,  
Compose thy swelling soul, and sheath the sword. *Dryden.*  
UNFA'IR. *adj.* Disingenuous; fabulous; not honest.  
You come, like an *unfair* merchant, to charge me with  
being in your debt. *Swift.*  
UNFA'ITHFUL. *adj.*  
1. Perfidious; treacherous.  
If you break one jot of your promise, I will think you  
the most atheistical break-promise, and the most unworthy,  
that may be chosen out of the gross band of the *un-*  
*faithful*. *Shakespeare.*  
My feet, through wine, *unfaithful* to their weight,  
Betray'd me tumbling from a tow'ry height. *Pope.*  
2. Impious; infidel.  
Thence shall come  
To judge th' *unfaithful* dead; but to reward  
His faithful, and receive them into bliss. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
UNFA'ITHFULLY. *adv.* Treacherously; perfidiously.  
There is danger of being *unfaithfully* counsel'd; and more  
for the good of them that counsel, than for him that is  
counselled. *Bacon.*  
UNFA'ITHFULNESS. *n. f.* Treachery; perfidiousness.  
As the obscurity of what some writers deliver, makes it  
very difficult to be understood; so the *unfaithfulness* of too  
many others, makes it unfit to be relied on. *Boyle.*  
UNFA'LOWED. *adj.* Not followed.  
Th' *unfallow'd* glebe  
Yearly o'ercomes the granaries with stores  
Of golden wheat. *Phillips.*  
UNFAMILIAR. *adj.* Unaccustomed; such as is not com-  
mon.  
The matters which we handle, seem, by reason of new-  
ness, dark, intricate, *unfamiliar*. *Hobbes, b. i.*  
Chaucer's uncouth, or rather *unfamiliar*, language, deters  
many readers. *Warton's Spenser.*  
UNFA'SHIONABLE. *adj.* Not modish; not according to the  
reigning custom.  
A man writes good sense, but he has not a happy manner  
of expression. Perhaps he uses obsolete and *unfashionable*  
language. *Watts's Logic.*  
UNFA'SHIONABLENESS. *n. f.* Deviation from the mode.  
Natural *unfashionableness* is much better than apish, affected  
postures. *Locke.*  
UNFA'SHIONED. *adj.*  
1. Not modified by art.  
Mark but how terribly his eyes appear;  
And yet there is something roughly noble there;  
Which, in *unfashion'd* nature, looks divine,  
And, like a gem, does in the quarry shine. *Dryden.*  
2. Having no regular form.  
A lifeless lump, *unfashion'd* and unfram'd,  
Of jarring seeds, and justly chaos nam'd. *Dryden.*  
UNFA'SHIONABLY. *adv.* [from *unfashionable*.]  
1. Not according to the fashion.  
2. Unartfully.  
Deform'd, *unfashion'd*, sent before my time  
Into this breathing world, scarce half made up;  
And that so lamely and *unfashionably*,  
That dogs bark at me. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*  
To UNFA'STEN. *v. a.* To loose; to unfix.  
He had no sooner *unfastened* his hold, but that a wave  
forcibly spoiled his weaker hand of hold. *Sidney, b. ii.*

## UNF

His foes are so enrooted with his friends,  
That plucking to unfix an enemy,  
He doth *unfasten* so, and shake a friend. *Shakespeare.*  
Then in the key-hole turns  
Th' intricate wards, and every bolt and bar  
Of mally iron, or solid rock, with ease  
Unfastens. *Milton's Par. Lost. b. ii. l. 876.*  
UNFA'THERED. *adj.* Fatherless; having no father.  
They do observe  
Unfather'd heirs, and loathly births of nature. *Shakespeare.*  
UNFA'ITHOMABLE. *n. f.*  
1. Not to be founded by a line.  
In the midst of the plain a beautiful lake, which the in-  
habitants thereabouts pretend is *unfathomable*. *Addison.*  
Beneath *unfathomable* depths they faint,  
And secret in their gloomy caverns pant. *Addison's Ovid.*  
2. That of which the end or extent cannot be found.  
A thousand parts of our bodies may be diversified in all  
the dimensions of solid bodies; which overwhelms the fancy  
in a new abyss of *unfathomable* number. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
UNFA'ITHOMABLY. *adv.* So as not to be founded.  
Cover'd pits, *unfathomably* deep. *Thomson.*  
UNFA'ITHOMED. *adj.* Not to be founded.  
The Titan race  
He fing'd with lightnings, rowl within the *unfathom'd* space. *Dryden.*  
UNFATIGUED. *adj.* Unwearied; untired.  
Over dank, and dry,  
They journey toilsome, *unfatigued* with length  
Of march. *Phillips.*  
UNFA'VOURABLY. *adv.*  
1. Unkindly; unpropitiously.  
2. So as not to countenance, or support.  
Bacon speaks not *unfavourably* of this. *Glanville.*  
UNFEARED. *adj.*  
1. Not frightened; intrepid; not terrified.  
Just men  
Though heaven should speak with all his wrath at once,  
That with his breath the hinges of the world  
Did crack, we should stand upright and *unfear'd*. *B. Johnson.*  
UNFEASIBLE. *adj.* Impracticable.  
UNFEATHERED. *adj.* Implumous; naked of feathers.  
The mother nightingale laments alone;  
Whose nest some prying churl had found, and thence  
By stealth convey'd th' *unfeather'd* innocence. *Dryden.*  
UNFEATUR'D. *adj.* Deformed; wanting regularity of fea-  
tures.  
Vilage rough,  
Deform'd, *unfeatur'd*, and a skin of buff. *Dryden.*  
UNFE'D. *adj.* Not supplied with food.  
Each bone might through his body well be read,  
And every finew leen through his long fast;  
For nought he car'd, his carcals long *unfed*. *Fairy Queen.*  
A grilly foaming wolf *unfed*. *Rowe's Comm.*  
UNFEED. *adj.* Unpaid.  
It is like the breath of an *unfed* lawyer; you gave me no-  
thing for it. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*  
UNFEELING. *adj.* Insensible; void of mental sensibility.  
Dull, *unfeeling*, barren ignorance,  
Is made my goaler to attend on me. *Shakespeare's Rich. II.*  
Unlucky Welford! thy *unfeeling* master,  
The more thou ticklest, gripes his fist the faster. *Pope.*  
UNFEIGNED. *adj.* Not counterfeited; not hypocritical; real;  
sincere.  
Here I take the like *unfeigned* oath,  
Never to marry her. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*  
Thousand deencies that daily flow  
From all her words and actions, mix'd with love,  
And sweet compliance, which declare *unfeigned*  
Union of mind. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
Sorrow *unfeign'd*, and humiliation meek. *Milton.*  
UNFEIGNEDLY. *adv.* Really; sincerely; without hypocrisy.  
He pardoneth all them that truly repent, and *unfeignedly*  
believe his holy gospel. *Common Prayer.*  
How should they be *unfeignedly* just, whom religion doth  
not cause to be such; or they religious, which are not found  
such by the proof of their just actions?  
Prince dauphin, can you love this lady? —  
I love her most *unfeignedly*. *Shakespeare's K. John.*  
Thou hast brought me and my people *unfeignedly* to repent  
of the sins we have committed. *K. Charles.*  
UNFE'LT. *adj.* Not felt; not perceived.  
All my treasury  
Is but yet *unfelt* thanks, which, more enrich'd,  
Shall be your love and labour's recompence. *Shakespeare.*  
Her looks, from that time infused  
Sweetness into my heart, *unfelt* before. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
'Tis pleasant, safely to behold from shore  
The rowling ships, and hear the tempest rear;

## UNF

Not that another's pain is our delight,  
But pains *unfelt* produce the pleasing light. *Dryden.*  
UNFENC'D. *adj.*  
1. Naked of fortification.  
I'd play incessantly upon these jades;  
Even till *unfenced* desolation  
Leave them as naked as the vulgar air. *Shakespeare.*  
2. Not surrounded by any inclosure.  
UNFERMENTED. *adj.* Not fermented.  
All such vegetables must be *unfermented*; for fermenta-  
tion changes their nature. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*  
UNFE'RTILE. *adj.* Not fruitful; not prolific.  
Peace is not such a dry tree, such a sapless, *unfertile* thing,  
but that it might fructify and increase. *Deacy of Piety.*  
To UNFE'TTER. *v. a.* To unchain; to free from shackles.  
Unfetter me with speed.  
I see you troubled that I bleed.  
This most useful principle may be *unfetter'd*, and restored  
to its native freedom of exercise. *Addison's Spectator.*  
The soul in these instances is not entirely loose and *un-*  
*fetter'd* from the body. *Addison's Spectator.*  
Th' *unfetter'd* mind by thee sublim'd. *Thomson.*  
UNFIGURED. *adj.* Representing no animal form.  
In *unfigured* paintings the noblest is the imitation of mar-  
bles, and of architecture, as arches, freezes. *Walton.*  
UNFILLED. *adj.* Not filled; not supplied.  
Come not to table, but when thy need invites thee; and  
if thou beest in healthy, leave something of thy appetite *un-*  
*filled*. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*  
The air did not precisely fill up the vacuities of the vessel,  
since it left so many *unfilled*. *Boyle.*  
The throne of my forefathers  
Still stands *unfill'd*. *Addison's Cato.*  
UNFIRM. *adj.*  
1. Weak; feeble.  
Our fancies are more giddy and *unfirm*  
Than women's are. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*  
So is the *unfirm* king  
In three divided; and his coffers found  
With hollow poverty and emptiness. *Shakespeare.*  
2. Not stable.  
Take the time, while stagger'ing yet they stand,  
With feet *unfirm*, and prepossess the strand. *Dryden.*  
UNFIRMAL. *adj.* Unfuitable to a son.  
You offer him a wrong,  
Something *unfirmal*.  
Teach the people, that to hope for heaven is a mercenary,  
legal, and therefore *unfirmal*, affection. *Boyle.*  
UNFIRMISHED. *adj.* Incomplete; not brought to an end; not  
brought to perfection; imperfect; wanting the last hand.  
It is for that such outward ornament  
Was lavish'd on their sex, that inward gifts  
Were left for haite *unfirmish'd*. *Milton.*  
I dedicate to you a very *unfirmish'd* piece. *Dryden.*  
His hasty hand left his pictures *unfirmish'd*, that the beauty  
in the picture faded sooner than in the person after whom it  
was drawn. *Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 83.*  
This collection contains not only such pieces as come under  
our review, but many others, even *unfirmish'd*. *Swift.*  
UNFIT. *adj.*  
1. Improper; unsuitable.  
They easily perceive how *unfit* that were for the present,  
which was for the first age convenient enough. *Hobbes.*  
Neither can I think you would impose upon me an *unfit*  
and over-ponderous argument. *Milton on Education.*  
2. Unqualified.  
Unfit he was for any worldly thing,  
And eke unable once to stir or go.  
Old as I am, for ladies love *unfit*.  
The pow'r of beauty I remember yet. *Dryden.*  
A genius that can hardly take in the connection of three  
propositions, is utterly *unfit* for speculative studies. *Watts.*  
To UNFI'T. *v. a.* To disqualify.  
Those excellencies, as they qualified him for dominion,  
so they *unfitted* him for a satisfaction or acquiescence in  
his vassals. *Government of the Tongue.*  
UNFITTING. *adj.* Not proper.  
Although monosyllables, so rise in our tongue, are *unfitting*  
for verses, yet are they the most fit for expressing briefly the  
first conceits of the mind. *Camden.*  
UNFITLY. *adv.* Not properly; not suitably.  
Others, reading to the church those books which the apostles  
wrote, are neither untruly nor *unfitly* said to preach. *Hobbes.*  
The kingdom of France may be not *unfitly* compared to a  
body that hath all its blood drawn up into the arms, breast  
and back. *Howell.*  
UNFITNESS. *n. f.*  
1. Want of qualifications.  
In setting down the form of common prayer, there was  
no need that the book should mention either the learning  
of a fit, or the *unfitness* of an ignorant minister. *Hobbes.*







# UNG

To UNGUARD. *v. a.* To loose any thing bound with a girdle.  
The man *ungirded* his camels, and gave them straw and provender. *Gen. xxiv. 32.*

The blest parent  
Ungirt her spacious bosom, and discharg'd  
The pond'rous birth. *Prior.*

Ungirt. *adj.* Loosely dressed.  
One tender foot was bare, the other shod;  
Her robe *ungirt*. *Waller.*

Mulciber assigns the proper place  
For Carians, and th' *ungirt* Numidian race. *Dryden.*

UNGLO'RI'FIED. *adj.* Not honoured; not exalted with praise and adoration.

Left God should be any way *unglorified*, the greatest part of our daily service consisteth, according to the blessed apostle's own precise rule, in much variety of palms and hymns; that out of so plentiful a treasure, there might be for every man's heart to chuse out for his own sacrifice. *Hooker.*

UNGLO'VED. *adj.* Having the hand naked.  
When we were come near to his chair, he stood up, holding forth his hand *ungloved*, and in posture of blessing. *Bacon.*

UNGIVING. *adj.* Not bringing gifts.  
In vain at shrines th' *ungiving* suppliant stands:  
This 'tis to make a vow with empty hands. *Dryden.*

To UNGIVE. *v. a.* To loose any thing cemented.  
Small rains relax and *ungive* the earth, to give vent to inflamed atoms. *Harvey on the Plague.*

She stretches, gapes, *ungives* her eyes,  
And asks if it be time to rise. *Swift.*

To UNGOD. *v. a.* To divest of divinity.  
T' *ungod* this child again, it could not be  
I should love her, who loves not me. *Denne.*

Thus men *ungodded* may to places rise,  
And sects may be prefer'd without disguise. *Dryden.*

UNGODDILY. *adv.* Impiously; wickedly.  
'Tis but an ill essay of that godly fear, to use that very gospel so irreverently and *ungodly*. *Government of the Tongue.*

UNGODLINESS. *n. f.* Impiety; wickedness; neglect of God.  
How grossly do many of us contradict the plain precepts of the gospel by our *ungodliness* and worldly lusts? *Tillotson.*

UNGODLY. *adj.*  
1. Wicked; negligent of God and his laws.  
His just, avenging ire,  
Had driven out th' *ungodly* from his sight,  
And the habitations of the just. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The finner here intended is the *ungodly* finner: he who forgets or defies his God. *Rogers.*

2. Polluted by wickedness.  
Let not the hours of this *ungodly* day  
Wear out in peace. *Shakespeare.*

UNGODRED. *adj.* Unwounded; unhurt.  
I stand aloof, and will no reconciliation;  
'Till by some elder masters of known honour,  
I have a voice and precedent of peace,  
To keep my name *ungodred*. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

UNGODGED. *adj.* Not filled; not fated.  
The hell-hounds, as *ungodged* with flesh and blood,  
Pursue their prey. *Dryden.*

Oh *ungodred* appetite! Oh ravenous thirst  
Of a son's blood. *Smith's Phœdra and Hippolytus.*

UNGOVERNABLE. *adj.*  
1. Not to be ruled; not to be refrained.  
They'll judge every thing by models of their own; and thus are rendered unmanageable by any authority, and *ungovernable* by other laws, but those of the sword. *Glanville.*

2. Licentious; wild; unbridled.  
So wild and *ungovernable* a poet, cannot be translated literally; his genius is too strong to bear a chain. *Dryden.*

He was free from any rough, *ungovernable* passions, which hurry men on to say and do very offensive things. *Atterbury.*

UNGOVERNED. *adj.*  
1. Being without government.  
The estate is yet *ungovern'd*. *Shakespeare. Rich. III.*

It pleases God above,  
And all good men of this *ungovern'd* ile. *Shakespeare.*

2. Not regulated; unbridled; licentious.  
Seek for him,  
Left his *ungovern'd* rage dissolve the life  
That wants the means to lead it. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*

Themselves they villify'd  
To serve *ungovern'd* appetite. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Nor what to bid, or what forbid, he knows;  
Th' *ungovern'd* tempest to such fury grows. *Dryden.*

From her own back the burthen would remove,  
And lays the load on his *ungovern'd* love. *Dryden.*

UNGO'RT. *adj.*  
1. Not gained; not acquired.  
He is as free from touch or soil with her,  
As she from one *ungot*. *Shakespeare. Measure for Measure.*

2. Not begotten.

# UNG

His loins yet full of *ungot* princes; all  
His glory in the bud. *Waller.*

UNGRA'CEFUL. *adj.* Wanting elegance; wanting beauty.  
Raphael answer'd heav'n,  
Nor are thy lips *ungraceful*, fire of men. *Milton.*

A solicitous watchfulness about one's behaviour, instead of being mended, it will be contrained, uneasy, and *ungraceful*. *Locke.*

He enjoyed the greatest strength of good sense, and the most exquisite taste of politeness. Without the first learning is but an incumbrance; and without the last is *ungraceful*. *Addison.*

UNGRA'CEFULNESS. *n. f.* Inelegance; awkwardness.  
To attempt the putting another genius upon him, will be labour in vain; and what is to be plaitered on, will have always hanging to it the *ungracefulness* of constraint. *Locke.*

UNGRA'CIOUS. *adj.*  
1. Wicked; odious; hateful.  
He, catching hold of her *ungracious* tongue,  
Thereon an iron lock did fasten firm and strong. *Spenser.*

I'll in the mature time,  
With this *ungracious* paper strike the fight  
Of the death-practis'd duke. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*

Do not, as some *ungracious* pastors do,  
Shew me the steep and thorny way to heav'n;  
Whilt he, a put and reckless libertine,  
Himself the primrose path of dalliance treads,  
And recks not his own rede. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

To the gods alone  
Our future offspring, and our wives are known;  
Th' audacious trumpet, and *ungacious* son. *Dryden.*

2. Offensive; unpleasing.  
Show me no parts which are *ungacious* to the fight, as all pre-shortenings usually are. *Dryden.*

3. Unacceptable; not favoured.  
They did not except against the persons of any, though several were most *ungacious* to them. *Clarendon.*

Any thing of grace towards the Irish rebels, was as *ungacious* at Oxford, as at London. *Clarendon.*

Neither is it rare to observe among excellent and learned divines, a certain *ungacious* manner, or an unhappy tone of voice, which they never have been able to shake off. *Swift.*

UNGRA'NTED. *adj.* Not given; not yielded; not bestowed.  
This only from your goodness let me gain,  
And this *ungranted*, all rewards are vain. *Dryden.*

UNGRA'TEFUL. *adj.*  
1. Making no returns, or making ill returns for kindness.  
No person is remarkably *ungrateful*, who was not also insufferably proud. *South.*

2. Making no returns for culture.  
Most when driv'n by winds, the flaming form  
Of the long files destroys the beauteous form;  
Nor will the wither'd stock be green again;  
But the wild olive shoots, and shades th' *ungrateful* plain. *Dryden.*

3. Unpleasing; unacceptable.  
It cannot be *ungrateful*, or without some pleasure to posterity, to see the exact relation of an action to full of danger. *Clarendon.*

What is in itself harsh and *ungrateful*, must make harsh and *ungrateful* impressions upon us. *Atterbury.*

UNGRA'TEFULLY. *adv.*  
1. With ingratitude.  
When call'd to distant war,  
His vanquish'd heart remain'd a victim here:  
Oriana's eyes that glorious conquest made;  
Nor was his love *ungratefully* repaid. *Glanville.*

We often receive the benefit of our prayers, when yet we *ungratefully* charge heaven with denying our petitions. *Wake.*

2. Unacceptably; unpleasing.  
UNGRA'TEFULNESS. *n. f.*

1. Ingratitude; ill return for good.  
Can I, without the detestable stain of *ungratefulness*, abstain from loving him, who, far exceeding the beauty of his shape with the beauty of his mind, is content to to abuse himself as to become Dametas's servant for my sake. *South.*

2. Unacceptableness; unpleasing quality.  
UNGRA'VELY. *adv.* Without seriousness.

His present portance  
Gibingly, and *ungravelly*, he did fashion. *Shakespeare.*

UNGROU'NDED. *adj.* Having no foundation.  
Ignorance, with an indifference for truth, is nearer to it than opinion with *ungrounded* inclination, which is the great source of error. *Locke.*

This is a confidence the most *ungrounded* and irrational. For upon what ground can a man promise himself a future repentance, who cannot promise himself a futurity? *South.*

UNGROU'NGLY. *adv.* Without ill will; willingly; heartily; cheerfully.  
If, when all his art and time is spent,  
He say 'twill ne'er be found, yet be content;  
Receive from him the doom *ungroundingly*,  
Because he is the mouth of destiny. *Denne.*

UNGUARDED. *adj.*

# UNH

UNGUARDED. *adj.*  
1. Undefended.  
Proud art thou met? Thy hope was to have reach'd  
The throne of God *unguarded*, and his side  
Abandon'd. *Milton's Par. Lost. b. vi. l. 133.*

All through th' *unguarded* gates with joy resort,  
To see the slighted camp, the vacant port. *Denham.*

No door there was th' *unguarded* house to keep,  
On creaking hinges turn'd, to break his sleep. *Dryden.*

2. Careless; negligent.  
All the evils that proceed from an untied tongue, and an *unguarded*, unlimited will, we put upon the accounts of drunkenness. *Taylor.*

The spy, which does this treasure keep,  
Does she ne'er say her pray'rs, nor sleep?  
Or have not gold and datt'ry pow'r,  
To purchase one *unguarded* hour? *Prior.*

With an *unguarded* look she now devour'd  
My nearer face; and now recall'd her eye,  
And heav'd, and strove to hide a sudden sigh. *Prior.*

It was intended only to divert a few young ladies, of good sense and good humour enough to laugh not only at their sex's little *unguarded* follies, but at their own. *Pope.*

Are we not encompassed by multitudes, who watch every careless word, every *unguarded* action of our lives? *Rogers.*

UNGUARDED. *adj.* Not directed; not regulated.  
The blood weeps from my heart, when I do shape,  
In forms imaginary, th' *unguarded* days,  
And rotten times that you shall look upon,  
When I am sleeping with my ancestors. *Shakespeare.*

Can *unguarded* matter keep itself to such exact conformities, as not in the least spot to vary from the species? *Glanville.*

They resolve all into the accidental, *unguarded* motions of blind matter. *Locke.*

Nature, void of choice,  
Does by *unguarded* motion things produce,  
Regardless of their order. *Blackmore on the Creation.*

UNGUENT. *n. f.* [unquantum, Lat.] Ointment.  
Pre-occupation of mind ever requirerh preface of speech, like a fomentation to make the *unguent* enter. *Bacon.*

There is an intercourse between the magnetick *unguent* and the vulnerated body. *Glanville.*

With *unguent* smooth, the lucid marble stone. *Pope.*

UNGUERSED. *adj.* Not attained by conjecture.  
He me sent, for cause to me *unguers'd*. *Fairy Queen.*

UNHABITABLE. *adj.* [inhabitable, Fr. inhabitable, Lat.] Not capable to support inhabitants; uninhabitable.  
The night and day was always a natural day of twenty-four hours, in all places remote from the *unhabitable* poles of the world, and winter and summer always measured a year. *Haller.*

Though the course of the sun be curbed between the tropicks, yet are not those parts directly subject to his perpendicular beams, *unhabitable*, or extremely hot. *Roy.*

UNHACKED. *adj.* Not cut; not hewn; not notched with cuts.  
With a blessed, and unwe' d retire,  
With *unhack'd* fowls, and helmets all unbruis'd,  
We will bear home that lusty blood again. *Shakespeare.*

Part with *unhack'd* edges, and bear back  
Our targe undinted. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

To UNHALLOW. *v. a.* To deprive of holiness; to profane; to desecrate.  
Perhaps the fact  
Is not so heinous now, forestaff'd fruit;  
Profan'd first by the serpent; by him first  
Made common, and *unhallow'd*, ere our taste. *Milton.*

The vanity *unhallow'd* the virtue. *L'Estrange.*

This one use left such an indelible sacredness upon them, that the impiety of the design could be no sufficient reason to *unhallow* and degrade them to common use. *South.*

UNHALLOWED. *adj.* Unholy; profane.  
Thy curill spirit  
Govern'd a wolf, who hang'd for human slaughter:  
Ev'n from the gallows did his fell foul fleet;  
And while thou lay'st in thy *unhallow'd* dam  
Infus'd itself in thee. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*

I had not unlock'd my lips  
In this *unhallow'd* air, but that this juggler  
Would think to charm my judgment, as mine eyes,  
Obtruding false rules, prack'd in reason's garb. *Milton.*

Nor shall presume to violate these bands,  
Or touch thy person with *unhallow'd* hands. *Dryden.*

Here cease thy flight, nor with *unhallow'd* lays  
Touch the fair fame of Albion's golden days. *Pope.*

To UNHAND. *v. a.* To loose from the hand.  
Still am I call'd. *Unhand* me, gentlemen. *Shakespeare.*

UNHANDLED. *adj.* Not handled; not touched.  
A race of youthful and *unhandled* colts,  
Fetching mad bounds. *Shakespeare. Merch. of Venice.*

# UNH

Cardinal Campeius  
Hath left the cause o' th' king *unbandled*. *Shakespeare. Hen. VIII.*

UNHANDSOME. *n. f.*  
1. Ungraceful; not beautiful.  
I was glad I had done so good a deed for a gentlewoman not *unhandsome*, whom before I had in like sort helped. *Sidney.*

She that so far the rest out-shin'd;  
Silvia the fair, while she was kind,  
Seems only not *unhandsome* now. *Waller.*

As I cannot admit that there is any thing *unhandsome* or irregular; so much less can I grant that there is any thing incommensurable in the globe. *Woodward.*

2. Illiberal; disingenuous.  
UNHANDSOMELY. *adv.* [from *unhandsome*.]

1. Inelegantly; ungracefully.  
The ruined churches are so *unhandsomely* patched and thatched, that men do even than the places for the uncomeliness thereof. *Spenser.*

2. Disingenuously; illiberally.  
He raves, Sir, and to cover my disdain,  
*Unhandsomely* would his denial feign. *Dryden.*

UNHANDSOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *unhandsome*.]

1. Want of beauty.  
The sweetness of her countenance did give such a grace to what she did, that it did make handsome the *unhandsomeness* of it; and make the eye force the mind to believe, that there was a praise in that unskillfulness. *Sidney, b. ii.*

2. Want of elegance.  
Be not troublesome to thyself, or to others, by *unhandsomeness* or uncleanness. *Taylor.*

3. Illiberality; disingenuity.  
UNHANDY. *adj.* Awkward; not dexterous.

UNHANGED. *adj.* Not put to death by the gallows.  
There live not three good men *unhang'd* in England. *Shakespeare.*

UNHAPP. *n. f.* Misluck; ill fortune.  
She visited that place, where first she was so happy as to see the cause of her *unhap*. *Sidney.*

UNHAPPY. *adj.* [This word seems a participle from *unhappy*, which yet is never used as a verb.] Made unhappy.  
You have milled a prince,  
A happy gentleman in blood and lineament,  
By you *unhappy*, and disfigur'd clean. *Shakespeare.*

UNHAPPILY. *adv.* [from *unhappy*.] Miserably; unfortunately; wretchedly; calamitously.  
You hold a fair assembly: you do well, lord:  
You are a churchman, or I'll tell you, cardinal,  
I should judge now most *unhappily*. *Shakespeare.*

He was *unhappily* too much used as a check upon the lord Coventry. *Clarendon.*

I unwitting have offended,  
*Unhappily* deceiv'd! *Milton's Par. Lost.*

There is a day a coming, when all these witty fools shall be *unhappily* undeceived. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

UNHAPPINESS. *n. f.*

1. Misery; infelicity.  
If ever he have child, abortive be it;  
Prodigious, and untimely brought to light,  
And that be heir to his *unhappiness*. *Shakespeare.*

The real foundation of our *unhappiness* would be laid in our reason, and we should be more miserable than the beasts, by how much we have a quicker apprehension. *Tillotson.*

It is our great *unhappiness*, when any calamities fall upon us, that we are uneasy, and dissatisfied. *Wake.*

2. Calamity; distress.  
She hath often dream'd of *unhappiness*, and waked herself with laughing. *Shakespeare. Much Ado about Nothing.*

3. Misfortune; ill luck.  
St. Austin hath laid down a rule to this purpose, though he had the *unhappiness* not to follow it always himself. *Burner.*

UNHAPPY. *adj.* Wretched; miserable; unfortunate; calamitous; distressed.  
Desire of wand'ring this *unhappy* morn.  
You know not, while you here attend,  
Th' unworthy fate of your *unhappy* friend:  
Breathless he lies, and his unbury'd ghost  
Depriv'd of funeral rites. *Dryden.*

To UNHARBOUR. *v. a.* To drive from shelter.  
UNHARBURED. *adj.* Affording no shelter.  
'Tis chastity:  
She that has that is clad in complete steel;  
And, like a quiver'd nymph, with arrows keen,  
May trace huge forests, and *unharbour'd* heaths,  
Infamous hills, and Andy perilous wilds. *Milton.*

UNHARDENED. *adj.* Not confirmed; not made hard.  
Of strong prevailment in *unharden'd* youth. *Shakespeare.*

UNHARDY. *adj.* Feeble; tender; timorous.  
'Tis the wisest, unexperienc'd, will be ever  
Tim'rous and loth, with novice modestly;  
Irresolute, *unhardy*, undaunt'rous. *Milton.*

29 Q



# U N H

**UNHARMED.** *adj.* Unhurt; not injured.  
 In strong proof of chastity well armed,  
 From love's weak, childish bow the lives unharmed. *Shakesp.*  
 Though great light be insufferable to our eyes; yet  
 the highest degree of darkness does not diseafe them, for  
 causing no disorderly motion, it leaves that curious organ un-  
 harmed. *Locke.*  
 The Syrens once deluded, vainly charm'd;  
 Ty'd to the mast, Ulysses sail'd unharmed. *Graville.*  
**UNHARMFUL.** *adj.* Innoxious; innocent.  
 Themselves unharmed, let them live unharmed;  
 Their jaws disabled, and their claws disarm'd. *Dryden.*  
**UNHARMONIOUS.** *adj.*  
 1. Not symmetrical; disproportioned.  
 Those pure, immortal elements, that know  
 No gross, no unharmonious mixture foul,  
 Eject him, tainted now, and purge him off. *Milton.*  
 2. Unmusical; ill-sounding.  
 His thoughts are improper to his subject, his expressions  
 unworthy of his thoughts, or the turn of both is unhar-  
 monious. *Dryden.*  
 That barbarous custom of abbreviating words, to fit them  
 to the measure of verses, has formed harsh, unharmonious  
 sounds. *Swift.*  
**TO UNHARMLESS.** *v. a.*  
 1. To loose from the traces.  
 The sweating steers unharmed from the yoke,  
 Bring back the crooked plough. *Dryden.*  
 The mules unharmed range beside the main.  
 If there were fix hories, the postillion always unhar-  
 mous. *Swift.*  
 2. To disarm; to divest of armour.  
**UNHARMED.** *adj.* Not adventured; not put in danger.  
 Here I shou'd still enjoy thee day and night  
 Whole to myself, unharmed abroad,  
 Fearless at home. *Milton's Agonistes, l. 807.*  
**UNHARMED.** *adj.*  
 1. Not disclosed from the eggs.  
 2. Not brought to light.  
 Some unharmed practice  
 Hath puddled his clear spirit. *Shakespeare.*  
**UNHEALTHFUL.** *adj.* Morbid; unwholesome.  
 The diseases which make years unhealthful, are spotted  
 fevers; and the unhealthful season is the autumn. *Graville.*  
 At every sentence let his life at stake,  
 Though the discourse were of no weightier things,  
 Than sultry summers, or unhealthful springs. *Dryden.*  
**UNHEALTHY.** *adj.* Sickly; wanting health.  
 No body would have a child cream'd at breakfast, who  
 would not have him dull and unhealthy. *Locke on Education.*  
 He, intent on somewhat that may ease  
 Unhealthy mortals, and with curious search  
 Examines all the properties of herbs. *Philips.*  
**TO UNHEART.** *v. a.* To discourage; to deprecate.  
 To bite his lip,  
 And hum at good Cominius, much unhearts me. *Shakesp.*  
**UNHEARD.** *adj.*  
 1. Not perceived by the ear.  
 For the noise of drums and timbrels loud,  
 Their childrens cries unheard. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
 2. Not vouchsafed an audience.  
 What pangs I feel, unpitied and unheard!  
 3. Unknown in celebration.  
 Nor was his name unheard, or unador'd. *Milton.*  
**UNHEARD OF.** *adj.* Obscure; not known by fame.  
 Free from hopes or fears, in humble ease,  
 Unheard of may I live and die in peace. *Graville.*  
 5. Unheard of. Unprecedented.  
 There is a foundation laid for the most unheard of confusion  
 that ever was introduced into a nation. *Swift.*  
**UNHEATED.** *adj.* Not made hot.  
 Neither salts, nor the distilled spirits of them can penetrate  
 the narrow pores of unheated glass. *Boyle.*  
**UNHEED.** *adj.* Disregarded; not thought worthy of no-  
 tice.  
 True experiments may, by reason of the easy mistake of  
 some unheeded circumstance, be unsuccessfully tried. *Boyle.*  
 He of his fatal guile gave proof unheeded. *Milton.*  
 Her hair  
 In a simple knot was ty'd above;  
 Sweet negligence! unheeded bait of love. *Dryden.*  
 The triumph ceas'd—tears gush'd from ev'ry eye,  
 The world's great victor pass'd unheeded by. *Pope.*  
**UNHEEDING.** *adj.* Negligent; careless.  
 I have not often seen him; if I did,  
 He pass'd unmark'd by my unheeding eyes. *Dryden.*  
**UNHEEDY.** *adj.* Precipitate; sudden.  
 Learning his ship from those white rocks to save,  
 Which all along the southern sea-coast lay,  
 Threat'ning unheedy wrecks, and rash decay,  
 He nam'd Albion. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. c. 1.*

# U N H

Nor hath love's mind of any judgment taste;  
 Wings and no eyes, figure unheedy haite. *Shakesp.*  
 So have I seen some tender slip,  
 Sav'd with care from winter's nip;  
 The pride of her carnation train  
 Pluck'd up by some unheedy swain. *Milton.*  
**TO UNHEED.** *v. a.* To uncover; to expose to view.  
**UNHEED.** *adj.* Unafflicted; having no auxiliary; unsupported.  
 Unhe'd I am, who pity'd the distress'd,  
 And none oppressing, am by all oppress'd. *Dryden.*  
**UNHELPFUL.** *adj.* Giving no assistance.  
 I bewail good Gloster's case  
 With sad, unhelpful tears. *Shakesp. Hen. VII.*  
**UNHEWN.** *part. adj.* Not hewn.  
 In occasions of meritment, this rough-cast, unheewn poetry,  
 was instead of stage plays. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*  
**UNHINDERED.** *adj.* Lax of maw; capacious.  
 Though plenteous, all too little seems  
 To stuff this maw, this vast, unhinder'd corps. *Milton.*  
**TO UNHINGE.** *v. a.*  
 1. To throw from the hinges.  
 2. To displace by violence.  
 For want of cement, ribs of rock disjoin'd  
 Without an earthquake, from their base would start,  
 And hills unbing'd, from their deep roots depart. *Blackmore.*  
 3. To disorder; to confuse.  
 Rather than not accomplish my revenge,  
 Just or unjust, I would the world unbinge. *Waller.*  
 If God's providence did not order it, cheats would not  
 only justle private men out of their rights, but unbinge states,  
 and run all into confusion. *Ray on the Creation.*  
**UNHOLINESS.** *n. f.* Impiety; profaneness; wickedness.  
 Too foul and manifest was the unholiness of obtruding upon  
 men remission of sins for money. *Raleigh.*  
**UNHOLY.** *adj.*  
 1. Profane; not hallowed.  
 Doth it follow that all things now in the church are unholy,  
 which the Lord hath not himself precisely instituted? *Hooker.*  
 2. Impious; wicked.  
 We think not ourselves the holier, because we use it; so  
 neither should they with whom no such thing is in use, think  
 us therefore unholy, because we submit ourselves unto that,  
 which, in a matter so indifferent, the wisdom of authority  
 and law have thought comely. *Hooker.*  
 From the paradise of God,  
 Without remorse, drive out the sinful pair,  
 Fern hallow'd ground th' unholy. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
 Far other dreams my erring foul employ;  
 Far other raptures of unholy joy. *Pope.*  
**UNHONOURED.** *adj.*  
 1. Not regarded with veneration; not celebrated.  
 Unhonour'd though I am, at least, said fine,  
 Not unreveng'd that impious act shall be. *Dryden.*  
 Pales unhonour'd, Ceres unemploy'd,  
 Were all forgot. *Dryden.*  
 2. Not treated with respect.  
 Grieved that a visitant so long shou'd wait,  
 Unmark'd, unhonour'd, at a monarch's gate. *Pope.*  
**TO UNHOPE.** *v. a.* To divert of hopes.  
 Unhope the fair sex, and cure this fashionable tympany got  
 among them. *Addison's Spectator, No. 127.*  
**UNHOPEFUL.** *adj.* Not expected; greater than hope had  
 UNHOPEFUL for } promised.  
 With unhop'd success  
 Th' embassadors return with promiss'd peace. *Dryden.*  
 Heav'n has inspir'd with a sudden thought,  
 Whence your unhop'd-for safety may be wrought. *Dryden.*  
**UNHOPESFUL.** *adj.* Such as leaves no room to hope.  
 Benedic't is not the unhop'esfullest husband that I know; thus  
 far I can praise him; he is of approved valour. *Shakesp.*  
 I thought the routing style I wrote in, might prove no un-  
 hopeful way to procure somewhat considerable from those  
 great masters of chymical arcana. *Boyle.*  
**TO UNHORS.** *v. a.* To beat from an horse; to throw from  
 the saddle.  
 He would unhorse the lustiest challenger. *Shakespeare.*  
 The emperor rescued a noble gentleman, whom unhors'd  
 and sore wounded, the enemy was ready to have slain. *Kneller.*  
 On a fourth he flies, and him unhorses too. *Daniel.*  
 They are forc'd  
 To quit their boats, and fare like men unhors'd. *Waller.*  
 The knights unhors'd may rise from off the plain.  
 And fight on foot, their honour to regain. *Dryden.*  
**UNHOSPITABLE.** *adj.* Unhospitable; Lat.] Affording no kindness  
 or entertainment to strangers; cruel; barbarous.  
 The cruel nation, covetous of prey,  
 Stain'd with my blood th' unhospitable coast. *Dryden.*  
**UNHOSPITABLE.** *adj.* Not belonging to an enemy.  
 The high-prancing steeds  
 Spurn their dismounted riders; they expire  
 Indignant, by unhospitable wounds destroy'd. *Philips.*

# U N I

**TO UNHOUSE.** *v. a.* To drive from the habitation.  
 Seek true religion: O where? Mirreus!  
 Thinking her unhouse'd here, and fled from us,  
 Seek her at Rome. *Donne.*  
 Death unawares with his cold, kind embrace,  
 Unhouse'd thy virgin soul from her fair biding place. *Milton.*  
**UNHOUSE.** *adj.*  
 1. Homeless; wanting a house.  
 Call the creatures,  
 Whose naked natures live in all the sight  
 Of wreckful heav'n; whose bare, unhouse'd trunks,  
 To the conflicting elements expos'd,  
 Answer meer nature. *Shakesp. Timon of Athens.*  
 2. Having no settled habitation.  
 But that I love the gentle Desdemona,  
 I would not my unhouse'd, free condition  
 Put into circumscription and confine. *Shakespeare. Othello.*  
 Hear this,  
 You unhouse'd, lawless, rambling libertines. *Southern.*  
**UNHOUSELESS.** *adj.* Having not the sacrament.  
 Thus was I deeping, by a brother's hand,  
 Of life, of crown, of queen at once dispatch'd;  
 Cut off even in the blossoms of my fire,  
 Unhouse'd, unanointed, unanell'd. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*  
**UNHOUSELESS.** *adj.* Not humbled; not touched with shame  
 or confusion.  
 Should I of these the liberty regard,  
 Who, freed as to their ancient patrimony,  
 Unhumbled, unrepented, unreformed,  
 Headlong would follow. *Milton's Par. Regain'd.*  
**UNHURT.** *adj.* Free from harm.  
 Of fifteen hundred, eight hundred were slain in the field;  
 and of the remaining seven hundred, two men only came off  
 unhurt. *Bacon's War with Spain.*  
 I tread more lightly on the ground;  
 My nimble feet from unhurt flow'r's rebound;  
 I walk in air. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*  
 Supported by thy care,  
 Through burning climes I pass'd unhurt;  
 And breath'd in tainted air. *Addison's Spectator.*  
 The stars shall fade away;  
 But thou shalt flourish in immortal youth,  
 Unhurt, amidst the war of elements.  
 The wrecks of matter, and the crush of worlds. *Addison.*  
**UNHURTFUL.** *adj.* Innoxious; harmless; doing no harm.  
 You hope the duke will return no more, or  
 You imagine me too unhurtful an opposite. *Shakespeare.*  
 Flames unhurtful, hovering, dance in air. *Blackmore.*  
**UNHURTFULLY.** *adv.* Without harm; innocently.  
 We laugh at others as innocently and as unhurtfully, as  
 at ourselves. *Pope to Swift.*  
**UNICORN.** *n. f.* [*unicornis*, unus and cornu, Lat.]  
 1. A beast, whether real or fabulous, that has only one horn.  
 Wert thou the unicorn, pride and wrath would confound  
 thee. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*  
 Unicorn may be betray'd with treachery. *Shakespeare.*  
 Bears with glasse, men with flatterers.  
 Nature in coniferous animals hath placed the horns in-  
 verted upwards, as in the rhinoceros, Indian ass, and unicorn  
 beetles. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
 It is not of consequence, that because Dioscorides hath  
 made no mention of unicorn horn, there is therefore no such  
 thing in nature. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
 Some unicorns we will allow even among insects, as those  
 malicious beetles described by Muffetus. *Brown.*  
 Will the fierce unicorn thy voice obey,  
 Stand at the crib, and feed upon the hay? *Sandys.*  
 2. A bird.  
 Of the unicorn bird, the principal marks are these; headed  
 and footed like the doughty cock, tailed like a goose, horned  
 on his forehead, with some likeness, as the unicorn is pictured;  
 spur'd on his wings, bigger than a swan. *Grew.*  
**UNIFORM.** *adj.* [unus and forma.]  
 1. Keeping its tenour; similar to itself.  
 Though when constantly mingled, as in this stratum, it  
 may put on a face never so uniform and alike, yet it is in  
 reality very different.  
 2. Conforming to one rule; acting in the same manner; agree-  
 ing with each other.  
 The only doubt is about the manner of their unity, how  
 far churches are bound to be uniform in their ceremonies,  
 and what way they ought to take for that purpose. *Hooker.*  
 Creatures of what condition soever, though each in dif-  
 ferent manner, yet all with uniform consent, admire her, as  
 the mother of their peace and joy. *Hooker.*  
 Numbers, being neither uniform in their designs, nor direct  
 in their views, neither could manage nor maintain the power  
 they got. *Swift.*  
**UNIFORMITY.** *n. f.* [uniformitas, Fr.]  
 1. Resemblance to itself; even tenour.  
 There is no uniformity in the design of Spenser; he aims  
 at the accomplishment of no one action. *Dryden.*

# U N I

Queen Elizabeth was remarkable for that steadiness and  
 uniformity which ran through all her actions. *Addison.*  
 2. Conformity to one pattern; resemblance of one to another.  
 The unity of that visible body and church of Christ, con-  
 sisteth in that uniformity, which all the several persons there-  
 unto belonging have, by reason of that one Lord, whose  
 servants they all profess themselves; that one faith which they  
 all acknowledge; that one baptism wherewith they are all  
 initiated. *Hooker, b. iii.*  
**UNIFORMLY.** *adv.* [from uniform.]  
 1. Without variation; in an even tenour.  
 That faith received from the apostles, the church, though  
 dispersed throughout the world, doth notwithstanding keep  
 as safe, as if it dwelt within the walls of some one house,  
 and as uniformly hold, as if it had but one only heart and  
 soul. *Hooker, b. v.*  
 The capillamenta of the nerves are each of them solid  
 and uniform; and the vibrating motion of the æthereal me-  
 dium may be propagated along them from one end to the  
 other uniformly, and without interruption. *Newton's Opticks.*  
 2. Without diversity of one from another.  
**UNIMAGINABLE.** *adj.* Not to be imagined by the fancy;  
 not to be conceived.  
 Things to their thought are unimagined and  
 So unimaginable, as hate in heav'n. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
 The skilful organist plies his grave-fancied defecant in lofty  
 fugues, or the whole symphony, with artful and unimaginable  
 touches, adorns and graces the well-studied chords of some  
 choice compoter. *Milton on Education.*  
 An infinite succession of the generations of men, without  
 any permanent foundation, is utterly unimaginable. *Tilleyson.*  
**UNIMAGINABLY.** *adv.* To a degree not to be imagined.  
 Little commissures, where they adhere, may not be porous  
 enough to be pervious to the unimaginably subtle corpules,  
 that make up the beams of light. *Boyle.*  
**UNIMITABLE.** *adj.* [inimitable, Fr. inimitabilis, Lat.] Not to  
 be imitated.  
 Both these are unimitable. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
**UNIMORTAL.** *adj.* Not immortal; mortal.  
 They betook them several ways,  
 Both to destroy, or unimortal make. *Milton.*  
**UNIMPAIRABLE.** *adv.* Not liable to waste or diminution.  
 If the superior be unimpairable, it is a strong presumption,  
 that the inferiors are likewise unimpaired. *Hooker, b. iv.*  
**UNIMPAIRED.** *adj.* Not diminished; not worn out.  
 Yet unimpaired with labours, or with time,  
 Your age but seems to a new youth to climb. *Dryden.*  
 If our silver and gold diminishes, our publick credit con-  
 tinues unimpaired. *Addison on the State of the War.*  
**UNIMPROVED.** *adj.* Not solicited.  
 If answerable stile I can obtain  
 Of my celestial patroness, who deigns  
 Her nightly visitation unimprov'd. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
**UNIMPROVABLE.** *adj.* Assuming no airs of dignity.  
 A free, unimportant, natural, easy manner; diverting others  
 just as we diverted ourselves. *Pope to Swift.*  
**UNIMPROVABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from unimprovable.] Quality of  
 not being improvable.  
 This must be imputed to their ignorance and unimprovable-  
 ness in knowledge, being generally without literature. *Ham.*  
**UNIMPROVED.** *adj.*  
 1. Not made more knowing.  
 Not a mark went unimprov'd away. *Pope.*  
 2. Not taught; not meliorated by instruction.  
 Young Fortinbras,  
 Of unimproved mettle hot and full. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*  
 Shallow, unimproved intellects, are confident pretenders to  
 certainty. *Glanville.*  
**UNINCREASABLE.** *adj.* Admitting no increase.  
 That love, which ought to be appropriated to God, re-  
 sults chiefly from an altogether, or almost unincreasable eleva-  
 tion and vastness of affection. *Boyle.*  
**UNINDIFFERENT.** *adj.* Partial; leaning to a side.  
 His opinion touching the catholic church was as unindiffe-  
 rent, as touching our church, the opinion of them that fa-  
 vour this pretended reformation is. *Hooker, b. iv.*  
**UNINDUSTRIOUS.** *adj.* Not diligent; not laborious.  
 Pride we cannot think to sluggish or unindustrious an agent,  
 as not to find out expedients for its purpose. *Deacy of City.*  
**UNINFLAMMABLE.** *adj.* Not capable of being set on fire.  
 The uninflamnable spirit of such concretes, may be pretend-  
 ed to be but a mixture of phlegm and salt. *Boyle.*  
**UNINFLAMMED.** *adj.* Not set on fire.  
 When weak bodies come to be inflamed, they gather a  
 much greater heat than others have uninflamed. *Bacon.*



## UNI

UNINFORMED, *adj.*

1. Untaught; uninstructed.

Not *uninstructed*.  
Of nuptial sanctity, and marriage rites. *Milton's P. Lost.*  
No *uninstructed* minds can represent virtue so noble to us,  
that we necessarily add splendour to her. *Pope.*

2. Unanimous; not enlivened.

UNINGUOUS, *adj.* Illiberal; disingenuous.  
Did men know how to distinguish between reports and  
certainties, this stratagem would be as unskillful, as it is *un-*  
*ingenuous*. *Decay of Piety.*

UNINHABITABLE, *adj.* Unfit to be inhabited.  
If there be any place upon earth of that nature that para-  
dise had, the same must be found within that supposed *un-*  
*inhabitable* burnt zone, or within the tropics. *Raleigh.*

Had not the deep been form'd, that might contain  
All the collected treasures of the main;  
The earth had fill'd o'erwhelm'd with water flood,  
To man an *uninhabitable* flood. *Blackmore.*

UNINHABITABLENESS, *n. f.* Incapacity of being inhabited.  
Divers radicant opinions, such as that of the *uninhabitable-*  
*ness* of the torrid zone, of the solidity of the celestial part of  
the world, are generally grown out of request. *Boyle.*

UNINHABITED, *adj.* Having no dwellers.  
The whole island is now *uninhabited*. *Sandys.*

*Uninhabited*, unskill'd, unlearn'd.  
It lies, and breeds the bleating goat alone. *Pope.*

I cast anchor on the lee-side of the island, which seem'd  
to be *uninhabited*. *Gulliver's Travels.*

UNINJURED, *adj.* Unhurt; suffering no harm.  
You may as well spread out the unfin'd heaps  
Of misers treasure by an outlaw's den,  
And tell me it is safe; as bid me hope  
Danger will let a helpless maiden pass,  
Uninjur'd in this wild, furrounding waste. *Milton.*

Then in full age, and hoary holiness  
Retire, great teacher! to thy promis'd bliss:  
Untouch'd thy tomb, uninjur'd be thy dust,  
As thy own fame among the future just. *Prior.*

UNINSCRIBED, *adj.* Having no inscription.  
Make sacred Charles's tomb for ever known;  
Obscure the place, and *uninscrib'd* the stone. *Pope.*

Oh fact accurs!  
UNINSPIRED, *adj.* Not having received any supernatural in-  
struction or illumination.

Thus all the truths that men, *uninspired*, are enlightened  
with, came into their minds. *Locke.*

My pastoral muse her humble tribute brings,  
And yet not wholly *uninspir'd* the fings. *Dryden.*

And *uninstructed* how to stem the tide,  
That fool intrudes, raw in this great affairs. *Dryden.*

It will be a prejudice to none but widows and orphans,  
and others *uninstructed* in the arts and management of more  
skillful men. *Locke.*

It is an unspeakable blessing to be born in those parts  
where wisdom flourishes; though there are even in these  
parts, several poor, *uninstructed* persons. *Addison.*

Though we find few amongst us, who profess themselves  
Anthropomorphites, yet we may find, amongst the ignorant  
and *uninstructed* christians, many of that opinion. *Locke.*

UNINSTRUCTIVE, *adj.* Not conferring any improvement.  
Were not men of abilities thus communicative, their wis-  
dom would be in a great measure useless, and their experience  
*uninstructive*. *Addison.*

UNINTELLIGENT, *adj.* Not knowing; not skillful; not hav-  
ing any consciousness.

We will give you sleepy drinks, that your senses may be  
*unintelligent* of our insinuation. *Shakspeare, Winter Tale.*

The visible creation is far otherwise apprehended by the  
philosophical enquirer, than the *unintelligent* vulgar. *Glanville.*

This conclusion, if men allow'd of, they would not de-  
stroy ill-formed productions. Ay, but these monsters. Let  
them be so; what will your drivelling, *unintelligent*, untract-  
able changeling be? *Locke.*

Why then to works of nature is assign'd  
An author *unintelligent* and blind;  
When ours proceed from choice? *Blackmore.*

The obvious products of *unintelligent* nature. *Bentl.*

UNINTELLIGIBILITY, *n. f.* Quality of not being intelligible.  
Credit the *unintelligibility* of this union and motion. *Glanville.*

If we have truly proved the *unintelligibility* of it in all other  
ways, this argumentation is undeniable. *Barnet.*

UNINTELLIGIBLE, *adj.* [unintelligibilis, Fr.] Not such as can  
be understood.

The Latin, three hundred years before Tully, was as *un-*  
*intelligible* in his time, as the English and French of the same  
period are now. *Swift.*

Did Thersi  
These arms thus labour'd for her son prepare;  
For that dull soul to stare with stupid eyes,  
On the learn'd *unintelligible* prize! *Dryden.*

## UNI

This notion must be desisted as harmless, *unintelligible* en-  
thusiasm.

UNINTELLIGIBLY, *adv.* In a manner, not to be under-  
stood.

Sound is not *unintelligibly* explained by a vibrating motion  
communicated to the medium.

To talk of specific differences in nature, without refer-  
ence to general ideas, is to talk *unintelligibly*. *Locke.*

UNINTENTIONAL, *adj.* Not designed; happening without de-  
sign.

Besides the *unintentional* deficiencies of my style, I have  
purposely transgressed the laws of oratory, in making my pe-  
riods over-long. *Boyle.*

UNINTERESTED, *adj.* Not having interest.

The greatest part of an audience is always *uninterested*,  
though seldom knowing.

UNINTERMITTED, *adj.* Continued; not interrupted.

This motion of the heavenly bodies seems to be partly con-  
tinued and *uninterrupted*, as that motion of the first moveable  
partly interpolated and interrupted. *Hale's Origin.*

UNINTERMIXED, *adj.* Not mingled. *Swift's Sermon.*

*Unintermix'd* with fictitious fantasies,  
I verify the truth, not poetize. *Daniel's Civil War.*

UNINTERRUPTED, *adj.* Not broken; not interrupted.

Thy constant quiet fills my peaceful breast  
With unmixt joy, *uninterrupted* rest. *Roscommon.*

Governments so divided amongst themselves in matters of  
religion, maintain *uninterrupted* union and correspondence;  
that no one of them is for invading the rights of another. *Addi-*  
*son.*

The hills rise infinitely, and leave the eye a vast, *uninter-*  
*rupted* prospect.

The *uninterrupted* stitch in superficial wounds, is re-  
jected. *Sharp's Surgery.*

UNINTERRUPTEDLY, *adv.* Without interruption.

The will thus determined, never lets the understanding  
lay by the object; but all the thoughts of the mind, and  
powers of the body are *uninterruptedly* employ'd. *Locke.*

UNINTRENCHED, *adj.* Not entrenched.

It had been cowardice in the Trojans, not to have at-  
tempted any thing against an army that lay unfortified and *un-*  
*intrenched*. *Pope.*

UNINVESTIGABLE, *adj.* Not to be searched out.

The number of the works of this visible world being *un-*  
*investigable* by us, afford us a demonstrative proof of the un-  
limited extent of the creator's skill. *Kap.*

UNINVITED, *adj.* Not asked.

His honest friends, at thirty hour of dusk,  
Come *uninvited*. *Philips.*

UNJOINED, *adj.*

1. Disjoined; separated.

I hear the found of words; their sense the air  
Disolves *unjoined* ere it reach my ear. *Milton's Agonists.*

2. Having no articulation.

They are all three immovable or *unjoined*, of the thick-  
ness of a little pin. *Great's Adversum.*

UNION, *n. f.* [unio, Lat.]

1. The act of joining two or more, so as to make them  
one.

Adam, from whose dear side I boast me sprung,  
And gladly of our *union* hear thee speak,  
One heart, one soul in both! *Milton's Par. Lost.*

2. Concord; conjunction of mind or interests.

The experience of those profitable emanations from God,  
most commonly are the first motive of our love; but when  
we once have tasted his goodness, we love the spring for its  
own excellency, passing from considering ourselves, to an  
*union* with God. *Taylor's Rule of Living Hef.*

3. A pearl. Not in use.

The king shall drink to Hamlet's better breath;  
And in the cup an *union* shall he throw,  
Richer than that which four successive kings  
In Denmark's crown have worn. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

4. [In law.] *Union* is a combining or consolidation of two churches  
in one, which is done by the consent of the bishop, the patron,  
and incumbent. And this is properly called an *union*; but  
there are two other sorts, as when one church is made sub-  
ject to the other, and when one man is made prelate of both,  
and when a conventual is made cathedral. Touching *union*  
in the first signification, there was a statute, an. 37 Hen.  
VIII. chap. 21. that it should be lawful in two churches,  
whereof the value of the one is not above six pounds in the  
king's books, of the first fruits, and not above one mile  
distant from the other. *Union* in this signification is perma-  
nent, and that is for the life of the incumbent; or real, that  
is, perpetual, whatsoever is incumbent. *Cavel.*

UNIPAROUS, *adj.* [unus and pario, Lat.] Bringing one at a  
birth.

Others make good the paucity of their breed with the du-  
ration of their days; whereof there want not examples in  
animals *uniparous*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

## UNI

UNISON, *adj.* [unus and sonus, Lat.] Sounding alone.

Sounds intermix'd with voice  
Choral, or *unison*. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vii.*

UNISON, *n. f.* [unus and sonus, Lat.]

1. A string that has the same sound with another.

When moved matter meets with any thing like that, from  
which it received its primary impres, it will in like manner  
move it, as in musical strings tuned *unisons*. *Glanville.*

2. A single unvaried note.

Loft was the nation's sense, nor could be found,  
While a long, solemn *unison* went round. *Dunciad, b. iv.*

UNIT, *n. f.* [unus, unitus, Lat.] One; the least number;  
or the root of numbers.

If any atom should be moved mechanically, without attrac-  
tion, 'tis above a hundred million millions odds to an *unit*,  
that it would not strike upon any other atom, but glide  
through an empty interval without contact. *Bentley's Sermon.*

*Units* are the integral parts of any large number. *Watts.*

TO UNITE, *v. a.* [unio, Lat.]

1. To join two or more into one.

The force which went in two to be dispersed,  
In one alone right hand he now *unites*. *Fairy Queen.*

Whatever truths  
Redeem'd from error, or from ignorance,  
Thin in their authors, like rich veins of ore,  
Your works *unite*, and still discover more. *Dryden.*

A proposition for *uniting* both kingdoms was begun. *Swift.*

2. To make to agree.

The king propos'd nothing more than to *unite* his king-  
dom in one form of worship. *Clarendon.*

3. To make to adhere.

The peritonaeum, which is a dry body, may be *united*  
with the muculous flesh. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

4. To join.

In the lawful name of marrying,  
To give our hearts *united* ceremony. *Shakspeare.*

Let the ground of the picture be well *united* with colours  
of a friendly nature. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

5. To join in interest.

Unto their assembly, mine honour be not thou *united*. *Gensfi.*

TO UNITE, *v. n.*

1. To join in an act; to concur; to act in concert.

If you will now *unite* in your complaints,  
And force them with a constancy, the cardinal  
Cannot stand under them. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

2. To coalesce; to be cemented; to be consolidated.

3. To grow into one.

UNITEDLY, *adv.* With union; so as to join.

The eyes, which are of a watry nature, ought to be  
much painted, and *unitedly* on their lower parts; but boldly  
touch'd above by the light and shadows. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

UNITER, *n. f.* The person or thing that unites.

Suppose an *uniter* of a middle constitution, that should par-  
take of some of the qualities of both. *Glanville's Sept.*

UNITION, *n. f.* [unio, Fr. from unite.] The act or power  
of uniting; conjunction; coalition. A word proper, but  
little used.

As long as any different substance keeps off the *union*,  
hope not to cure a wound.

UNITIVE, *adj.* [from unite.] Having the power of unit-  
ing.

That can be nothing else but the *unitive* way of reli-  
gion, which consists of the contemplation and love of  
God. *Norris.*

UNITY, *n. f.* [unitas, Lat.]

1. The state of being one.

Those heretics introduced a plurality of Gods; and so  
made the profession of the *unity* part of the symbolum, that  
should discriminate the orthodox from them. *Hammond.*

The production of one being the destruction of another,  
although they generate, they increase not; and must not be  
said to multiply, who do not transcend an *unity*. *Brown.*

Man is to beget  
Like of his like; his image multiply'd:  
In *unity* defective; which requires  
Collateral love, and dearest amity. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Whatever we can consider as one thing, suggests to the  
understanding the idea of *unity*. *Locke.*

2. Concord; conjunction.

That which you hear, you'll swear  
You see, there is such *unity* in the proofs. *Shakspeare.*

We, of all christians, ought to promote *unity* among our-  
selves and others. *Sprat's Sermons.*

3. Agreement; uniformity.

To the avoiding of dissention, it availeth much, that  
there be amongst them an *unity*, as well in ceremonies as in  
doctrine. *Hooker, b. iv.*

4. Principle of dramatick writing, by which the tenour of the  
story, and propriety of representation is preserved.

The *unities* of time, place, and action, are exactly ob-  
served. *Dryden's Pref. to All for Love.*

## UNI

Although in poetry it be absolutely necessary that the *unities*  
of time, place, and action should be thoroughly understood,  
there is still something more essential, that elevates and alto-  
gether the fancy. *Addison.*

5. [In law.]

*Unity* of possession is a joint possession of two rights by se-  
veral titles. For example, I take a lease of land from one  
upon a certain rent; afterwards I buy the fee-simple. This  
is an *unity* of possession, whereby the lease is extinguished;  
by reason that I, who had before the occupation only for my  
rent, am become lord of the same, and am to pay my rent  
to none. *Cowel.*

UNJUST, *adj.* Not judicially determined.

Cauls *unjust* disgrace the loaded file,  
And sleeping laws the king's neglect revile. *Prior.*

UNIVERSAL, *adj.* [universalis, Lat.]

1. General; extending to all.

All forrow'd: if all the world could have seen't, the woe  
had been *universal*. *Shakspeare, Winter Tale.*

Appetite, an *universal* wolf,  
So doubly fecund with will and power,  
Must make perforce an *universal* prey,  
And last eat up itself. *Shakspeare, Troilus and Cressida.*

This excellent epistle, though, in the front of it, it bears a  
particular inscription, yet in the drift of it is *universal*, as  
designing to convince all mankind of the necessity of seeking  
for happiness in the gospel. *South.*

2. Total; whole.

From harmony, from heav'nly harmony,  
This *universal* frame began. *Dryden.*

3. Not particular; comprising all particulars.

From things particular  
She doth abstract the *universal* kinds. *Davies.*

An *universal* was the object of imagination, and there was  
no such thing in reality. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

UNIVERSAL, *n. f.* The whole; the general system of the uni-  
verse. Not in use.

To what end had the angel been set to keep the entrance  
into paradise after Adam's expulsion, if the *universal* had  
been paradise. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

Plato call'd God the cause and original, the nature and  
reason of the *universal*. *Raleigh.*

UNIVERSALITY, *n. f.* [universality, school Lat.] Not parti-  
cularity; generality; extension to the whole.

This catalogue of sin, is but of sin under a limitation; an  
*universality* of sin under a certain kind; that is, of all sins of  
direct and personal commission. *South's Sermons.*

The *universality* of the deluge I insist upon: and that ma-  
rine bodies are found in all parts of the world. *Woodward.*

A special conclusion cannot be inferred from a moral *uni-*  
*versality*, nor always from a physical one; though it may be  
always inferred from an *universality* that is metaphysical. *Watts.*

UNIVERSALLY, *adv.* [from universal.] Throughout the whole;  
without exception.

Those offences which are breaches of supernatural laws,  
violate in general that principle of reason which willeth *uni-*  
*versally* to fly from evil. *Hooker.*

There best beheld, where *universally* admir'd. *Milton.*

What he borrows from the antients, he repays with utility  
of his own, in coin as good, and as *universally* valuable. *Dryden.*

This institution of charity-schools *universally* prevailed. *Addi-*  
*son.*

UNIVERSE, *n. f.* [universus, Fr. universum, Lat.] The general  
system of things.

Creeping murmur, and the poring dark,  
Fills the wide vessel of the *universe*. *Shakspeare.*

God here fums up all into man; the whole into a part;  
the *universe* into an individual. *South's Sermons.*

Father of heav'n!  
Whose word call'd out this *universe* to birth. *Prior.*

UNIVERSITY, *n. f.* [universitas, Lat.] A school, where all  
the arts and faculties are taught and studied.

While I play the good husband at home, my son and ser-  
vants spend all at the *university*. *Shakspeare, Taming of the Shrew.*

The *universities*, especially Aberdeen, flourished under many  
excellent scholars, and very learned men. *Clarendon.*

UNIVOCAL, *adj.* [univocus, Lat.]

1. Having one meaning.

*Univocal* words are such as signify but one idea, or but one  
sort of thing; equivocal words are such as signify two or  
more different ideas, or different sorts of objects. *Watts.*

2. Certain; regular; persisting always one tenour.

This conceit makes putrefactive generations correspond-  
ent unto seminal productions; and conceives inequivocal  
effects, and *univocal* conformity unto the efficient. *Brown.*

UNIVOCALLY, *adv.* [from univocal.]

1. In one term; in one sense.

How is sin *univocally* distinguished into venial and mortal,  
if the venial be not sin? *Holl.*

It were too great presumption to think, that there is any  
thing in any created nature, that can bear any perfect resem-  
blance of the incomprehensible perfection of the divine na-  
ture;



# UNK

ture: very being itself does not predicate *univocally* touching God, and any created beings; and intellect, and will, as we attribute them to him. *Hale.*

2. In one tenour.

All creatures are generated *univocally* by parents of their own kind; there is no such thing as spontaneous generation. *Ray.*

UNJO'YOUS. *adj.* Not gay; not cheerful.

Morn late rising o'er the drooping world,  
Lifts her pale eye *unjoyous*. *Thomson's Winter.*

UNJO'US. *adj.* [injuste, Fr. *injustus*, Lat.] Iniquitous; contrary to equity; contrary to justice. It is used both of persons and things.

I should forge  
Quarrels *unjust* against the good and loyal,  
Destroying them for wealth. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

The Piercies,  
Finding his usurpation most *unjust*,  
Endeavour'd my advancement to the throne. *Shakespeare.*

He that is *unjust* in the least, is *unjust* also in much. *Luke xvi.*

Succeeding kings just recovery of their right, from *unjust* usurpations and extortions, shall never be prejudiced by any act of mine. *K. Charles.*

Th' *unjust* the just hath slain.  
He who was so *unjust* as to do his brother an injury, will scarce be so just to condemn himself for it. *Locke.*

UNJUSTIFIABLE. *adj.* Not to be defended; not to be justified.

If these reproaches, which aim only at ostentation of wit, be so *unjustifiable*, what shall we say to those that are drawn, that are founded in malice? *Government of the Tongue.*

In a just and honourable war we engaged; not out of ambition, or any other *unjustifiable* motive, but for the defence of all that was dear to us. *Atterbury.*

If we could look into effects, we might pronounce boldly; but for a man to give his opinion of what he sees but in part, is an *unjustifiable* piece of rashness. *Addison.*

UNJUSTIFIABLENESS. *n. f.* The quality of not being justifiable.

He wished them to consider of the illegality of all those commissions, and of the *unjustifiableness* of all the proceedings which had been by virtue of them. *Clarendon.*

UNJUSTIFIABLY. *adv.* In a manner not to be defended.

UNJUSTLY. *adv.* In a manner contrary to right.

If aught against my life  
Thy country fought of thee, it fought *unjustly*. *Milton.*

Whom, but for voting peace, the Greeks pursue,  
Accus'd *unjustly*, then *unjustly* flew. *Denham.*

Your choler does *unjustly* rile.  
To see your friends pursue your enemies.  
Moderation the one side very justly disowns, and the other as *unjustly* pretends to. *Swift.*

UNKE'PT. *adj.* Not combed. Obsolete.

Thenot, to that I chose thou dost me tempt;  
But ah! too well I wot my humble vaine,  
And how my rhimes been rugged and *unkept*. *Spenser.*

To UNKE'NNEL. *v. a.*

Search, seek, find out. I warrant we'll *unkenmel* the fox.  
Let me stop this way first. So, now uncape. *Shakespeare.*

I warrant you, colonel, we'll *unkenmel* him. *Dryden.*

2. To rouse from its secrecy, or retreat.

If his occult guile  
Do not itself *unkenmel* in one speech,  
It is a damned ghost that we have seen. *Shakespeare.*

UNKE'NT. *adj.* [an and ken, to know.] Unknown. Obsolete.

Go, little book, thyself present,  
As child whose parent is *unke'nt*,  
To him, that is the president  
Of nobleness and chivalrie. *Spenser.*

UNKE'PT. *adj.*

1. Not kept; not retained.

2. Unobserved; unbefield.

Many things kept generally heretofore, are now in like sort generally *unkept*, and abolished, every where. *Hooker.*

UNKIND. *adj.* Not favourable; not benevolent.

In nature there's no blemish but the mind;  
None can be call'd deform'd, but the *unkind*. *Shakespeare.*

To the noble mind  
Rich gifts wax poor, when givers prove *unkind*. *Shakespeare.*

To Nimrod our author seems a little *unkind*; and says, that he, against right, enlarged his empire. *Locke.*

A real joy I never knew,  
Till I believ'd thy passion true;  
A real grief I ne'er can find,  
Till thou prov'st perjur'd or *unkind*. *Prior.*

UNKINDLY. *adj.* [sen and kind.]

1. Unnatural; contrary to nature.

They, with their filchiness,  
Polluted this same gentle soil long time,  
That their own mother loath'd their baseness,  
And 'gan abhor her brood's *unkindly* crime,  
All were they born of her own native slime. *Fairy Queen.*

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All works of nature,  
Abortive, monstrous, or *unkindly* mix'd. *Milton.*

2. Malignant; unfavourable.

The goddess, that in rural shrine,  
Dwell'd here with Pan, or Sylvan, by blest song  
Forbidding every bleak, *unkindly* fog,  
To touch the prosperous growth of this tall wood. *Milton.*

UNKINDLY. *adv.* Without kindness; without affection.

The herd, *unkindly* wife,  
Or chaces him from thence, or from him flies. *Denham.*

If we *unkindly* part,  
Will not the poor fond creature break her heart? *Dryden.*

UNKINDNESS. *n. f.* [from *unkind*.] Malignity; ill-will; want of affection.

Take no *unkindness* of his hasty words. *Shakespeare.*

His *unjust* *unkindness*, that in all reason should have quench'd her love, hath, like an impediment in the current, made it more violent and unruly. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure.*

After their return, the duke executed the same authority in conferring all favours, and in revenging himself upon those who had manifested any *unkindness* towards him. *Clarendon.*

Eve—As one who loves, and some *unkindness* meets,  
With sweet, austere composure, thus reply'd. *Milton.*

Christ, who was the only person to have rejected this *unkindness*, finds an extenuation of it. *South's Sermons.*

She sigh'd, she wept, she low'd; 'twas all she cou'd;  
And with *unkindness* seem'd to tax the God. *Dryden.*

To UNKIND. *v. a.* To deprive of royalty.

God save king Henry, *unkind* Richard says,  
And send him many years of sunshine days. *Shakespeare.*

It takes the force of law: how then, my lord!  
If as they would *unkind* my father now,  
To make you wiser. *Southey.*

UNKIND. *adj.* Not kind.

Foul words are but foul wind, and foul wind is but foul breath, and foul breath is noisome; therefore I will depart *unkind*. *Shakespeare, As You Like It.*

UNKINDLY. *adj.* Unbecoming a knight.

With six hours hard riding through wild places, I overgot them a little before night, near an old ill-favoured castle, the place where I perceived they meant to perform their *unkindly* errand. *Steevens & Co.*

To UNKIND. *v. a.*

1. To unweave; to separate.

Would he had continued to his country  
As he began, and not *unkind* himself  
The noble knot he made. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*

2. To open.

Unkind that threat'ning, unkind brow,  
And dart not scornful glances from those eyes. *Shakespeare.*

UNKIND. *v. a.* [uncle, French.] The brother of a father or mother. See UNCLE.

The English power is near, led on by Malcolm,  
His uncle Siward, and the good Macduff. *Shakespeare.*

Give me good fame, ye pow'r's! and make me just:  
Thus much the rogue to public ears will trust:  
In private then—when wilt thou, mighty Jove!  
My wealthy *uncle* from this world remove? *Dryden.*

To UNKNOW. *v. a.* To cease to know.

It's already known;  
Oh! can you keep it from yourselves, *unknow* it? *Smith.*

UNKNOWABLE. *adj.* Not to be known.

Distinguish well between knowables and *unknowables*. *Watts.*

UNKNOWING. *adj.*

1. Ignorant; not knowing.

Let me speak to th' yet *unknowing* world,  
How these things came about. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

Though *unknowing* persons may accuse others, yet can they never the more absolve themselves. *Decay of Piety.*

Unknowing I prepar'd thy bridal bed;  
With empty hopes of happy issue fed.  
Unknowing he requires it; and when known,  
He thinks it his; and values it, 'tis gone. *Dryden.*

His hounds, *unknowing* of his change, pursue  
The chase, and their mistaken master flew. *Dryden.*

Proteus, mounting from the hoary deep,  
Surveys his charge, *unknowing* of deceit. *Pope.*

2. Not practised; not qualified.

So Libyan huntmen, on some sandy plain,  
From shady coverts rous'd, the lion chase:  
The kingly beast roars out with loud disdain,  
And slowly moves, *unknowing* to give place. *Dryden.*

There were they; whose souls the furies steel'd,  
And curs'd, with hearts *unknowing* how to yield. *Pope.*

UNKNOWINGLY. *adv.* Ignorantly; without knowledge.

The beauty I behold has struck me dead;  
Unknowingly he strikes, and kills by chance. *Dryden.*

They are like the Syrians, who were first smitten with blindness, and *unknowingly* led out of their way, into the capital of their enemy's country. *Addison's Fables.*

UN-

# UNL

UNKNO'WN. *adj.*

1. Not known.

'Tis not *unknown* to you,  
How much I have disabled my estate. *Shakespeare.*

Many are the trees of God, that grow  
In paradise, and various, yet *unknown*  
To us. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Here may I always on this downy grass,  
Unknown, unseen, my easy minutes pass. *Reform.*

If any chance has hither brought the name  
Of Palamedes, not *unknown* to fame,  
Accus'd and sentenc'd for pretended crimes. *Dryden.*

Though incost is indeed a deadly crime,  
You are not guilty, since *unknown* 'twas done,  
And known, had been abhor'd. *Dryden's Den Segastian.*

At fear of death, that faddens all  
With terrors round, can reason hold her throne?  
Despite the known, not tremble at th' *unknown*. *Pope.*

2. Greater than is imagined.

The planting of hemp and flax would be an *unknown* advantage to the kingdom. *Bacon.*

3. Not having cohabitation.

I am yet  
Unknown to woman; never was forsworn. *Shakespeare.*

4. Without communication.

We stopped at a little inn, where the man of the house, formerly a servant in the knight's family, to do honour to his old master, had, *unknown* to Sir Roger, put him up in a sign-post. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 122.*

UNLAWFUL. *adj.*

1. Not produced by labour.

Unlawful harvests shall the fields adorn,  
And cluster'd grapes shall blush on ev'ry thorn. *Dryden.*

2. Not cultivated by labour.

Not eastern monarchs on their nuptial day,  
In dazzling gold and purple shine to gay,  
As the bright natives of th' *unlawful* field,  
Unvers'd in spinning, and in looms unskill'd. *Blackmore.*

3. Spontaneous; voluntary.

Their charms, if charms they have, the truth supplies,  
And from the theme *unlawful* beauties rise. *Tickell.*

To UNLAW. *v. a.*

1. To loose any thing fastened with strings.

He could not endure so cruel case,  
But thought his arms to leave, and helmet to *unlaw*. *Spenser.*

A little river roll'd,  
By which there sat a knight with helm *unlaw'd*,  
Himself refreshing with the liquid cold. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

The helmet from my brow *unlaw'd*. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To loose a lady's dress.

Can I forget, when they in prison placing her,  
With swelling heart, in spite, and due disdainfulness,  
She lay for dead, till I help'd with *unlawing* her. *Sidney.*

Unlaw yourself, for that harmonious chime  
Tells me from you that now it is bed-time. *Donne.*

3. To make loose; to put in danger of being lost. Not in use.

You *unlaw* your reputation,  
And spend your rich opinion for the name of a night-brawler. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

To UNLAW. *v. a.*

1. To remove from the vessel which carries.

He's a foolish seaman,  
That, when his ship is sinking, will not  
Unlaw his hopes into another bottom. *Denham.*

2. To exonerate that which carries.

The vent'rous merchant, who design'd for far,  
And touches on our hospitable shore,  
Charm'd with the splendour of this northern star,  
Shall here *unlaw* him, and depart no more. *Dryden.*

3. To put out. Used of a vessel.

We landed at Tyre; for there the ship was to *unlaw* her burden. *Act xxi. 3.*

UNLAW. *adj.*

1. Not placed; not fixed.

Whatever we do behold now in this present world, it was wrapped within the bowels of divine mercy, written in the book of eternal wisdom, and held in the hands of omnipotent power, the first foundations of the world being as yet *unlaw'd*. *Hooker, b. v.*

2. Not pacified; not filled.

No evil thing that walks by night,  
Blue, meagre hag, or stubborn *unlaw'd* ghost,  
Hath hurtful pow'r o'er true virginity. *Milton.*

UNLAW'NED. *adj.* Not deplored.

After six years spent in outward opulency, and inward murmur that it was not greater, he died *unlamented* by any.

Thus *unlamented* pass the proud away,  
The pride of fools, and pageant of a day. *Pope.*

# UNL

To UNLATCH. *v. a.* To open by lifting up the latch.

My worthy wife  
The door *unlatch'd*; and, with repeated calls,  
Invites her former lord within my walls. *Dryden.*

UNLAWFUL. *adj.* Contrary to law; not permitted by the law.

Before I be convict by court of law,  
To threaten me with death is most *unlawful*. *Shakespeare.*

It is an *unlawful* thing for a Jew to come unto one of another nation. *Acts x. 28.*

Shew me when it is our duty, and when *unlawful* to take these courses, by some general rule of a perpetual, never-failing truth. *South.*

The secret ceremonies I conceal,  
Uncouth, perhaps, *unlawful* to reveal. *Dryden.*

UNLAWFULLY. *adv.*

1. In a manner contrary to law or right.

He that gains all that he can lawfully this year, next year will be tempted to gain something *unlawfully*. *Taylor.*

2. Illegitimately; not by marriage.

I had rather my brother die by the law, than my son should be *unlawfully* born. *Shakespeare.*

Give me your opinion, what part I, being *unlawfully* born, may claim of the man's affection who begot me. *Addison.*

UNLAWFULNESS. *n. f.* Contrariety to law; state of being not permitted.

If those alleged testimonies of scripture did indeed concern the matter to such effect as was pretended, that which they should infer were *unlawfulness*. *Hooker.*

The original reason of the *unlawfulness* of lying is, that it carries with it an act of injustice, and a violation of the right of him, to whom we were obliged to signify our minds. *South's Sermons.*

To UNLEARN. *v. a.* To forget, or diffuse what has been learned.

Antisthenes, being asked of one, what learning was most necessary for man's life? answered, to *unlearn* that which is naught. *Bacon.*

This were to imply, that all books in being should be destroyed; and that all the age should take new pains to *unlearn* those habits which have cost them so much labour. *Hooker.*

The government of the tongue is a piece of morality which sober nature dictates, which yet our greatest scholars have *unlearn'd*. *Decay of Piety.*

Some cyders have by art, or age, *unlearn'd*  
Their genuine relish, and of fundry wines  
Assum'd the flavour. *Philips.*

What they thus learned from him in one way, they did not *unlearn* again in another. *Atterbury.*

A wicked man is not only obliged to learn to do well, but *unlearn* his former life. *Rogers's Sermons.*

UNLEARNED. *adj.*

1. Ignorant; not informed; not instructed.

This selected piece, which you translate,  
Foretells your studies may communicate,  
From darker dialect of a strange land,  
Wisdom that here th' *unlearn'd* shall understand. *D'Avenant.*

And by succession of *unlearned* times,  
As bards began, to monks rung on the chimes. *Roscommon.*

Some at the bar, with facility defend  
The cause of an *unlearned*, noble friend. *Dryden.*

Though *unlearned* men well enough understood the words white and black, yet there were philosophers found, who had subtilty enough to prove that white was black. *Locke.*

2. Not gained by study; not known.

Mere words, or such things chiefly as were better *unlearned*. *Milton on Education.*

3. Not suitable to a learned man.

I will prove those verses to be very *unlearned*, neither favouring of poetry, wit, or invention. *Shakespeare.*

UNLEARNEDLY. *adv.* Ignorantly; grossly.

He, in his epistle, plainly affirmeth they think *unlearnedly*, who are of another belief. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

UNLEARNED. *adj.* Not fermented; not mixed with fermenting matter.

They baked *unleavened* cakes of the dough, for it was not leavened. *Exod. ii. 39.*

Purge out therefore the old leaven, that ye may be a new lump, as ye are *unleavened*. *1 Cor. v. 7.*

UNLEARNEDNESS. *n. f.* Business; want of time; want of leisure. Not in use.

My essay touching the scripture having been written partly in England, partly in another kingdom, it were strange if there did not appear much unevenness, and if it did not betray the *unleavenedness* of the wandering author. *Boyle.*

UNLESS. *conjunct.* Except; if not; supposing that not.

Let us not say, we keep the commandments of the one, when we break the commandments of the other: for, *unless* we observe both, we obey neither. *Hooker.*

Unless I look on Sylvia in the day,  
There is no day for me to look upon. *Shakespeare.*

What



## UNL

- What hidden strength,  
*Unless* the strength of heav'n, if you mean that. *Milton.*  
 For sure I am, *unless* I win in arms,  
 To stand excluded from Emilia's charms;  
 Nor can my strength avail, *unless* by thee,  
 Endu'd with force, I gain the victory. *Dryden.*  
 The commendation of adversaries is the greatest triumph  
 of a writer, because it never comes *unless* extorted. *Dryden.*  
 No poet ever sweetly sung,  
*Unless* he were, like Phœbus, young;  
 Nor ever nymph inspir'd to rhyme,  
*Unless*, like Venus, in her prime. *Swift.*  
*UNLESSONED*, *adj.* Not taught.  
 The full sum of me  
 Is an *unlesson'd* girl, unchool'd, unpraçis'd;  
 Happy in this, she is not yet so old  
 But the may learn. *Shakespeare.*  
*UNLETTERED*, *adj.* Unclear; untaught.  
 When the apostles of our Lord were ordained to alter the  
 laws of heathenish religion, St. Paul excepted, the rest were  
 unchool'd and *unlettered* men. *Hooker, b. iv.*  
 Such as the jocund flute, or gamefome pipe  
 Stirs up among the loofe, *unletter'd* hinds,  
 Who thank the gods amifs. *Milton.*  
 Th' *unletter'd* chriſtian, who believes in grofs,  
 Plods on to heav'n, and ne'er is at a lofs. *Dryden.*  
*UNLVELLED*, *adj.* Not cut even.  
 All *unvelld* the gay garden lies. *Tickell.*  
*UNLIBIDINOUS*, *adj.* Not luſtful.  
 In thoſe hearts  
 Love *unlibidinous* reign'd; nor jealousy  
 Was understood, the injur'd lover's hell. *Milton.*  
*UNLICENS'D*, *adj.* Having no regular permission.  
 Ask what boldneſs brought him hither  
*Unlicenſ'd*. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. iv.*  
 Warn the thoughtleſs, ſelf-confiding train,  
 No more, *unlicenſ'd*, thus to brave the main. *Pope.*  
*UNLICK'D*, *adj.* Shapeleſs; not formed: from the opinion that  
 the bear licks her young to ſhape.  
 Shape my legs of an unequal ſize,  
 To diſproportion me in every part,  
 Like to a chaos, or *unlick'd* bear-whelp. *Shakespeare, Dom.*  
 Thoſe *unlick'd* bear-whelps.  
*Unlick'd* to form, in groans her hate expreſt. *Dryden.*  
*UNLIGHTED*, *adj.* Not kindled; not ſet on fire.  
 There lay a log *unlighted* on the earth:  
 For th' unborn chief the fatal ſifters came,  
 And rais'd it up, and toſt it on the flame. *Dryden.*  
 The ſacred wood, which on the altar lay,  
 Untouch'd, *unlighted* glows. *Prior,*  
*UNLIGHTSOM*, *adj.* Dark; gloomy; wanting light.  
 Firſt the fun  
 A mighty ſphere! he fram'd, *unlightsome* firſt,  
 Tho' of æthereal mould. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*  
*UNLIKE*, *adj.*  
 1. Diſſimilar; having no reſemblance.  
 Where caſes are ſo *unlike* as theirs and ours, I ſee not how  
 that which they did, ſhould induce, much leſs inforce us to  
 the ſame practice. *Hooker, b. v.*  
 So the twins humours, in our Terence, are  
*Unlike*; this harſh and rude, that ſmooth and fair. *Denham.*  
*Unlike* the niceneſs of our modern dames;  
 Affected nymphs, with new affected names. *Dryden.*  
 Our ideas, whiſt we are awake, ſucceed one another, not  
 much *unlike* the images in the infide of a lanthorn. *Locke.*  
 Some the diſgrac'd, and ſome with honours crown'd;  
*Unlike* ſuccelles equal merits found. *Pope.*  
 2. Improbable; unlikely; not likely.  
 Make not impoſſible that which but ſeems *unlike*. *Shakeſp.*  
 What beſt the empire of Almaigne were not *unlike*  
 to beſal to Spain, if it ſhould break. *Bacon.*  
*UNLIKELINESS*, { [from *unlikely*.] Improbability.  
 The work was carried on, amidſt all the *unlikelihoſs* and  
 diſcouraging circumſtances imaginable; the builders holding  
 the ſword in one hand, to defend the trowel working with  
 the other. *South's Sermons.*  
 There are degrees herein, from the very neighbourhood of  
 demonſtration, quite down to improbability and *unlikelihoſs*,  
 even to the confines of impoſſibility. *Locke.*  
*UNLIKELY*, *adj.*  
 1. Improbable; not ſuch as can be reaſonably expected.  
 Suſpicion Mopia; for a very *unlikely* envy the hath ſtam-  
 pled upon. *Sidney.*  
 2. Not promiſing any particular event.  
 My advice and actions both have met  
 Succels in things *unlikely*. *Denham's Saply.*  
 This collection we thought not only *unlikely* to reach the  
 future, but unworthy of the preſent age. *Swift.*  
 Effects are miraculous and ſtrange, when they grow by *un-  
 likely* means. *Hooker.*

## UNL

- UNLIKELY*, *adv.* Improbably.  
 The pleaſures we are to enjoy in that converſation, not  
*unlikely* may proceed from the diſcoveries each ſhall communi-  
 cate to another, of God and nature. *Pope.*  
*UNLIKENESS*, *n. ſ.* Diſſimilitude; want of reſemblance.  
 Imitation pleaſes, becauſe it affords matter for enquiring  
 into the truth or falſhood of imitation, by comparing its like-  
 neſs, or *unlike*neſs with the original. *Dryden.*  
*UNLIMITABLE*, *adj.* Admitting no bounds.  
 He tells us 'tis unlimited and *unlimited*. *Locke.*  
*UNLIMITED*, *adj.*  
 1. Having no bounds; having no limits.  
 So *unlimited* is our impotence to recompence or repay  
 God's diſcretion, that it fetters our very wiſhes. *Boyle.*  
 It is ſome pleaſure to a finite underſtanding, to view *unli-  
 mited* excellencies, which have no bounds, though it cannot  
 comprehend them. *Tillotſon.*  
 2. Undefined; not bounded by proper exceptions.  
 With groſs and popular capacities, nothing doth more pre-  
 vail than *unlimited* generalities, becauſe of their plainneſs at  
 the firſt ſight; nothing leſs, with men of exact judgment,  
 becauſe ſuch rules are not ſafe to be truſted over far. *Hooker.*  
 3. Unconfined; not reſtrained.  
 All the evils that can proceed from an untied tongue, and  
 an unguarded, *unlimited* will, we put upon the accounts of  
 drunkenneſs. *Taylor.*  
 Aſcribe not unto God ſuch an *unlimited* exerciſe of mercy,  
 as may deſtroy his juſtice. *Rogers's Sermon.*  
 Huſbands are counſelled not to truſt too much to their  
 wives owning the doctrine of *unlimited* conjugal fidelity. *Abb.*  
*UNLIMITEDLY*, *adv.* Boundleſsly; without bounds.  
 Many aſcribe too *unlimitedly* to the force of a good mean-  
 ing, to think that it is able to bear the ſtreſs of whatever  
 commiſſions they ſhall lay upon it. *Decay of Piety.*  
*UNLINEAL*, *adj.* Not coming in the order of ſucceſſion.  
 They put a barren ſcepter in my gipe,  
 Thence to be wrench'd with an *unlineal* hand,  
 No ſon of mine ſucceeding. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*  
 To *UNLINE*, *v. a.* To untwix; to open.  
 About his neck  
 A green and gilded ſnake had wreath'd it ſelf;  
 Who with her head, nimble in threats, approach'd  
 The opening of his mouth; but ſuddenly  
 Seeing Orlando, it *unlin'd* it ſelf. *Shakespeare.*  
*UNLIQUIFIED*, *adj.* Unmelted; undiſſolved.  
 Theſe huge, unwieldy lumps remained in the melted mat-  
 ter, rigid and *unliquified*, floating in it like cakes of ice  
 in a river. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*  
 To *UNLOAD*, *v. a.*  
 1. To diſburden; to exonerate.  
 Like an aſs, whole back with ingots bows,  
 Thou beaſt thy heavy riches but a journey,  
 And death *unloads* thee. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſure.*  
 Vain man forbear, of cares *unload* thy mind;  
 Forget thy hopes, and give thy fears to wind. *Creech.*  
 Some to *unload* the fertile branches run. *Pope.*  
 2. To put off any thing burdensome.  
 To you duke Humphry muſt *unload* his grief. *Shakeſp.*  
 Nor can my tongue *unload* my heart's great burthen, *Shak.*  
 To *UNLOCK*, *v. a.*  
 1. To open what is ſhut with a lock.  
 I have ſeen her *unlock* her cloſet, take forth paper. *Shakeſp.*  
 She ſprings a light,  
*Unlocks* the door, and ent'ring out of breath,  
 The dying ſaw, and inſtruments of death. *Dryden.*  
 2. To open in general.  
 My purſe, my perſon, my extremſt means,  
 Lie all *unlocked* to your occaſions. *Shakeſp. Mer. of Venice.*  
 I had not thought to have *unlocked* my lips  
 In this unſhallow'd air, but that this jugler  
 Would think to charm my judgment, as mine eyes,  
 Obtruding falſe rules, pranc'd in reaſon's garb. *Milton.*  
 I yielded, and *unlocked* her all my heart,  
 Who with a grain of manhood well reſolv'd,  
 Might eaſily have ſhook off all her ſnares. *Milton.*  
 Sand is an advantage to cold clays, in that it warms them,  
 and *unlocks* their binding qualities. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*  
 A lixivium of quick-lime *unlocks* the ſalts that are entangled  
 in the viſcid juices of ſome courbutick perſons. *Arbutnot.*  
 Thy foreſts, Windſor! and thy green retreats  
 Invite my lays. Be preſent, ſylvan maids!  
*Unlock* your ſprings, and open all your ſhades. *Pope.*  
*UNLOCKED*, *adj.* Not fattened with a lock.  
*UNLOOKED*, { *adj.* Unexpected; not foreſeen.  
*UNLOOKED FOR*, {  
 Yet perhaps had their number prevail'd, if the king of  
 Pontus had not come *unlook'd for* to their ſuccour. *Sidney.*  
 How much *unlook'd for* is this expedition! *Shakespeare.*  
 God, I pray him  
 That none of you may live your natural age,  
 But by ſome *unlook'd* accident cut off. *Shakespeare.*  
 Whatſoever

## UNL

- Whatſoever is new is *unlooked for*; and ever it mends ſome,  
 and ſares others. *Bacon.*  
 From that high hope, to what relapſe  
*Unlook'd for* are we fall'n. *Paradiſe Regain'd.*  
 Your affairs I have recommended to the king, but with *un-  
 look'd* ſuccels. *Denham.*  
 Nor ſame I ſlight, nor for her favours call;  
 She comes *unlook'd for*, if ſhe comes at all. *Pope.*  
*UNLOOKABLE*, *adj.* [A word rarely uſed.] Not to be looked  
 at. Whatever may be ſaid of the *unlookable* mobility of atoms,  
 yet divers parts of matter may compoſe bodies, that need no  
 other cement to unite them, than the juxta-poſition, and  
 reſting together of their parts, whereby the air, and other  
 fluids that might diſſipate them, are excluded. *Boyle.*  
 To *UNLOOSE*, *v. a.* To looſe. A word perhaps barbarous  
 and ungrammatical, the particle prefixed implying negation;  
 ſo that to *unloose*, is properly to bind.  
 York, *unloose* your long imprisond thoughts,  
 And let thy tongue be equal with thy heart. *Shakespeare.*  
 The weak, wanton Cupid,  
 Shall from your neck *unloose* his am'rous fold;  
 And, like a dew-drop from the lion's mane,  
 Be ſhook to air. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*  
 Turn him to any cauſe of policy;  
 The gordian knot of it he will *unloose*,  
 Familiar as his garter. *Shakespeare. Hen. V.*  
 It reſted in you,  
 To *unloose* this tied-up juſtice, when you pleaſ'd. *Shakeſp.*  
 The latchet of his ſhoes I am not worthy to ſtoop down  
 and *unloose*. *Mark i. 7.*  
 He that ſhould ſpend all his time in tying inextricable  
 knots, only to baſtle the indutry of thoſe that ſhould attempt  
 to *unloose* them, would be thought not much to have ſerved  
 his generation. *Decay of Piety.*  
 To *UNLOOSE*, *v. n.* To fall in pieces; to loſe all union and  
 connexion.  
 Without this virtue, the publick union muſt *unloose*; the  
 ſtrength decays; and the pleaſure grow faint. *Collier.*  
*UNLOVED*, *adj.* Not loved.  
 As love does not always reflect itſelf, Zelmane, though  
 reaſon there was to love Palladius, yet could not ever perſwade  
 her heart to yield with that pain to Palladius, as they feel,  
 that feel *unloved* love. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
 What though I be not fortunate;  
 But miſerable moſt to love *unlovd*!  
 He was generally *unloved*, as a proud and ſupercilious  
 perſon. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
*UNLOVELINESS*, *n. ſ.* Unamiableneſs; inability to create love.  
 The old man, growing only in age and affection, follow-  
 ed his ſuit with all means of unhoneſt ſervants, large pro-  
 miſes, and each thing elſe that might help to countervail his  
 own *unlovelineſs*. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
*UNLOVELY*, *adj.* That cannot excite love. There ſeems by  
 this word generally more intended than barely negation. See  
*UNLOVELINESS*.  
*UNLOVING*, *adj.* Unkind; not fond.  
 Thou, bleſt with a goodly ſon,  
 Didſt yield content to diſinherit him;  
 Which argu'd thee a moſt *unloving* father. *Shakespeare.*  
*UNLUCKILY*, *adv.* Un fortunately; by ill luck.  
 Things have fallen out to *unluckily*,  
 That we have had no time to move our daughter. *Shakeſp.*  
 An ant dropt *unluckily* into the water. *L'Eſtrange.*  
 A fox *unluckily* croſſing the road, drew off a conſiderable  
 detachment. *Addiſon's Freeholder, N° 3.*  
*UNLUCKY*, *adj.*  
 1. Unfortunate; producing unhappineſs. This word is gene-  
 rally uſed of accidents ſlightly vexatious.  
 You may make an experiment often, without meeting with  
 any of thoſe *unlucky* accidents which make ſuch experiments  
 miſerary. *Boyle.*  
 2. Unhappy; miſerable; ſubject to frequent miſfortunes.  
 Then ſhall I you recount a rueful caſe,  
 Said he; the which with this *unlucky* eye  
 I late beheld. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
 3. Slightly miſchievous; miſchievously waggiſh.  
 His frienſhip is counterfeit, ſeldome to truſt;  
 His doings *unlucky*, and ever unjuſt. *Tuſſer.*  
 Why, cries an *unlucky* way, a leiſ bag might have  
 ſerved. *L'Eſtrange.*  
 4. Ill-omen'd; inauſpicious.  
 A lad, th' *unlucky* of his crew,  
 Was ſtill contriving ſomething bad, but new. *Kings.*  
 When I appear, ſee you avoid the place,  
 And haunt me not with that *unlucky* face. *Dryden.*  
*UNLUSTRIOUS*, *adj.* Wanting ſplendour; wanting luſtre.  
 Should I join gripes with hands  
 Made hard with hourly falſhood, as with labour;  
 Then glad myſelf with peeping in an eye,  
 Bate and *unluſtrous* as the ſmoaky light  
 That's fed with ſtinking tallow. *Shakespeare.*

## UNM

- To *UNLU'VE*, *v. a.* To ſeparate veſſels cloſed with chymical  
 cement.  
 Our antimony thus handled, affordeth us an ounce of ful-  
 phur, of ſo ſulphureous a ſmell, that upon the *unluſting* the  
 veſſels, it infected the room with a ſcarce ſupportable  
 ſtink. *Boyle.*  
*UNMA'DE*, *adj.*  
 1. Not yet formed; not created.  
 Thou waſt begot in Demogorgon's hall,  
 And ſaw'ſt the ſecrets of the world *unmade*. *Fairy Queen.*  
 Then might'ſt thou tear thy hair,  
 And fall upon the ground as I do now,  
 Taking the meaſure of an *unmade* grave. *Shakespeare.*  
 2. Deprived of form or qualities.  
 The firſt earth was perfectly *unmade* again, taken all to  
 pieces, and framed a-new. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*  
 3. Omitted to be made.  
 You may the world of more defects upbraid,  
 That other works by nature are *unmade*;  
 That ſhe did never at her own expence  
 A palace rear. *Blackmore.*  
*UNMA'IMED*, *adj.* Not deprived of any eſſential part.  
 An interpreter ſhould give his author entire and *unmaim'd*;  
 the diſtion and the verification only are his proper pro-  
 vince. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*  
*UNMA'KABLE*, *adj.* Not poſſible to be made.  
 If the principles of bodies are unalterable, they are alſo  
*unmakable* by any but a divine power. *Great's Cosmology.*  
 To *UNMAKE*, *v. a.* To deprive of former qualities before  
 poſſeſſed. To deprive of form or being.  
 They've made themſelves, and their ſinews now  
 Does *unmake* you. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
 God does not make or *unmake* things, to try experi-  
 ments. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
 Empire! thou poor and deſpicable thing,  
 When ſuch as theſe make, or *unmake* a king. *Dryden.*  
 Bring this guide of the light within to the trial. God,  
 when he makes the prophecy, does not *unmake* the man. *Locke.*  
 To *UNMA'N*, *v. a.*  
 1. To deprive of the conſtituent qualities of a human being, as  
 reaſon.  
 What, quite *unmann'd* in folly? *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
 Groſs errors *unman*, and ſtrip them of the very principles of  
 reaſon, and ſober diſcourſe. *South's Sermons.*  
 2. To emaculate.  
 3. To break into irrefolution; to deſect.  
 Her clamours pierce the Trojans ears,  
*Unman* their courages, and augment their fears. *Dryden.*  
 Ulyſſes veil'd his pensive head;  
 Again *unmann'd*, a ſhower of ſorrows fled. *Pope.*  
*UNMANAGEABLE*, *adj.*  
 1. Not manageable; not eaſily governed.  
 They'll judge every thing by models of their own, and  
 thus are rendered *unmanageable* by any authority but that of  
 abſolute dominion. *Glanville.*  
 None can be concluded *unmanageable* by the milder me-  
 thods of government, till they have been thoroughly tried  
 upon him; and if they will not prevail, we make no excuſes  
 for the obſtinate. *Locke.*  
 2. Not eaſily wielded.  
*UNMANAGED*, *adj.*  
 1. Not broken by horſemanſhip.  
 Like colts, or *unmanaged* horſes, we ſtart at dead bones  
 and lifeleſs blocks. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*  
 2. Not tutored; not educated.  
 Savage princes haſt out ſometimes into an irregular greatneſs  
 of thought, and betray, in their actions, an unguided force,  
 and *unmanaged* virtue. *Pelton on the Clafficks.*  
*UNMANLIKE*, { *adj.*  
*UNMANLY*, {  
 1. Unbecoming a human being.  
 It is ſtrange to ſee the *unmanlike* cruelty of mankind, who,  
 not content with their tyrannous ambition, to have brought  
 the others virtuous patience under them, think their maſter-  
 hood nothing, without doing injury to them. *Sidney.*  
 Where the act is *unmanly*, or the expectation contradic-  
 tory to the attributes of God, our hopes we ought never to en-  
 tertain. *Collier againſt Deſpair.*  
 2. Unſuitable to a man; effeminate.  
 By the greatneſs of the cry, it was the voice of man;  
 though it were a very *unmanlike* voice, ſo to cry. *Sidney.*  
 New cuſtoms,  
 Though never ſo ridiculous,  
 Nays, let them be *unmanly*, yet are follow'd. *Shakespeare.*  
 This is in thee a nature but affected;  
 A poor *unmanly* melancholy ſprung  
 From change of fortune. *Shakespeare. Timon of Athens.*  
 My virtue, ignoble;  
*Unmanly*, ignominious, infamous. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*  
 Think not thy friend can ever feel the ſoft  
*Unmanly* warmth, and tendereſs of love. *Addiſon.*  
 29 S  
 Unmanly



# U N M

*Unmanly* dread invades the French army's d.  
And fright their useless arms they quit. *Philips.*  
*UNMAN'NERED.* *adj.* Rude; brutal; unskillful.  
You have a slanderous, beastly, unskillful tongue,  
In your rude mouth, and favouring yourself  
*Unmanner'd* lord. *B. Johnson's Catiline.*  
If your barking dog disturb her ease,  
Th' *unmanner'd* malefactor is arraign'd. *Dryden's Fervent.*  
*UNMAN'NERLINESS.* *n. s.* Breach of civility; ill behaviour.  
A sort of *unmannerliness* is apt to grow up with young people,  
if not early restrain'd; and that is a forwardness to interrupt others speaking. *Locke on Education.*  
*UNMAN'NERLY.* *adj.* Ill bred; not civil; not complaisant.  
Sweetheart,  
I were *unmannerly* to take you out,  
And not to kiss you. *Shakespeare. Hen. VIII.*  
He call'd them untaught knaves, *unmannerly*,  
To bring a slovenly, unhandsome coarse  
Betwixt the wind and his nobility. *Shakespeare. Hen. IV.*  
He will prove the weeping philosopher, when he grows old,  
being so full of *unmannerly* sadness in his youth. *Shakespeare.*  
Bare-faced thralldom is both *unmannerly* in itself, and fulsome to the reader. *Dryden.*  
A divine dares hardly show his person among fine gentlemen;  
or, if he fall into such company, he is in continual apprehension that some pert man of pleasure should break an *unmannerly* jest, and render him ridiculous. *Swift.*  
*UNMAN'NERLY.* *adv.* Uncivilly.  
Forgive me,  
If I have us'd myself *unmannerly*. *Shakespeare.*  
*UNMAN'URED.* *adj.* Not cultivated.  
The land,  
In antique times was savage wilderness;  
Unpeopled, *unmanur'd*, unprov'd, unprais'd. *Fairy Queen.*  
*UNMA'RKED.* *adj.* Not observed; not regarded.  
I got a time, *unmarked* by any, to steal away, I cared not  
whither, so I might escape them. *Sidney.*  
This place *unmark'd*, though oft I walk'd the green,  
In all my progress I had never seen. *Dryden.*  
He mix'd, *unmark'd*, among the busy throng,  
Borne by the tide, and pass'd unseen along. *Dryden.*  
*Unmark'd*, unthron'd at a monarch's gate. *Pope.*  
*UNMA'RIED.* *adj.* Having no husband, or no wife.  
*Unmarried* men are best friends, best masters, best servants,  
but not always best subjects, for they are light to run away.  
Husbands and wives, boys and *unmarry'd* maids. *Bacon.*  
*TO UNMA'SK.* *v. a.*  
1. To strip of a mask.  
2. To strip of any disguise.  
With full cups they had *unmask'd* his soul. *Roscommon.*  
Though in Greek or Latin they amuse us, yet a translation  
*unmasks* them, whereby the cheat is transparent. *Glennville.*  
*TO UNMA'SK.* *v. n.* To put off the mask.  
My husband bids me; now I will *unmask* his face.  
This is that face was worth the looking on. *Shakespeare.*  
*UNMA'SKED.* *adj.* Naked; open to the view.  
O I am yet to learn a statesman's art;  
My kindness, and my hate *unmask'd* I wear, *Dryden.*  
*UNMA'STERABLE.* *adj.* Unconquerable; not to be subdued.  
The factor is *unmasterable* by the natural heat of man; not  
to be dulcified by conciliation, beyond unfavourable condition.  
*UNMA'STERED.* *adj.*  
1. Not subdued.  
2. Not conquerable.  
Weigh what loss your honour may sustain, if you  
Or lose your heart, or your chaste treasure open  
To his *unmaster'd* importunity. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*  
He cannot his *unmaster'd* grief sustain,  
But yields to rage, to madness and disdain. *Dryden.*  
*UNMA'TCHABLE.* *adj.* Unparalleled; unequalled.  
The soul of Christ, that saw in this life the face of God,  
was, through so visible presence of Deity, filled with all  
manner of graces and virtues in that *unmatchable* degree of  
perfection; for which, of him we read it written, that God  
with the oil of gladness anointed him. *Hooker, b. v.*  
Most radiant, exquisite, and *unmatchable* beauty, tell me,  
if this be lady of the house. *Shakespeare.*  
England breeds very valiant creatures; their matins are  
of *unmatchable* courage. *Shakespeare. Hen. V.*  
*UNMA'TCHED.* *adj.* Matchless; having no match, or equal.  
That glorious day, which two such navies saw,  
As each, *unmatch'd*, might to the world give law;  
Neptune, yet doubtful whom he should obey,  
Held to them both the trident of the sea. *Dryden.*  
*UNME'ANING.* *adj.* Expressing no meanings.  
With round, *unmeaning* face. *Pope.*

# U N M

*UNME'ANT.* *adj.* Not intended.  
The flying spear was after *unmeant*.  
But Rhætus happen'd on a death *unmeant*. *Dryden.*  
*UNME'ASURABLE.* *adj.* Boundless; unbounded.  
Common mother! thou  
Whose womb *unmeasurable*, and infinite breasts  
Teems and feeds all. *Shakespeare. Timon of Athens.*  
You preserved the lustre of that noble family, which the  
*unmeasurable* profusion of ancestors had eclipsed. *Swift.*  
*UNME'ASURED.* *adj.*  
1. Immeasurable; infinite.  
Does the sun dread th' imaginary sign,  
Nor farther yet in liquid ether roll,  
Till he has gain'd some unrequited place,  
Lost to the world, in vast, *unmeasure'd* space. *Blakmore.*  
2. Not measured; plentiful.  
From him all perfect good, *unmeasure'd* out, descends. *Milton.*  
*UNME'DITATED.* *adj.* Not formed by previous thought.  
Neither various style,  
Nor holy rapture, wanted they, to praise  
Their maker, in fit strains pronounced, or sung  
*Unmeditated*. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*  
*UNME'DDLED.* *adj.* Not touched; not altered.  
The flood-gate is opened and closed for six days,  
continuing other ten days *unmeddled* with. *Carver.*  
*UNMEE'T.* *adj.* Not fit; not proper; not worthy.  
Madam was young, *unmeet* the rule of sway. *Spenser.*  
I am *unmeet*;  
For I cannot flatter thee in pride. *Shakespeare.*  
O my father!  
Prove you that any man with me convers'd  
At hours *unmeet*, refuse me, hate me. *Shakespeare.*  
Alack! my hand is sworn  
Ne'er to pluck thee from thy thorn;  
Vow, alack! for youth *unmeet*,  
Youth so apt to pluck a sweet. *Shakespeare.*  
Its fellowship *unmeet* for thee,  
Good reason was thou freely should'st dislike.  
That muse desires the last, the lowest place,  
Who, though *unmeet*, yet touch'd the trembling string  
For the fair fame of Anne. *Prior.*  
*UNME'LOWED.* *adj.* Not fully ripened.  
His years but young, but his experience old;  
His head *unmellow'd*, but his judgment ripe. *Shakespeare.*  
*UNME'LTERED.* *adj.* Undissolved by heat.  
Snow on *Ætna* does *unmeltd* lie,  
Whence rowling flames, and scatter'd cinders fly. *Waller.*  
*UNMENTIONED.* *adj.* Not told; not named.  
They left not any error in government *unmentioned* or un-  
pressed, with the sharpest and most pathetic expressions. *Clar.*  
Oh let me here sink down  
Into my grave, *unmentioned* and *unmourn'd*! *Southern.*  
*UNME'CHANTABLE.* *adj.* Unsaleable; not vendible.  
They feed on fast, *unmerchandise* pilchard. *Carver.*  
*UNME'RCIFUL.* *adj.*  
1. Cruel; severe; inclement.  
For the humbling of this *unmerciful* pride in the eagle,  
providence has found out a way. *L'Estrange.*  
The pleasant lustre of flame delights children at first; but  
when experience has convinced them, by the exquisite pain it  
has put them to, how cruel and *unmerciful* it is, they are  
afraid to touch it. *Locke.*  
Whatever doctrine represents God as unjust and *unmerci-*  
*ful*, cannot be from God, because it subverts the very foun-  
dation of religion. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
2. Unconscionable; exorbitant.  
Not only the peace of the honest, unwriting subject was  
daily molested, but *unmerciful* demands were made of his ap-  
plause. *Pope.*  
*UNME'RCIFULLY.* *adv.* Without mercy; without tenderness.  
A little warm fellow fell most *unmercifully* upon his Gallic  
majesty. *Addison.*  
*UNME'RCIFULNESS.* *n. s.* Inclemency; cruelty; want of tenderness.  
Consider the rules of friendship, left justice turn into *un-*  
*mercifulness*. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*  
*UNME'RITED.* *adj.* Not deserved; not obtained otherwise  
than by favour.  
This day, in whom all nations shall be blest,  
Favour *unmerited* by me, who sought to show  
Forbidden knowledge by forbidden means. *Milton.*  
A tottering pinnacle *unmerited* greatness is. *Gro. Tongue.*  
*UNME'RITABLE.* *adj.* Having no desert. Not in use.  
Your love deserves my thanks; but my desert  
*Unmeritable*, thus your high request. *Shakespeare.*  
*UNME'RITENESS.* *n. s.* State of being undeserved.  
As to the freeness or *unmeritedness* of God's love; we  
need not consider, that we so little could at first deserve his  
love, that he loved us even before we had a being. *Boyle.*  
*UNMIL'KED.* *adj.* Not milked.  
The ewes still folded, with diffident thighs,  
*Unmilk'd*, lay bleating in distressful cries. *Pope.*

# U N M

*UNM'NDED.* *adj.* Not heeded; not regarded.  
He was  
A poor, *unmindful* outlaw, sneaking home;  
My father gave him welcome to the shore. *Shakespeare.*  
He, after Eve seduc'd, *unmindful*, slunk  
Into the wood. *Milton.*  
*UNM'NDFUL.* *adj.* Not heedful; not regardful; negligent;  
inattentive.  
Worldly wights in place  
Leave off their work, *unmindful* of this law,  
To gaze on them. *Fairy Queen.*  
I shall let you see, that I am not *unmindful* of the things  
you would have me remember. *Boyle.*  
Who now enjoys thee, credulous, all gold;  
Who always vacant, always amiable,  
Hopes thee; of flattering gales. *Milton.*  
*Unmindful* of the crown that virtue gives,  
After this mortal change, to her true servants,  
Amongst the enthroned gods on faintest seats. *Milton.*  
He, not *unmindful* of his usual art,  
First in dissembled fire attempts to part;  
Then roaring bears he tries. *Dryden's Virgil.*  
When those who dislike the constitution, are so very zealous  
in their offers for the service of their country, they are  
not wholly *unmindful* of their party, or themselves. *Swift.*  
*TO UNMINGLE.* *v. a.* To separate things mixed.  
It will *unmingle* the wine from the water; the wine ascend-  
ing, and the water descending. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
*UNMINGLE'D.* *adj.* Pure; not vitiated by any thing ming-  
led.  
As easy may'st thou fall  
A drop of water in the breaking gulph,  
And take *unmingled* thence your drop again,  
Without addition or diminishing. *Shakespeare.*  
Springs on high hills, are pure and *unmingled*.  
His cup is full of pure and *unmingled* sorrow. *Taylor.*  
Vessels of *unmingled* wine,  
Mellifluous, undecaying, and divine. *Pope.*  
*UNMINGLEABLE.* *adj.* Not susceptible of mixture. Not used.  
The sulphur of the concrete loses by the fermentation, the  
property of oil being *unminglable* with water. *Boyle.*  
The *unminglable* liquors retain their distinct surfaces. *Boyle.*  
*UNMIX'.* *adj.* Not fouled with dirt.  
Pais, with safe, *unmixy* feet,  
Where the rais'd pavement leads athwart the street. *Gay.*  
*UNMIX'ED.* *adj.* Not softened.  
With public accusation, uncovered slander, *unmixed*  
rancour. *Shakespeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*  
*UNMIX'ED.* *adj.* Not mingled with any thing; pure; not  
*unmixed*.  
Thy commandment all alone shall live  
Within the book and volume of my brain,  
*Unmixt* with baser matter. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
It exhibits a mixture of new conceits and old; whereas  
the instauration gives the new, *unmixed* otherwise than with  
some little asperity of the old.  
Thy constant quiet fills my peaceful breast,  
With *unmix'd* joy, uninterrupted rest. *Roscommon.*  
What is glory but the blaze of fame,  
The people's praise, if always praise *unmixt*? *Milton.*  
Thy *Ærethusa* stream remains unfoild;  
*Unmixt* with foreign filth, and *undefil'd*. *Dryden.*  
Together out they fly,  
Inseparable now, the truth and lie;  
And this or that *unmixt*, no mortal ear shall find. *Pope.*  
*UNMIX'ED.* *adj.* Not laminated.  
Fatherless distress was left *unmixt*;  
Your widow dolours likewise be *unmixt*. *Shakespeare.*  
*UNMIX'T.* *adj.* Not wet.  
Volatile Hermes, fluid and *unmixt*,  
Mounts on the wings of air. *Philips.*  
*UNMIX'TENED.* *adj.* Not made wet.  
The incident light that meets with a grosser liquor, will  
have its beams more or less interruptedly reflected, than they  
would be if the body had been *unmixtended*. *Boyle.*  
*UNMIX'TED.* *adj.* Free from disturbance; free from external  
troubles.  
The fowls of the air, and the beasts of the field, are sup-  
plied with every thing, *unmixt* by hopes or fears. *Rogers.*  
Cleopatra was read o'er  
While Scort, and Wakes, and twenty more,  
That touch one to deny one's self,  
Stood *unmixt* on the shelf. *Prior.*  
Safe on my shore each *unmixt*ed swain,  
Shall tend the flocks, or reap the bearded grain. *Pope.*  
*TO UNMOOR.* *v. a.* To draw out of the water.  
To loose from land, by taking up the anchors.  
We with the rising morn our ships *unmoor'd*,  
And brought our captives, and our stores aboard. *Pope.*

# U N N

2. Prior seems to have taken it for casting anchor.  
Soon as the British ships *unmoor*,  
And jolly long-boat rows to shore. *Prior.*  
*UNMORALIZED.* *adj.* Untutored by morality.  
This is censured as the mark of a dissolute and *unmoralized*  
temper. *Norris.*  
*UNMORTGAGED.* *adj.* Not mortgaged.  
Is there one God unworn to my destruction?  
The least, *unmortgag'd* hope? for, if there be,  
Methinks I cannot fall. *Dryden's All for Love.*  
This he has repeated so often, that at present there is scarce  
a single gabel *unmortgag'd*. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*  
*UNMORTIFIED.* *adj.* Not subdued by sorrow and severities.  
If our conscience reproach us with *unmortified* sin, our hope  
is the hope of an hypocrite. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
*UNMOVABLE.* *adj.* Such as cannot be removed or altered.  
Wherein consists the precise and *unmovable* boundaries of  
that species. *Locke.*  
*UNMOVED.* *adj.*  
1. Not put out of one place into another.  
Vipers that do fly  
The light, oft under *unmov'd* italls do lie. *Mary's Virgil.*  
Nor winds, nor winter's rage o'erthrows  
His bulky body, but *unmov'd* he grows. *Dryden.*  
Chiefs-men, standing on the same squares of the chess-  
board, we say they are all in the same place, or *unmoved*;  
though, perhaps, the chess-board hath been carried out of  
one room into another. *Locke.*  
2. Not changed in resolution.  
Among innumerable false, *unmov'd*,  
Unhaken, undec'd. *Milton.*  
3. Not affected; not touched with any passion.  
Cesar, the world's great master and his own,  
*Unmov'd*, superior still in ev'ry state,  
And scarce detect'd in his country's fate. *Pope.*  
4. Unaltered by passion.  
I meant to meet  
My fate with face *unmov'd*, and eyes unwet. *Dryden.*  
*UNMOV'ING.* *adj.*  
1. Having no motion.  
The celestial bodies, without impulse, had continued un-  
active, *unmoving* heaps of matter. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*  
2. Having no power to raise the passions; unaffected.  
*TO UNMULD.* *v. a.* To change as to the form.  
Its pleasing poison  
The visage quite transforms of him that drinks,  
And the inglorious likeness of a beast  
Fixes instead, *unmoulding* reason's mintage, *Milton.*  
Character'd in the face.  
*UNMOURNED.* *adj.* Not lamented; not deplored.  
O let me here sink down  
Into my grave *unmention'd* and *unmourn'd*. *Southern.*  
*TO UNMUZZLE.* *v. a.* To loose from a muzzle.  
Now *unmuzzle* your wisdom. *Shakespeare.*  
Have you not set mine honour at the stake,  
And baited it with all th' *unmuzzel'd* thoughts  
Thy tyrannous heart can think? *Shakespeare. Twelfth Night.*  
*TO UNMUFFLE.* *v. a.* To put off a covering from the face.  
*Unmuffle*, ye faint stars! and thou, fair moon,  
That won't it to love the traveller's benizon,  
Stoop thy pale visage through an amber cloud,  
And disinherit chaos, that reigns here  
In double night, of darkness and of shades. *Milton.*  
*UNMUSICAL.* *adj.* Not harmonious; not pleasing by sound.  
Let argument bear no *unmusical* founds,  
Nor jars interpose, sacred friendship to grieve. *B. Johnson.*  
One man's ambition wants satisfaction, another's avarice,  
a third's spleen; and this discord makes up the very *unmu-*  
*sical* harmony of our murmurs. *Deacy of Piety.*  
*UNNA'MED.* *adj.* Not mentioned.  
Author of evil, unknown till thy revolt,  
*Unnam'd* in heav'n. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vi.*  
*UNNA'TURAL.* *adj.*  
1. Contrary to the laws of nature; contrary to the common  
instincts.  
Her offence  
Must be of such *unnatural* degree,  
That monsters it. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*  
People of weak heads on the one hand, and vile affections  
on the other, have made an *unnatural* divorce between being  
wife and good. *Glennville's Scylla.*  
'Tis irreverent and *unnatural*, to scoff at the infirmities of  
old age.  
2. Acting without the affections implanted by nature.  
Rome, whose gratitude  
Tow'rd her deserving children, is enroll'd  
In Jove's own book, like an *unnatural* dam,  
Should now eat up her own. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
If the tyrant were, to a son so noble, so *unnatural*,  
What will he be to us? *Denham's Sophy.*  
3. Forced;



## UNN

3. Forced; not agreeable to the real state of persons or things.

They admire only glittering trifles, that in a serious poem are nauseous, because they are *unnatural*. Would any man, who is ready to die for love, describe his passion like Narcissus?

In an heroic poem, two kinds of thoughts are carefully to be avoided; the first, are such as are affected and *unnatural*; the second, such as are mean and vulgar.

*UNNATURALNESS*. *n. f.* Contrariety to nature.

The God, which is the God of nature, doth never teach *unnaturalness*.

*UNNATURALLY*. *adv.* In opposition to nature.

All the world have been frightened with an apparition of their own fancy, or they have most *unnaturally* conspired to cozen themselves.

*UNNAVIGABLE*. *adj.* Not to be passed by vessels; not to be navigated.

Pindar's *unnavigable* fong,

Like a swift stream from mountains pours along.

Some who the depths of eloquence have found,

In that *unnavigable* stream were drown'd.

Let wit her sails, her dars let wisdom lend;

The helm let politic experience guide:

Yet cease to hope thy short-lived bark shall ride

Down spreading fate's *unnavigable* tide.

The Indian seas were believ'd to be *unnavigable*.

*UNNECESSARILY*. *adv.* Without necessity; without need; needlessly.

To abrogate, without constraint of manifest harm thereby arising, had been to alter *unnecessarily*, in their judgment, the ancient, received custom of the whole church.

'Tis highly imprudent in the greatest of men, *unnecessarily* to provoke the meanest.

These words come in without any connexion with the story, and consequently *unnecessarily*.

*UNNECESSARINESS*. *n. f.* Needlessness.

There are such extremes as afford no middle for industry to exist, hope being equally out-dated by the desperation of *unnecessariness* of an undertaking.

*UNNECESSARY*. *adj.* Needless; not wanted; useless.

The doing of things *unnecessary*, is many times the cause why the most necessary are not done.

Thou whereon zeal'st thou *unnecessary* letter.

Let brave spirits, fitted for command by sea or land, not be laid by, as persons *unnecessary* for the time.

Lay that *unnecessary* far aside;

Mine be the care new people to provide.

*Unnecessary* coinage, as well as *unnecessary* revival of words, runs into affectation; a fault to be avoided on either hand.

They did not only shun persecution, but affirmed, that it was *unnecessary* for their followers to bear their religion through fiery trials.

The reader can easily discover how the plot will be unravelled at last; but the *unnecessary* intricacies in unravelling it, still remain to be accounted for.

*UNNEIGHBOURLY*. *adj.* Not kind; not suitable to the duties of a neighbour.

Parnassus is but a barren mountain, and its inhabitants make it more so, by their *unneighbourly* deportment.

*UNNEIGHBOURLY*. *adv.* In a manner not suitable to a neighbour; with malevolence; with mutual mischief.

These two christian armies might combine

The blood of malice in a year of league,

And not to spend it to *unneighbourly*.

*UNNERVATE*. *adj.* Weak; feeble. A bad word.

Scaliger calls them fine and lively in Mufcus; but abject, *unnervate*, and unharmonious in Homer.

To *UNNERVE*. *v. a.* To weaken; to enfeeble.

The precepts are often so minute and full of circumstances, that they weaken and *unnervate* his verse.

*UNNERVED*. *adj.* Weak; feeble.

Pylhus at Priam drives, in rage strikes wide;

But with the whiff and wind of his fell sword,

Th' *unnerv'd* father falls.

*UNNETH*. *adv.* [This is from un and eth, Saxon, *easy*; and *UNNETHES*.] ought therefore to be written *uneth*. Scarcely; hardly; not without difficulty. Obsolete.

Diggon, I am so stiff and flanke,

That *uneth* I may stand any more;

And how the western wind bloweth fore,

Beating the wither'd leaf from the tree.

A shepherd's boy,

When winter's woful spirit was almost spent,

Led forth his flocke, that had been long ypent;

So faint they waxe, and feeble in the fold.

That now *uneth* their feet could 'em uphold.

*UNNOBLE*. *adj.* Mean; ignominious; ignoble.

I have offended reputation;

A most *unoble* lvering,

## UNO

*UNOBTAINED*. *adj.* Not observed; not regarded; not heeded; not celebrated.

They may jest,

'Till their own scorn return to them *unobtain'd*.

He drew his seat familiar to her side,

Far from the futor train, a brutal crowd;

Where the free guest *unobtain'd* might relate,

If haply conscious of his father's fate.

A shameful fate now hides my hopeles head,

*Unobtain'd*, and for ever dead.

*UNNUMBERED*. *adj.* Innumerable.

The skies are painted with *unnumber'd* sparks;

They are all fire, and every one doth shine.

Our bodies are but the anvils of pain and difates, and our minds the hives of *unnumber'd* cares and passions.

Of various forms, *unnumber'd* species, more

Centurs, and double shapes, bodge the door,

Pitchy and dark the night sometimes appears;

Our joy and wonder sometimes the excites,

With stars *unnumber'd*.

*UNOBEDIENCE*. *n. f.* Incompliance; disobedience.

They make one man's particular failings, confounding laws to others; and convey them, as such, to their successors, who are bold to misname all *unobedience* to their cogitancy, presumption.

*UNOBTAINED*. *adj.* Not obeyed.

Not leave

Unworthipp'd, *unobey'd*, the throne supreme.

*UNOBTAINED*. *adj.* Not charged as a fault, or contrary argument.

What will he leave *unobey'd* to Luther, when he makes it his crime that he defied the devil.

*UNOBVIOUS*. *adj.* Not liable; not exposed to any hurt.

So *unobvious* now, the truth buried both;

For none to death lins, that to fin is loth.

In fight they stood

Unwearied, *unobvious* to be pain'd.

*UNOBTAINABLE*. *adj.* Not to be observed; not discoverable.

A piece of glass reduced to powder, the flame which, when entire, freely transmitted the beams of light, acquiring by contusion, a multitude of minute surfaces, reflects, in a confused manner, little and singly *unobtainable* images of the lucid body, that from a diaphanous, it degenerates into a white body.

*UNOBTAINABLE*. *adj.*

1. Not obsequious.

2. Not attentive.

The *unobtainable* multitude may have some general, confused apprehensions of a beauty, that glides the outside frame of the universe.

*UNOBTAINED*. *adj.* Not regarded; not attended to; not heeded; not minded.

The motion in the minute parts of any solid body, which is the principal cause of violent motion, though *unobtainable*, passeth without found.

They the son of God, our Saviour meek,

Sung victor; and from heav'nly feast refresh'd,

Brought on his way with joy; he, *unobtain'd*,

Home to his mother's house private return'd.

Every unwonted meteor is portentous, and the appearance of any *unobtain'd* stars, some divine prognostick.

Such was the Boyne, a poor, inglorious stream,

That in Hibernian vales obscurely stray'd,

And, *unobtain'd*, in wild meanders play'd.

Had I err'd in this case, it had been a well-meant mistake, and might have pass'd *unobtain'd*.

*UNOBTAINABLE*. *adj.* Inattentive; not heedful.

His similitudes are not placed, as our *unobtainable* critics tell us, in the heat of any action; but commonly in its declining.

*UNOBTAINABLE*. *adj.* Not hindered; not stopped.

*Unobtainable* matter flies away,

Ranges the void, and knows not where to stay.

*UNOBTAINABLE*. *adj.* Not raising any obstacles.

Why should he halt at either station? why

Not forward run in *unobtainable* they?

*UNOBTAINABLE*. *adj.* Not gained; not acquired.

As the will doth now work upon that object by desire, which is motion towards the end, as yet *unobtainable*: so likewise upon the same hereafter received, it shall work also by love.

*UNOBTAINABLE*. *adj.* Not readily occurring.

Of all the metals, not any so constantly discolors its *unobtainable* colour, as copper.

*UNOBTAINABLE*. *adj.* Unobtainable.

If we shall discover further to the north pole, we shall find all that tract not to be vain, useless, or *unobtainable*.

The fancy hath power to create them in the territories, then *unobtainable* by external impressions.

*UNOBTAINABLE*. *adj.* Not proposed to acceptance.

For the sad business of Ireland, he could not express a greater sense, there being nothing left on his part *unobtainable* or undone.

*UNOFFERING*. *adj.*

1. Harmless; innocent.

Thy *unoffering* life I could not save;

Not weeping could I follow to thy grave.

*UNOFFERING*. *adj.*

2. Sinless; pure from fault.

If those holy and *unoffering* spirits, the angels, veil their faces before the throne of his majesty; with what awe should we, sinful dust and ashes, approach that infinite power we have so grievously offended.

To *UNOIL*. *v. a.* To free from oil.

A tight maid, ere he for wine can ask,

Guesses his meaning, and *unoints* the flask.

*UNOPENING*. *adj.* Not opening.

Benighted wanderers, the forest o'er,

Curse the law'd candle, and *unopening* door.

*UNOPERATIVE*. *adj.* Producing no effects.

The wilful of a thing is not properly the willing of it; but an imperfect volition, and imports no more than an idle, *unoperative* complacency in the end, with a direct abhorrence of the means.

*UNOPPOSED*. *adj.* Not encountered by any hostility or obstruction.

Proud, art thou met? thy hope was to have reach'd

The height of thy aspiring *unoppos'd*,

The throne of God unguarded.

To every nobler portion of the town,

The cutting billows roll their restless tide:

In parties now they struggle up and down,

As armies, *unoppos'd*, for prey divide.

The people, like a headlong torrent go,

And every dam they break or overflow:

But *unoppos'd* they either lose their force,

Or wind in volumes to their former course.

*UNORDERLY*. *adj.* Disordered; irregular.

Since some ceremonies must be used, every man would have his own fashion; whereof what other would be the silly, but infinite distraction, and *unorderly* confusion in the church.

*UNORDINARY*. *adj.* Uncommon; unusual.

I do not know how they can be excused from murder, who kill monstrous births, because of an *unordinary* shape, without knowing whether they have a rational soul or no.

*UNORGANIZED*. *adj.* Having no parts instrumental to the nourishment of the rest.

It is impossible for any organ to regulate itself: much less may we refer this regulation to the animal spirits, an *unorganized* fluid.

*UNORIGINAL*. *adj.* Having no birth; ungenerated.

*UNORGANIZED*. *adj.* Having no birth; ungenerated.

I toil'd out my uncouth passage, forc'd to ride

Th' *untractable* abyss, plung'd in the womb

Of *unorgan'd* night, and chaos wild.

In scripture, Jehovah signifies, that God is uncreated, *unoriginated*, and self-existent.

*UNORTHODOX*. *adj.* Not holding pure doctrine.

A fat benefice became a crime against its incumbent, and he was sure to be *unorthodox*, that was worth the plundering.

*UNOWNED*. *adj.* Having no owner.

England now is left

To tug and scramble, and to part by th' teeth

The *unowned* interest of proud, swelling state.

*UNOWNED*. *adj.*

1. Having no owner.

2. Not acknowledged.

Of night or loneliness it recks me not;

I fear the dread events that dog them both,

Least some ill-greeting touch attempt the person

Of our *unowned* sister.

Oh happy, *unown'd* youths! your limbs can bear

The scorching dog-flare, and the winter's air;

While the rich infant, nurs'd with care and pain,

Thrills with each heat, and coughs with every rain.

To *UNPACK*. *v. a.*

1. To disburden; to exonerate.

I, the son of a dear father murder'd,

Mult, like a whore, *unpack* my heart with words.

2. To open any thing bound together.

He had a great parcel of glasses crack'd up, which, when he had *unpacked*, a great many cracked of themselves.

*UNPACKED*. *adj.* Not collected by unlawful artifices.

The knight

Resolv'd to leave him to the fury

Of justice, and an *unpacked* jury.

*UNPAID*. *adj.*

1. Not discharged.

Receive from us knee tribute not *unpaid*.

*UNPAID*. *adj.*

Nor hecatomb unrain, nor vows *unpaid*;

On Greeks, accurs'd, this dire confusion bring.

What can atone, oh ever-injur'd shade!

Thy fate unpay'd, and thy rites *unpaid*?

2. Not receiving dues or debts.

How often are relations neglected, and tradesmen *unpaid*, for the support of this vanity?

Th' embroider'd suit, at least, he deem'd his prey;

That suit, an *unpaid* taylor snatch'd away.

3. *UNPAID* for. That for which the price is not yet given; taken on trust.

Richer, than doing nothing for a bauble;

Prouder, than rustling in *unpaid* for silk.

*UNPAID*. *adj.* Suffering no pain.

Too unequal work we find,

Against unequal arms to fight in pain;

Against *unpaid*, impactive.

*UNPAIDFUL*. *adj.* Giving no pain.

That is generally called hard, which will put us to pain; sooner than change figure; and that soft, which changes the situation of its parts, upon an easy and *unpaidful* touch.

*UNPAIDTABLE*. *adj.* Nauseous; disgusting.

The man who laugh'd but once to see an ass

Mumbling to make the cross-grain'd thistles pass,

Might laugh again to see a jury chaw

The prickles of *unpaidtable* law.

A good man will be no more disturbed at the methods of correction, than by seeing his friend take *unpaidtable* physick.

*UNPAIDRAGONED*. *adj.* Unequaled; unmatched.

Either your *unpaidragon'd* mistress is dead, or she's out-priz'd by a trifle.

*UNPAIDLLELED*. *adj.* Not matched; not to be matched; having no equal.



# UNP

**UNPASSABLE**. *adj.* Admitting no passage.  
Every country, which shall not do according to these things, shall be made not only *unpassable* for men, but most hateful to wild beasts. *Esth.* xvi. 24.  
They are vast and *unpassable* mountains, which the labour and curiosity of no mortal has ever yet known. *Temple*.  
Making a new standard for money, must make all money which is lighter than that standard, *unpassable*. *Locke*.  
You swell yourself as though you were a man of learning already; you are thereby building a most *unpassable* barrier against all improvement. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*.  
**UNPASSIONATE**. *adj.* Free from passion; calm; impassioned. *Shakespeare*.  
He attended the king into Scotland, and was sworn a counsellor in that kingdom; where, as I have been instructed by *unpassionate* men, he did carry himself with singular sweetness. *Watson's Buckingham*.  
More sober heads have a set of misconceptions, which are as absurd to an *unpassionate* reason, as those to our unbiassed senses. *Glanville's Steps*, c. 13.  
The rebukes, which their faults will make hardly to be avoided, should not only be in sober, grave, and *unpassionate* words, but also alone and in private. *Locke on Education*.  
**UNPASSIONATELY**. *adv.* Without passion.  
Make us *unpassionately* to see the light of reason and religion. *K. Charles*.  
**UNPASTED**. *adj.* Untracked; unmarked by passage.  
Than a wild dedication of yourself;  
To *unpast*'d waters, undream'd shores; most certain  
To miseries enough. *Shakespeare, Winter Tale*.  
**UNPAID**. *adj.* Not given to pledge.  
Where yet, *unpaid*'d, much learned lumber lay. *Pope*.  
**TO UNPAID**. *v. a.* To undo. A low ludicrous word.  
Pay her the debt you owe her, and *unpay* the villainy you have done her: the one you may do with sterling money, and the other with current reputation. *Shakespeare*.  
**UNPAIDABLE**. *adj.* Quarrellous; inclined to disturb the tranquillity of others.  
Lord, purge out of all hearts those *unpaidable*, rebellious, mutinous, and tyrannizing, cruel spirits; those prides and haughtinesses, judging and condemning, and despising of others. *Hammond's Fundamentals*.  
The design is to restrain men from things, which make them miserable to themselves, *unpaidable* and troublesome to the world. *Tillotson*.  
**TO UNPAID**. *v. a.* To open any thing closed with a peg.  
Unpay the lockets on the house's top;  
Let the birds fly. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*.  
**UNPAID**. *adj.* Not kept in dependence by a pension.  
Could pension'd Boileau lash in honest strain  
Flat'ers and bigots, ev'n in Louis' reign;  
And I not strip the gilding off a knave,  
Unplace'd, *unpaid*'d, no man's heir or slave? *Pope*.  
**TO UNPAID**. *v. a.* To depopulate; to deprive of inhabitants.  
The land  
In antique times was savage wilderness,  
Unpeopled, unmanur'd. *Fairy Queen*.  
Shall we *unpeople* this my realm?  
To few unknown  
Long after; now *unpeopled*, and untrod. *Milton*.  
The lofty mountains feed the savage race,  
Yet few, and strangers in th' *unpeopled* place. *Dryden*.  
He must be thirty-five years old, a doctor of the faculty, and eminent for his religion and honesty; that his rashness and ignorance may not *unpeople* the commonwealth. *Addison*.  
**UNPERCEIVED**. *adj.* Not observed; not heeded; not sensibly discovered; not known.  
The aches, wind *unperceived* shakes off. *Bacon*.  
He alone  
To find where Adam shelter'd, took his way,  
Not *unperceived* of Adam. *Milton's Par. Lost*.  
Thus daily changing, by degrees I'd waste,  
Still quitting ground, by *unperceived* decay,  
And steal myself from life, and melt away. *Dryden*.  
Unperceived the heav'n's with stars were hung.  
Oft in pleasing talks we wear the day,  
While summer suns roll *unperceived* away. *Pope*.  
**UNPERCEIVEDLY**. *adv.* So as not to be perceived.  
Some elegant particles, *unperceivedly*, associated themselves to it. *Boyle*.  
**UNPERFECT**. *adj.* [imperfectus, Fr. imperfectus, Lat.] Incomplete.  
Apelles' picture of Alexander at Ephesus, and his Venus, which he left at his death *unperfect* in Chios, were the chiefs. *Peacock on Drawing*.  
**UNPERFECTNESS**. *n. f.* Imperfection; incompleteness.  
Virgil and Horace spying the *unperfectness* in Ennius and Plautus, by true imitation of Homer and Euripides, brought poetry to perfection. *Ascham's Schoolmaster*.

# UNP

**UNPERFORMED**. *adj.* Undone; not done; not accomplished.  
A good law without execution, is like an *unperformed* promise. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living*.  
**UNPERISHABLE**. *adj.* Lasting to perpetuity; exempt from decay.  
We are secured to reap in another world everlasting, *unperishable* felicities. *Hammond's Fundamentals*.  
**UNPERJURED**. *adj.* Free from perjury.  
Beware of death; thou can't not die *unperjur'd*.  
And leave an unaccomplish'd love behind.  
Thy vows are mine. *Dryden*.  
**UNPERPLEXED**. *adj.* Disentangled; not embarrassed.  
In learning, little should be proposed to the mind at once; and that being fully mastered, proceed to the next adjoining part, yet unknown, simple, *unperplexed* proposition. *Locke*.  
**UNPERSURABLE**. *adj.* Not to be emitted through the pores of the skin.  
Bile is the most *unpersurable* of animal fluids. *Arbutnot*.  
**UNPERSUADABLE**. *adj.* Inexorable; not to be persuaded.  
He, finding his sister's *unpersuadable* melancholy, through the love of Amphialus, had for a time left her court. *Scot*.  
**UNPERTURBED**. *adj.* Not turned to stone.  
In many concentered plants, some parts remain *unperturbed*; that is, the quick and livelier parts remain as wood, and were never yet converted. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.  
**UNPHILOSOPHICAL**. *adj.* Unsuitable to the rules of philosophy, or right reason.  
Your conceptions are *unphilosophical*. You forget that the brain has a great many small fibres in its texture; which, according to the different strokes they receive from the animal spirits, awaken a correspondent idea. *Galien*.  
It became him who created them, to set them in order; and if he did so, it is *unphilosophical* to seek for any other origin of the world, or to pretend that it might arise out of a chaos by the mere laws of nature. *Newton's Optics*.  
**UNPHILOSOPHICALLY**. *adv.* In a manner contrary to the rules of right reason.  
They forget that he is the first cause of all things, and discourse most *unphilosophically*, absurdly, and unsuitably to the nature of an infinite being; whose influence must set the first wheel a-going. *South's Sermon*.  
**UNPHILOSOPHICALNESS**. *n. f.* Incongruity with philosophy.  
I could dispute with the *unphilosophicalness* of this their hypothesis, were it not unchristian. *Norris*.  
**TO UNPHILOSOPHIZE**. *v. a.* To degrade from the character of a philosopher. A word made by *Pope*.  
Our passions, our interests flow in upon us, and *unphilosophize* us into mere mortals. *Pope*.  
**UNPIERCED**. *adj.* Not penetrated; not pierced.  
Th' *unpierced* shade imbrow'd the noontide bow's; *Mit*.  
True Witney broad-cloth, with its thag undown,  
Unpierced, is in the lasting tempest worn. *Gay*.  
**UNPIERCED**. *adj.* Divested of pillars.  
See the cirque falls! th' *unpierced* temple no! I  
Streets pav'd with heroes! Th' choak'd with gods! *Pope*.  
**UNPIERCED**. *adj.* Wanting a pillow.  
Perhaps some cold bank is her bolster now,  
Or gainst the rugged bark of some broad elm,  
Leans her *unpillow'd* head, fraught with sad fears. *Milton*.  
**TO UNPIERCE**. *v. a.* To open what is shut, or fastened with a pin.  
My love doth so approve him,  
That even his stubbornness, his checks and frowns,  
(Prythee *unpin* me) have grace and favour in them. *Shakespeare*.  
Unpin that spangled breast-plate which you wear,  
That th' eyes of busy fools may be stop'd there. *Dennis*.  
Who is the honest man?  
He that doth still and strongly good pursue,  
To God, his neighbour, and himself most true:  
Whom neither force, nor fawning can  
Unpin, or wrench from giving all their due. *Herbert*.  
**UNPINNED**. *adj.* Not marked with eyelet holes.  
Gabriel's pumps were all *unpinned* i' th' heel. *Shakespeare*.  
**UNPITIED**. *adj.* Not compassionate; not regarded with sympathetic sorrow.  
Richard yet lives; but at hand, at hand  
Infuses his piteous and *unpitied* end. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*  
Rich in the world's opinion, and men's praise,  
And full in all we cou'd desire, but days:  
He that is warn'd of this, and shall forbear  
To vent a sigh for him, or shed a tear  
May he live long (corn'd, and *unpitied* fall). *Bp. Corbet*.  
And want a mourner at his funeral. *Bp. Corbet*.  
But he whose words and fortunes disagree,  
Abundant, *unpitied*, grows a publick jest. *Roscommon*.  
He that does not secure himself of a stock of reputation in his greatness, shall most certainly fall *unpitied* in his adversity. *L'Estrange*.  
As the greatest curse that I can give,  
Unpitied be depos'd, and after live. *Dryden's Agamemnon*.  
Bite off your *unpitied* nails.

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As some sad turtle his lost love deplores;  
Thus, far from Delia, to the winds I mourning  
Allie unheard, *unpitied*, and forlorn. *Pope*.  
Plant daggers in my heart, and aggravate  
My other griefs. *Addison's Cato*.  
**UNPITIEDLY**. *adv.* Unmercifully; without mercy.  
He beat him most *unpitiedly*. *Shakespeare*.  
—Nay, that he did not; he beat him most *unpitiedly*. *Shakespeare*.  
**UNPITYING**. *adj.* Having no compassion.  
To shame, to chains, or to a certain grave,  
Lead on, *unpitying* guides, behold your slave. *Granville*.  
**UNPLACED**. *adj.* Having no place of dependence.  
Could pension'd Boileau lash in honest strain  
Flat'ers and bigots, ev'n in Louis' reign;  
And I not strip the gilding off a knave,  
Unplace'd, *unpaid*'d, no man's heir or slave? *Pope*.  
**UNPLACED**. *adj.* Not tormented.  
Ladies, that have your feet  
Unplace'd with corns, we'll have a bout with you. *Shakespeare*.  
**UNPLACED**. *adj.* Not planted; spontaneous.  
Figs there unplaced through the fields do grow,  
Such as fierce Cato did the Romans show. *Waller*.  
**UNPLAUSIBLE**. *adj.* Not plausible; not such as has a fair appearance.  
There was a mention of granting five subsidies; and that meeting being, upon very unpopular, and *unplausible* reasons, immediately dissolved, those five subsidies were exacted, as if an act had passed to that purpose. *Clarendon*.  
I, under fair pretence of friendly ends,  
And well-plac'd words of glowing courtesy,  
Baited with reasons not *unplausible*,  
Win me into the easy-hearted man,  
And hug him into snares. *Milton*.  
**UNPLAUSIVELY**. *adv.* Not approving.  
'Tis like he'll question me,  
Why such *unplausively* eyes are bent on him. *Shakespeare*.  
**UNPLEASANT**. *adj.* Not delightful; troublesome; uneasy.  
Their skilful ears perceive certain harsh and *unpleasant* discords in the sound of our common prayer, such as the rules of divine harmony, such as the laws of God cannot bear. *Hosker*.  
O sweet Fortia!  
Here are a few of the *unpleasant* words  
That ever blotted paper. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Venice*.  
Wisdom is very *unpleasant* to the unlearned. *Ecclus.* v. 20.  
Upon Adam's disobedience, God chased him out of paradise, the most delicious part of the earth, into some other, the most barren and *unpleasant*. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*  
**UNPLEASANTLY**. *adv.* Not delightfully; uneasily.  
We cannot boast of good-breeding, and the art of life; but yet we don't live *unpleasantly* in primitive simplicity and good humour. *Pope*.  
**UNPLEASANTNESS**. *n. f.* Want of qualities to give delight.  
As for *unpleasantness* of sound, if it doth happen the good of men's souls doth deceive our ears, that we note it not, or arm them with patience to endure it.  
Many people cannot at all endure the air of London, not only for its *unpleasantness*, but for the suffocations which it causes. *Grant's Bills of Mortality*.  
All men are willing to skulk out of such company; the sober for the hazards, and the jovial for the *unpleasantness* of it. *Government of the Tongue*.  
**UNPLEASANT**. *adj.* Not pleased; not delighted.  
Me rather had, my heart might feel your love,  
Than my *unpleasant* eye feel your courtesy. *Shakespeare*.  
Condemn'd to live with subjects ever mute,  
A salvage prince, *unpleasant*, though absolute. *Dryden*.  
**UNPLEASING**. *adj.* Offensive; disgusting; giving no delight.  
Set to dress this garden:  
How darest thy tongue found this *unpleasing* news? *Shakespeare*.  
Hence the many mistakes, which have made learning so *unpleasing* and so unsuccessful. *Milton*.  
If all those great painters, who have left us such fair platforms, had rigorously observed it in their figures, they had made things more regularly true, but withal very *unpleasing*. *Dryden's Duress*.  
Howe'er *unpleasing* be the news you bring,  
I blame not you, but your imperious king. *Dryden*.  
**UNPLIANT**. *adj.* Not easily bent; not conforming to the will.  
The chisel hath more glory than the pencil; that being so hard an instrument, and working upon so *unpliant* stuff, can yet leave strokes of so gentle appearance. *Watson*.  
**UNPLOVED**. *adj.* Not plowed.  
Good sound land, that hath lain long *unplowed*. *Mortimer*.  
**TO UNPLOVE**. *v. a.* To strip of plumes; to degrade.  
In the most ordinary phenomena in nature, we shall find enough to shame confidence, and *unplume* dogmatizing. *Glanville*.  
**UNPOLISHED**. *adj.* Not such as becomes a poet.  
Nor for an epithet that fails,  
Bite off your *unpolished* nails.

# UNP

Unjust! why you shou'd in such veins  
Reward your fingers for your brains? *Bp. Corbet*.  
**UNPOLISHED**. *adj.* Not brightened by attrition.  
1. Not smoothed; not brightened by attrition.  
Palladio, having noted in an old arch at Verona, some part of the materials cut in fine forms, and some *unpolished*, doth conclude, that the ancients did leave the outward face of their marbles, or free-stone, without any sculpture, till they were laid in the body of the building. *Watson*.  
He affirms it to have been the ancient custom of all the Greeks, to set up *unpolished* stones instead of images, to the honour of the gods. *Stillingfleet*.  
2. Not civilized; not refined.  
Finding new words,  
Such as of old wife bards employ'd to make  
Unpolish'd men their wild retreats forsake. *Waller*.  
Those first *unpolish'd* matrons, big and bold,  
Gave suck to infants of gigantic mould. *Dryden*.  
**UNPOLITE**. *adj.* [impolitus, Fr. impolite, Lat.] Not elegant; not refined; not civil.  
Discourses for the pulpit should be cast into a plain method, and the reasons ranged under the words, first, secondly, and thirdly; however they may be now fancied to found *unpolite*, or unfashionable. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind*.  
**UNPOLLUTED**. *adj.* [impollutus, Lat.] Not corrupted; not defiled.  
Lay her i' th' earth;  
And from her fair and *unpolluted* flesh  
May violets spring! *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.  
Till oft converse with heav'nly habitants  
Begin to cast a beam on th' outward shape,  
The *unpolluted* temple of the mind,  
And turns it by degrees to the foul's essence,  
Till all be made immortal. *Milton*.  
Though *unpolluted* yet with actual ill,  
She halt commits, who sins but in her will. *Dryden*.  
**UNPOPULAR**. *adj.* Not fitted to please the people.  
The practices of these men, under the covert of feigned zeal, made the appearance of sincere devotion ridiculous and *unpopular*. *Addison's Freeholder*, No 37.  
**UNPORTABLE**. *adj.* [un and portable.] Not to be carried.  
Had their cables of iron chains had any great length, they had been *unportable*; and being short, the ships must have sunk at an anchor in any stream of weather or countertide. *Raleigh*.  
**UNPOSSESS'D**. *adj.* Not had; not obtained.  
He claims the crown.  
—Is the chair empty? is the sword unway'd?  
Is the king dead? the empire *unpossest*? *Shakespeare*.  
Such vast room in nature *unpossest*'d  
By living soul, desert, and desolate,  
Only to shine, yet scarce to contribute  
Each orb a glimpse of light.  
The cruel something *unpossest*'d,  
Corrodes and leavens all the rest. *Prior*.  
**UNPOSSESSING**. *adj.* Having no possession.  
Thou *unpossessing* baftard, dost thou think,  
That I would stand against thee? *Shakespeare*.  
**UNPRACTICABLE**. *adj.* Not feasible.  
I try'd such of the things that came into my thoughts, as were not in that place and time *unpracticable*. *Boyle*.  
**UNPRACTISED**. *adj.* Not skillful by use and experience; raw; being in the state of a novice.  
The full sum of me  
Is an unleson'd girl, unchook'd, *unpractis'd*. *Shakespeare*.  
Unpractis'd, unprepar'd, and still to seek. *Milton*.  
I am young, a novice in the trade;  
The fool of love, *unpractis'd* to persuade,  
And want the soothing arts.  
His tender eye, by too direct a ray,  
Wounded, and flying from *unpractis'd* day, *Prior*.  
**UNPRAISED**. *adj.* Not celebrated; not praised.  
The land,  
In antique times was salvage wilderness;  
Unpeopled, unmanur'd, unprov'd, *unprais'd*. *Fairy Queen*.  
If all the world  
Sould in a pet of temperance feed on pulse,  
Drink the clear stream, and nothing wear but frieze,  
Th' all-giver would be unthank'd, wou'd be *unprais'd*. *Mit*.  
If young African for fame  
His wasted country freed from Punick rage,  
The deed becomes *unprais'd*, the man at least,  
And loses, though but verbal, his reward. *Milton*.  
Nor pass *unprais'd* the vest and veil divine,  
Which wand'ring foliage, and rich flow'rs entwine. *Dryden*.  
**UNPRECARIOUS**. *adj.* Not dependent on another.  
The stars, which grace the high expansion bright,  
By their own beams, and *unprecious* lights,  
At a vast distance from each other lie. *Blackmore*.  
**UNPRECEDENTED**. *adj.* Not justifiable by any example.  
The secret of all this *unprecedented* proceeding in their matters, they must not impute to freedom. *Swift*.  
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## UNP

To UNPREDICT. *v. a.* To retract prediction.  
Means I must use, thou say'st prediction else  
Will unpredic't, and fail me of the throne. *Milton.*  
UNPREFERRED. *adj.* Not advanced.  
To make a scholar, keep him under, while he is young, or  
unpreferred. *Clifford on Pride.*  
UNPREGNANT. *adj.* Not prolific.  
This deed unshapeth me quite, makes me unpregnant,  
And dull to all proceedings. *Shakespeare.*  
UNPREJUDICATE. *adj.* Not prepossessed by any settled notions.  
A pure mind in a chaste body, is the mother of wisdom,  
sincere principles, and unprejudicate understanding. *Taylor.*  
UNPREJUDICED. *adj.* Free from prejudice; free from pre-  
possession; not pre-occupied by opinion; void of precon-  
ceived notions.  
The meaning of them may be so plain, as that any  
unprejudiced and reasonable man may certainly understand  
them. *Tilleyson.*  
Several, when they had informed themselves of our Sa-  
viour's history, and examined, with unprejudiced minds, the  
doctrines and manners of his disciples, were so struck, that  
they professed themselves of that sect. *Addison.*  
UNPRELATICAL. Unfuitable to a prelate.  
The archbishop of York, by such unprelatical, ignominious  
arguments, in plain terms advised him to pass that act. *Clarendon.*  
UNPREMEDITATED. *adj.* Not prepared in the mind before-  
hand.  
Ask me what question thou canst possible,  
And I will answer unpremeditated. *Shakespeare. Hen. VI.*  
He dictates to me lumb'ring; or inspires  
Easy my unpremeditated verse.  
The flow of speech make unpremeditated harangues, or  
converse readily in languages that they are but little acquaint-  
ed with. *Addison.*  
UNPREPARED. *adj.*  
1. Not fitted by previous measures.  
Unpractis'd, unprepar'd, and still to seek. *Milton.*  
To come unprepar'd before him, is an argument that we  
do not esteem God. *Duppa's Rules for Devotion.*  
Fields are full of eyes, and woods have ears;  
For this the wife are ever on their guard,  
For, unforeseen, they say, is unprepar'd. *Dryden.*  
2. Not made fit for the dreadful moment of departure.  
I would not kill thy unprepared spirit;  
No; heavens forefend. *Shakespeare. Othello.*  
My unprepared, and unrepenting breath,  
Was snatch'd away by the swift hand of death. *Rowson.*  
UNPREPAREDNESS. *n. f.* State of being unprepared.  
I believe my innocency and unpreparedness to assert my  
rights and honour, make me the most guilty in their esteem;  
who would not so easily have declared a war against me, if  
I had first assaulted them. *K. Charles.*  
UNPREPOSSESSED. Not prepossessed; not pre-occupied by  
notions.  
The unprepossessed on the one hand, and the well-disposed  
on the other, are affected with a due fear of these things. *South.*  
It finds the mind naked and unprepossessed with any former  
notions, and so easily and insensibly gains upon the assent. *South.*  
UNPREPRESSED. *adj.*  
1. Not pressed.  
Have I my pillow left unpress'd in Rome? *Shakespeare.*  
In these soft shades, unpress'd by human feet,  
Thy happy Phoenix keeps his balmy seat. *Tickell.*  
2. Not informed.  
They left not any error in government unmentioned, or  
unprepressed, with the sharpest and most pathetic expres-  
sions. *Clarendon.*  
UNPRETENDING. *adj.* Not claiming any distinctions.  
Bad writers are not ridiculed, because ridicule ought to  
be a pleasure; but to undecieve and vindicate the honest and  
unpretending part of mankind from imposition. *Pope.*  
UNPREYALING. *adj.* Being of no force.  
Throw to earth this unprevailing woe. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*  
UNPREVENTED. *adj.*  
1. Not previously hindered.  
A pack of sorrows, which wou'd press you down,  
If unprevented, to your timeless grave. *Shakespeare.*  
2. Not preceded by any thing.  
Thy grace  
Comes unprevented, unimplored, unfought. *Milton.*  
UNPRINCIPALLY. *adj.* Unluitable to a prince.  
I could not have given my enemies greater advantages,  
than by so unprincipally an infamy. *K. Charles.*  
UNPRINTED. *adj.* Not printed.  
Defer it till you have finished these that are yet un-  
printed. *Pope.*  
UNPRINTED. *adj.* Not settled in tenets or opinions.  
I do not think my title so to seek,  
Or to unprincipally in virtue's book,  
As that the single want of light and noise  
Could stir the constant mood of her calm thoughts. *Milton.*  
Others betake them to state affairs, with souls so unprin-  
ciple

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pled in virtue, and true generous breeding, that flattery, and  
court shifts, and tyrannous abominations, appear to them the  
highest points of wisdom. *Milton on Education.*  
UNPRISABLE. *adj.* Not valued; not of estimation.  
A baubling vessel was he captain of,  
For shallow draught and bulk unprisable. *Shakespeare.*  
UNPROCLAIMED. *adj.* Not notified by a public declaration.  
The Syrian king, who to surprise  
One man, assassin-like, had levy'd war,  
War unproclaim'd. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*  
UNPROFITABLE. *adj.* Useless; serving no purpose.  
The church being eat of unprofitable labours, needful  
offices may the better be attended. *Hosier.*  
Should he reason with unprofitable talk? *Joh. xv. 3.*  
My son Onesimus I have begotten in my bonds; which in  
time past was to thee unprofitable, but now profitable to thee  
and me. *Philemon 11.*  
They receive alms sufficient, and yet no more than they  
can well digest; and withal sweat out the comfort and un-  
profitable juice. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
It is better to fall honourably, than to survive in an un-  
profitable and unglorious life. *L'Estrange.*  
Then they who brothers better claim disown,  
Defraud their clients, and to lucre fold,  
Sit brooding on unprofitable gold. *Dryden.*  
With shame and sorrow fill'd,  
For plotting an unprofitable crime.  
An ox that waits the coming blow,  
Old and unprofitable to the plough.  
With tears to tender,  
As any heart, but only her's, could move;  
Trembling before her bolted doors he stood,  
And there pour'd out th' unprofitable flood. *Dryden.*  
UNPUNISHED. *adj.* Set free from confinement.  
Several desires led parts away,  
Water declin'd with earth, the air did stay;  
Fire rose, and each from other but unty'd,  
Themselves unpunish'd were, and purify'd. *Dante.*  
Not all the dukes of wat'rish Burgundy,  
Can buy this unpunish'd, precious maid of me. *Shakespeare.*  
UNPROFANED. *adj.* Not violated.  
Unpoll'd shall be her arms, and unpunish'd  
Her holy limbs with any human hand;  
And in a marble tomb laid in her native land. *Dryden.*  
UNPROFITABLENESS. *n. f.* Uselessness.  
We are so persuaded of the unprofitableness of your science,  
that you can but leave us where you find us; but if you suc-  
ceed, you increase the number of your party. *Addison.*  
UNPROFITABLY. *adv.* Uselessly; without advantage.  
I should not now unprofitably spend  
Myself in words, or catch at empty hope,  
By airy ways, for fond certainties. *B. Johnson.*  
Our country's cause,  
That drew our swords, now wrests 'em from our hands,  
And bids us not dwell in Roman blood  
Unprofitably shed. *Addison's Cato.*  
UNPROFITED. *adj.* Having no gain.  
Be clamorous, and leap all civil bounds,  
Rather than make unprofitable return. *Shakespeare.*  
UNPROFITICK. *adj.* Barren; not productive.  
Great rains drown many insects, and render their eggs  
unprofitick, or destroy them. *Hale.*  
UNPROMISING. *adj.* Giving no promise of excellence; hav-  
ing no appearance of value.  
If he be naturally listless and dreaming, this unpromising  
disposition is none of the easiest to be dealt with. *Lect.*  
An attempt as difficult and unpromising of success, as if he  
should make the essay, to produce some new kinds of animals  
out of such senseless materials. *Bentley.*  
UNPROVINCED. *adj.* Not uttered; not spoken.  
Mad fit imperfect words, with childish trips,  
Half-pronounc'd, slide through my infant lips. *Milton.*  
UNPROPER. *adj.* Not peculiar.  
Millions nightly lie in those unproper beds,  
Which they dare swear peculiar. *Shakespeare. Othello.*  
UNPROPERLY. *adv.* Contrarily to propriety; improperly.  
I kneel before thee, and unproperly  
Shew duty as mistaken all the while  
Between the child and parent. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
UNPROPRIOUS. *adj.* Not favourable; inauspicious.  
'Twas when the dog-star's unpromising ray  
Smote ev'ry brain, and wither'd ev'ry bay,  
Sick was the sun. *Pope.*  
UNPROVISED. *adj.* Not suited to something else.  
Give thy thoughts no tongue,  
Nor any unprompted thought his act. *Shakespeare.*  
UNPROVED. *adj.* Not supported; not upheld.  
He lives at random, carelessly diffus'd,  
With languish'd head unprompted,  
As one past hope, abandon'd,  
And by himself given over. *Milton's Agonistes.*

## UNP

The fatal fang drove deep within his thigh,  
And cut the nerves; the nerves no more sustain  
The bulk; the bulk, unprompted, falls headlong on the plain. *Dryden.*  
UNPROPOSED. *adj.* Not proposed.  
The means are unprompted. *Dryden.*  
UNPROSPEROUS. *adj.* [unprosper, Lat.] Unfortunate; not pro-  
sperous.  
The winter had been very unpromising and unsuccessful to  
the king. *Clarendon.*  
Nought unpromising shall thy ways attend,  
Born with good omens, and with heav'n thy friend. *Pope.*  
UNPROSPEROUSLY. *adv.* Unsuccessfully.  
When a prince fights justly, and yet unpromisingly, if he  
could see all those reasons for which God hath so ordered it,  
he would think it the most reasonable thing in the world. *Taylor.*  
UNPROTECTED. *adj.* Not protected; not supported.  
By woeful experience, thy both did learn, that to forsake  
the true God of heaven, is to fall into all such evils upon the  
face of the earth, as men, either destitute of grace divine,  
may commit, or unprotected from above, endure. *Hosier.*  
UNPROVED. *adj.* Not evinced by arguments.  
The land,  
In antique times was savage wilderness,  
Unpeopled, unmanur'd, unproved, unrais'd. *Spenser.*  
There I found a fresh, unproved knight,  
Whose many hands, imbued in guilty blood,  
Had never been. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
There is much of what should be demonstrated, left un-  
proved by those chymical experiments. *Boyle.*  
To UNPROVIDE. *v. a.* To divest of resolution or qualifications.  
I'll not expostulate with her, lest  
Her beauty unprompted my mind again. *Shakespeare. Othello.*  
Prosperity inviting every sense,  
With various arts to unprovide my mind;  
What but a Spartan spirit can sustain  
The shock of such temptations? *Southey.*  
UNPROVISED. *adj.*  
1. Not secured or qualified by previous measures.  
Where shall I find one that can steal well? O, for a fine  
thief of two and twenty, or thereabout; I am heinously un-  
provided. *Shakespeare. Hen. IV.*  
With his prepared sword he charges home  
My unprompted body, hunc'd my arm. *Shakespeare.*  
Tears, for a stroke foreseen, afford relief;  
But unprompted for a sudden blow,  
Like Niebe we marble grow,  
And petrify with grief. *Dryden.*  
2. Not furnished.  
Those unprompted of tackling and victual, are forced to  
sea. *K. Charles.*  
The seditious had neither weapons, order, nor counsel; but  
being in all things unprompted, were slain like beasts. *Hayward.*  
Th' ambitious empress with her son is join'd,  
And, in his brother's absence, has design'd  
Th' unprompted town to take. *Dryden.*  
True zeal is not a solitary, melancholy grace, as if only  
fit to dwell in mean minds; such as are utterly unprompted of  
all other natural, moral, or spiritual abilities. *Sprat.*  
Courts are seldom unprompted of persons under this cha-  
racter, on whom most employments naturally fall. *Swift.*  
UNPROVOKED. *adj.* Not provoked.  
The teeming earth, yet guiltless of the plough,  
And unprompted, did fruitful stores allow.  
Let them forbear all open and secret methods of encou-  
raging a rebellion so destructive, and so unprompted. *Addison.*  
UNPUNED. *adj.* Not cut; not lopped.  
The whole land is full of weeds;  
Her fruit trees all unpun'd. *Shakespeare.*  
UNPUNISHED. *adj.* [impunit, Lat.] Not punished; suffered to  
continue in impunity.  
Bind not one sin upon another, for in one thou shalt not  
be unpunished. *Eccles. viii. 8.*  
Divine justice will not let oppression go unpunished. *L'Estr.*  
The vent'rous victor, march'd unpunished hence,  
And seem'd to boast his fortunate offence. *Dryden.*  
UNPURCHASED. *adj.* Unbought.  
Unpurchased plenty our full tables loads,  
And part of what they lent, return'd our gods. *Denham.*  
UNPURGED. *adj.* Not purged.  
Is Brutus sick?  
And will he steal out of his wholesome bed,  
To tempt the rheumy and unpurged air,  
To add unto his sickness? *Shakespeare. Julius Caesar.*  
UNPURPOSED. *adj.* Not designed.  
Do it  
Or thy precedent services are all  
But accidents unprompted. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
UNPUNISHED. *adj.* Private; not generally known.  
Virgins must be retired and unprompted; for all freedom of  
society is a violence done to virginity, not in its natural, but  
in its moral capacity; that is, it loses part of its severity and

## UNQ

strictness, by publishing that person, whose work is religious,  
whose thoughts must dwell in heaven. *Taylor.*  
UNPUBLISHED. *adj.*  
1. Secret; unknown.  
All blest secrets;  
All you unpublish'd virtues of the earth,  
Spring with my tears. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*  
2. Not given to the publick.  
Apply your care wholly to those which are unpublish'd. *Pope.*  
UNPURGED. *adj.* Not purged; unpurified.  
In her visage round those spots, unpurg'd  
Vapours not yet into her substance turn'd. *Milton.*  
UNPURIFIED. *adj.*  
1. Not freed from recreation.  
2. Not cleansed from sin.  
Our sinful nation having been long in the furnace, is now  
come out, but unpurified. *Decay of Piety.*  
UNPURSUED. *adj.* Not pursued.  
All night the dreadful angel unpurs'd  
Through heav'n's wide champain held his way. *Milton.*  
UNPURTRIFIED. *adj.* Not corrupted by rottenness.  
Meat and drink last longer unpurtrified, or unpurged,  
in winter than in summer. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
No animal unpurtrified, being burnt, yields any alkaline salt,  
but purtrified, yields a volatile alkali. *Arbuthnot.*  
UNQUALIFIED. *adj.* Not fit.  
Till he has denuded himself of all these incumbrances,  
he is utterly unqualified for these agonies. *Decay of Piety.*  
All the writers against christianity, since the revolution,  
have been of the lowest rank in regard to literature, wit,  
and sense; and upon that account wholly unqualified to pro-  
pagate heresies, unless among a people already abandoned. *Sw.*  
Tories are more hated by the zealous whigs, than the  
very papists, and as much unqualified for the smallest offices. *Sw.*  
To UNQUALIFY. *v. a.* To disqualify; to divest of quali-  
fication.  
Arbitrary power so diminishes the basis of the female fi-  
gure, as to unqualify a woman for an evening walk. *Addison.*  
Our private misfortunes may unqualify us for charity; but  
reflect, whether they may not have been inflicted by God, as  
a just punishment of our former unmercifulness. *Atterbury.*  
Deafness unqualifies me for all company. *Swift.*  
UNQUALIFIABLE. *adj.* Such as cannot be impugned.  
There arise upon the examination such satisfactory and un-  
qualifiable reasons, as may confirm the causes generally re-  
ceived. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
To UNQUEEN. *v. a.* To divest of the dignity of queen.  
Embalme me,  
Then lay me forth; although unqueen'd, yet like  
A queen, and daughter to a king, inter me. *Shakespeare.*  
UNQUEENCHABLE. *adj.* Unextinguishable.  
Were present wild fires burning in water and unquenchable. *Bac.*  
The people on their holidays,  
Impetuous, insolent, unquenchable. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
The criminal's penitence may have number'd him among  
the faints, when our untractable uncharitableness may lend us  
to unquenchable flames. *Government of the Tongue.*  
Our love of God, our unquenchable desires to promote our  
well-grounded hopes to enjoy his glory, should take the chief  
place in our zeal. *Sprat's Sermons.*  
UNQUENCHED. *adj.*  
1. Not extinguished.  
We have heats of dungs, and of lime unquenched. *Bacon.*  
2. Not extinguishable.  
Sadness, or great joy, equally dissipate the spirits, and im-  
moderate exercise in hot air, with unquenched thirst. *Arbuth.*  
UNQUENCHABLENESS. *n. f.* Unextinguishableness.  
I was amazed to see the unquenchableness of this fire. *Haleswill.*  
UNQUESTIONABLE. *adj.*  
1. Indubitable; not to be doubted.  
The duke's carriage was surely noble throughout; of un-  
questionable courage in himself, and rather fearful of fame  
than danger. *Wotton.*  
One reason that mathematical demonstrations are uncon-  
troverted, is because interest hath no place in those unques-  
tionable verities. *Glanville's Scept.*  
There is an unquestionable magnificence in every part of  
Paradise Lost. *Addison.*  
2. Such as cannot bear to be questioned without impatience;  
this seems to be the meaning here.  
What were his marks? —  
— A lean cheek, which you have not; an unquestionable  
spirit, which you have not. *Shakespeare.*  
UNQUESTIONABLY. *adv.* Indubitably; without doubt.  
If the fathers were unquestionably of the household of faith,  
and all to do good to them; then certainly their children can-  
not be strangers in this household. *Sprat.*  
St. Austin was unquestionably a man of parts, but in-  
terposing in a controversy where his talent did not lie,  
shewed his zeal against the antipodes to very ill purpose. *Barnet.*  
UNQUESTIONED. *adj.*  
1. Not doubted; passed without doubt.



## UNR

- Other relations in good authors, though we do not positively deny, yet have they not been *unquestioned* by some. *Brown.*
2. Indisputable; not to be opposed.  
It did not please the gods, who instruct the people;  
And their *unquestion'd* pleasures must be serv'd. *B. Johnson.*
3. Not interrogated; not examined.  
Mut'ring pray'rs as holy rites she meant,  
Through the divided crowd *unquestion'd* went. *Dryden.*
- UNQUI'CK. *adj.* Motionless.  
His senses droop, his steady eyes *unquick*;  
And much he ails, and yet he is not sick. *Daniel's Civ. War.*
- UNQUI'CKENED. *adj.* Not animated; not ripened to vitality.  
Every fetus bears a secret hoard,  
With sleeping, unexpanded issue stor'd;  
Which num'rous, but *unquicken'd* progeny,  
Clap'd, and enwrap'd, within each other lie. *Blackmore.*
- UNQUI'ET. *adj.* [*inquiet*, Fr. *inquiet*, Lat.]  
Moved with perpetual agitation; not calm; not still.  
From grammatic flats and shallows, they are on the sudden  
transported to be tossed and turmoil'd with their un-  
ballast'd wits, in fathomless and *unquiet* depths of contro-  
versy. *Milton.*
2. Disturbed; full of perturbation; not at peace.  
Go with me to church, and call me wife,  
And then away to Venice to your friend;  
For never shall you lie by Portia's side  
With an *unquiet* soul. *Shaksp. Mer. of Venice.*
3. Restless; unsatisfied.  
Thy love hopeful to regain,  
What thoughts in my *unquiet* breast are ris'n. *Milton.*
4. Unsettled; unsatisfied.  
She glares in balls, front boxes, and the ring;  
A vain, *unquiet*, glitt'ring, wretched thing,  
Mirth from company is but a fluttering, *unquiet* motion,  
that beats about the breast for a few moments, and after  
leaves it empty. *Pope.*
- UNQUIETLY. *adv.* Without rest.  
Who's there besides foul weather? —  
—One minded like the weather, most  
*Unquietly.* *Shaksp. K. Lear.*
- UNQUIETNESS. *n. f.*  
1. Want of tranquillity.  
Thou, like a violent noise, can't rustling in,  
And mak'st them wake and start to new *unquietness*. *Denham.*
2. Want of peace.  
It is most enemy to war, and most hateth *unquietness*. *Spens.*
3. Restlessness; turbulence.  
What pleasure can there be in that estate,  
Which your *unquietness* has made me hate? *Dryden.*
4. Perturbation; uneasiness.  
Is my lord angry? —  
—He went hence but now,  
And certainly in strange *unquietness*. *Shaksp. Othello.*
- UNRA'CKED. *adj.* Not poured from the lees.  
Rack the one vessel from the lees, and pour the lees of the  
racked vessel into the *unracked* vessel. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
- UNRA'KED. *adj.* Not thrown together and covered. Used  
only of fires.  
Cricket, to Windsor chimnies shalt thou leap;  
Where fires thou find'st *unrak'd*, and hearths unwep't,  
There pinch the maids. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
- UNRA'SACKED. *adj.* Not pillaged.  
He gave that rich city for a prey unto his soldiers, who left  
neither house, nor corner thereof *unransacked*. *Kneller.*
- UNRA'SOMED. *adj.* Not set free by payment for liberty.  
*Unransom'd* here receive the spoils fair,  
Accept the hecatomb the Greeks prepare. *Pope's Iliad.*
- To UNRA'VE. *v. a.*  
1. To disentangle; to extricate; to clear.  
There *unrave* all  
This dark design, this mystery of fate. *Addison's Cato.*
2. To disorder; to throw out of the present constitution.  
How can any thing succeed well with people that are to be  
pleas'd with nothing, unless the ball of the universe may be  
*unravell'd*, and the laws of providence rever'd. *L'Estrange.*
3. To clear up the intrigue of a play.  
The solution, or *unravelling* of the intrigue, commences,  
when the reader begins to see the doubts cleared up. *Pope.*
- UNRA'ZOR'D. *adj.* Unshaven.  
As smooth as Hebe's their *unrazor'd* lips. *Milton.*

## UNR

- UNRE'ACHED. *adj.* Not attained.  
Labour with unequal force to climb  
That lofty hill, *unreach'd* by former time. *Dryden.*
- UNRE'AD. *adj.*  
1. Not read; not publicly pronounced.  
These books are safer and better to be left publicly un-  
read. *Harker, b. v.*
2. Untaught; not learned in books.  
His muse had starv'd, had not a piece *unreach'd*,  
And by a player bought, supply'd her bread. *Dryden.*
- UNRE'ADINESS. *n. f.*  
The clown *unreach'd*, or half-read gentleman. *Dryden.*
1. Want of readiness; want of promptness.  
This imprecation and *unreachings*, when they find in us,  
then turn it to the soothing up of themselves in that accursed  
fancy. *Harker, b. v.*
2. Want of preparation.  
Nothing is so great an enemy to tranquillity, and a con-  
tented spirit, as the amazement and confusions of *unreachings*  
and inconsideration. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*
- UNRE'ADY. *adj.*  
1. Not prepared; not fit.  
The fairy knight  
Departed thence, albe his wounds wide,  
Not thoroughly heal'd, *unready* were to ride. *Fairy Queen.*
2. Not prompt; not quick.  
How now, my lords? what all *unready* to? *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
3. Awkward; ungain.  
From a temperate inactivity, we are *unready* to put in ex-  
ecution the suggestions of reason; or by a content in every  
species of truth, we embrace the shadow thereof. *Brown.*
- UNRE'AL. *adj.* Unsubstantial.  
Hence, terrible shadow!  
*Unreal* mock'ry, hence! *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
- UNRE'ASONABLE. *adj.*  
1. Exorbitant; claiming, or insisting on more than is fit.  
Since every language is so full of its own properties, that  
what is beautiful in one, is often barbarous in another, it  
would be *unreasonable* to limit a translator to the narrow com-  
puls of his author's words. *Dryden's Pref. to Ovid.*
2. Not agreeable to reason.  
No reason known to us; but that there is no reason there-  
of, I judge most *unreasonable* to imagine. *Harker, b. i.*
3. Greater than is fit; immoderate.  
Those that place their hope in another world, have, in a  
great measure, conquer'd dread of death, and *unreasonable* love  
of life. *Asterbury.*
- UNRE'ASONABLENESS. *n. f.*  
1. Exorbitance; excessive demand.  
The *unreasonableness* of propositions is not more evident,  
than that they are not the joint desires of their major  
number. *K. Char. ii.*
2. Inconsistency with reason.  
The *unreasonableness* and presumption of those that thus pro-  
ject, have not so much as a thought, all their lives long, to  
advance so far as attrition. *Hammond.*
- UNRE'ASONABLY. *adv.*  
1. In a manner contrary to reason.  
I'll not over the threshold, till my lord return from the  
wars. —  
—Fye! you confine yourself most *unreasonably*. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
2. More than enough.  
Devis'd a web her woe to deceive;  
In which the work that she all day did make,  
The same at night she did *unreasonably*. *Spenser.*

## UNR

- UNREBA'TED. *adj.* Not blunted.  
A number of fencers try it out with *unrebated* swords. *Hakew.*
- UNREBU'KEABLE. *adj.* Obnoxious to no censure.  
Keep this commandment without spot, *unrebukeable*, until  
the appearing of Christ. *1 Tim. vi. 14.*
- UNRECE'IVED. *adj.* Not received.  
Where the signs and sacraments of his grace are not,  
through contempt, *unreceived*, or received with contempt, they  
really give what they promise, and are what they signify. *Harker.*
- UNRECLA'IMED. *adj.*  
1. Not tuned.  
A lavagencies of *unreclaimed* blood,  
Of general assault. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
2. Not reformed.  
This is the most favourable treatment a sinner can hope  
for, who continues *unreclaimed* by the goodness of God. *Rogers.*
- UNRECONCI'LEABLE. *adj.*  
1. Not to be appeased; implacable.  
He had many infirmities and sins, *unreconcilable* with per-  
fect righteousness. *Hammond's Praef. Catechism.*
2. Not to be made consistent with.  
Let me lament,  
That our stars, *unreconcilable*, should have divided  
Our equalness to this. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*
- UNRE'CONCILED. *adj.* Not reconciled.  
If you bethink yourself of any crime  
*Unreconcil'd* as yet to heav'n and grace,  
Solicit for it straight. *Shaksp. Othello.*
- UNRECO'RD'ED. *adj.* Not kept in remembrance by public mo-  
numents.  
*Unrecorded* left through many an age,  
Worthy have not remain'd so long unsung. *Milton.*
- UNRECO'UNTED. *adj.* Not told; not related.  
The great Antileus! a name  
*Unrecorded* in the rolls of fame. *Pope's Odyssey.*
- UNRECU'ITABLE. *adj.* Incapable of repairing the deficiencies  
of an army.  
Empty and *unrecruitable* colonels of twenty men in a com-  
pany. *Milton on Education.*
- UNRECU'RING. *adj.* Irremediable.  
I found her straying in the park,  
Seeking to hide herself, as doth the deer,  
That hath received some *unrecuring* wound. *Shaksp. Othello.*
- UNREDUC'ED. *adj.* Not reduced.  
The earl divided all the rest of the Irish countries *unreduced*,  
into shires. *Davies's Ireland.*
- UNREFO'RMABLE. *adj.* Not to be put into a new form.  
The rule of faith is alone unmovable and *unreformable*;  
to wit, of believing in one only God omnipotent, creator of  
the world, and in his son Jesus Christ, born of the virgin  
Mary. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*
- UNREFO'RMED. *adj.*  
1. Not amended; not corrected.  
This general revolt, when overcome, produced a general  
reformation of the Irish, which ever before had been *unre-  
formed*. *Davies's Ireland.*
2. Not brought to newness of life.  
We retain the Julian constitution of the year, *unreformed*,  
without consideration of the defective minutes. *Holder.*
- UNREFO'RMED. *adj.* Not reformed; not reformed.  
If he may believe that Christ died for him, as now he is, an  
*unreformed* Christian, then what needs he reformation? *Ham-  
mond.*
- UNREFO'RMED. *adj.* Not reformed.  
The sun's circular image is made by an *unrefracted* beam  
of light. *Newton's Opticks.*
- UNREFR'ESHED. *adj.* Not cheered; not relieved.  
Its symptoms are a spontaneous lassitude, being *unrefreshed*  
by sleep. *Arbutnot.*
- UNREGA'RD'ED. *adj.* Not heeded; not respected; neglected.  
We, ever by his might,  
Had thrown to ground the *unregard'd* right. *Fairy Queen.*
- UNREGA'RD'ED. *adj.* Not heeded; not respected; neglected.  
Do't see, how *unregard'd* now  
That piece of beauty passes?  
There was a time when I did vow  
To that alone;  
But mark the fate of faces. *Suckling.*
- UNREGA'RD'ED. *adj.* Not heeded; not respected; neglected.  
On the cold earth lies th' *unregard'd* king;  
A headless carcass, and a nameless thing.  
Me you have often counsell'd to remove  
My vain pursuit of *unregard'd* love. *Denham.*
- UNREGA'RD'ED. *adj.* Not heeded; not respected; neglected.  
Laws against immorality have not been executed, and pro-  
clamations to enforce them, are wholly *unregard'd*. *Dryden.*
- UNREGI'STERED. *adj.* Not recorded.  
Hotter hours,  
*Unregister'd* in vulgar fame, you have  
Luxuriously pick'd out. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
- UNREGI'STERED. *adj.* Not brought to a new life.  
This is not to be understood promiscuously of all men,  
*unregenerate* persons, as well as regenerate. *Stephens.*

## UNR

- UNREIN'ED. *adj.* Not restrained by the bridle.  
Left from thy flying steed *unrein'd*, as once  
Bellerophon, though from a lower clime  
Dismounted, on th' Aelian field I fall. *Milton.*
- UNREIN'TING. *adj.* Hard; cruel; feeling no pity.  
By many hands your father was subdu'd;  
But only slaughter'd by the ireful arm  
Of *unrelenting* Clifford. *Shaksp. Hen. VI.*
- UNREIN'TING. *adj.* Hard; cruel; feeling no pity.  
Place pitchy barrels on the fatal stake,  
That so her torture may be shortened.  
Will nothing turn your *unrelenting* hearts?  
These are the realms of *unrelenting* fate;  
And awful Rhadamanthus rules the state.  
False tears shall wet his *unrelenting* eyes,  
And his glad heart with artful sighs shall heave. *Smith.*
- UNRELI'ABLE. *adj.* Admitting no succour.  
As no degree of distress is *unrelievable* by his power, so no  
extremity of it is inconsistent with his compassion. *Boyle.*
- UNREL'EVED. *adj.*  
1. Not succoured.  
The goddess griev'd,  
Her favour'd host shou'd perish *unreliev'd*. *Dryden.*
2. Not eased.  
The uncares of *unreliev'd* thirst is not lessened by conti-  
nuance, but grows the more unportable. *Boyle.*
- UNREMA'RKABLE. *adj.*  
1. Not capable of being observed.  
Our understanding, to make a complete notion, must add  
something else to this fleeting and *unremarkable* superficies,  
that may bring it to our acquaintance. *Digby.*
2. Not worthy of notice.  
UNREMEM'BERABLE. *adj.* Admitting no remedy.  
He so handled it, that it rather seem'd he had more come  
into a defence of an *unremediable* mischief already committed,  
than that they had done it at first by his consent. *Sidney.*
- UNREMEM'BERING. *adj.* Having no memory.  
That *unremem'ring* of its former pain,  
The soul may suffer mortal ills again. *Dryden.*
- UNREMEM'BERED. *adj.* Not retained in the mind; not recol-  
lected.  
I cannot pass *unremembered*, their manner of disguising the  
shafts of chimnies in various fashions, whereof the noblest is  
the pyramidal. *Watson's Architecture.*
- UNREMEMBRANCE. *n. f.* Forgetfulness; want of remem-  
brance.  
Some words are negative in their original language, but  
seem positive, because the negation is unknown; as amenity,  
an *unremembrance*, or general pardon. *Watson's Logic.*
- UNREMOVABLE. *adj.* Not to be taken away.  
Never was there any woman, that with more *unremovable*  
determination gave herself to love, after she had once set before  
her mind the worthiness of Amphialus. *Sidney, b. ii.*
- UNREMOVABLE. *adj.* Not to be taken away.  
You know the fiery quality of the duke,  
How *unremovable* and fixt he is  
In his own course. *Shaksp. Othello.*
- UNREMOV'ED. *adj.*  
1. Not taken away.  
It is impossible, where this opinion is imbibed and *unre-  
moved*, to found any convincing argument. *Hammond.*
2. Not capable of being removed.  
We could have had no certain prospect of his happiness,  
while the last obstacle was *unremoved*. *Dryden's Virgil.*
- UNREMOV'ED. *adj.* Not taken away.  
Like Teneriff or Atlas *unremoved*. *Milton.*
- UNREMOV'ED. *adv.* In a manner that admits no re-  
moval.  
His discontents are *unremovably* coupled to his nature. *Sta.*
- UNREPA'ID. *adj.* Not recompensed; not compensated.  
Hadst thou full pow'r  
To measure out his torments by thy will;  
Yet what could'st thou, tormentor, hope to gain?  
Thy lois continues, *unrepaid* by pain. *Dryden.*
- UNREPE'AL'D. *adj.* Not revoked; not abrogated.  
When you are pinched with any *unrepented* act of parla-  
ment, you declare you will not be obliged by it. *Dryden.*
- UNREPE'AL'D. *adj.* Not revoked; not abrogated.  
Nature's law, and *unrepal'd* command,  
That gives to lighter things the greatest height. *Blackmore.*
- UNREPE'NT'ED. *adj.* Not regarded with penitential sorrow.  
They are no fit supplicants to seek his mercy in the behalf  
of others, whose own *unrepented* sins provoked his just indig-  
nation. *Hooker, b. v.*
- UNREPE'NT'ED. *adj.* Not regarded with penitential sorrow.  
If I, vent'ring to displease  
God for the fear of man, and man prefers,  
Set God behind: which in his jealousy  
Shall never, *unrepented*, find forgiveness. *Milton's Agonist.*
- UNREPE'NT'ED. *adj.* Not regarded with penitential sorrow.  
As in *unrepented* sin the dy'd,  
Down'd to the same bad place, is punish'd for her pride. *Dryd.*
- UNREPE'NT'ED. *adj.* Not regarded with penitential sorrow.  
With what confusion will he hear all his *unrepented* sins  
produced before men and angels? *Rogers's Sermons.*
- UNREPE'NTING. *adj.* Not repenting; not penitent; not  
repentant.  
Terrorful for sin. *Should*



## UNRU

Should I of these the liberty regard, *Milton's Par. Regain'd.*  
Who freed, as to their antient patrimony, *Unhumb'd, unrepentant, unreform'd.*  
Headlong would follow. *Milton's Par. Regain'd.*  
My unrepair'd, and unrepenting breath,  
Was snatch'd away by the swift hand of death. *Rescomm.*  
All his arts reveal,  
From the first moment of his vital breath,  
To his last hour of unrepenting death. *Dryden.*  
Not tyrants fierce, that unrepenting die,  
E'er felt such rage as thou. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*  
**UNREPINING.** *adj.* Not peevishly complaining.  
Barefoot as the trod the flinty pavement,  
Her footsteps all along were mark'd with blood;  
Yet silent on the pass'd, and unrepining. *Rowe.*  
**UNREPLENISHED.** *adj.* Not filled.  
Some air retreated thither, kept the mercury out of the  
unreplenish'd space. *Boyle.*  
**UNREPRIVABLE.** *adj.* Not to be repited from penal death.  
Is, as a fiend, confin'd, to tyrannize  
In unreprieveable condemned blood. *Shaksp. K. John.*  
**UNREPROACH'D.** *adj.* Not upbraided; not censured.  
Sir John Hotham, unrepach'd, uncured by any imprec-  
ation of mine, pays his head. *K. Charles.*  
**UNREPROVABLE.** *adj.* Not liable to blame.  
You hath he reconciled, to present you holy, unblame-  
able, and unreprieveable in his fight. *Col. i. 22.*  
**UNREPROVED.** *adj.*  
1. Not censured.  
Christians have their churches, and unreprieved exercise of  
religion. *Sandys's Journey.*  
2. Not liable to censure.  
The antique world, in his first flow'ring youth,  
With gladtime thanks, and unreprieved truth,  
The gifts of sov'reign bounty did embrace. *Fairy Queen.*  
If I give thee honour due,  
Mirth, admit me of thy crew,  
To live with her, and live with thee,  
In unreprieved pleasures free. *Milton.*  
**UNREPU'NT.** *adj.* Not opposite.  
When scripture doth yield to natural laws, what particular  
order is thereunto most agreeable; when positive, which way  
to make laws unrepugnant unto them. *Hobbes, b. iii.*  
**UNREPUTABLE.** *adj.* Not creditable.  
When we see wife men examples of duty, we are con-  
vinced that piety is no unreputable qualification, and that we  
are not to be ashamed of our virtue. *Rogers.*  
**UNREQU'ED.** *adj.* Not asked.  
With what security can our ambassadors go, unrequited  
of the Turkish emperor, without his safe conduct? *Kneller.*  
**UNREQUITABLE.** *adj.* Not to be retaliated.  
Some will have it that all mediocrity of folly is foolish, and  
because an unrequitable evil may ensue, an indifferent conve-  
nience must be omitted. *Bacon's Vulg. Errors.*  
So unrequitable is God's love, and so insolvent art we,  
that that love vastly improves the benefit, by which alone we  
might have pretended to some ability of retribution. *Boyle.*  
**UNRESENTED.** *adj.* Not regarded with anger.  
The failings of these holy persons, passed not unresented by  
God; and the same scripture which informs us of the sin,  
records the punishment. *Rogers.*  
**UNRESE'VED.** *adj.*  
1. Not limited by any private convenience.  
The piety our heavenly father will accept, must consist in  
an entire, unreserved obedience to his commands; since who-  
ever offends in one precept, is guilty of the whole law. *Rogers.*  
2. Open; frank; concealing nothing.  
**UNRESERVEDNESS.** *n. f.* Unlimitedness; frankness; largeness.  
The tenderness and unreservedness of his love, made him  
think those his friends or enemies, that were so to God. *Boyle.*  
**UNRESE'VEDLY.** *adv.*  
1. Without limitations.  
I am not to embrace absolutely and unreservedly the opinion  
of Aristotle. *Boyle.*  
2. Without concealment; openly.  
I know your friendship to me is extensive; and it is what I  
owe to that friendship, to open my mind unreservedly to  
you. *Pope.*  
**UNRESE'VEDNESS.** *n. f.* Openness; frankness.  
I write with more unreservedness than ever man wrote. *Pope.*  
**UNRESIST'D.** *adj.*  
1. Not opposed.  
The ætherial spaces are perfectly fluid; they neither assist,  
nor retard, the planets, which roll through as free and un-  
resisted, as if they moved in a vacuum. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
2. Resistless; such as cannot be opposed.  
Those gods I whose unresisted might  
Have sent me to these regions void of light. *Dryden.*  
What wonder then, thy hairs should feel  
The conqu'ring force of unresisted steel? *Pope.*

## UNRU

**UNRESIST'ING.** *adj.* Not opposing; not making resistance.  
What noise? that spirit's possess'd with haste,  
That wounds th' unresisting pattern with these strokes. *Shaksp.*  
The sheep was sacrific'd on no pretence,  
But meek and unresisting innocence: to God and  
A patient, useful creature. *Dryden.*  
Since the planets move horizontally through the liquid and  
unresisting spaces of the heav'ns, where no bodies at all, or  
inconsiderable ones, occur, they may preserve the same ve-  
locity which the first impulse impress'd. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
**UNRESOLVABLE.** *adj.* Not to be solved; insoluble.  
For a man to run headlong, while his ruin stares him in  
the face; still to press on to the embraces of sin, is a pro-  
blem unresolvable upon any other ground, but that sin infa-  
tuates before it destroys. *Sandys's Sermons.*  
**UNRESOLV'D.** *adj.* Not determined; having made no resolution.  
On the western coast  
Rideth a puissant navy: to our shores  
Throng many doubtful, hollow-hearted friends.  
Unarm'd, and unresolv'd to beat them back. *Shaksp.*  
Turnus, unresolv'd of flight,  
Moves tardy back, and just recedes from fight. *Dryden.*  
2. Not solved; not cleared.  
I do not so magnify this method, to think it will perfectly  
clear every hard place, and leave no doubt unresolv'd. *Lacks.*  
**UNRESOLVING.** *adj.* Not resolving.  
She her arms about her unresolving husband threw. *Dryden.*  
**UNRESPE'CTIVE.** *adj.* Inattentive; taking little notice.  
I will converse with iron-witted fools,  
And unrespective boys; none are for me  
That look into me with confid'rate eyes. *Shaksp.*  
**UNRE'ST.** *n. f.* Disquiet; want of tranquillity; uneasiness.  
Wife behest, those creeping flames by reason to subdue,  
Before their rage grew to so great unrest. *Fairy Queen.*  
Repote, sweet gold, for their unrest,  
That have their aims out of the empires' chest. *Shaksp.*  
Dismay'd confusion all possess'd;  
Th' afflicted troop, hearing their plot decry'd;  
Then runs amaz'd distress, with sad unrest.  
To this, to that; to fly, to stand, to hide. *Daniel.*  
Silence, in truth, would speak my sorrows best;  
For deepest wounds, can least their feelings tell;  
Yet, let me borrow from mine own unrest,  
But time to bid him, whom I lov'd, farewell. *Wotton.*  
Up they rose,  
As from unrest; and each the other viewings,  
Soon found their eyes how open'd, and their minds  
How darken'd! *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*  
**UNRESTO'RD.** *adj.*  
1. Not restored.  
2. Not cleared from an attainder.  
The son of an unrestored traitor has no pretences to the  
quality of his ancestors. *Collier on Duelling.*  
**UNRESTRAINED.** *adj.*  
1. Not confined; not hindered.  
My tender age, in luxury was train'd,  
With idle ease, and pageants entertain'd,  
My hours my own, my pleasures unstrain'd. *Dryden.*  
2. Licentious; loose.  
The tavern he daily doth frequent,  
With unstrain'd, loose companions. *Shaksp.*  
3. Not limited.  
Were there in this aphorism an unstrain'd truth, yet were  
it not reasonable to infer from a caution, a non-usage, or  
abolition. *Bacon's Vulg. Errors.*  
**UNRETRAC'D.** *adj.* Not revoked; not recalled.  
The penitence of the criminal may have numbered him  
amongst the faints, when our untrac'd uncharitableness  
may lend us to unquenchable flames. *Govern. of the Tongue.*  
Nothing but plain malevolence can justify diunion. Ma-  
levolence shewn in a single, outward act, untrac'd, or in  
habitual ill-nature. *Collier on Friendship.*  
**UNREVE'LED.** *adj.* Not told; not discovered.  
Had ye once seen these her celestial treasures,  
And unrevoked pleasures,  
Then would ye wonder, and her praises sing. *Shaksp.*  
Dear, fatal name! rest ever unrevoked;  
Nor pass these lips, in holy silence seal'd. *Pope.*  
**UNREVEN'D.** *adj.* Not revenged.  
So might we die, not envying them that live;  
So would we die, not unreveng'd all.  
Unhonour'd though I am,  
Not unreveng'd that impious act shall be. *Dryden.*  
Great Pompey's shade complains that we are slow,  
And Scipio's ghost walks unreveng'd amongst us. *Shaksp.*  
**UNREVEREND.** *adj.* Irreverent; disrespectful.  
See not your bride in these unreverent robes. *Shaksp.*  
Fie! unrevend tongue! to call her bad,  
Whose sov'reignty to off thou hast prefer'd,  
With twenty thousand foul-confuting oaths. *Shaksp.*

## UNRU

**UNREVERENTLY.** *adv.* Disrespectfully.  
I did unreverently blame the gods,  
Who wake for thee, though thou more for thyself. *B. John.*  
**UNREVE'RS'D.** *adj.* Not revoked; not repealed.  
She hath offer'd to the dooms,  
Which unrevoked stands in effectual force, *Shaksp.*  
A sea of melting tears.  
**UNREVO'K'D.** *adj.* Not recalled.  
Hear my decree, which unrevok'd shall stand. *Milton.*  
**UNREWA'RD'D.** *adj.* Not rewarded; not recompensed.  
Providence takes care, that good offices may not pass un-  
rewarded.  
Since for common good I yield the fair,  
My private loss let grateful Greece repair;  
Not unrewarded let your prince complain,  
That he alone has fought and bled in vain. *Pope.*  
**TO UNRI'DDLE.** *v. a.* To solve an enigma; to explain a pro-  
blem.  
Some kind power unriddle where it lies,  
Whether my heart be faulty, or her eyes! *Suckling.*  
The Platonick principles will not unriddle the doubt. *Glance.*  
A reverse often clears up the passage of an old poet, as the  
poet often serves to unriddle the reverse. *Addison.*  
**UNRI'G.** *v. a.* Not ridiculous.  
If an indifferent and unridiculous object could draw this au-  
toreness unto a smile, he hardly could with perpetuity resist  
proper motives thereof. *Bacon's Vulg. Errors.*  
**TO UNRI'G.** *v. a.* To strip of the tackle.  
Rhodes is the foreveign of the sea no more;  
Their ships unrigg'd, and spent their naval store. *Dryden.*  
**UNRI'GHT.** *Wrong.* In *Spenser*, this word should perhaps  
be *unright*.  
What in most English writers useth to be loose, and as it  
were *unright*, in this author is well grounded, timely framed,  
and strongly truss'd up together. *Gloucester to Spenser's Kal.*  
Shew that thy judgment is not *unright*. *Wisd. xii.*  
**UNRI'GHTOUS.** *adj.* Unjust; wicked; sinful; bad.  
Octavius here left into his room,  
And it usurp'd by unrighteous doom;  
But he his title justify'd by might. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
Within a month!  
Ere yet the salt of most unrighteous tears,  
Had left the flushing in her galled eyes,  
She married.—Oh most wicked speed!  
Let the wicked man forsake his way, and the unrighteous  
man his thoughts, and let him return unto the Lord. *Ja. iv.*  
**UNRI'GHTOUSLY.** *adv.* Unjustly; wickedly; sinfully.  
For them  
Their foes a deadly Shibboleth devise:  
By which unrightously it was decreed,  
That none to trust, or profit should succeed,  
Who would not swallow first a poi'sonous wicked weed. *Dryden.*  
A man may fall unadvisedly under publick disgrace, or is  
unrightously oppressed. *Collier on Pride.*  
**UNRI'GHTOUSNESS.** *n. f.* Wickedness; injustice.  
Our Romanists can no more abide this proposition  
converted, than themselves. All sin, say they, is a trans-  
gression of the law; but every transgression of the law is not  
sin. The apostle, therefore, turns it for us: all *unrightous-  
ness*, says he, is sin; but every transgression of the law is *un-  
righteousness*, saith Austin upon this place. *Hall.*  
Some things have a natural deformity in them, as perjury,  
perfidiousness, unrighteousness, and ingratitude. *Filloson.*  
**UNRI'GHTFUL.** *adj.* Not rightful; not just.  
Thou, which know'st the way  
To plant unrightful kings, wilt know again  
To pluck him headlong from th' usurp'd throne. *Shaksp.*  
**TO UNRI'G.** *v. a.* To deprive of a ring.  
Be forc'd to impeach a broken hedge,  
And pigs unring'd at vit. franc. pledge. *Hudibras.*  
**TO UNRI'P.** *v. a.* [This word is improper; there being no  
difference between *rip* and *unrip*; and the negative particle  
is therefore of no force; yet it is well authorized.] To cut  
open.  
Like a traitor  
Didst break that vow, and with thy treach'rous blade,  
Unrip'dst the bowels of thy sov'reign's son. *Shaksp.*  
He could not now, with his honour, so *unrip*, and put a  
lie upon all that he had said and done before, as to deliver  
him up. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*  
We are angry with searchers, when they break open  
trunks, and *unrip* packs, and open sealed letters. *Taylor.*  
Cato well observes, that friendship ought not to be *un-  
ripp'd*, but unstitch'd. *Collier.*  
**UNRI'PE.** *n. f.*  
1. Immature; not fully concocted.  
Purpose is of violent birth, but poor validity;  
Which now, like fruits *unripe*, sticks on the tree,  
But fall unshaken when they mellow be. *Shaksp.*  
In this northern tract our hoarier throats,  
Utter *unripe*, and ill-confined notes. *Waller.*

## UNRU

He fix'd his *unripe* vengeance to defer,  
Sought not the garden, but retir'd unseen, *Dryden.*  
To brood in secret on his gather'd spleen.  
2. Too early.  
Who hath not heard of the valiant, wife, and just Dori-  
laus, whose *unripe* death doth yet, so many years since, draw  
tears from virtuous eyes? *Sidney, b. iii.*  
**UNRI'PEN'D.** *adj.* Not matured.  
Were you with these, you'd soon forget  
The pale, *unripe* beauties of the north. *Addison's Cato.*  
**UNRI'PENESS.** *n. f.* Immaturity; want of ripeness.  
The ripeness, or *unripeness*, of the occasion, must ever be  
well weighed; and generally it is good to commit the begin-  
nings of all great actions to Argus, with his hundred eyes;  
and the ends to Briareus, with his hundred hands. *Bacon.*  
**UNRI'VALLED.** *adj.*  
1. Having no competitor.  
Honour forbid! at whose *unrivall'd* shines,  
Eale, pleasure, virtue, all our iox resign. *Pope.*  
2. Having no peer or equal.  
**TO UNRO'L.** *v. a.* To open what is rolled or convolved.  
O honour!  
The queen of nations, from her antient seat,  
Is sunk for ever in the dark abyss;  
Time has unroll'd her glories to the last,  
And now clos'd up the volume. *Dryden's All for Love.*  
**UNROMA'NTICK.** *adj.* Contrary to romance.  
It is a base, *unromantic* spirit not to wait on you. *Swift.*  
**TO UNROO'f.** *v. a.* To strip off the roof or covering of  
houses.  
The rabble should have first *unroo'd* the city,  
Ere to prevail'd with me. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*  
**UNROO'ST'D.** *adj.* Driven from the roof.  
Thou dotard! thou art woman-tir'd, *unroosted*,  
By thy old dame Parlet here. *Shaksp. Winter Tale.*  
**UNROUGH.** *adj.* Smooth.  
Siward's son,  
And many unrough youths, that even now  
Protest their hist of manhood. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
**TO UNROO'T.** *v. a.* To tear from the roots; to extirpate; to  
eradicate.  
Since you've made the days and nights as one,  
To wear your gentle limbs in my affairs,  
Be bold; you do to grow in my requital,  
That nothing can *unroot* you. *Shaksp.*  
*Unroot* the forest oaks and bear away  
Flocks, folds, and trees, an undistinguish'd prey. *Dryden.*  
**UNRO'UND.** *adj.* Not shaped, not cut to a round.  
Those unrl'd pitolets,  
That more than cannon-shot avails or lets;  
Which, negligently left *unrounded*, look  
Like many-angled figures in the book  
Of some dread conjurer. *Dennis.*  
**UNRO'YAL.** *adj.* Unprinciply; not royal.  
By the advice of his envious counsellors, he sent them with  
unroyal reproaches to Mutidorus and Pyrocles, as if they had  
done traitorously. *Sidney.*  
**TO UNRU'GLE.** *v. n.* To cease from commotion, or agitation.  
Where'er he guides his finny couriers,  
The waves *unruffle*, and the sea subsides. *Dryden.*  
**UNRU'FLED.** *adj.* Calm; tranquil; not tumultuous.  
Vent all thy passion, and I'll stand its shock,  
Calm and *unruffled* as a summer's sea,  
When not a breath of wind flies o'er its surface. *Addison.*  
**UNRU'LED.** *adj.* Not directed by any superior power.  
The realm was left, like a ship in a storm, amidst all the  
raging furies, *unruled* and undirected of any; for they to  
whom the was committed, faints in their labour, or forsook  
their charge. *Spenser.*  
**UNRU'LINESS.** *n. f.* [from *unruly*] Turbulence; tumultuous-  
ness; licentiousness.  
By the negligence of some who were hardly to be com-  
manded, and by the *unruliness* of others, who without leave were  
gone a-shore, so fair an occasion of victory was neglected. *Knol.*  
No care was had to curb the *unruliness* of anger, or the  
exorbitance of desire. Amongst all their sacrifices, they  
never sacrific'd so much as one lust. *Sandys's Sermons.*  
**UNRU'LY.** *adj.* Turbulent; ungovernable; licentious; tur-  
multuous.  
In sacred bands of wedlock ty'd  
To Theron, a loose *unruly* swain;  
Who had more joy to range the forest wide,  
And chase the savage beast with busy pain. *Fairy Queen.*  
Down I come, like glitt'ring Phaeton, *Shaksp. Rich. II.*  
Wanting the manage of *unruly* jades.  
The best and foundest of his time hath been but rash;  
then mult we look from his age, to receive but *unruly* way-  
wardness. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*  
The tongue is an *unruly* evil, full of deadly poison. *Ja. iii.*  
Thou dost a better life, and nobler vigour give;  
Dost each *unruly* appetite controul. *Rescomm.*



## UNS

Love insults, disguised in the cloud,  
And welcome force of that *unuly* crowd.  
Passions kept their place, and transgressed not the bound-  
aries of their proper natures; nor were the disorders begun,  
which are occasioned by the licence of *unuly* appetites. *Glauco.*  
You must not go where you may dangers meet.  
Th' *unuly* sword will not there give wounds, but take. *Dryden.*  
And beauty will not there give wounds, but take. *Dryden.*  
*UNSAFELY*, *adv.* Not secure; hazardous; dangerous.  
If they would not be drawn to seem his adversaries, yet  
others should be taught how *unsafe* it was to continue his  
friends. *Hooker, b. v.*

With speed retir'd  
Where erst was thickest fight, th' angelick throng,  
And left large field, *unsafe* within the wind  
Of such commotion. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vi.*  
Uncertain ways *unsafe* are,  
And doubt a greater mischief than despair. *Denham.*  
Phlegyan robbers made *unsafe* the road. *Dryden.*

*UNSAFELY*, *adv.* Not securely; dangerously.  
Take it, while yet 'tis praise, before my rage,  
*Unsafely* just, break loose on this bad age;  
So bad, that thou thyself hadst no defence  
From vice, but barely by departing hence. *Dryden.*

As no man can walk, so neither can he think, unceasingly or  
*unsafely*, but in using, as his legs, so his thoughts amiss,  
which a virtuous man never doth. *Grew.*

*UNSAFELY*, *adv.* Not uttered; not mentioned.  
Chanticleer shall with his words *unsafely*. *Dryden.*  
That I may leave nothing material *unsaid*, among the fe-  
veral ways of imitation, I shall place translation and para-  
phrase. *Fulton's Classics.*

*UNSAFELY*, *adv.* Not pickled or seasoned with salt.  
The muratick curvy, induced by two great quantity of  
sea-salt, and common among mariners, is cured by a diet of  
fresh *unsalted* things, and watery liquor acidulated. *Arbutnot.*

*UNSAFELY*, *adv.* [in]salutatus, Lat.] Not saluted.  
Gods! I prate;  
And the most noble mother of the world  
Leave *unsaluted*. *Shakspeare, Coriolanus.*

*UNSAFELY*, *adv.* Unholy; not consecrated.  
Her obsequies have been so far enlarged  
As we have warranty; her death was doubtful;  
And but that great command o'er-ways the order,  
She should in ground *unsanctified* have lodg'd  
Till the last trump. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

*UNSATISFIED*, *adj.* [in]satisfabilis, Lat.] Not to be satisfied;  
greedy without bounds.  
*Unsatisfiable* in their longing to do all manner of good to all  
the creatures of God, but especially men. *Hooker, b. i.*

Craffus the Roman, for his *unsatisfiable* greediness, was called  
the gulph of avarice. *Rakish.*

*UNSATISFACTORYNESS*, *n. f.* Failure of giving satisfac-  
tion.  
That which most deters me from such trials, is their *un-*  
*satisfactoriness*, though they should succeed. *Boyle.*

*UNSATISFACTORY*, *adj.* Not giving satisfaction; not clearing  
the difficulty.  
That speech of Adam, 'The woman thou gavest me to be  
with me, she gave me of the tree, and I did eat, is an *un-*  
*satisfactory* reply, and therein was involved a very impious  
error. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

Latria to the cross, is point blank against the definition of  
the council of Nice; and it is an *unsatisfactory* answer to  
say, they only were against latria given to images for them-  
selves. *Stillingfleet.*

*UNSATISFIEDNESS*, *n. f.* [from *unsatisfied*.] The state of be-  
ing not satisfied; want of fulness.  
Between my own *unsatisfiability* in conscience, and a ne-  
cessity of satisfying the importunities of some, I was per-  
suaded to chide rather what was false, than what seemed  
just. *K. Charles.*

That *unsatisfiability* with transitory fruitions, that men de-  
plete as the unhappiness of their nature, is indeed the privi-  
lege of it, as it is the prerogative of men not to be pleased  
with such fond toys as children doat upon. *Boyle.*

*UNSATISFIED*, *adj.*  
1. Not contented; not pleased.  
Q. Elizabeth being to resolve upon a great officer, and  
being by some put in some doubt of that person, whom the  
meant to advance, said, she was like one with a lantern  
seeking a man, and seemed *unsatisfied* in the choice of a man  
for that place. *Bacon.*

Flashy wits, who cannot fathom a large discourse, must be  
very much *unsatisfied* of me. *Dryden.*

Concerning the analytical preparation of gold, they leave  
persons *unsatisfied*. *Boyle.*

2. Not filled; not gratified to the full.  
Though he were *unsatisfied* in getting,  
Yet in bestowing he was most princely. *Shakspeare.*

Whether shall I, by justly placuing  
Him whom I hate, be more unjustly cruel  
To her I love? or, being kind to her,  
Be cruel to myself, and leave *unsatisfied* her  
My anger and revenge? *Daphnion's Solilo.*

Eternity, human nature can't look 'into, without a reluc-  
tious awe: our thoughts are lost in the endless view, and re-  
turn to us weary and *unsatisfied*, without finding bounds or  
place to fix on. *Rogers's Sermon.*

*UNSATISFYING*, *adj.* Unable to gratify to the full.  
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His hand,  
Not sensible of fire, remain'd *unscored*. *Shakspeare.*

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Th' enrolled penalties,  
Which have, like *unscored* armour, hung by th' wall,  
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I with much expeditious march  
Have brought a counter-check before your gates,  
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Those balls of burnished brass, the tops of churches are  
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Cast sudden on his face, *unsealed* his sight. *Dryden.*

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Your oaths  
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He ne'er shook hands, nor bid farewell to him,  
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## UNS

Whether shall I, by justly placuing  
Him whom I hate, be more unjustly cruel  
To her I love? or, being kind to her,  
Be cruel to myself, and leave *unsatisfied* her  
My anger and revenge? *Daphnion's Solilo.*

Eternity, human nature can't look 'into, without a reluc-  
tious awe: our thoughts are lost in the endless view, and re-  
turn to us weary and *unsatisfied*, without finding bounds or  
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UNSECRETE, *adj.* Not close; not trusty.  
Who shall be true to us,  
When we are so *unsecret* to ourselves? *Shakspeare.*

UNSECURE, *adj.* Not safe.  
Love, though most sure,  
Yet always to itself seems *unsecure*. *Denham.*

UNSECCED, *adj.* Not drawn to ill.  
If the remain *unsecced*, you not making 'it appear other-  
wise; for your ill opinion, and th' assault you have made to  
her chastity, you shall answer me with your sword. *Shakspeare.*

Among innumerable false, unmov'd,  
Unhaken, *unsecced*, unterrify'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

UNSECCING, *adj.* Wanting the power of vision.  
I shou'd have scratch'd out your *unseccing* eyes,  
To make my master out of love with thee.



# UNS

2. **UNSENT** *for*. Not called by letter or messenger.  
If a physician should go from house to house *unsent for*, and enquire what woman hath a cancer, or what man a fistula, he would be as unwelcome as the disease itself. *Taylor*.  
Somewhat of weighty consequence brings you here so often, and *unsent for*. *Dryden*.  
**UNSEPARABLE**. *adj.* Not to be parted; not to be divided.  
Oh world, thy slippery turns! Friends now fast sworn,  
Who twine as 'twere in love  
*Unseparable*, shall, within this hour,  
Break out to bitterest enmity. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*.  
**UNSEPARATED**. *adj.* Not parted.  
To whom Persephone, entire and whole,  
Gave to retain th' *unseparated* soul. *Pope's Odyssey*.  
**UNSERVICABLE**. *adj.* Useless; bringing no advantage or convenience.  
The beast, impatient of his smarting wound,  
Thought with his wings to fly above the ground;  
But his late wounded wing *unservicable* found. *Spenser*.  
'Tis certainly demonstrated, that the condensation and expansion of any proportion of the air, is always proportional to the weight incumbent upon it: so that if the atmosphere had been much greater or less than it is, it would on the surface of the earth, have been *unservicable* for vegetation and life. *Bentley's Sermons*.  
It can be no *unservicable* design to religion, to undeceive men in so important a point. *Rogers's Sermons*.  
**UNSERVICABLE**. *adj.* Without use; without advantage.  
It does not enlarge the dimensions of the globe, or lie idly and *unservicably* there, but part of it is introduced into the plants which grow thereon, and the rest either remounts again, with the ascending vapour, or is wash'd down into rivers. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*  
**UNSET**. *adj.* Not set; not placed.  
They urge that God left nothing in his word undescribed, nothing *unset* down; and therefore charged them strictly to keep themselves into that without any alteration. *Hooker*.  
**TO UNSETTLE**. *v. a.*  
1. To make uncertain.  
Such a doctrine *unsettles* the titles to kingdoms and estates; for if the actions from which such settlements spring were illegal, all that is built upon them must be so too; but the last is absurd, therefore the first must be so likewise. *Arbutnot*.  
2. To move from a place.  
As big as he was, did there need any great matter to *unsettle* him. *L'Estrange*.  
3. To overthrow.  
**UNSETTLED**. *adj.*  
1. Not fixed in resolution; not determined; not steady.  
Impartially judge, whether from the very first day that our religion was *unsettled*, and church government flung out of doors, the civil government has ever been able to fix upon a sure foundation. *South's Sermons*.  
A solemn air, and the best comforter  
To an *unsettled* fancy, cure thy brains. *Shakespeare*.  
Prepar'd I was not  
For such a business; there am I found  
So much *unsettled*. *Shakespeare*.  
With them, a bastard of the king decess'd,  
And all th' *unsettled* humours of the land,  
Rash, inconsiderate, fiery, voluntary.  
Uncertain and *unsettled* he remains. *Shakespeare*.  
Deep vers'd in books, and shallow in himself. *Milton*.  
A covetous man deliberated betwixt the qualms of a wambling stomach, and an *unsettled* mind. *L'Estrange*.  
*Unsettled* virtue stormy may appear;  
Honour, like mine, serenely is severe. *Dryden*.  
2. Unequable; not regular; changeable.  
March and September, the two equinoxes, are the most windy and tempestuous, the most *unsettled* and unequable seasons in most countries. *Bentley's Sermons*.  
3. Not established.  
My cruel fate,  
And doubts attending an *unsettled* state,  
Forc'd me to guard my coast. *Dryden*.  
4. Not fixed in a place or abode.  
David supposed that it could not stand with the duty which he owed unto God, to set himself in a house of cedar trees, and to behold the ark of the Lord's covenant *unsettled*. *Hooker*.  
**UNSETTLEDNESS**. *n. f.*  
1. Irresolution; undetermined state of mind.  
2. Uncertainty; fluctuation.  
The *unsettledness* of my condition has hitherto put a stop to my thoughts concerning it. *Dryden*.  
3. Want of fixity.  
When the sun shines upon a river, though its waves roll this way and that by the wind, yet, for all their *unsettledness*, the sun strikes them with a direct and certain beam. *South*.  
**UNSHIVERED**. *adj.* Not parted; not divided.  
Honour and policy, like *unshiver'd* friends,  
I th' war do grow together. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*

# UNS

Their bands, though slack, no dissolution fear;  
Th' *unshiver'd* parts the greatest pressure bear;  
Though loose, and fit to flow, they still cohere. *Blackmore*.  
To *Unshiver*. *v. a.* To make otherways than the sex commonly is.  
All you spirits  
That tend on mortal thoughts, *unsex* me here,  
And fill me, from the crown to th' toe, top full  
Of direct cruelty. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*.  
**UNSHADOWED**. *adj.* Not clouded; not darkened.  
He alone sees all things with an *unshadowed*, comprehensive vision, who eminently is all. *Glennville*.  
**UNSHAKEABLE**. *adj.* Not subject to concussion. Not in use.  
Your life stands,  
As Neptune's park, ribbed and pale in  
With rocks *unshakeable*, and roaring waters. *Shakespeare*.  
**UNSHAKED**. *adj.* Not shaken. Not in use.  
I know but one,  
That unaffailable holds on his rank,  
*Unshak'd* of motion. *Shakespeare, Jul. Caesar*.  
**UNSHAKEN**. *adj.*  
1. Not agitated; not moved.  
Purposely is  
Of violent birth, but poor validity;  
Which now, like fruits unripe, sticks on the tree,  
But fall *unshaken*, when they mellow be. *Shakespeare*.  
The wicked's spite against God, is but like a madman's running his head against the wall, that leaves the wall *unshaken*, but dashes his own brains out. *Boyle*.  
2. Not subject to concussion.  
3. Not weakened in resolution; not moved.  
Among innumerable false, unmov'd,  
*Unshaken*, uneduc'd, untear'd. *Milton's Par. Lost*.  
Ill wast thou shroudest then,  
O patient son of God! yet only flood'd  
Unshaken. *Milton's Par. Regain'd*.  
Employ it in unfeigned piety towards God, in *unshaken* duty to his vicegerent. *Spenser*.  
His principles were founded in reason, and supported by virtue, and therefore did not lie at the mercy of ambition: his notions were no less steady and *unshaken*, than just and upright. *Adams*.  
**TO UNSHAKEN**. *v. a.* To loose from bonds.  
A laudable freedom of thought *unshakes* their minds from the narrow prejudices of education, and opens their eyes to a more extensive view of the publick good. *Adams*.  
**UNSHAKED**. *adj.* Not shamed.  
The brave man feels not popular applause;  
Unsham'd, though foil'd, he does the best he can:  
Force is of brutes, but honour is of man. *Dryden*.  
**UNSHAPEN**. *adj.* Mismatch'd; deformed.  
This *unshapen* earth we now inhabit, is the form it was found in, when the waters had retired. *Burnet*.  
Gasping for breath, th' *unshapen* Phœbe die,  
And on the boiling wave extended lie. *Adams*.  
**UNSHARED**. *adj.* Not partaken; not had in common.  
Bliss, as thou hast part, to me is bliss;  
Tedious *unshar'd* with thee, and odious soon. *Milton*.  
**TO UNSHARE**. *v. a.* To draw from the scabbard.  
Executioner, *unshar'd* thy sword;  
Clifford's manhood lies upon his tongue. *Shakespeare*.  
Mowbray, the bishop Scroop, Hastings, and all  
Are brought to the correction of your law:  
There is not now a rebel's sword *unshar'd*. *Shakespeare*.  
Viewing the Trojan reliques, the *unshar'd*  
Æneas's sword. *Denham*.  
Arcite, his sword *unshar'd*. *Dryden*.  
Far hence be souls profane!  
Now, Trojan, take the way thy fates afford;  
Assume thy courage, and *unshar'd* thy sword. *Dryden*.  
The Roman senate has resolv'd,  
'Till time give better prospects, still to keep  
The sword *unshar'd*, and turn its edge on Caesar. *Adams*.  
Each chief his sev'nfold shield display'd,  
And half *unshar'd* the shining blade. *Pope*.  
**UNSHED**. *adj.* Not split.  
To blood *unshed* the rivers must be turn'd. *Milton*.  
**UNSHETERED**. *adj.* Wanting a screen; wanting protection.  
He is breeding that worm, which will smite this gourd, and leave him *unshetered* to that scorching wrath of God, which will make the improvement of Jonah's passionate wish, that God would take away his life, his most rational desire. *Decay of Piety*.  
**UNSHIELDED**. *adj.* Not guarded by the shield.  
He try'd a tough, well-chosen spear!  
Though Cygnus then did no defence provide,  
But scornful offer'd his *unshielded* side. *Dryden*.  
**TO UNSHIP**. *v. a.* To take out of a ship.  
At the cape we landed for fresh water; but discovering a leak, we *unshipped* our goods, and watered there. *Gulivar*.  
**UNSHO'D**

# UNS

**UNSHOCKED**. *adj.* Not disfigured; not offended.  
Thy spotless thoughts *unshock'd* the priest may hear. *Tickell*.  
**UNSHO'D**. *adj.* [from *unshod*.] Having no shoes.  
Their feet *unshod*, their bodies wrapt in rags;  
And both as swift on foot, as chased flags. *Fairy Queen*.  
Withhold thy foot from being *unshod*. *Jer. ii*.  
The king's army, naked and *unshod*, would, through those inclosed parts, have done them little harm. *Clarendon*.  
**UNSHOOK**. *part. adj.* Not shaken.  
Pit, box, and gallery in convulsions hurl'd,  
Thou stand'st *unshook* amidst a burbling world. *Pope*.  
**UNSHO'RN**. *adj.* Not clipped.  
This strength, diffus'd  
No less through all my sinews, joints and bones,  
Than thine, while I prefer'd these locks *unshorn*,  
The pledge of my unviolated vow. *Milton's Agonistes*.  
Straight as a line in beauteous order stood,  
Of oaks *unshorn*, a venerable wood. *Dryden*.  
**UNSHO'T**. *part. adj.* Not hit by shot.  
He that on her his bold hand lays,  
With Cupid's pointed arrow plays;  
They, with a touch, they are so keen,  
Wound us *unshot*, and the unseen. *Waller*.  
**TO UNSHO'UT**. *v. a.* To annihilate, or retract a shout.  
Unshout the noise that banish'd Marcus;  
Repeat him, with the welcome of his mother. *Shakespeare*.  
**UNSHOWER'D**. *adj.* Not watered by showers.  
Nor is Oris seen  
In Memphian grove or green,  
Trampling th' *unshower'd* grafs with lowings loud. *Milton*.  
**UNSHRINKING**. *adj.* Not recoiling; not shunning danger or pain.  
Your fan, my lord, has paid a soldier's debt;  
He only liv'd but till he was a man;  
The which no sooner had his prowess confirm'd,  
In the *unshrinking* station where he fought,  
But, like a man, he died. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*.  
**UNSHUNNABLE**. *adj.* Inevitable.  
'Tis the plague of great ones,  
Prerogativ'd as they less than the base;  
'Tis destiny *unshunnable* like death. *Shakespeare, Othello*.  
**UNSHUT**. *adj.*  
1. Not parted by a sieve.  
The ground one year at rest, forget not thou  
With richest dung to hearten it again,  
Or with *unshut* althes. *Moy's Virgil*.  
2. Not tied.  
Affection! puh! you speak like a green girl,  
Unshut in such perilous circumstance. *Shakespeare*.  
**UNSHUT**. *adj.* Not seeing. A low word, used only with *unseen*, as in the example following. Probably formed by corruption of *unshut*.  
They'll say our business to reform  
The church and state is but a worm;  
For to subscribe, *unshut*, unseen,  
To an unknown church discipline. *Hudibras*.  
**UNSHUT**. *adj.* Invisible; not seen.  
Beauties that from worth arise,  
Are like the grace of deities,  
Still present with us, though *unshut*. *Suckling*.  
**UNSHUTLINESS**. *n. f.* [from *unshut*.] Deformity; disagreeableness to the eye.  
The *unshutlines* in the legs, may be helped, by wearing a laced stocking. *Wife'sman's Surgery*.  
**UNSHUTLY**. *adj.* Disagreeable to the sight.  
On my knees I beg,  
That you'll vouchsafe me raiment, bed, and food.—  
—Good Sir, no more: these are *unshut* tricks. *Shakespeare*.  
Those blossoms also, and those dropping gums,  
That lie bestrown, *unshut*, and unsmooth,  
Ask riddance, if we mean to tread with ease. *Milton*.  
Amongst the rest, a small, *unshut* root,  
But of divine effect, he call'd me out. *Milton*.  
It must have been a fine genius for gardening, that could have formed such an *unshut* hollow, into so beautiful an area. *Spectator*, N° 477.  
**UNSHUTTER**. *adj.* [from *unshut*, Lat.]  
1. Not hearty; not faithful.  
2. Not genuine; impure; adulterated.  
I have so often met with chymical preparations, which I have found *unshutter*, that I dare scarce trust any. *Boyle*.  
3. Not found; not solid.  
Myrrha was joy'd at the welcome news to hear;  
But, clogg'd with guilt, the joy was *unshutter*. *Dryden*.  
**UNSHUTTER**. *adj.* Adulteration; cheat.  
A spirit of sea-fate may, without any *unshutter*, be so prepared, as to dissolve crude gold. *Boyle*.  
**TO UNSHUT**. *v. a.* To deprive of strength.  
Not are the nerves of his compacted strength,  
Stretch'd and dissolv'd into *unshut* length. *Denham*.

# UNS

Now toys and trifles from their Athens come,  
And dates and pepper have *unsnaw'd* Rome. *Dryden*.  
The affected purity of the French has *unsnaw'd* their heroic verse. The language of an epic poem is almost wholly figurative: yet are they so fearful of a metaphor, that no example of Virgil can encourage them to be bold with safety. *Dryden*.  
**UNSNOWED**. *adj.* Not scorched; not touched by fire.  
By the command of Domitian, when cast into a chaldron of burning oil, he came out *unsnaw'd*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.  
Three men pass'd through a fiery furnace, unscorch'd, *unsnaw'd*. *Stephens's Sermons*.  
**UNSNOWING**. *adj.* Not sinking.  
Anxur feels the cool refreshing breeze  
Blown off the sea, and all the dewy strand  
Lies cover'd with a smooth, *unsnawing* sand. *Adams*.  
**UNSNOWED**. *adj.* Nerveless; weak.  
Two special reasons  
May to you, perhaps, seem much *unsnaw'd*,  
And yet to me are strong. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.  
**UNSNOWING**. *adj.* Impeccable.  
A perfect *unsnawing* obedience, free from particular acts of transgression. *Rogers*.  
**UNSNOWED**. *adj.* Not measured; not computed.  
This tiger-footed rage, when it shall find  
The harm of *unsnaw'd* twiftness will, too late,  
Tie leaden pounds to's heels. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*.  
**UNSNOWED**. *adj.* Wanting skill; wanting knowledge.  
*Unsnaw'd* in Hellebore, if thou shouldst try  
To mix it, and mistake the quantity,  
The rules of physick would against thee cry. *Dryden*.  
*Unsnaw'd* and young, yet something still I writ,  
Of Ca'dith beauty, join'd to Cecil's wit. *Prior*.  
Not eastern monarchs on their nuptial day,  
In dazzling gold and purple shine to gay,  
As the bright natives of th' unlabour'd field,  
Unvers'd in spinning, and in looms *unsnaw'd*. *Blackmore*.  
Poets, like painters, thus *unsnaw'd* to trace  
The naked nature, and the living grace,  
With gold and jewels cover every part,  
And hide with ornaments their want of art. *Pope*.  
**UNSNOWFUL**. *adj.* Wanting art; wanting knowledge.  
This overdone, or come tardy off, though it make the *unsnawful* laugh, cannot but make the judicious grieve. *Shakespeare*.  
Hear his sighs, though mute:  
*Unsnawful* with what words to pray, let me  
Interpret for him. *Milton's Par. Lost*.  
A man, *unsnawful* in syllogism, could perceive the weakness and inconclusiveness of a long, artificial, and plausible discourse.  
Using a man's words, according to the propriety of the language, though it be not always understood, leaves the blame on him, who is so *unsnawful* in the language as not to understand it, when used as it ought. *Locke*.  
**UNSNOWFULLY**. *adv.* Without knowledge; without art.  
You speak *unsnawfully*; or, if your knowledge be more, it is much darkened in your malice. *Shakespeare*.  
**UNSNOWFULNESS**. *n. f.* Want of art; want of knowledge.  
The sweetness of her countenance did give such a grace to what she did, that it did make handsome the unhandlome-ness, and make the eye force the mind to believe that there was a praise in that *unsnawfulness*. *Sidney*.  
Let no prices be heightened by the necessity or *unsnawfulness* of the contractor. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy*.  
**UNSNOWING**. *adj.* Not killed.  
If there were any who felt a pity of so great a fall, and had yet any sparks of *unsnawing* duty left in them towards me, yet durst they not shew it. *Sidney*, b. iii.  
Not hecatomb *unsnaw*, nor vows unpaid,  
On Greeks accurs'd, this dire contagion bring. *Dryden*.  
**UNSLAKED**. *adj.* Not quenched.  
Her desires new rous'd,  
And yet *unslak'd*, will kindle in her fancy,  
And make her eager to renew the feast. *Dryden*.  
Wheat steep'd in brine, drawing the brine from it, they mix with *unslak'd* lime beat to powder, and so sow it. *Mortimer*.  
**UNSLIPPING**. *adj.* Ever wakeful.  
And roscate dews dispos'd  
All but th' *unslipping* eyes of God to rest. *Milton's Par. Lost*.  
**UNSLIPPING**. *adj.* Not liable to slip; fast.  
To knit your hearts  
With an *unslipping* knot, take, Antony,  
Octavia to wife. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra*.  
**UNSLIPPING**. *adj.* Unpolluted; not stained.  
That drop of blood that's calm proclaims me bastard;  
Cries cuckold to my father; brands the harlot  
Even here, between the chaste and *unslipping* brow  
Of my true mother. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*.  
**UNSMOKED**. *adj.* Not smoked.  
His antient pipe in fable dy'd,  
And half *unsmak'd* lay by his side. *Swift*.  
29 Y



# UNS

**UNSMOOTH.** *adj.* Rough; not even; not level. Not used.  
Those blossoms, and those dropping gums  
That lie betwixt, unsmoothly, and unsmooth,  
Ask riddance, if we mean to tread with ease. *Milton.*

**UNSOICIABLE.** *adj.* [insoiciabilis, Lat.] Not kind; not communicative of good; not suitable to society.  
By how much the more we are accompanied with plenty,  
By so much the more greedily is our end desired, whom when  
time hath made *unsoiciable* to others, we become a burden to  
ourselves. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*  
Such a behaviour deters men from a religious life, by re-  
presenting it as an *unsoiciable* state, that extinguishes all  
joy. *Addison's Spectator, N° 497.*

**UNSOICIABLY.** *adv.* Not kindly; without good-nature.  
These are pleas'd with nothing that is not *unsoiciably* four,  
ill-natur'd, and troublesome. *L'Estrange.*

**UNSOILED.** *adj.* Not polluted; not tainted; not stained.  
Who will believe thee, Isabel?  
My *unsoil'd* name, th' austereness of my life,  
Will your accusation overweigh. *Shakespeare.*  
The humours are transparent, to let in the light, *unsoiled*  
and unobscured by any inward tincture. *Roy.*  
Her Aethiopian stream remains *unsoil'd*,  
Unmix'd with foreign filth, and undefil'd. *Dryden.*

**UNSOILED.** *adj.* Not exchanged for money.  
Mopius the sage, who future things foretold,  
And other fees, yet by his wife *unsoild*. *Dryden.*  
Adieu, my children! better thus expire  
Unfall'd, *unsoild*; thus glorious mount in fire. *Pope.*

**UNSOILDERLIKE.** *adj.* Unbecoming a soldier.  
Perhaps they had sentinels waking while they slept; but  
even this would be *unsoilderlike* in our age. *Broome.*

**UNSOILED.** *adj.* Fluid; not coherent.  
The extension of body is nothing but the cohesion of solid,  
separable, moveable parts; and the extension of space, the  
continuity of *unsoild*, inseparable and unmoveable parts. *Locke.*

**UNSOIL'D.** *for unsoiled.* *Spenser.*

**UNSOUPHISTICATED.** *adj.* Not adulterated.  
The humour and tinctures are purely transparent, to let in  
light and colours, unsoiled and *unsouphisticated* by any inward  
tincture. *Moré's Antidote against Atheism.*  
Blue vitriol, how venerable and *unsouphisticated* loever, rubb'd  
upon the whetted blade of a knife, will not impart its latent  
colour. *Boyle.*

**UNSOUPHISTICATED.** *adj.* Not explicated.  
Why may not a sincere searcher of truth, by labour and  
prayer, find out the solution of those perplexities, which  
have hitherto been *unsoild*? *Watts.*  
As Virgil propounds a riddle which he leaves *unsoild*;  
so I will give you another, and leave the explication to your  
acute judgment. *Dryden.*

**UNSOUPHISTICATED.** *adj.* Not distributed by proper separation.  
Their ideas, ever indifferent and repugnant, lie in the brain  
*unsoild*, and thrown together without order. *Watts.*

**UNSOUPHISTICATED.** *adj.*  
1. Had without seeking.  
Mad man, that does seek  
Occasion of wrath, and cause of strife;  
She comes *unsoild*; and thinned, follows eke. *Fairy Queen.*  
Her virtue, and the conscience of her worth,  
That would be woo'd, and not *unsoild* be won. *Milton.*  
They new hope resume,  
To find whom at the first they found *unsoild*. *Milton.*  
The sea o'er-fraught would swell, and th' *unsoild* dia-  
monds  
Would so emblaze the forehead of the deep,  
Slumber, which forgot  
When call'd before to come, now came *unsoild*. *Milton.*  
If some foreign and *unsoild* ideas offer themselves, reject  
them, and keep them from taking off our minds from its  
present pursuit. *Locke.*  
Thou that art ne'er from velvet slipper free,  
Whence comes this *unsoild* honour unto me? *Fenton.*

**2. Not feared.**  
Hopeless to find, yet loth to leave *unsoild*,  
Or that, or any place that harbours men. *Shakespeare.*

**UNSOUPHISTICATED.** *adj.*  
1. Sickly; wanting health.  
Intemperate youth  
Ends in an age imperfect, and *unsoild*. *Denham.*  
An animal whose juices are *unsoild*, can never be duly  
nourished; for *unsoild* juices can never duly repair the fluids  
and solids. *Arbutnot.*

**2. Not free from cracks.**  
Rotten; corrupted.  
Not orthodox.  
These arguments being found and good, it cannot be *un-*  
*soild* or evil to hold still the same assertion. *Hooker.*

# UNS

Eutyches of sound belief, as touching their true personal  
copulation, become *unsoild*, by denying the difference which  
still continueth between the one and the other nature. *Hooker.*

**5. Not honest; not upright.**  
Do not tempt my misery,  
Left it should make me *unsoild* a man,  
As to upbraid you with those kindneses  
That I have done for you. *Shakespeare.*

**6. Not true; not certain.**  
Their vain humours, fed  
With fruitless follies and *unsoild* delights. *Hubbard's Tale.*

**7. Not fast; not calm.**  
The now sad king,  
Toss'd here and there, his quiet to confound,  
Feels sudden terror bring cold shivering;  
Lifts not to eat; still mutes; sleeps *unsoild*. *Daniel.*

**8. Not close; not compact.**  
Some lands make *unsoild* cheese, notwithstanding all the  
care of the good housewife. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**9. Not sincere; not faithful.**  
This Boobycloud soon drops upon the ground  
A certain token that his love's *unsoild*;  
While Lubberkin ticks firmly. *Gay.*

**10. Not solid; not material.**  
Of such subtle substance and *unsoild*,  
That like a ghost he seem'd, whose grave-cloaths are un-  
bound. *Fairy Queen.*

**11. Erroneous; wrong.**  
What fury, what conceit *unsoild*,  
Presenteth here to death so sweet a child?  
His puillance, trusting in th' Almighty's aid,  
I mean to try, whose reason I have try'd  
*unsoild* and false. *Milton.*

**12. Not fast under foot.**  
UNSOUPHISTICATED. *adj.* Not tried by the plummet.  
Gloster is  
*unsoild* yet, and full of deep deceit. *Shakespeare. Hen. VI.*  
Orpheus lute was string'd with poets sinews,  
Whole golden touch could soften steel and stones;  
Make tygers tame, and huge Leviathans  
Forfake *unsoild* deeps to dance on sands. *Shakespeare.*

**UNSOUPHISTICATED.** *n. f.*  
1. Errorneousness of belief; want of orthodoxy.  
If this be *unsoild*, wherein doth the point of *unsoild*  
lie? *Hooker, b. iv.*

**2. Corruptness of any kind.**  
Neither is it to all men apparent, which complain of *un-*  
sound parts, with what kind of *unsoild* every such part  
possessed. *Hooker, b. iv.*

**3. Want of strength; want of solidity.**  
The *unsoild* of this principle has been often expos'd,  
and is universally acknowledged. *Addison.*

**UNSOUPHISTICATED.** *adj.*  
1. Not made four.  
Meat and drink last longer unputrified and *unsoild* in win-  
ter than in summer. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

**2. Not made more.**  
Secure these golden early joys,  
That youth *unsoild* with sorrow bears. *Dryden.*  
UNSOUPHISTICATED. *adj.* Not propagated by scattering seed.  
Mushrooms come up hastily in a night, and yet are *un-*  
soild. *Jeson.*  
If the ground lie fallow and *unsoild*, corn-flowers will not  
come. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
And western winds immortal spring maintain'd. *Dryden.*

**UNSPARED.** *adj.* Not spared.  
Whatever thing  
The scythe of time mows down, devour *unspared*. *Milton.*

**UNSPARING.** *adj.* Not sparing; not parsimonious.  
She gathers tribute large, and on the board  
Heaps with *unsparring* hand. *Milton.*

**TO UNSPARE.** *v. a.* To retract; to recant.  
I put myself to thy direction, and  
*unspare* mine own detraction; here abjure  
The taints and blames I laid upon myself. *Shakespeare.*

**UNSPAREABLE.** *adj.* Not to be expressed.  
A thing, which uttered with true devotion and zeal of  
heart, affordeth to God himself that glory, that aid to the  
weakest sort of men, to the most perfect that solid comfort,  
which is *unspareable*. *Hooker, b. v.*  
A heavier task could not have been impos'd,  
Than I to speak my grief *unspareable*. *Shakespeare.*  
*Unspareable*: for who, though with the tongue  
Of angels, can relate?  
The comfort it conveys is something bigger than the capa-  
cities of mortality; mighty, and *unspareable*; and not to be  
understood, till it comes to be felt. *Saunders's Sermons.*  
This fills the minds of weak men with groundless fears, and  
*unspareable* rage towards their fellow subjects. *Ux-*

# UNS

**UNSPAREABLY.** *adv.* Inexpressibly; ineffably.  
When nature is in her dissolution, and presents us with no-  
thing but bleak and barren prospects, there is something *un-*  
*spareably* cheerful in a spot of ground which is covered with  
trees, that smile amidst all the rigours of winter. *Spectator.*

**UNSPECIFIED.** *adj.* Not particularly mentioned.  
Were it not requisite that it should be concealed, it had  
not passed *unspecified*. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

**UNSPECULATIVE.** *adj.* Not theoretical.  
Some *unspeculative* men may not have the skill to examine  
their assertions. *Government of the Tongue.*

**UNSPED.** *adj.* Not dispatched; not performed.  
Venustus withdraws,  
*Unsped* the service of the common cause. *Corth.*

**UNSPENT.** *adj.* Not wasted; not diminished; not weakened;  
not exhausted.  
The found inclosed within the sides of the bell, cometh  
forth at the holes *unspent* and more strong. *Bacon.*  
Thy fame, not circumscrib'd with English ground,  
Flies like the nimble journeys of the light,  
And is, like that, *unspent* too in its flight. *Dryden.*

**TO UNSPARE.** *v. a.* To remove from its orb.  
You put me off with limber vows; but I,  
Though you would seek t' *unspare* the stars with oaths,  
Should yet say, Sir, no going.  
Let my lamp at midnight hour  
Be seen in some high lonely tow'r,  
Where I may oft out-watch the bear,  
With thrice-great Hermes; or *unspare*  
The spirit of Plato, to unfold  
What worlds, or what vast regions hold  
Th' immortal mind. *Milton.*

**UNSPENT.** *adj.* Not discovered; not seen.  
With narrow search I must walk round  
This garden, and no corner leave *unsp'd*. *Milton.*  
Resolv'd to find some fault, before *unsp'd*;  
And disappointed, if but satisfy'd. *Tickell.*

**UNSPENT.** *adj.*  
1. Not shed.  
That blood which thou and thy great grandfire shed;  
And all that since these sister nations bled,  
Had been *unsp'd*, had happy Edward known,  
That all the blood he spilt had been his own. *Denham.*

**2. Not spoiled; not marred.**  
To borrow to-day, and to-morrow to mis,  
For lender or borrower noance it is;  
Then have of thine own, without lending *unsp'd*. *Tuffer.*

**TO UNSPENT.** *v. a.* To dissipate; to deprecate; to deject.  
Denmark has continued ever since weak and *unsp'd*,  
bent only upon safety.  
Could it be in the power of any temporal loss, so much  
to discompose and *unsp'd* my soul? *Norris.*

**UNSPENT.** *adj.*  
1. Not plundered; not pillaged.  
All the way that they fled, for very deepight, in their return  
they utterly wasted whatsoever they had before left *un-*  
*sp'd*. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*  
The English search'd the rivers in such sort, as they left  
few ships *unsp'd* or untaken. *Hayward.*  
*Unsp'd* shall be her arms, and unprofan'd  
Her holy limbs. *Dryden.*

**2. Not married.**  
**UNSPENT.** *adj.*  
1. Not marked with any stain.  
A milk-white hind,  
Without *unsp'd*, innocent within. *Dryden.*  
Seven bullocks yet unyok'd for Phœbus chuse,  
And for Diana seven *unsp'd* ewes. *Dryden.*

**2. Immaculate; not tainted with guilt.**  
Satyrus bid him other business ply,  
Than hunt the steps of pure, *unsp'd* maid. *Fairy Queen.*  
A heart *unsp'd* is not easily daunted. *Shakespeare. Hen. VI.*  
There is no king, be his cause never so spotless, if it come  
to the arbitrement of swords, can try it out with all *unsp'd*  
soldiers. *Shakespeare. Hen. V.*  
Pure religion and undefiled is this, to visit the fatherless  
and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself *unsp'd*  
from the world. *James's 1. 27.*  
Widom is the grey hair to men, and an *unsp'd* life is  
old age. *Apocrypha.*  
Make her his eternal bride;  
And from her fair *unsp'd* side  
Two blissful twins are to be born. *Milton.*  
Thou wilt not leave me in the loathsome grave  
His prey, nor suffer my *unsp'd* soul  
For ever with corruption there to dwell. *Milton.*  
Vindicate the honour of religion, by a pure and *unsp'd*  
obedience to its precepts. *Rogers's Sermons.*

**UNSPENT.** *adj.* Not formed; irregular.  
When he speaks,  
'Tis like a chime a mending, with terms *unsp'd*;  
Which, from the tongue of roaring Typhon dropt,  
Would seem hyperboles. *Shakespeare. Troilus and Cressida.*

# UNS

**UNSTABLE.** *adj.* [instabilis, Lat.]  
1. Not fixed; not fast.  
Where gentry, title, wisdom,  
Cannot conclude by the yea and no  
Of general ignorance, it must omit  
Real necessities, and give way the while  
T' *unstable* lightness. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
A popular state not founded on the general interests of the  
people, is of all others the most uncertain, *unstable*, and  
subject to the most easy changes. *Temple.*  
Thus air was void of light, and earth *unstable*. *Dryden.*  
See harness'd steeds desert the stony town,  
And wander roads *unstable*, not their own. *Gay.*

**2. Inconstant; irresolute.**  
A double-minded man is *unstable*. *James's 1. 8.*

**UNSTABLE.** *adj.* Not cool; not prudent; not settled into dif-  
cretion; not steady; mutable.  
His *unstable* youth had long wandered in the common laby-  
rinth of love; in which time, to warn young people of his  
unfortunate folly, he compiled these twelve oeglogues. *Spenser.*  
To the gay gardens his *unstable* desire  
Him wholly carried, to refresh his frights. *Spenser.*  
Will the king come, that I may breathe my last  
In wholesome counsel to his *unstable* youth. *Shakespeare.*  
Tell me, how will the world's repute me,  
For undertaking to *unstable* a journey?  
I fear it will make me scandalized. *Shakespeare.*  
Wo to that land,  
Which gasps beneath a child's *unstable* command. *Sandys.*  
Vice leads  
Vain *unstable* youth to beggary and shame. *Richards.*

**UNSTABLE.** *n. f.* Indiscretion; volatile mind.  
The oft changing of his colour, with a kind of shaking  
*unstable* over all his body, he might see in his countenance  
some great determination mixed with fear. *Sidney.*

**UNSTABLE.** *adj.* Not stained; not died; not discoloured.  
Pure and *unstable* religion ought to be the highest of all  
cares appertaining to public regimen. *Hooker, b. v.*  
Ne let her waves with any filth be dy'd,  
But ever, like herself, *unstable* hath been try'd. *Fa. Queen.*  
I do commit into your hand  
Th' *unstable* sword that you have us'd to bear,  
With this remembrance, that you use the same  
With a like bold, just, and impartial spirit,  
As you have done gainst me. *Shakespeare. Hen. IV.*  
I will do it without fear or doubt,  
To live an *unstable* wife to my sweet love. *Shakespeare.*  
Your youth,  
And the true blood which peeps forth faintly through it,  
Do plainly give you out an *unstable* shepherd. *Shakespeare.*  
The hooked chariot stood  
*Unstable* with hostile blood. *Milton.*  
That good earl, once president  
Of England's council, and her treasury;  
Who liv'd in both *unstable* with gold or fee,  
And left them both, more in himself content. *Milton.*  
Her people guiltless, and her fields *unstable*. *Recommon.*  
These, of the garter call'd, of faith *unstable*,  
In fighting fields the laurel have obtain'd. *Dryden.*

**TO UNSTABLE.** *v. a.* To put out of state.  
High-battled Caesar will  
*Unstable* his happiness, and be flag'd to th' shew  
Against a sword. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
I would *unstable* myself, to be in a due resolution. *Shakespeare.*

**UNSTABLE.** *adj.* Contrary to statutes.  
That plea did not avail, although the lease were notoriously  
*unstable*, the rent reserv'd, being not a seventh part of the  
real value. *Swift.*

**UNSTABLE.** *adj.* Not stopped; not stayed.  
With the issuing blood  
Stille the villain, whole *unstable* thirst  
York and young Rutland could not satisfy. *Shakespeare.*

**UNSTEADILY.** *adv.*  
1. Without any certainty.  
2. Inconstantly; not consistently.  
He that uses his words loosely and *unsteadily*, will not be  
minded, or not understood. *Locke.*

**UNSTEADINESS.** *n. f.* Want of constancy; irresolution; mu-  
tability.  
A prince of this character, will instruct us by his example,  
to fix the *unsteadiness* of our politics. *Addison.*  
In the result, we find the same spirit of cruelty, the same  
blindness, and obstinacy, and *unsteadiness*. *Swift.*

**UNSTEADY.** *adj.*  
1. Inconstant; irresolute.  
And her *unsteady* hand hath often plac'd  
Men in high pow'r, but seldom holds them fast. *Denham.*  
No measures can be taken of an *unsteady* mind; still 'tis  
too much or too little. *L'Estrange.*  
While



# UNS

While choice remains, he will be still *unsteady*,  
And nothing but necessity can fix him. *Rowe.*  
2. Mutable; variable; changeable.  
If the motion of the sun were as unequal as that of a ship  
driven by *unsteady* winds, it would not at all help us to mea-  
sure time. *Locke.*  
3. Not fixed; not settled.  
UNSTEADFAST. *adj.* Not fixed; not fast.  
I'll read you matter,  
As full of peril and advent'rous spirit,  
As to o'erwalk a current, roaring loud,  
On the *unsteady* footing of a spear. *Shakespeare.*  
UNSTEADY. *adj.* Not steady.  
Other wheat was sown *unstepped*, but watered twice  
a day. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
To UNSTING. *v. a.* To disarm of a sting.  
He has disarmed his afflictions, *unstung* his miseries; and  
though he has not the proper happiness of the world, yet he  
has the greatest that is to be enjoyed in it. *South's Sermons.*  
UNSTINTED. *adj.* Not limited.  
In the works of nature is *unstinted* goodness shewn us by  
their author. *Skellon.*  
UNSTIRRED. *adj.* Not stirred; not agitated.  
Such seeming milks suffered to stand *unstirred*, let fall to  
the bottom a reinous substance. *Boyle on Colours.*  
To UNSTITCH. *v. a.* To open by picking the stitches.  
Cato well observes, though in the phrase of a taylor, friend-  
ship ought not to be unripped, but *unstitched*. *Callier.*  
UNSTOOPING. *adj.* Not bending; not yielding.  
Such neighbour nearness to our sacred blood  
Should nothing privilege him, nor partialize  
Th' *unstooping* firmness of my upright soul. *Shakespeare.*  
To UNSTOP. *v. a.* To free from stop or obstruction; to open.  
Such white fumes have been afforded, by *unstopping* a li-  
quor diaphanous and red. *Boyle on Colours.*  
The eyes of the blind shall be opened, and the ears of the  
deaf *unstopped*. *Isa. xxxv. 5.*  
One would wonder to find such a multitude of niches *un-  
stopped*. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*  
UNSTOPPED. *adj.* Meeting no resistance.  
The flame *unstopp'd*, at first more fury gains,  
And Vulcan rides at large with loos'n'd reigns. *Dryden.*  
UNSTRAINED. *adj.* Easy; not forced.  
By an easy and *unstrained* derivation, it implies the breath  
of God. *Hakewill on Providence.*  
UNSTRATIFIED. *adj.* Not contracted.  
The eternal wisdom, from which we derive our beings, en-  
riched us with all these embellishments that were suitable to  
the measures of an *unstrained* goodness, and the capacity of  
such a creature. *Clarville.*  
UNSTRENGTHENED. *adj.* Not supported; not assisted.  
The church of God is neither of capacity so weak, nor  
so *unstrengthened* with authority from above, but that her laws  
may exact obedience at the hands of her own children. *Hooker.*  
To UNSTRING. *v. a.*  
1. To relax any thing string; to deprive of strings.  
My tongue's use is to me no more,  
Than an *unstrung* viol or harp. *Shakespeare. Rich. III.*  
Eternal structures let them raise,  
On William and Maria's praise;  
Nor fear they can exhaust the store,  
'Till nature's music lies *unstrung*.  
'Till thou, great God! shalt lose thy double pow'r,  
And touch thy lyre, and shoot thy beams no more. *Prior.*  
His idle horn on fragrant myrtles hung;  
His arrows scatter'd, and his bow *unstrung*. *Smith.*  
2. To loose; to untie.  
Invaded thus, for want of better bands,  
His garland they *unstring*, and bind his hands. *Dryden.*  
UNSTRUCK. *adj.* Not moved; not affected.  
Over dank and dry,  
They journey toilsome, un-fatig'd with length  
Of march, *unstruck* with horror at the sight  
Of Alpine ridges bleak. *Philips.*  
UNSTUPEID. *adj.* Not premeditated; not laboured.  
In your conversation I cou'd observe a clearness of notion,  
express'd in ready and *unstupid* words. *Dryden.*  
UNSTUPID. *adj.* Unfilled; unfurnished.  
Care keeps his watch in every old man's eye;  
And where care lodgeth, sleep will never lie;  
But where unbruised youth, with *unstudied* brain,  
Doth couch his limbs, there golden sleep doth reign. *Shak.*  
UNSUBSTANTIAL. *adj.*  
1. Not solid; not palpable.  
Welcome, thou *unsubstantial* air that I embrace;  
Th' wretch that thou hast blown unto the world,  
Owes nothing to thy blasts. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*  
Darkness now rose,  
As daylight funk, and brought in low'ring night,  
Her shadowy offsprings, *unsubstantial* both,  
Privation more of light and absent day. *Milton.*

# UNS

2. Not real.  
If such empty, *unsubstantial* beings may be ever made use  
of on this occasion, there were never any more nicely ima-  
gined and employed. *Addison.*  
UNSUCCESSFUL. *adj.* Not succeeded.  
Unjust equal o'er equals to let reign;  
One over all, with *unsuccessful* power. *Milton.*  
UNSUCCESSFUL. *adj.* Not having the wished event; not suc-  
cessful.  
O the sad fate of *unsuccessful* love!  
You see yon heads without, there's worse within. *Cleveland.*  
Ye pow'rs retain'd  
From *unsuccessful* charge, be not dismay'd.  
Hence appear the many mistakes, which have made learn-  
ing generally so unpleasant and so *unsuccessful*. *Milton.*  
My counsels may be *unsuccessful*, but my prayers  
Shall wait on all your actions. *Duncan.*  
The corruption, perverseness, and vitiosity of man's will,  
he charges as the only cause that rendered all the arguments  
his doctrine came clothed with, *unsuccessful*. *South.*  
Had Portius been the *unsuccessful* lover,  
The same compassion would have fall'n on him. *Addison.*  
Successful authors do what they can to exclude a competi-  
tor, while the *unsuccessful*, with as much eagerness, lay  
their claim to him as their brother. *Addison.*  
Those are generally more *unsuccessful* in their pursuit after  
fame, who are more desirous of obtaining it. *Addison.*  
Leave dang'rous truths to *unsuccessful* fate. *Pope.*  
UNSUCCESSFULLY. *adv.* Unsuccessfully; without success.  
The humble and contented man pleases himself innocently;  
while the ambitious man attempts to please others finally,  
and, perhaps, in the issue *unsuccessfully* too. *South.*  
UNSUCCESSFULNESS. *n. f.* Want of success; event contrary to wish.  
Admonitions, fraternal or paternal, then more public re-  
prehensions, and upon the *unsuccessfulness* of all these milder  
medicaments, the censures of the church. *Hammond.*  
UNSUCCESSIVE. *adj.* Not proceeding by flux of parts.  
We cannot sum up the *unsuccessive* and stable direction of  
God. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
The *unsuccessive* duration of God with relation to himself,  
doth not communicate unto other created beings, the same  
manner of duration. *Hale.*  
UNSUCCESSFUL. *adj.* Not having the breasts drawn.  
Unluck'd of lamb or kid, that tend their play. *Milton.*  
UNSUCCESSFUL. *n. f.* Not supportable; intolerable; not to  
be endured.  
The irksome deformities, whereby through endless and  
senseless effusions of indigested prayers, they oftentimes dis-  
grace, in most *unsuccessful* manner, the worthiest part of  
christian duty towards God. *Hakewill.*  
That glorious form, that light *unsuccessful*,  
And that far-beaming blaze of majesty,  
Wherewith he wont at heav'n's high council table  
To sit the midst of trinal unity, *Milton.*  
He laid aside.  
A sinking breath, and twenty ill smells besides, are more  
*unsuccessful* by her natural fluttliness. *Swift.*  
UNSUCCESSFUL. *n. f.* [Inefficiency, Fr.] Inability to answer  
the end proposed.  
The error and *unsuccessfulness* of the arguments, doth make it  
on the contrary side against them, a strong presumption that  
God hath not moved their hearts to think such things as he  
hath not enabled them to prove. *Hakewill.*  
UNSUCCESSFUL. *adj.* [Inefficiency, Fr.] Unable; inadequate.  
Malebranche having shewed the difficulties of the other  
ways, and how *unsuccessful* they are, to give a satisfactory ac-  
count of the ideas we have, erects this, of seeing all things  
in God, upon their ruin, as the true. *Locke.*  
UNSUCCESSFUL. *adj.* Not sweetened with sugar.  
Try it with sugar put into water formerly sugared, and into  
other water *unsugared*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
UNSUCCESSFUL. *adj.* Not congruous; not equal; not proportionate.  
Virginity, like an old courtier, wears her cap out  
of fashion; richly suited, but *unsuitable*, just like the brooch and  
the tooth-pick, which we wear not now. *Shakespeare.*  
He will smile upon her, which will now be so *unsuitable* to  
her disposition, being addicted to a melancholy, that it can-  
not but turn him into contempt. *Shakespeare. Twelfth Night.*  
That would likest render contempt instead;  
Hard recompence, *unsuitable* return  
For so much good. *Milton's Par. Regain'd.*  
All that heaven and happiness signifies is *unsuitable* to a  
wicked man; and therefore could be no felicity to him. *Tilley.*  
Consider whether they be not unnecessary expenses; such  
as are *unsuitable* to our circumstances. *Atterbury.*  
To enter into a party, as into an order of friars, with lo-  
renseign an obedience to superiors, is very *unsuitable* with the  
civil and religious liberties we so zealously assert. *Swift.*  
UNSUCCESSFULNESS. *n. f.* Incongruity; unsuitableness.  
The *unsuitableness* of one man's aspect to another man's  
fancy, has raised such an aversion, as has produced a perfect  
hatred of him. *South.*  
UNSUCCESSFUL.

# UNS

UNSUCCESSFUL. *adj.* Not fitting; not becoming.  
Whilst you were here, o'erwhelmed with your grief,  
A passion most *unsuited* such a man,  
Cassio came hither. *Shakespeare. Othello.*  
Leave thy joys, *unsuited* such an age,  
To a fresh corner, and resign the stage. *Dryden.*  
UNSUCCESSFUL. *adj.* Not fouled; not disgraced; pure.  
My maiden honour yet is pure  
As the *unsuited* lily. *Shakespeare.*  
To royal authority, a most dutiful observance has ever been  
the proper, *unsuited* honour of your church. *Sprat's Sermons.*  
Rays which on Hough's *unsuited* mitre shine. *Pope.*  
These an altar raise:  
An hecatomb of pure, *unsuited* lays  
That altar crowns. *Pope.*  
UNSUCCESSFUL. *adj.* Not celebrated in verse; not recited in verse.  
Thus was the first day ev'n and morn,  
Nor pass'd uncelebrated, nor *unsung*  
By the celestial choirs. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
Half yet remains *unsung*; but narrower bound  
Within the visible diurnal sphere.  
Here the muse fo oft her harp has strung,  
That not a mountain rears its head *unsung*. *Addison.*  
UNSUCCESSFUL. *adj.* Not exposed to the sun.  
I thought her as chaste as *unsung* snow. *Shakespeare.*  
You may as well spread out the *unsung* d'heaps  
Of misers treasure by an outlaw's den,  
And tell me it is safe, as bid me hope  
Danger will wink an opportunity,  
And let a single, helpless maiden pass  
Uninjur'd in this wild surrounding waste. *Milton.*  
UNSUCCESSFUL. *adj.* Not more than enough.  
Nature's full blessings would be well dispens'd  
In *unsuited* flux, even proportion,  
And the no whit encumber'd with her store. *Milton.*  
UNSUCCESSFUL. *adj.*  
1. Not forced, or thrown from under that which supports it.  
Glad some they quaff, yet not encroach on night,  
Season of rest; but well bedew'd repair  
Each to his home with *unsuited* feet. *Philips.*  
2. Not defeated by stratagem.  
UNSUCCESSFUL. *adj.* Not supplied; not accommodated with  
something necessary.  
Prodigal in ev'ry other grant,  
Her fire left *unsuited* her only want. *Dryden.*  
Every man who enjoys the possession of what he naturally  
wants, and is unmindful of the *unsuited* distress of other  
men, betrays the same temper. *Spektor.*  
UNSUCCESSFUL. *adj.* [Insuperable, Fr.] Intolerable; such  
as cannot be endured.  
The uneasiness of unrelieved thirst, by continuance grows  
the more *unsupportable*. *Boyle.*  
The waters mounted up into the air, thicken and cool it;  
and by their interposition betwixt the earth and the sun, fence  
off the ardent heat, which would be otherwise *unsupport-  
able*. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*  
UNSUCCESSFUL. *adv.* Intolerably.  
For a man to do a thing, while his conscience assures him  
that he shall be infinitely, *unsupportably* miserable, is certainly  
unnatural. *South.*  
UNSUCCESSFUL. *adj.*  
1. Not sustained; not held up.  
Gently with myrtle band; mindless the while  
Herself, though fairest *unsupporting* flow'r. *Milton.*  
2. Not assisted.  
Nor have our solitary attempts been so discouraged, as to  
depair of the favourable look of learning upon our lunge and  
*unsupporting* endeavours. *Brown's Pref. to Vulgar Errors.*  
UNSUCCESSFUL. *adj.* Not fixed; not certain.  
What is love? 'tis not hereafter;  
Present mirth hath present laughter;  
What's to come is still *unsure*. *Shakespeare.*  
The men he prest but late,  
To hard affairs unfit, *unsure* at need,  
Yet arm'd to point in well attempted plate. *Fairfax.*  
The king, supposing his estate to be most safe, when in-  
deed most *unsure*, advanced many to new honours. *Hayward.*  
How vain that second life in others breath!  
Th' estate which wits inherit after death!  
Ease, health, and life, for this they must resign;  
Unsure the tenure, but how vast the fine! *Pope.*  
UNSUCCESSFUL. *adj.* [Insuperable, Fr.] Insuperable;  
not to be overcome.  
What safety is it, for avoiding seeming absurdities, and *un-  
supportable* rubs in one opinion, to take refuge in the contrary,  
which is built on something altogether as inexplicable? *Locke.*  
UNSUCCESSFUL. *adj.* Incapable; not liable to admit.  
She a goddess died in grain,  
Was *unsusceptible* of stain. *Swift.*

# UNT

UNSUCCESSFUL. *adj.* Not considered as likely to do or mean  
UNSUCCESSFUL. *adj.* ill.  
Here is the head of that ignoble traitor,  
The dangerous and *unsuspected* Hastings. *Shakespeare. Rich. III.*  
Author *unsuspected*,  
Friendly to man, far from deceit or guile. *Milton.*  
On the coast averie  
From entrance, or cherubick watch, by stealth  
Found *unsuspected* way. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
This day, my Pericles, thou shalt perceive,  
Whether I keep myself those rules I give,  
Or else an *unsuspected* glutton live. *Dryden.*  
They are persons of unquestionable abilities, altogether  
*unsuspected* of avarice or corruption. *Swift.*  
UNSUCCESSFUL. *adj.* Not imagining that any ill is designed.  
When Albion sends her eager sons to war,  
Pleas'd, in the gen'ral fight, the host lie down  
Sudden, before some *unsuspecting* town;  
The captive race, one instant makes our prize,  
And high in air Britannia's standard flies. *Pope.*  
UNSUCCESSFUL. *adj.* Having no suspicion.  
He his guide requested to let him lean  
With both his arms on those two massy pillars,  
That to the arched roof gave main support:  
He *unsuspicious* led him. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
The easy queen receiv'd my faint address,  
With eager hope and *unsuspicious* faith. *Smith.*  
UNSUCCESSFUL. *adj.* Not supported; not held up.  
Its head, though gay,  
Hung drooping, *unsustained*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
All *unsustained* between the wave and sky,  
Beneath my feet the whirling billows fly. *Pope.*  
To UNSWATHE. *v. a.* To free from folds or convolutions of  
bandage.  
In the morning an old woman came to *unswathe* me. *Addison.*  
UNSWATHE. *adj.* Not to be governed or influenced by  
another.  
He bow'd his nature, never known before  
But to be rough, *unswayable* and free. *Shakespeare.*  
UNSWAYED. *adj.* Not welded; not held in the hand.  
He makes for England, here to claim the crown.—  
Is the chair empty? is the sword *unswayed*? *Shakespeare.*  
To UNSWEAR. *v. n.* Not to swear; to recant any thing sworn.  
The ape was glade to end the strife to light,  
And thereto swore; for who would not oft swear,  
And oft *unswear*, a diadem to bear? *Hakewill's Tale.*  
To UNSWEAT. *v. a.* To ease after fatigue; to cool after  
exercise.  
The interim of *unswearing* themselves regularly, and con-  
venient rest before meat, may, with profit and delight, be  
taken up with solemn music. *Milton on Education.*  
UNSWATING. *adj.* Not sweating.  
In frost and snow, if you complain of heat,  
They rub th' *unswating* brow, and sweat they sweat. *Dryden.*  
UNSWEEP. *adj.* Not sweet; disagreeable.  
Long were to tell the troublous storms that tof  
The private state, and make the life *unweet*. *Fairy Queen.*  
UNSWEEP. *adj.* Not brushed away; not cleaned by sweeping.  
What custom wills in all things, should we do't,  
The dust of antique time would lie *unwept*. *Shakespeare.*  
UNSWORN. *adj.* Not bound by an oath.  
You are not yet *unsworn*.  
When you have vow'd, you must not speak with men. *Shak.*  
UNTAINTED. *adj.*  
1. Not sullied; not polluted.  
Sweet prince, th' *untainted* virtue of your years  
Hath not yet divid'd into the world's deceit. *Shakespeare.*  
What stronger breast-plate than a heart *untainted*? *Shak.*  
Ireland's *untainted* loyalty remain'd. *Rescension.*  
Compare the ingenious plianciness to virtuous counsels in  
youth, as it comes fresh and *untainted*, out of the hands of  
nature, with the confirmed obstinacy in an aged sinner. *South.*  
This *untainted* year is all your own;  
Your glories may, without our crimes, be shown. *Dryden.*  
The most *untainted* credit of a witness will scarce be able  
to find belief. *Locke.*  
Keep the air of the room *untainted* with fire, smoke, or  
the breaths of many people. *Arbutnot.*  
2. Not charged with any crime.  
And yet within these five hours Hastings liv'd  
*untainted*, unexamind, free at liberty. *Shakespeare.*  
3. Not corrupted by mixture.  
The conscious walls conceal the fatal secret;  
Th' *untainted* winds refuse th' infecting load. *Smith.*  
UNTAKEN. *adj.*  
1. Not taken.  
Until this day remaineth the veil *untaken* away. *2 Cor. iii.*  
The English searched the rivers in such sort, as they left  
few ships unpolled or *untaken*. *Hayward.*  
Dispose



# UNT

Dispose already of th' *untaken* spoil. *Waller.*  
 Otherwise the whole business had miscarried, and Jerusa-  
 lem remain'd *untaken*. *Dryden.*  
 A thousand schemes the monarch's mind employ;  
 Elate in thought, he lacks *untaken* Troy. *Pope.*  
 2. *UNTAKEN* *adv.* Not filled.  
 The narrow limits of this discourse, will leave no more  
 room *untaken* up by heaven. *Boyle.*  
*UNTAKEN* *of.* *adj.* Not mentioned in the world.  
 Spread thy close curtain, love-performing night,  
 That the runaway's eyes may wink, and Romeo  
 Leap to these arms, *untaken* of and unseen. *Shakespeare.*  
 No happiness can be, where is no rest;  
 Th' unknown, *untaken* of man is only blest. *Dryden.*  
*UNTAMEABLE* *adj.* Not to be tamed; not to be subdued.  
 Gold is so *untameable* by the fire, that after many meltings  
 and violent heats, it does scarce diminish. *Wilkins.*  
 He is swifter than any other bull, and *untameable*. *Grew.*  
*UNTAMED* *adj.* Not subdued; not suppressed.  
 A people very stubborn and *untamed*; or, if ever tamed,  
 yet lately have quite shooen off their yoke, and broken  
 the bonds of their obedience. *Spenser's Ireland.*  
 What death has heav'n design'd,  
 For so *untam'd*, so turbulent a mind! *Dryden.*  
 Man alone acts more contrary to nature, than the wild and  
 most *untamed* part of the creation. *Locke.*  
 To *UNTAGLE* *v. a.* To loose from intricacy or convolu-  
 tion.  
 O time, thou must *untangle* this, not I;  
 It is too hard a knot for me to *untie*. *Shakespeare.*  
 This is that very Mab,  
 That cakes the clocks, in foul, fluttish hairs,  
 Which, once *untangled*, much misfortune bodes. *Shakespeare.*  
 I'll give thee up my bow and dart;  
*Untangle* but this cruel chain,  
 And freely let me fly again. *Prior.*  
*UNTAILED* *adj.* Not tailed; not tried by the palate.  
 The tall stag resolves to try  
 The combat next; but if the cry  
 Invades again his trembling ear,  
 He straight resumes his wonted care;  
 Leaves the *untailed* spring behind,  
 And, wing'd with fear, outflies the wind. *Waller.*  
 If he chance to find  
 A new repast, or an *untasted* spring,  
 Blesses his stars, and thinks it luxury. *Addison's Cato.*  
*UNTAUSTING* *adj.*  
 1. Not perceiving any taste.  
 Cydonian oil,  
 Whose balmy juice glides o'er th' *untasting* tongue. *Smith.*  
 2. Not trying by the palate.  
*UNTAUGHT* *adj.*  
 1. Uninstructed; uneducated; ignorant; unlettered.  
 A lie is continually in the mouth of the *untaught*. *Eschyl. xx.*  
 Taught, or *untaught*, the dunce is still the same;  
 Yet still the wretched master bears the blame. *Dryden.*  
 On ev'ry thorn delightful wisdom grows,  
 In ev'ry stream a sweet instruction flows;  
 But some *untaught* o'erhear the whispering rill,  
 In spite of sacred leisure, blockheads still. *Young.*  
 2. Debar'd from instruction.  
 He, that from a child *untaught*, or a wild inhabitant of the  
 woods, will expect principles of sciences, will find himself  
 mistaken. *Locke.*  
 3. Unskilled; new; not having use or practice.  
 Suffolk's imperial tongue is stern and rough,  
 Us'd to command, *untaught* to plead for favour. *Shakespeare.*  
 To *UNTAUGH* *v. a.* To make to quit, or forget what has  
 been inculcated.  
 That elder berries are poison, as we are taught by tra-  
 dition, experience will *untaugh* us. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
 Their customs are by nature wrought;  
 But we, by art, *untaugh* what nature taught. *Dryden.*  
*UNTEMPERED* *adj.* Not tempered.  
 One built up a wall, and others daubed it with *untempered*  
 mortar. *Ezek. xiii. 10.*  
*UNTEMPERED* *adj.*  
 1. Not embarrassed by temptation.  
 In temptation dispute not, but rely upon God, and con-  
 tend not with him but in prayer, and with the help of a pru-  
 dent *untempted* guide. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*  
 2. Not invited by any thing alluring.  
 Untempted, or by wager or by price,  
 He would attempt to climb the precipice. *Cotton on the Peak.*  
*UNTEMBLE* *adj.*  
 1. Not to be held in possession.  
 He produced a warrant, that the town being *untenable*,  
 he should retire. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
 Calaubon abandons a post that was *untenable*. *Dryden.*

# UNT

*UNTERENTED* *adj.* Having no tenant.  
 The country seems to be full flock'd with cattle, no ground  
 being *unterented*. *Temple.*  
*UNTERENTED* *adj.* Not having any attendance.  
 They fall, unblest, *unterented*, and unmourn'd. *Temple.*  
*UNTERENDER* *adj.* Wanting softness; wanting affection.  
 Goes thy heart with this?  
 —Aye, my lord —  
 —So young, and so *unterender*?  
 —So young, my lord, and true. *Shakespeare.*  
*UNTERENDERED* *adj.* Not offered.  
 Castibelan granted Rome a tribute,  
 Yearly three thousand pounds; which by these lately  
 Is left *unterender'd*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
 To *UNTERENT* *v. a.* To bring out of a tent.  
 Will he not, upon our fair request,  
 Untent his person, and share the air with us? *Shakespeare.*  
*UNTERENTED* *adj.* [from tent.] Having no medications applied.  
 Blasts and fogs upon thee!  
 Th' *unterented* woundings of a father's curse  
 Pierce every fence about thee! *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*  
*UNTERENTED* *adj.* Not affrighted; not struck with fear.  
 Among innumerable falls, unmov'd,  
 Unshaken, uneduc'd, *unterent* d. *Milton.*  
 To succour the distressed; to give help  
 To an afflicted mother,  
 Unbrib'd by love, *unterent* d by threats;  
 These are exploits worthy Achilles son. *A. Phillips.*  
*UNTHANKED* *adj.*  
 1. Not repaid with acknowledgment of a kindness.  
 If all the world  
 Should in a pet of temperance feed on pulse,  
 Drink the clear stream, and nothing wear but freeze,  
 Th' all-giver wou'd be *unthank'd*, wou'd be unprais'd. *Mil.*  
 Their batter'd admiral too soon withdrew,  
*Unthank'd* by ours for his unfinish'd fight. *Dryden.*  
 2. Not received with thankfulness.  
 Fore'd from her presence, and condemn'd to live!  
 Unwelcome freedom, and *unthank'd* reprieve. *Dryden.*  
*UNTHANKFUL* *adj.* Ungrateful; returning no acknowl-  
 edgment for good received.  
 The casting away of things profitable for sustenance, is an  
*unthankful* abuse of the fruits. *Haker.*  
 He is kind to the *unthankful*. *Luke vi. 35.*  
 They which he created, were *unthankful* unto him which  
 prepared life for them. *2 Efr. viii.*  
 If you reckon that for evil, you are *unthankful* for the  
 blessing. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*  
 The bare supposal of one petty loss, makes us *unthankful*  
 for all that's left. *L'Estrange.*  
*UNTHANKFULLY* *adv.* Without thanks; without gratitude.  
 I judged it requisite to say something, to prevent my being  
 thought to have *unthankfully* taken one of the chief passages  
 of my discourse from a book, to which I was utterly a  
 stranger. *Boyle.*  
*UNTHANKFULNESS* *n. f.* Neglect or omission of acknowl-  
 edgement for good received; want of sense of benefits; in-  
 gratitude.  
 Thou diest in thine *unthankfulness*; and thine ignorance  
 makes thee away. *Shakespeare.*  
 Immoderate favours breed first *unthankfulness*, and afterwards  
 hate. *Hayward.*  
 The unthankful stand reckoned among the most enormous  
 sinners, which evinces the virtue opposite to *unthankfulness*, to  
 bear the same place in the rank of duties. *Souto's Sermons.*  
*UNTHAWED* *adj.* Not dissolved after frost.  
 Your wine lock'd up,  
 Or fish deny'd, the river yet *unthaw'd*. *Pope.*  
 To *UNTHAW* *v. a.* To recal, or dismiss a thought.  
 Unbink your speaking, and say no more.  
*UNTHINKING* *adj.* Thoughtless; not given to reflection.  
 Grey-headed infant! and in vain grown old;  
 Art thou to learn, that in another's gold  
 Lie charms resistless! that all laugh to find  
 Unbinking plainness so o'erspread thy mind. *Dryden.*  
 An effectual remedy for the wandering of thoughts who-  
 ever shall propose, would do great service to the studious,  
 perhaps help *unbinking* men to become thinking. *Locke.*  
 The *unbinking* part contract an unreasonable aversion to  
 that ecclesiastical constitution.  
 With earnest eyes, and round *unbinking* face,  
 He first the snuff-box open'd, then the case. *Pope.*  
*UNTHO'NY* *adj.* Not obstructed by prickles.  
 It were some extenuation of the curse, if in *untho'ny* calum-  
 nies were confinable unto corporal exertions, and there still  
 remained a paradise, or *untho'ny* place of knowledge. *Brown.*  
*UNTHOUGHT* *of.* *adj.* Not regarded; not heeded.  
 That shall be the day, when'er it lights,  
 This gallant Hotspur, this all-praised knight,  
 And your *unthought* of Harry chance to meet. *Shakespeare.*

# UNT

To *UNTHREAV* *v. a.* To loose.  
 He with his bare wand can *unthreav* thy joints,  
 And crumble all thy sinews. *Milton.*  
*UNTHREAVENED* *adj.* Not menaced.  
 Sir John Hotham was unapproach'd, and *unthreavened*, by  
 any language of mine. *K. Charles.*  
*UNTHRIFT* *n. f.* An extravagant; a prodigal.  
 My rights and royalties  
 Pluckt from my arms perforce, and giv'n away  
 To upstart *unthrif*s. *Shakespeare.*  
 The curious *unthrif* makes his cloaths too wide,  
 And spares himself, but would his taylor chide. *Herbert.*  
 Yet nothing fill; then poor and naked come;  
 Thy father will receive his *unthrif* home,  
 And thy blest Saviour's blood discharge the mighty sum. *Dryd.*  
*UNTHRIFTY* *adj.* Profuse; wasteful; prodigal; extravagant.  
 In such a night,  
 Did Jessica steal from the wealthy Jew,  
 And, with an *unthrif* love, did run from Venice. *Shakespeare.*  
*UNTHRIFTILY* *adv.* Without frugality.  
 Our attainments cannot be overlarge, and yet we manage  
 a narrow fortune very *unthrif*tly. *Collier.*  
*UNTHRIFTINESS* *n. f.* Waste; prodigality; profusion.  
 The third sort are the poor by idleness or *unthrif*tiness, as  
 riotous spenders, vagabonds, loiterers. *Hayward.*  
 The more they have hitherto embezzled their parts, the  
 more should they endeavour to expiate that *unthrif*tiness, by a  
 more careful managery for the future. *Govern. of the Tongue.*  
*UNTHRIFTY* *adj.*  
 1. Prodigal; profuse; lavish; wasteful.  
 The cattle I found of good strength, having a great mote  
 round about it; the work of a noble gentleman, of whose  
*unthrif*tiness for he had bought it. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
 Can no man tell me of my *unthrif*tiness? *Shakespeare.*  
 Our abstinence makes us *unthrif*tiness to our knowledge. *Shakespeare.*  
 2. Not easily made to thrive or fatten. A low word.  
 Grains given to a hide-bound or *unthrif*tiness horse, recover  
 him. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
*UNTHRIVING* *adj.* Not thriving; not prospering; not grow-  
 ing rich.  
 Let all who thus unhappily employ their inventive faculty,  
 consider, how *unthriving* a trade it is finally like to prove,  
 that their false accusations of others will rebound in true ones  
 on themselves. *Government of the Tongue.*  
 To *UNTHRONE* *v. a.* To pull down from a throne.  
 Him to *unthrene*, we then  
 May hope, when everlasting fate shall yield  
 To fickle chance, and chaos judge the strife. *Milton.*  
 To *UNTIE* *v. a.*  
 1. To unbind; to free from bonds.  
 Though you *untie* the winds, and let them fight  
 Against the churches; though the yesty waves  
 Confound and swallow navigation up. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
 2. To loosen from convolution or knot.  
 All that of myself is mine,  
 Lovely Amoret, is thine;  
 Sacharilla's captive fair  
 Would *untie* his iron chain;  
 And those scorching beams to shun,  
 To thy gentle shadow run. *Waller.*  
 The chain I'll in return *untie*,  
 And freely thou again shalt fly. *Prior.*  
 The fury heard; while on Cocytus' brink,  
 Her snakes *untied*, sulphureous waters drink. *Pope.*  
 3. To set free from any obstruction.  
 All the evils of an *untied* tongue, we put upon the ac-  
 counts of drunkenness. *Taylor.*  
 4. To relieve; to clear.  
 They quicken sloth, perplexities *untie*;  
 Make roughness smooth, and hardness mollifie. *Denham.*  
 A little more study will solve those difficulties, *untie* the  
 knot, and make your doubts vanish. *Watts.*  
*UNTI* *ed.*  
 1. Not bound; not gathered in a knot.  
 Her hair  
 Unty'd, and ignorant of artful aid,  
 A-down her shoulders loosely lay display'd. *Prior.*  
 2. Not fastened by any binding, or knot.  
 Your hose should be ungartered, your shoe *untied*, and  
 every thing about you demonstrating a careless desola-  
 tion. *Shakespeare.*  
*UNTIL* *adv.*  
 1. To the time that.  
 Treasons are acted,  
 As soon as thought; though they are never believ'd  
 Until they come to act. *Denham.*  
 2. To the place that.  
 In open prospect nothing bounds our eye,  
 Until the earth seems join'd unto the sky. *Dryden.*  
*UNTIL* *prep.* To. Used of time. The other use is ob-  
 solete.

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So soon as he from far deserv'd  
 Those glittering arms, that heaven with light did fill,  
 He rous'd himself full blithely and hasten'd them *until*. *Spenser.*  
*UNTILLED* *adj.* Not cultivated.  
 The glebe *untill'd*, might plenteous crops have born;  
 Rich fruits and flow'rs, without the gard'ner's pains,  
 Might ev'ry hill have crown'd, have honour'd all the plains. *Blackmore on the Creation.*  
 Lands lain long *untill'd*, contract a four juice, which  
 causes the land to run to unprofitable trumpery. *Mortimer.*  
 The soil *untill'd*, a ready harvest yields;  
 With wheat and barley wave the golden fields. *Pope.*  
*UNTIMBERED* *adj.* Not furnished with timber; weak.  
 Where's then the saucy boat,  
 Whose weak *untimber'd* sides but even now  
 Co-rival'd greatness? or to harbour fled,  
 Or made a toast for Neptune? *Shakespeare.*  
*UNTIMELY* *adj.* Happening before the natural time.  
 Boundless intemperance hath been  
 Th' *untimely* emptying of the happy throne. *Shakespeare.*  
 Matrons and maids  
 With tears lament the knight's *untimely* fate. *Dryden.*  
 Such were the notes thy once-lov'd poet sung:  
 Till death *untimely* stopp'd his tuneful tongue.  
 Oh just behold and lo! *Pope.*  
*UNTIMELY* *adv.* Before the natural time.  
 He only fair, and what he fair hath made;  
 All other fair, like flowers *untimely* fade. *Spenser.*  
 If ever he have child, abortive be it;  
 Prodigious and *untimely* brought to light. *Shakespeare.*  
 Butchers, and villains!  
 How sweet a plant have you *untimely* cropt? *Shakespeare.*  
 Call up our friends,  
 And let them know what we mean to do,  
 And what's *untimely* done. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*  
 Why came I so *untimely* forth  
 Into a world, which, wanting thee,  
 Cou'd entertain us with no worth? *Waller.*  
*UNTINGED* *adj.*  
 1. Not stained; not discoloured.  
 It appears what beams are *untinged*, and which paint the  
 primary, or secondary iris. *Boyle on Colours.*  
 2. Not infected.  
 Your inattention I cannot pardon; Pope has the same de-  
 fect, neither is Bolingbroke *untinged* with it. *Swift to Cope.*  
*UNTRABLE* *adj.* Indefatigable; unwearied.  
 A most incomparable man, breath'd as it were  
 To an *untrable* and continue goodness. *Shakespeare.*  
*UNTRI* *ed.* *adj.* Not made weary.  
 Hath he so long held out with me *untir'd*,  
 And stops he now for breath? *Shakespeare. Rich. III.*  
 See great Marcellus! how *untir'd* in toils,  
 He moves with manly grace, how rich with regal spoils! *Dry.*  
*UNTI* *ed.* *adj.* [un and title.] Having no title.  
 O nation miserable!  
 With an *untitled* tyrant, bloody scepter'd;  
 When shalt thou see thy wholesome days again? *Shakespeare.*  
*UNTO* *prep.* [It was the old word for to; now obsolete.] To.  
 O continue thy loving kindness unto them. *Pj. xxxvi.*  
 It was their hurt untruly to attribute such great power unto  
 false gods. *Hosker.*  
 She, by her wicked arts, and wily skill,  
 Unawares me wrought *unto* her wicked will. *Spenser.*  
 The use of the navel is to continue the infant *unto* the mo-  
 ther, and by the vessels thereof convey its sustentation. *Brown.*  
 Children permitted the freedom of both hands, often con-  
 fine *unto* the left. *Brown.*  
 Me, when the cold Digentian stream revives,  
 What does my friend believe I think or ask?  
 Let me yet less possess, so I may live,  
 What'er of life remains *unto* myself. *Temple.*  
*UNTO* *ld.* *adj.*  
 1. Not related.  
 Better a thousand such as I,  
 Their grief *untold*, should pine and die;  
 Than her bright morning, overcast  
 With sullen clouds, should be defac'd. *Waller.*  
 2. Not revealed.  
 Characters where obscene words are very indecent to be  
 heard: for that reason, such a tale shall be left *untold*  
 by me. *Dryden.*  
*UNTOUCHED* *adj.*  
 1. Not touched; not reached.  
 Achilles, though dip't in Styx, yet having his heel *untouched*  
 by that water, was slain in that part. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*  
 Three men passed through a fiery furnace *untouched*,  
 unsinged. *Stephen's Sermons.*  
 2. Not moved; not affected.  
 They, like persons wholly *untouched* with his agonies,  
 and unmoved with his passionate intreaties, sleep away all concern  
 for him or themselves. *Sidney.*  
 3. Not



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3. Not meddled with.  
We must pursue the sylvan lands;  
Th' abode of nymphs, *untouch'd* by former hands. *Dryden*.  
Several very ancient trees grow upon the spot, from whence  
they conclude, that these particular tracts must have lain *untouch'd* for some ages. *Addison*.
- UNTO'WARD**. *adj.*  
1. Froward; perverse; vexatious; not easily guided, or taught.  
Then hast thou taught Hortensio to be *unto'ward*. *Shakspeare*.  
The ladies prove averies,  
And more *unto'ward* to be won,  
Than by Caligula the moon. *Hudibras*.  
The rabbins write, when any Jew  
Did make to God or man a vow,  
Which afterwards he found *unto'ward*,  
Or stubborn to be kept, or too hard,  
Any three other Jews o' th' nation,  
Might free him from the obligation. *Hudibras*.  
They were a cross, odd, *unto'ward* people. *South*.  
Some men have made a very *unto'ward* use of this, and  
such as he never intended they should. *Woodward*.  
2. Aukward; ungraceful.  
Vast is my theme, yet unconceiv'd, and brings  
*Untoward* words, scarce loosen'd from the things. *Creech*.  
Some clergymen hold down their heads within an inch of  
the cushion; which, besides the *unto'ward* manner, hinders  
them from making the best advantage of their voice. *Swift*.  
**UNTO'WARDLY**. *adj.* Aukward; perverse; froward.  
They learn, from unbred or debauched servants, *unto'wardly*  
tricks and vices. *Locke on Education*.  
**UNTO'WARDLY**. *adv.* Aukwardly; ungainly; perversely.  
He that provides for this short life, but takes no care for  
eternity, acts as *unto'wardly* and as crossly to the reason of  
things, as can be. *Tillotson*.  
He explained them very *unto'wardly*. *Tillotson*.  
**UNTRA'CEABLE**. *adj.* Not to be traced.  
The workings of providence are secret and untraceable, by  
which it disposes of the lives of men. *South's Sermon*.  
**UNTRA'CED**. *adj.* Not marked by any footsteps.  
Nor wonder, if advantage'd in my flight,  
By taking wing from thy auspicious height,  
Through *untrae'd* ways, and airy paths I fly.  
More boundless in my fancy than my eye. *Denham*.  
**UNTRA'CTABLE**. *adj.* [invariable, Fr. *intractabilis*, Lat.]  
1. Not yielding to common measures and management; not  
governable; stubborn.  
The French, supposing that they had advantage over the  
English, began to be stiff, and almost *untractable*, sharply  
pressing for speedy resolutions and short meetings. *Hayward*.  
If any father have a son thus perverse and *untractable*, I  
know not what more he can do but pray for him. *Locke*.  
Ullers *untractable* in the legs, with a gangrenous appear-  
ance in the skin. *Arbutnot on Diet*.  
2. Rough; difficult.  
I forc'd to ride th' *untractable* abyss. *Milton*.  
**UNTRA'CTABLENESS**. *n. f.* Unwillingness, or unfitness to be  
regulated or managed; stubbornness.  
The great difference in mens intellects arises from a  
defect in the organs of the body, particularly adapted to  
think; or in the dulness or *untractableness* of those faculties,  
for want of use. *Locke*.  
**UNTRA'DING**. *adj.* Not engaged in commerce.  
Men leave estates to their children in land, as not so liable  
to casualties as money, in *untrading* and unskilful hands. *Locke*.  
**UNTRAINED**. *adj.*  
1. Not educated; not instructed; not disciplined.  
My wit *untrain'd* in any kind of art. *Shakspeare*.  
The king's forces charged lively, and they again as stoutly  
received the charge; but being an *untrained* multitude, with-  
out any soldier or guide, they were soon put to flight. *Hayward*.  
Life.  
To noble and ignoble, is more sweet  
*Untrain'd* in arms, where rashness leads not on. *Milton*.  
No expert general will bring a company of raw, *untrained*  
men into the field; but will, by little bloodless skirmishes,  
instruct them in the manner of the fight. *Deacy of Piety*.  
2. Irregular; ungovernable.  
Gad not abroad at ev'ry quest and call  
Of an *untrained* hope or passion:  
To court each place of fortune that doth fall,  
Is wantonness in contemplation. *Herbert*.  
**UNTRANSFERABLE**. *adj.* Incapable of being given from one  
to another.  
In parliament there is a rare co-ordination of power,  
though the sovereignty remain still entire and *untransferable*,  
in the prince. *Hewel's Pre-eminence of Parliament*.  
**UNTRANSPARENT**. *adj.* Not diaphanous; opaque.  
Though held against the light they appear'd of a transparent  
yellow, yet looked on with one's back turn'd to the light,  
they exhibited an *untransparent* blue. *Boyle on Colours*.

# UNT

- UNTRAVELLED**. *adj.*  
1. Never trodden by passengers.  
We find no open track, or constant manuduction in this  
labyrinth, but are oft times fain to wander in America, and  
*untravelled* parts. *Brown's Pref. to Vulgar Errors*.  
Long *untravelled* d' heaths. *Thomson*.  
2. Having never seen foreign countries.  
An *untravelled* Englishman cannot relish all the beauties of  
Italian pictures; because the postures expressed in them are  
often such as are peculiar to that country. *Addison*.  
To **UNTR'EAD**. *v. a.* To tread back; to go back in the same  
steps.  
We will *untread* the steps of damned flight,  
And, like a bated and retired flood,  
Leaving our rankness and irregular course,  
Stoop low within those bounds we have o'erlook'd. *Shakspeare*.  
**UNTR'EASURED**. *adj.* Not laid up; not repositied.  
Her attendants  
Saw her a-bed, and in the morning early  
They found the bed *untreasur'd* of their mistress. *Shakspeare*.  
**UNTR'EATABLE**. *adj.* Not treatable; not practicable.  
Men are of so *untreatable* a temper, that nothing can be  
obtained of them. *Decay of Piety*.  
**UNTR'IED**. *adj.*  
1. Not yet attempted.  
It behoves,  
From hard essays, and ill successful paths,  
A faithful leader, not to hazard all  
Through ways of danger, by himself *untry'd*. *Milton*.  
That she no ways nor means may leave *untry'd*.  
Thus to her sister she herself apply'd. *Denham*.  
2. Not yet experienced.  
Never more  
Mean I to try, what rash *untry'd* I fought,  
The pain of absence from thy sight. *Milton's Par. Lost*.  
The happiest of mankind overlooking those solid blessings  
which they already have, set their hearts upon somewhat which  
they want; some *untry'd* pleasure, which, if they could but  
taste, they should then be completely blest. *Atterbury*.  
Self-preservation, the long acquaintance of soul and body,  
the *untry'd* condition of a separation, are sufficient reasons not  
to turn our backs upon life, out of an humour. *Collier*.  
Eternity! thou pleasing, dreadful thought!  
Through what variety of *untry'd* being,  
Through what new scenes and changes must we pass? *Addison*.  
3. Not having passed trial.  
The father secure,  
Ventures his filial virtue, though *untry'd*,  
Against what'er may tempt. *Milton's Par. Regain'd*.  
**UNTRIUMPHABLE**. *adj.* Which allows no triumph.  
What towns, what garrisons might you,  
With hazard of this blood subdue;  
Which now y're bent to throw away  
In vain, *untriumphable* fray? *Hudibras*.  
**UNTR'O'D**. *adj.* Not pass'd; not marked by the foot.  
**UNTR'ODDEN**. *adj.*  
1. The way he came, not having mark'd, return  
Was difficult, by human steps *untr'o'd*. *Paradise Regain'd*.  
Now while the heav'n by the sun's team *untr'o'd*,  
Hath took no print of the approaching light,  
And all the spangled host keep watch.  
A garland made of such new bays,  
And fought in such *untr'o'd* ways,  
As no man's temples e'er did crown. *Waller*.  
Who was the first to explore th' *untr'o'd* path,  
When life was hazarded in ev'ry step? *Addison's Cato*.  
**UNTR'OLLED**. *adj.* Not bowled; not rolled along.  
Hard fate! *untr'o'd* is now the charming dye;  
The playhouse and the parks unvisited must lie. *Dryden*.  
**UNTR'OBLED**. *adj.*  
1. Not disturbed by care, sorrow, or guilt.  
Quiet *untr'o'd* soul, awake! awake!  
Arm, fight and conquer, for fair England's sake. *Shakspeare*.  
2. Not agitated; not confused.  
Our Saviour meek, and with *untr'o'd* mind,  
After his airy jaunts, though hurry'd fore,  
Hungry and cold, betook him to his rest. *Milton*.  
3. Not interrupted in the natural course.  
Would they think with how small allowance,  
*Untr'o'd* nature doth herself suffice,  
Such superfluities they would despise. *Fairy Queen*.  
4. Transparent; clear.  
The equal distribution of the spirits in the liquor with the tan-  
gible parts, ever representeth bodies clear and *untr'o'd*. *Bacon*.  
**UNTRU'E**. *adj.*  
1. False; contrary to reality.  
By what construction shall any man make those com-  
pans true, holding that distinction *untrue*. *Hooker*.  
That a vessel filled with ashes, will receive the like quan-  
tity of water, that it would have done if it had been empty, is  
utterly *untrue*, for the water will not go in by a fish part. *Bacon*.  
2. False;

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2. False; not faithful.  
I cannot break to sweet a bond,  
Unless I prove *untrue*;  
Nor can I ever be so fond,  
To prove *untrue* for you. *Suckling*.  
Flora commands those nymphs and knights,  
Who liv'd in bothful ease, and loose delights:  
Who never acts of honour durst pursue,  
The men inglorious knights, the ladies all *untrue*. *Dryden*.  
**UNTRU'LY**. *adv.* Falsely; not according to truth.  
It was their hurt *untrue*ly to attribute so great power unto  
false gods. *Hooker, b. v.*  
On these mountains it is generally received that the ark  
reited, but *untrue*ly. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World*.  
**UNTRU'STINESS**. *n. f.* Unfaithfulness.  
Secretary Peter, under pretence of gravity, covered much  
*untrustiness* of heart. *Hayward*.  
**UNTRUTH**. *n. f.*  
1. Falsehood; contrariety to reality.  
2. Moral falsehood; not veracity.  
He who is perfect, and abhors *untruth*,  
With heavenly influence inspires my youth. *Sandys*.  
3. Treachery; want of fidelity.  
I would,  
So my *untruth* had not provok'd him to it,  
The king had cut off my head with my brother's. *Shakspeare*.  
4. False assertion.  
In matter of speculation or practice, no *untruth* can possibly  
avail the patron and defender long; and things most truly,  
are likewise most behovefully spoken. *Hooker, b. iii.*  
There is little hope for common justice in this dispute,  
from a man, who lays the foundations of his reasonings in so  
notorious an *untruth*. *Atterbury*.  
**UNTRU'ABLE**. *adj.* Unharmonious; not musical.  
My news in dumb silence will I bury;  
For they are harsh, *untrue*able, and bad. *Shakspeare*.  
A *untrue*able, merely unequal in its parts, giveth a harsh  
and *untrue*able sound; which strings we call false. *Bacon*.  
His harsh *untrue*able pipe is no more fit than a raven's,  
to join with the music of a choir. *Tatler, N° 54*.  
To **UNTRU'NE**. *v. a.*  
1. To make incapable of harmony.  
Take but degree away, *untrue* that string,  
And hark what discord follows. *Shakspeare*.  
When the last and dreadful hour,  
This crumbling pageant shall devour,  
The trumpet shall be heard on high,  
The dead shall live, the living die,  
And music shall *untrue* the sky. *Dryden*.  
The captives, as their tyrant shall require,  
That they should breathe the song, and touch the lyre,  
Shall say; can Jacob's servile race rejoice,  
*Untrue*d the music, and diffus'd the voice? *Prior*.  
2. To disorder.  
O you kind gods!  
Cure this great breach in his abused nature;  
Th' *untrue* and jarring senses, O wind up  
Of this child-changed father. *Shakspeare, K. Lear*.  
**UNTRU'NED**. *adj.* Not turned.  
New crimes invented, left *untrue*n'd no stone,  
To make my guilt appear, and hide his own. *Dryden*.  
So eager hath the inquisitive part of mankind been to bring  
this matter to a fair issue, that no stone hath been left *untrue*n'd,  
no way, whereby these things could have been brought forth  
of the sea, but one or other hath pitch'd upon. *Woodward*.  
**UNTRU'TORED**. *adj.* Uninstructed; untaught.  
Thy mother took into her blameful bed  
Some stern *untrue*tor'd churl; and noble stock  
Was graft with crab-tree slip, whose fruit thou art. *Shakspeare*.  
Thy even thoughts with so much plainness flow,  
Their sense *untrue*tor'd infancy may know:  
Yet to such height is all that plainness wrought,  
Wit may admire, and letter'd pride be taught. *Prior*.  
To **UNTRU'NE**. *v. a.*  
1. To open what is held together by convolution.  
But since the fitters did so soon *untrue*ne  
So fair a thread, I'll strive to piece the line. *Waller*.  
2. To open what is wrapped on itself.  
It turns finely and softly three or four turns, caused by the  
unwinding of the beard by the moisture. *Bacon*.  
3. To separate that which clasps round any thing.  
Divers worthy gentlemen of England, all the Syren  
songs of Italy could never *untrue*ne from the mast of God's  
word. *Ascham*.  
To **UNTRU'NE**. *v. a.* To separate any things involved in each  
other, or wrapped up on themselves.  
*Untrue*ning his deceitful clew,  
He 'gan to weave a web of wicked guile. *Fairy Queen*.  
The interest of prince and people is so enfolded in a mu-  
tual embrace, that they cannot be *untrue*ning without pulling a  
limb off. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy*.

# UNV

- Untrue*ning all the chains that tie  
The hidden soul of harmony. *Milton*.  
No, I'll *untrue* you;  
I have occasion for your stay on earth. *Dryden*.  
Tarred hempen ropes cut final and *untrue*ning, are bene-  
ficial for lands. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.  
*Untrue*ning a wire, and from her gums  
A set of teeth completely comes. *Swift*.  
To **UNTRU'NE**. *v. a.* [See **UNTRU'NE**.] To loose.  
O time! thou must unangle this, not I:  
It is too hard a knot for me t' *untrue*ne. *Shakspeare*.  
To **UNTRU'NE**. *v. a.* To uncover; to strip of a veil. This  
word is *unveil*, or *unveil*, according to its etymology. *Sea*  
**VAIL**, and **VEIL**.  
Troy reviv'd, her mourning face *unvail'd*. *Denham*.  
Now *unveil'd*, the toilet stands display'd,  
Each silver vase in mystick order laid. *Pope*.  
**UNVA'LUABLE**. *adj.* Inestimable; being above price.  
Secure the innocence of children, by imparting to them the  
*unvaluable* blessing of a virtuous and pious education. *Atterb.*  
**UNVA'LUED**. *adj.*  
1. Not prized; neglected.  
He may not, as *unvalued* persons do,  
Carve for himself; for on his choice depends  
The safety and the health of the whole state. *Shakspeare*.  
2. Inestimable; above price.  
I thought I saw a thousand fearful wrecks;  
Inestimable stones, *unvail'd* jewels. *Shakspeare*.  
**UNVA'QUISHED**. *adj.* Not conquered; not overcome.  
Shall I for lucre of the soft *unvanquish'd* d,  
Detraet so much from that prerogative, *Shakspeare*.  
As to be called but viceroy of the whole?  
Victory doth more often fall by error of the *unvanquish'd*,  
than by the valour of the victorious. *Hayward*.  
They rise *unvanquish'd*. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vi.*  
**UNVA'RIABLE**. *adj.* [invariable, Fr.] Not changeable; not mut-  
able.  
The two great hinges of morality stand fixt and *unvariable*  
as the two poles: whatever is naturally conducive to the com-  
mon interest, is good; and whatever has a contrary influence,  
is evil. *Norris*.  
**UNVA'RIED**. *adj.* Not changed; not diversified.  
If authors cannot be prevailed with to keep close to truth  
and instruction, by *unvaried* terms, and plain, unsophisticated  
arguments; yet it concerns readers not to be imposed on. *Locke*.  
They ring round the same *unvaried* chimes,  
With sure returns of still-expected rhymes. *Pope*.  
**UNVA'RISHED**. *adj.*  
1. Not overlaid with varnish.  
2. Not adorned; not decorated.  
I will a round, *unvarnish'd* tale deliver,  
Of my whole course of love; what drugs, what charms  
I won his daughter with. *Shakspeare, Othello*.  
**UNVA'RYING**. *adj.* Not liable to change.  
We cannot keep by us any standing, *unvarying* measure of  
duration, which consists in a constant acting succession, as  
we can of certain lengths of extension, as inches marked out  
in permanent parcels of matter. *Locke*.  
To **UNVE'IL**. *v. a.* [See **VEIL** and **VAIL**.]  
1. To uncover; to divest of a veil.  
The moon,  
Apparent queen, *unveil'd* her peerless light. *Milton*.  
To the limpid stream direct thy way,  
When the gay morn *unveils* her smiling ray. *Pope*.  
2. To disclose; to show.  
The providence, that's in a watchful state,  
Knows almost every grain of Pluto's gold;  
Does ev'n our thoughts *unveil* in their dumb cradles. *Shak.*  
**UNVE'ILEDLY**. *adv.* Plainly; without disguise.  
Not knowing what use you will make of what has been  
*unveiledly* communicated to you, I was unwilling that some  
things, which had cost me pains, should fall into any man's  
hands, that (scorns to purchase knowledge with pains. *Boyle*.  
**UNVE'NTILATED**. *adj.* Not fanned by the wind.  
This animals, to succour life, demand;  
Nor should the air *unventilated* stand;  
The idle deep corrupted would contain  
Blue deaths. *Blackmore's Creation*.  
**UNVE'RITABLE**. *adj.* Not true.  
All these proceeded upon *unveritable* grounds. *Brown*.  
**UNVE'RSED**. *adj.* Unacquainted; unskilled.  
Not eastern monarchs, on their nuptial day,  
In dazzling gold and purple shine so gay,  
As the bright natives of th' unlabour'd field,  
*Unvers'd* in spinning, and in looms unskill'd. *Blackmore*.  
**UNVE'XED**. *adj.* Untroubled; undisturbed.  
With a blest and *unweave* retire,  
We will bear home the lily blood again. *Shakspeare*.  
*Unweave*d with thought of wants which may betide;  
Or for to-morrow's dinner to provide. *Dryden's Juvenal*.



# U N U

UNVIOLATED. *adj.* Not injured; not broken.  
 Herein you war against your reputation,  
 And draw within the compass of suspect  
 Th' unviolated honour of your wife. *Shakespeare.*  
 He, with singular constancy, preserved his duty and fidelity  
 to his majesty unviolated. *Carendon.*  
 This strength diffus'd  
 No less through all my sinews, joints, and bones,  
 Than thine, while I preserv'd these locks unhorn,  
 The pledge of my unviolated vow. *Milton.*  
 UNVIRTUOUS. *adj.* Wanting virtue.  
 If they can find in their hearts that the poor, unvirtuous, fat  
 knight shall be any further afflicted, we two will be the  
 ministers. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
 UNVISITED. *adj.* Not resorted to.  
 In some wild zone  
 Dwell, not unvisited of heav'n's fair light,  
 Secure. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ii.*  
 The playhouse and the park unvisited mull lie. *Dryden.*  
 UNIFORM. *adj.* Wanting uniformity.  
 Such an uniform piety is in many so exactly apportioned  
 to Satan's interest, that he has no cause to wish the change  
 of his tenure. *Decay of Piety.*  
 UNVOYAGEABLE. *adj.* Not to be passed over or voyaged.  
 Not this unvoyageable gulph obdurate,  
 Detain from following thy illustrious track. *Milton.*  
 UNWROED. *adj.* Not incited; not pressed.  
 The time was once, when thou unurg'd would'st yow,  
 That never words were music to thine ear,  
 Unless I spake. *Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors.*  
 UNUSED. *adj.*  
 1. Not put to use; unemployed.  
 She, whose husband about that time died, forgetting the  
 absent Plangus, or, at least, not hoping of him to attain to  
 aspiring a purpose, left no art unused, which might keep  
 the line from breaking, whereas the fish was already  
 taken. *Sidney.*  
 Sure he that made us with such large discourse,  
 Looking before and after, gave us not  
 That capability and godlike reason,  
 To rust in us unused. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
 2. Not accustomed.  
 He, unused to such entertainment, did shortly and plainly  
 answer what he was. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
 One, whose eyes,  
 Albeit unused to the melting mood,  
 Dropt tears as fast as the Arabian trees  
 Their medicinal gum. *Shakespeare, Othello.*  
 What art thou?  
 Not from above: no, thy wan looks betray  
 Diminish'd light, and eyes unused to day. *Dryden.*  
 UNUSEFUL. *adj.* Useless; serving no purpose.  
 I was persuaded, by experience, that it might not be un-  
 useful in the capacities it was intended for. *Glanville.*  
 Birds flutter with their wings, when there is but a little  
 down upon them, and they are as yet utterly unuseful for  
 flying. *Milton's Satire against Absolutism.*  
 As when the building gains a fever stay,  
 We take th' unuseful scaffolding away. *Dryden.*  
 Pleas'd to find his age  
 Declining, not unuseful to his lord. *Philips.*  
 UNUSUAL. *adj.* Not common; not frequent; rare.  
 With this unusual and strange course they went on, till  
 God, in whose heaviliest worldly judgments I nothing doubt  
 but that there may lie hidden mercy, gave them over to their  
 own inventions. *Hooker.*  
 You gain your point, if your industrious art  
 Can make unusual words easy and plain. *Reformers.*  
 A sprightly red vermilion all her face;  
 And her eyes languish with unusual grace. *Glanville.*  
 That peculiar turn, that the words should appear new, yet  
 not unusual, but very proper to his auditors. *Pelton.*  
 The river flows redundant, and attacks  
 The ling'ring remnant with unusual tide. *Philips.*  
 UNUSUALNESS. *n. f.* Uncommonness; infrequency.  
 It is the unusualness of the time, not the appearance, that  
 surprises Alcibiades. *Broom.*  
 UNUTTERABLE. *adj.* Ineffable; inexpressible.  
 Signs now breath'd  
 Unutterable, which the spirit of pray'r  
 Inspir'd, and wing'd for heav'n with speedier flight  
 Than lowly oratory. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*  
 It wounds my soul  
 To think of your unutterable sorrows,  
 When you shall find Hippolitus was guiltless. *Smith.*  
 UNVULNERABLE. *adj.* Exempt from wound; not vulner-  
 able.  
 The god of soldiers inform  
 Thy thoughts with nobleness, that thou may'st prove  
 To shame invulnerable, and tickle th' wars  
 Like a great sea mark, standing every flaw. *Shakespeare.*

# U N W

UNWA'KED. *adj.* Not roused from sleep.  
 The more  
 His wonder was, to find unwa'ken'd Eve  
 With tresses compos'd. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*  
 UNWA'LED. *adj.* Having no walls.  
 He came to Tauris, a great and rich city, but unwa'led,  
 and of no strength. *Knight's Hist. of the Turk.*  
 UNWA'RES. *adv.* Unexpectedly; before any caution; or ex-  
 pectation.  
 She, by her wicked arts,  
 Too false and strong for earthly skill or might,  
 Unwares me wrought unto her wicked will. *Fairy Queen.*  
 His loving mother came upon a day  
 Unto the woods, to see her little son,  
 And chanc'd unwa'rs to meet him in the way,  
 After his sports and cruel pastime done. *Paisius, b. i.*  
 Still we fail, while prosperous blows the wind,  
 Till on some secret rock unwa'rs we light. *Paisius.*  
 UNWA'RILY. *adv.* Without caution; carelessly.  
 The best part of my powers unwa'rily  
 Were in the wastes all unwa'rily  
 Devour'd by the unexpected flood. *Shakespeare.*  
 If I had not unwa'rily engaged myself for the present  
 publishing it, I should have kept it till I had look'd  
 over it. *Digby.*  
 By such principles, they renounce their legal claim to li-  
 berty and property, and unwa'rily submit to what they really  
 abhor. *Frederick, No 10.*  
 UNWA'RINESS. *n. f.* [from *unwa'ry*]. Want of caution; care-  
 lessness.  
 The same temper which inclines us to a desire of fame,  
 naturally betrays us into such slips and unwa'rinesses, as are not  
 incident to men of a contrary disposition. *Speilator, No 256.*  
 UNWA'RLIKE. *adj.* Not fit for war; not used to war; not mi-  
 litary.  
 He safely might old troops to battle lead,  
 Against th' unwa'rlie Persian, and the Mede;  
 Whose hasty flight did from a bloodless field,  
 More spoils than honour to the victor yield. *Waller.*  
 Avert unwa'rlie Indians from his Rome.  
 Triumph abroad, secure our peace at home. *Dryden.*  
 UNWA'RNED. *adj.* Not cautioned; not made wary.  
 Unexperienced young men, if unwa'rn'd, take one thing  
 for another, and judge by the outside. *Lake.*  
 May hypocrites,  
 That flyly speak one thing, another think,  
 Drink on unwa'rn'd, till by inchanting cups  
 Infatuate, their wily thoughts dissolve. *Philips.*  
 UNWARRANTABLE. *adj.* Not defensible; not to be justified;  
 not allowed.  
 At very distant removes an extemporary intercourse is fea-  
 sible, and may be compensated without unwarrantable correspon-  
 dence with the people of the air. *Glanville.*  
 He who does an unwarrantable action through a false infor-  
 mation, which he ought not to have believed, cannot in reason  
 make the guilt of one in the excuse of another. *Smith.*  
 UNWA'RY. *adv.* Not justifiably; not defensibly.  
 A true and humble sense of your own unworthiness, will  
 not suffer you to rise up to that confidence, which some  
 men unwarrantably pretend to, nay, unwarrantably require  
 of others. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*  
 UNWA'RRANTED. *adj.* Not ascertained; uncertain.  
 The subjects of this kingdom believe it is not legal for  
 them to be enforced to go beyond the seas, without their  
 own consent, upon hope of an unwarranted conquest; but  
 to resist an invading enemy, the subject must be commanded  
 out of the counties where they inhabit. *Bacon.*  
 UNWA'RY. *adj.*  
 1. Wanting caution; imprudent; hasty; precipitate.  
 Nor think me so unwa'ry,  
 To bring my feet again into the snare,  
 Where once I have been caught. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
 So spake the false archangel, and insus'd  
 Bad influence into th' unwa'ry breast. *Milton.*  
 Yet more amaz'd, unwa'ry thus reply'd,  
 Turning short, he struck with all his might  
 Full on the helmet of th' unwa'ry knight. *Dryden.*  
 Propositions about religion are insinuated into the unwa'ry,  
 as well as unbiassed understandings of children, and rivetted  
 there by long custom. *Locke.*  
 2. Unexpected. Obsolete.  
 All in the open hall amazed stood,  
 At suddenness of that unwa'ry fight,  
 And wonder'd at his breathless hasty mood. *Fairy Queen.*  
 UNWA'SHED. *adj.* Not washed; not cleaned by washing.  
 UNWA'SHEN. *adj.*  
 Another lean unwa'sh'd artificer  
 Cuts off his tale, and talks of Arthur's death. *Shakespeare.*  
 To eat with unwa'shen hands defileth not a man. *Math. xv.*  
 He

# U N W

He accepts of no unclean, no unwashed sacrifice; and if re-  
 pentance offer not in prayer, will never find admittance. *Deppa.*  
 When the fleece is thorn, if sweat remains  
 Unwashed, it soaks into their empty veins. *Dryden.*  
 UNWA'STED. *adj.* Not consumed; not diminished.  
 Why have those rocks so long unwasted stood,  
 Since, lavish of their flock, they through the flood  
 Have, ages past, their melting crystal spread,  
 And with their spoils the liquid regions fed? *Blackmore.*  
 UNWASTING. *adj.* Not growing less; not decaying.  
 Purest love's unwasting treasure;  
 Constant faith, fair hope, long leisure;  
 Sacred Hymen! these are thine. *Pope.*  
 UNWA'YED. *adj.* Not used to travel; not seasoned in the road.  
 Beasts, that have been rid off their legs, are as much for a  
 man's use, as colts that are unwayed, and will not go at all. *Suckl.*  
 UNWA'KENED. *adj.* Not awakened.  
 By reason of the extinction of some air out of the glass,  
 the classical power of the remaining air was very much debi-  
 litated, in comparison of the unwa'kened pressure of the ex-  
 ternal air. *Boyle.*  
 UNWA'PONED. *adj.* Not furnished with offensive arms.  
 As the beards are armed with fierce teeth, paws, horns,  
 and other bodily instruments of much advantage against un-  
 wa'poned men; so hath reason taught man to strengthen his  
 hand with such offensive arms, as no creature else can well  
 avoid. *Raleigh.*  
 UNWA'RIABLE. *adj.* Not to be tired.  
 Desire to resemble him in goodness, maketh them un-  
 wa'riable. *Hooker, b. i.*  
 UNWA'RIED. *adj.*  
 1. Not tired; not fatigued.  
 The Creator from his work  
 Delighting, though unwa'ried, up return'd. *Milton.*  
 Their bloody talk unwa'ry'd, still they ply. *Waller.*  
 Still th' unwa'ry'd fire purges the tuneful strain. *Dryden.*  
 2. Indefatigable; continual; not to be spent; not sinking under  
 fatigue.  
 I lay'd to range abroad in fresh attire,  
 Through the wide compass of the airy coast,  
 And with unwa'ried limbs each part to enquire. *Spenser.*  
 Godlike his unwa'ry'd bounty flows;  
 First loves to do, then loves the good he does. *Denham.*  
 A winged virtue through th' ethereal sky,  
 From orb to orb, unwa'ry'd dost thou fly. *Tickell.*  
 An unwa'ried devotion in the service of God, recommend-  
 ed the gospel to the world. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
 The righteous shall certainly be saved, but then the christian  
 character of a righteous man implies a constant, unwa'ried  
 performance in many painful instances of duty. *Rogers.*  
 To UNWA'RY. *v. a.* To refresh after weariness.  
 It unwa'ries, and refreshes more than any thing, after too  
 great labour. *Temple.*  
 UNWA'D. *adj.* Unmarried.  
 This servitude makes you to keep unwa'd. *Shakespeare.*  
 UNWA'DGABLE. *adj.* Not to be cloven.  
 Thou rather with thy sharp and sulphurous bolt  
 Split'st the unwa'dgable and gnarled oak,  
 Than the soft myrtle. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure.*  
 UNWA'DED. *adj.* Not cleared from weeds.  
 Field 'tis an unwa'ded garden,  
 That grows to feed; things rank, and gross in nature,  
 Possess it merely. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
 UNWA'FERED. *adj.* Not lamented. Now unwa'fer.  
 He must not float upon his watery bier  
 Unwa'fer, and welter to the parching wind,  
 Without the meed of some melodious tear. *Milton.*  
 UNWA'FERING. *adj.* Ignorant; unknowing.  
 Her seeming dead he found with feigned fear,  
 As all unwa'fering of that well she knew;  
 And pained himself with busy care to rear  
 Her out of careless swoon. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
 The purpos'd counsel, pre-ordain'd and fix'd  
 Of the most high. *Paradise Regain'd.*  
 1. Not examined by the balance.  
 Solomon left all the vessels unwa'ghed, because they were  
 exceeding many. *1 Kings vii.*  
 2. Not considered; negligent.  
 What unwa'ghed behaviour hath this Flemish drunkard pickt  
 out of my conversation, that he dares in this manner essay  
 me? why he hath not been thrice in my company. *Shakespeare.*  
 Daughter, what words have pass'd thy lips unwa'gh'd,  
 Deem not unjustly by my doom oppress'd,  
 Or human race the wisest, and the best. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
 UNWA'GHRING. *adj.* Inconsiderate; thoughtless.  
 Wife? why, no question but he was—a very superficial,  
 ignorant, unwa'ghing fellow. *Shakespeare.*  
 UNWA'LCOME. *adj.* Not pleasing; not grateful; not well re-  
 ceived.

# U N W

Such welcome and unwa'lcome things at once,  
 'Tis hard to reconcile. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*  
 Soon as th' unwa'lcome news  
 From earth arriv'd at heaven-gate, displeas'd  
 All were who heard. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*  
 Though he that brings unwa'lcome news  
 Has but a losing office, yet he that shews  
 Your danger first, and then your way to safety,  
 May heal that wound he made. *Denham's Sophy.*  
 Fore'd from her presence, and condemn'd to live;  
 Unwa'lcome freedom, and unwa'lcome reprieve. *Dryden.*  
 From the very first instances of perception, some things  
 are grateful, and others unwa'lcome to them; some things that  
 they incline to, and others that they fly. *Locke.*  
 Such hasty nights as these, would give very unwa'lcome inter-  
 ruptions to our labours. *Bentley's Sermon.*  
 UNWA'RT. *adj.* Not lamented; not bemoaned.  
 Our fatherless distress was left unwa'rt;  
 Your widow dolours likewise be unwa'rt. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*  
 We, but the slaves that mount you to the throne;  
 A bale, ignoble crowd, without a name;  
 Unwa'rt, unworthy of the funeral flame;  
 By duty bound to forfeit each his life. *Dryden.*  
 UNWA'RT. *adj.* Not moist.  
 Once I meant to meet  
 My fate with face unwa'rt, and eyes unwa'rt;  
 Yet since I have thee here in narrow room,  
 My tears shall set thee first afloat within thy tomb. *Dryden.*  
 UNWA'RT. *adj.* Not punished; not corrected with the rod.  
 Tremble, thou wretch,  
 That hast within thee undivulged crimes,  
 Unwa'rt of justice. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*  
 Once I caught him in a lie;  
 And then, unwa'rt, he had the grace to cry. *Pope.*  
 UNWA'LESOME. *adj.*  
 1. Infalibrious; mischievous to health.  
 The discovery of the disposition of the air is good for the  
 prospects of wholesome and unwa'lesome years. *Bacon.*  
 There I a prisoner chain'd; scarce freely draw  
 The air imprison'd alloy, close and damp;  
 Unwa'lesome draught; but here I find amends,  
 The breath of heav'n fresh-blowing, pure and sweeter,  
 With day-spring-born; here leave me to respire. *Milton.*  
 How can any one be assured, that his meat and drink are  
 not poisoned, and made unwa'lesome before they are brought to  
 him? *South.*  
 Rome is never fuller of nobility than in summer; for the  
 country towns are so infested with unwa'lesome vapours, that  
 they dare not trust themselves in them, while the heats  
 last. *Addison on Italy.*  
 Children born healthy, often contract diseases from tan  
 unwa'lesome nairs. *A. Burton on Diet.*  
 2. Corrupt; tainted.  
 We'll use this unwa'lesome humidity; this gross, watry  
 pumpion: we'll teach him to know turtles from jays. *Shakespeare.*  
 UNWA'LESLY. *adv.* Heavily; with difficult motion.  
 Unwa'lesly they wallow first in oozes;  
 Then in the shady covert seek repose. *Dryden.*  
 UNWA'LESLINESS. *n. f.* Heaviness; difficulty to move; or be  
 moved.  
 To what a cumbersome unwa'lesliness  
 And burdensome corpulence my love had grown;  
 But that I made it feed upon  
 That which love worst endures, discretion. *Donne.*  
 The supposed unwa'lesliness of its massy bulk, grounded upon  
 our experience of the inaptitude of great and heavy bodies to  
 motion, is a mere imposture of our senses. *Glanville.*  
 UNWA'LESLY. *adj.* Unmanageable; not easily moving or  
 moved; bulky; weighty; ponderous.  
 An ague, meeting many humours in a fat, unwa'lesly body  
 of fifty-eight years old, in four or five fits, carried him out  
 of the world. *Clarendon.*  
 Part, huge of bulk!  
 Wallowing unwa'lesly, enormous in their gait,  
 Tempest the ocean. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vii.*  
 Unwa'lesly fums of wealth, which higher mount,  
 Than files of martial'd figures can account. *Dryden.*  
 Nothing here th' unwa'lesly rock avails,  
 Rebounding harmless from the plated scales;  
 That, firmly jointed, preserv'd him from a wound,  
 With native armour crusted all around. *Addison's Ovid.*  
 What carriage can bear away all the rude and unwa'lesly top-  
 pings of a branchy tree at once? *Waller's Inpr. of the Mind.*  
 UNWA'LLING. *adj.* Loath; not contented; not inclined; not  
 complying by inclination.  
 The nature of man is unwa'lling to continue doing that  
 wherein it shall always condemn itself. *Hooker, b. v.*  
 If thou dost find him tractable,  
 Encourage him, and tell him all our reasons;  
 If he be leaden, icy, cold, unwa'lling, or  
 Be thou so too. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*



# U N W

If the sun rise *unwilling* to his race,  
Clouds on his brows, and spots upon his face,  
Suspect a drizzling day. *Dryden.*  
Heav'n's unchang'd decrees attentive hear;  
More pow'rful gods have torn thee from my side,  
*Unwilling* to resign, and doom'd a bride. *Dryden.*  
**UNWILLINGLY.** *adv.* Not with good-will; not without loath-  
ness.  
The whining school-boy, with his fatchel,  
And thinning morning face, creeping like snail  
*Unwillingly* to school. *Shakep. As You Like It.*  
A feast the people hold to Dagon, and forbid  
Laborious works, *unwillingly* this rest  
Their superstition yields. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
Still dismay'd  
By seas or skies, *unwillingly* they stay'd. *Denham.*  
These men were once the prince's foes, and then  
*Unwillingly* they made him great: but now,  
Being his friends, shall willingly undo him. *Denham.*  
The dire contagion spreads so fast,  
That where it seizes, all relief is vain;  
And therefore must *unwillingly* lay waste  
That country, which would else the foe maintain. *Dryden.*  
**UNWILLINGNESS.** *n. f.* Loathsomeness; disinclination.  
Obedience, with professed *unwillingness* to obey, is no bet-  
ter than manifest disobedience. *Hooker, b. v.*  
What moved the man to yield to her persuasions? Even  
the same cause that hath moved all men since, an *unwil-*  
*lingness* to grieve her, and make her sad, left she should pine,  
and be overcome with sorrow. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*  
I see with what *unwillingness*  
You lay upon me this command, and through your fears  
Discern your love, and therefore must obey you. *Denham.*  
There is in most people a reluctance and *unwillingness* to  
be forgotten. We observe, even among the vulgar, how  
fond they are to have an inscription upon their grave. *Swift.*  
To **UNWIND.** *v. a.* pret. and part. passive *unwound.*  
1. To separate any thing convolved; to untwist; to untwine.  
All his subjects having by some years learned, so to hope  
for good and fear harm, only from her, that it should  
have needed a stronger virtue than his, to have *unwound* so  
deeply an entered vice. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
Empirick politicians use deceit:  
You boldly shew that skill which they pretend,  
And work by means as noble as your end;  
Which should you veil, we might *unwind* the clue,  
As men do nature, till we came to you. *Dryden.*  
2. To disentangle; to loose from entanglement.  
Desiring to serve God as they ought; but being not so  
skillful as in every point to *unwind* themselves, where the  
snarles of glozing speech lie to entangle them, are in mind  
not a little troubled, when they hear so bitter invectives against  
that, which this church hath taught them to reverence as  
holy. *Hooker, b. v.*  
As you *unwind* her love from him,  
Left it should ravel, and be good to none,  
Bottom it on me. *Shakep. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*  
To **UNWIND.** *v. n.* To admit evolution.  
Put the bottoms into clean scalding water, and they will  
easily *unwind.* *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
**UNWIPED.** *adj.* Not cleared.  
Their hands and faces were all badg'd with blood,  
So were their daggers, which *unwip'd* we found  
Upon their pillows. *Shakep. Macbeth.*  
**UNWISE.** *adj.* Weak; defective in wisdom.  
O good, but most *unwise* patricians! why,  
You grave, but reckless senators, have you thus  
Giv'n Hydra here to chuse an officer? *Shakep. Coriolanus.*  
Be not ta'en tardy by *unwise* delay. *Shakep.*  
He who of those delights can judge, and spare  
To interpose them oft, is not *unwise.* *Milton.*  
This the Greeks say, this the barbarians; the wife and the  
*unwise.* *Tillotson.*  
When kings grow stubborn, stothful, or *unwise,*  
Each private man for publick good should rise. *Dryden.*  
When the balance of power is duly fixt in a state, nothing  
is more dangerous or *unwise*, than to give way to the first  
steps of popular encroachments. *Swift.*  
**UNWISELY.** *adv.* Weakly; not prudently; not wisely.  
Lady Zelmane, like some, *unwisely* liberal, that more  
delight to give presents than pay debts, chose rather to be-  
flow her love upon me, than to recompense him. *Sidney.*  
*Unwisely* we the wiser East  
Pity, supposing them oppress'd  
With tyrant's force. *Waller.*  
To **UNWASH.** *v. a.* To wash that which is, not to be.  
My hege, would you and I alone,  
Without more help, could fight this royal battle.—  
—Why now thou hast *unwash'd* five thousand men;  
Which likes me better than to wash one. *Shakep.*

# U N W

To desire there were no God, were plainly to *unwish* their  
own being, which must be annihilated in the subtraction of  
that essence, which substantially supporteth them. *Brown.*  
**UNWISHED.** *adj.* Not fought; not desired.  
So jealous is she of my love to her daughter, that I never  
yet begin to open my mouth to the inevitable Philoclea, but  
that her *unwish'd* presence gave my tale a conclusion, before  
it had a beginning. *Sidney.*  
To his *unwish'd* yoke  
My soul consents not to give lov' reignity. *Shakep.*  
While heaping *unwish'd* wealth I distant roam;  
The best of brothers at his natal home  
By the dire fury of a traitress wife,  
Ends the sad evening of a stormy life. *Pope.*  
**UNWISHT.** *adj.* Unthought of; not known.  
To **UNWIT.** *v. a.* To deprive of understanding. Not used.  
Friends all but now; even now  
In quarters, and in terms like bride and groom  
Divesting them for bed; and then, but now,  
As if some planet had *unwisht* men,  
Swords out, and tilting one at other's breasts. *Shakep.*  
**UNWITHDRAWING.** *adj.* Continually liberal.  
Wherefore did nature pour her bounties forth,  
With such a full and *unwithdrawing* hand,  
Covering the earth with odours, fruits, and flocks? *Milton.*  
**UNWITHTOOD.** *adj.* Not opposed.  
Cresly plains,  
And Agincourt, deep ting'd with blood, confels  
What the Silures vigour *unwitstood*,  
Cou'd do in rigid fight. *Philips.*  
**UNWITNESSED.** *adj.* Wanting evidence; wanting notice.  
Least their zeal to the cause should any way be *unwit-*  
*nessed.* *Hooker.*  
**UNWITTINGLY.** *adv.* [Properly *unwittingly*, from *unwitting*.]  
Without knowledge; without consciousness.  
In these fatal things it falls out, that the high-working  
powers make second causes *unwittingly* accessory to their de-  
terminations. *Sidney.*  
Those things are termed most properly natural agents,  
which keep the law of their kind *unwittingly*, as the heavens  
and elements of the world, which can do no otherwise than  
they do. *Hooker, b. i.*  
Atheists repudiate all title to heaven, merely for present  
pleasure; besides the extreme madness of running such a de-  
perate hazard after death, they *unwittingly* deprive themselves  
here of that tranquillity they seek for. *Bentley.*  
**UNWOUND.** *adj.*  
1. Uncommon; unusual; rare; infrequent.  
His sad, dull eyes, sunk deep in hollow pits,  
Could not endure th' *unwound* sun to view. *Fairy Queen.*  
My father's of a better nature  
Than he appears by speech; this is *unwound*  
Which now came from him. *Shakep.*  
Every *unwound* meteor is portentous, and some divine  
prophecy. *Granville.*  
Thick breath, quick pulse, and heaving of my heart,  
All signs of some *unwound* change appear. *Dryden.*  
2. Unaccustomed; unused.  
Philoclea, who blushing, and withal smiling, making  
shamefastness pleasant, and pleasure shamefast, tenderly moved  
her feet, *unwound* to feel the naked ground. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
Sea calves *unwound* to fresh waters fly. *Moy.*  
O how oft shall he  
On faith and changed gods complain; and seas  
Rough with black winds and storms,  
*Unwound* shall admire. *Milton.*  
**UNWORKING.** *adj.* Living without labour.  
Lazy and *unworking* shopkeepers in this being worse than  
gamesters, do not only keep so much of the money of a  
country in their hands, but make the publick pay them  
for it. *Locke.*  
**UNWORKSHIPPED.** *adj.* Not adored.  
He resolv'd to leave  
*Unworkshipp'd*, unbey'd the throne supreme. *Milton.*  
**UNWORTHILY.** *adv.* Not according to desert; either above  
or below merit.  
I wou'd, base knight,  
To tear the garter from thy craven leg,  
Which I have done, because *unworthily*  
Thou wast installed. *Shakep. Hen. VI.*  
Feating lest my jealous aim might err,  
And so *unworthily* disgrace the man,  
I gave him gentle looks. *Shakep.*  
If we look upon the Odyssey as all a fiction, we consider it  
*unworthily*. It ought to be read as a story founded upon truths  
adorned with embellishments of poetry. *Brady.*  
**UNWORTHINESS.** *n. f.* Want of worth; want of merit.  
A mind fearing the *unworthiness* of every word that should  
be presented to her ears, at length brought it forth in this  
manner. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
O let

# U N Y

O let not an excellent spirit do itself such wrongs, as to  
think where it is placed, embraced, and loved, there can be  
any *unworthiness*; since the weakest mist is not easier driven  
away by the sun, than that is chased away with so high  
thoughts. *Sidney.*  
Every night he comes with songs compos'd  
To her *unworthiness*; it nothing leads us  
To chide him from our caves, for he perils. *Shakep.*  
I fear'd to find you in another place;  
But, since you're here, my jealousy grows less:  
You will be kind to my *unworthiness*. *Dryden.*  
Have a true and humble sense of your own *unworthiness*,  
which will not suffer you to rise to a confidence unwarrantably  
pretended to by some. *Wake on Death.*  
**UNWORTHY.** *adj.*  
1. Not deserving.  
The Athanasian creed and doxology should remain in use,  
the one as a most divine explication of the chiefest articles of  
our christian belief; the other as an heavenly acclamation of  
joyful applause to his praises, in whom we believe: neither  
the one nor the other *unworthy* to be heard founding, as they  
are in the church of Christ. *Hooker.*  
Every particular accident, not *unworthy* the remembrance,  
for brevity I wittingly pass over. *Kuelles.*  
2. Wanting merit.  
Degree being vizarded,  
Th' *unworthy* shews as fairly in the mask. *Shakep.*  
Are there *unworthy* men chosen to offices?  
So may I, blind fortune leading me,  
Mist that which one *unworthy* may attain;  
And die with grieving. *Shakep. Merch. of Venice.*  
3. Mean.  
Tell me, Philoclea, did you ever see such a shepherd?  
did you ever hear of such a prince? and then tell me if a  
small or *unworthy* assault have conquer'd me? *Sidney.*  
4. Not suitable; not adequate.  
I laid at her feet a work, which was *unworthy* her, but  
which I hope she will forgive. *Dryden.*  
Our friend's papers are in my hands, and I will take care  
to suppress things *unworthy* of him. *Pope to Swift.*  
Care is taken to interperic additions in such a manner,  
that scarce any book can be bought, without purchasing some-  
thing *unworthy* of the author. *Swift.*  
5. Unbecoming; vile.  
The brutal action rous'd his manly mind:  
Mov'd with *unworthy* usage of the maid,  
He, though unarm'd, resolv'd to give her aid. *Dryden.*  
**UNWOUND.** *part. pass. and pret. of unwind.* *Unwound.*  
Thatchers tie with withs, but old pitch'd ropes *unwound* are  
more lasting. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
**UNWOUNDED.** *adj.*  
1. Not wounded.  
We may offend  
Our yet *unwounded* enemies. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vi.*  
2. Not hurt.  
Oh! blest with temper:  
She who can love a sister's charms, or hear  
Sighs for a daughter with *unwounded* ear. *Pope.*  
To **UNWOUND.** *v. a.* To untwine.  
The beads of wild oats, and of divers other wild plants,  
continually wreath and *unwound* themselves, according to the  
temperature of the ambient air. *Boyle.*  
**UNWRITING.** *adj.* Not assuming the character of an author.  
The peace of the honest *unwriting* subject was daily mo-  
lest. *Arbutnot.*  
**UNWRITTEN.** *adj.* Not conveyed by writing; oral; traditional.  
A rule of right *unwritten*, but delivered by tradition from  
one to another. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*  
As to his understanding, they bring him in void of all no-  
tion; a rude, *unwritten* blank; making him to be created as  
much an infant, as others are born. *South's Sermons.*  
The laws of England may be divided into the written law,  
and the *unwritten.* *Hale.*  
**UNWROUGHT.** *adj.* Not laboured; not manufactured.  
Or prove at least to all of wiser thought,  
Their hearts were fertile land, although *unwrought.* *Fairfax.*  
Yet thy moist clay is pliant to command;  
*Unwrought* and easy to the potter's hand:  
Now take the mold, now bend thy mind to feel  
The first sharp motions of the forming wheel. *Dryden.*  
**UNWRUNG.** *adj.* Not pinched.  
We that have free souls, it touches us not; let the galled  
jade winch, our withers are *unwring.* *Shakep. Hamlet.*  
**UNYIELDED.** *adj.* Not given up.  
O'erpower'd at length, they force him to the ground,  
Unyielded as he was, and to the pillar bound. *Dryden.*  
To **UNYUKE.** *v. a.*  
1. To loose from the yoke.  
Our army is dispers'd already:  
Like unwieldy steers *unyu'd*, they took their course  
East, west, north, south. *Shakep. Hen. IV.*

# V O C

Homer calls them like gods, and yet gives them the em-  
ployment of slaves; they *unyu'd* the mules. *Brown.*  
2. To part; to disjoin.  
Shall these hands, so lately purg'd of blood,  
So join'd in love, so strong in both,  
Unyoke this figure, and this kind regret. *Shakep.*  
**UNYUKE.** *adj.*  
1. Having never worn a yoke.  
Set'n bullocks yet *unyu'd* for Phœbus chuse,  
And for Diana few'n unpotted ewes. *Dryden.*  
2. Licentious; unrestrained.  
I will a-while uphold  
The *unyu'd* humour of your idleness. *Shakep. Hen. IV.*  
**UNZONED.** *adj.* Not bound with a girdle.  
Easy her motion seem'd, serene her air;  
Full, though *unzon'd*, her bosom. *Prior.*  
**VOCABULARY.** *n. f.* [vocabulary, Lat. *vocabulaire*, Fr.] A  
dictionary; a lexicon; a word-book.  
Some have delivered the polity of spirits, and that they  
stand in awe of conjurations, which signify nothing, not only  
in the dictionary of man, but in the fabulous vocabulary of  
Satan. *Brown's Fable, Errors.*  
Among other books, we should be furnished with vocabula-  
ries and dictionaries of several sorts. *Watts.*  
**VOCAL.** *adj.* [vocal, Fr. *vocalis*, Lat.]  
1. Having a voice.  
Eyes are *vocal*, tears have tongues;  
And there be words not made with lungs;  
Sententious show'rs! O let them fall,  
Their cadence is rhetorical. *Croshaw.*  
Witness if I be silent, morn or even,  
To hill, or valley, fountain, or fresh shade;  
Made *vocal* by my song, and taught his praise. *Milton.*  
Smooth-sliding Mincius, crown'd with *vocal* reeds,  
That strain I heard was of a higher mood. *Milton.*  
None can animate the lyre,  
And the mute strings with *vocal* souls inspire,  
As Helen, in whose eyes ten thousand Cupids dwell. *Dryden.*  
Mennon, though stone, was counted *vocal*;  
But 'twas the god, mean while, that spoke all.  
Rome oft has heard a cross haranguing,  
With prompting priest behind the hanging. *Prior.*  
2. Uttered or modulated by the voice.  
They which, under pretence of the law ceremonial being  
abrogated, require the abrogation of instrumental music,  
approving nevertheless the use of *vocal* melody to remain,  
must shew some reason wherefore the one shou'd be thought  
a legal ceremony, and not the other.  
And join'd their *vocal* worship to the choir  
Of creatures wanting voice. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
**VOCALITY.** *n. f.* [vocality, Lat. from *vocal*.] Power of utter-  
ance; quality of being utterable by the voice.  
L and R being in extremes, one of roughness, the other  
of smoothness and freeness of *vocality*, are not easy in tract of  
vocal speech to be pronounced spirally. *Hilder.*  
To **VOCALIZE.** *v. a.* [from *vocal*.] To form into voice.  
It is one thing to give an impulse to breath alone; another  
thing to *vocalize* that breath, i. e. in its passage through the  
larynx, to give it the sound of human voice. *Hilder.*  
**VOCALLY.** *adv.* [from *vocal*.] In words; articulately.  
Although it is as natural to mankind, to express their de-  
sires *vocally*, as it is for brutes to use their natural vocal signs;  
yet the forming of languages into this or that fashion, is a  
business of institution. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*  
**VOCATION.** *n. f.* [vocation, Fr. *vocatio*, Lat.]  
1. Calling by the will of God.  
Neither doth that which St Paul, or other apostles, teach,  
enforce the utter disability of any other men's *vocation* thought  
 requisite in this church for the saving of souls. *Hooker, b. v.*  
They which thus were in God eternally by their intended  
admission to life, have, by *vocation* or adoption, God actually  
now in them. *Hooker, b. v.*  
2. Summons.  
What can be urged for them who not having the *vocation*  
of poverty to scribble, out of meer wantonness make them-  
selves ridiculous? *Dryden.*  
3. Trade; employment.  
He would think his service greatly rewarded, if he might  
obtain by that means to live in the sight of his prince, and  
yet practise his own chosen *vocation.* *Sidney, b. i.*  
God's mother, in a vision full of majesty,  
Will'd me to leave my base *vocation.* *Shakep. Hen. VI.*  
God has furnished men with faculties sufficient to direct  
them in the way they should take, if they will seriously em-  
ploy them, when their ordinary *vocations* allow them the  
leisure. *Locke.*  
A whore in her *vocation*,  
Keeps punctual to an assignation. *Swift.*  
**VOCATIVE.** *n. f.* [vocative, Fr. *vocativus*, Lat.] The gramma-  
tical case used in calling or speaking to.



# VOI

**VOCIFERA'TION.** *n. f.* [*vociferatio*, *vocifero*, Lat.] Clamour; outcry.  
The lungs, kept too long upon the stretch by *vociferation*, or loud singing, may produce the same effect. *Arbutnot.*  
**VOCIFEROUS.** *adj.* [*vocifero*, Lat.] Clamorous; noisy.  
Several templars, and others of the more *vociferous* kind of critics, went with a resolution to hiss, and confels'd they were forced to laugh. *Pope.*  
**VOGUE.** *n. f.* [*vogue*, Fr. from *voguer*, to float, or fly at large.] Fashion; mode.  
It is not more absurd to undertake to tell the name of an unknown person by his looks, than to vouch a man's faintship from the *vogue* of the world. *South.*  
Use may revive the obsoletest words, And banish those that now are most in *vogue*. *Roscommon.*  
What factions th' have, and what they drive at In publick *vogue*, or what in private. *Hudibras.*  
In the *vogue* of the world, it passes for an exploit of honour, for kings to run away with whole countries that they have no pretence to. *L'Estrange.*  
No periodical writer, who always maintains his gravity, and does not sometimes sacrifice to the graces, must expect to keep in *vogue* for any time. *Addison.*  
At one time they keep their patients so close and warm, as almost to stifle them; and all on a sudden the cold regimen is in *vogue*. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*  
**VOICE.** *n. f.* [*vox*, Fr. *voix*, Lat.]  
1. Sound emitted by the mouth.  
2. Sound of the mouth, as distinguished from that uttered by another mouth.  
Air in sounds that are not tones, which are all equal, admitteth much variety, as in the *voices* of living creatures, and in the *voices* of several men; for we can discern several men by their *voices*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
3. Any sound made by breath.  
O Marcus, I am warm'd; my heart Leaps at the trumpet's *voice*, and burns for glory. *Addison.*  
4. Vote; suffrage; opinion expressed.  
Are you all resolved to give your *voices*? But that's no matter, the greater part carries it. *Shakespeare.*  
I've no words;  
My *voice* is in my sword! thou bloodier villain Than terms can give thee out. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
The state was betrayed by the multitude and corruption of *voices*, and must shortly perish, if not committed to the grave judgment of some few; for two hundred gave *voices*, reducing that multitude to fifty, who, for their experience, were holden for men of greatest gravity. *Knolles.*  
Some laws ordain, and some attend the choice Of holy fenates, and elect by *voice*. *Dryden.*  
5. To voice. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To rumour; to report. Out of use.  
Is this th' Athenian minion, whom the world *Voic'd* to regardfully? *Shakespeare. Timon of Athens.*  
It was *voiced* that the king purposed to put to death Edward Plantagenet, prisoner in the tower; whereat there was great murmur. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*  
Many fought to feed The easy creditors of novelties, By *voicing* him alive. *Daniel's Civil War.*  
2. To vote.  
Your minds, pre-occupied with what You rather must do, than what you should do, Made you, against the grain, to *voice* him consul. *Shakespeare.*  
3. To voice. *v. n.* To clamour; to make outcries. Obsolete.  
Stir not questions of jurisdiction; and rather assume thy right in silence, than *voice* it with claims. *Bacon.*  
It is not the gift of every person to harangue the multitude, to *voice* it loud and high. *South's Sermons.*  
**VOICED.** *adj.* [from the noun.] Furnished with a voice.  
That's Erythraea,  
Or some angel *voic'd* like her. 'Tis she! my struggling soul  
Would fain go out to meet and welcome her! *Denham.*  
**VOID.** *adj.* [*voides*, Fr.]  
1. Empty; vacant.  
The earth was without form and *void*, and darkness was upon the face of the deep. *Genesis i. 2.*  
I'll get me to a place more *void*, and there Speak to great Cæsar as he comes along. *Shakespeare.*  
2. Vain; ineffectual; null; vacated.  
If it be *void*, and to no purpose, that the names of men are so frequent in their books, what did move them to bring them in? *Hooker.*  
My word shall not return *void*, but accomplish that which I please. *Isa. lv. 11.*  
This custom made their whole government *void*, as an engine built against human society, worthy to be fired and pulled down.  
Though the wisdom of a future parliament may find cause to declare this, or that act of parliament *void*, yet there will be the same temper requisite to repeal it. *Clarendon.*

# VOL

The two houses declared, that nothing which should from that time pass under the great seal, should be good and valid, but *void* and null. *Clarendon, v. viii.*  
Some kind of subjection is due from every man to every man, which cannot be made *void* by any power whatsoever. *Swift.*  
3. Unsupplied; unoccupied.  
Queen Elizabeth, importuned much to supply divers great offices that had been long *void*, answered nothing to the matter, but rose up on the sudden, and said, I am sure my office will not be long *void*. *Camden.*  
4. Wanting; unfurnished; empty.  
If some be admitted into the ministry, *void* of learning, or few in life, are all the rest to be condemned? *Whitefo.*  
How *void* of reason are our hopes and fears! *Dryden.*  
Being *void* of all friendship and enmity, they never complain.  
5. Unsubstantial; unreal.  
Senseless, lifeless idol, *void* and vain. *Pope.*  
**VOID.** *n. f.* [from the adjective.] An empty space; vacuum; vacancy.  
Pride, where wit fails, steps in to our defence, And fills up all the mighty *void* of sense. *Pope.*  
With what power  
Were first th' unwieldy planets launch'd along  
Th' illimitable *void*? *Thomson.*  
To *VOID.* *v. a.* [from the adjective; *voider*, Fr.]  
1. To quit; to leave empty.  
If they will fight with us, bid them come down, Or *void* the field. *Shakespeare. Hen. V.*  
How in our *voiding* lobby hast thou stood,  
And duly waited for my coming forth? *Shakespeare. Hen. VI.*  
Towards this passage, somewhat darker than the chamber which he *voided*, this assassin gave him, with a back blow, a deep wound into his left side. *Watson's Buckingham.*  
2. To emit; to pour out.  
The ascending water is vented by fits, every circumvolution *voiding* only so much as is contained in one helix. *Wilkins.*  
3. To emit as excrement.  
Excrements smell ill to the same creature that *voideth* them; and the cat burieth what she *voideth*. *Bacon.*  
Believ'd the heav'ns were made of stone,  
Because the sun had *voided* one. *Hudibras.*  
By the use of emulsions, and frequent emollient injections, his urine *voided* more easily. *Wifeman's Surgery.*  
Fleshy filaments, or matter *voided* by urine, are suspicious symptoms of a stone in the kidneys, especially if the patient has been subject to *voiding* of gravel. *Arbutnot.*  
4. To vacate; to nullify; to annul.  
It was become a practice, upon any specious pretences, to *void* the security that was at any time given for money borrowed. *Clarendon.*  
**VOIDABLE.** *adj.* [from *void*.] Such as may be annulled.  
If the metropolitan, pretending the party deceased had *bona notabilia* in divers dioceses, grants letters of administration, such administration is not void, but *voidable* by a sentence. *Ayl.*  
**VOIDER.** *n. f.* [from *void*.] A basket, in which broken meat is carried from the table.  
A *voider* for the nonce,  
I wrong the devil shoulder I pick their bones. *Cleaveland.*  
**VOIDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *void*.]  
1. Emptiness; vacancy.  
2. Nullity; inefficacy.  
3. Want of substantiality.  
If thereby you understand their nakedness and *voidness* of all mixt bodies, good divines are of opinion, that the work of the creation was not in itself distinguished by days. *Hale.*  
**VOITURE.** *n. f.* [French.] Carriage; transportation by carriage. Not in use.  
They ought to use exercise by *voiture* or carriage. *Arbutnot.*  
**VOLANT.** *adj.* [*volans*, Lat. *volans*, Fr.]  
1. Flying; passing through the air.  
The *volant*, or flying automata, are such mechanical contrivances as have a self-motion, whereby they are carried aloft in the air, like birds. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*  
2. Nimble; active.  
His *volant* touch  
Instinct through all proportions, low, and high,  
Fled, and purfu'd transverse the resonant fugue. *Milton.*  
Blind British bards, with *volant* touch,  
Traverse loquacious strings, whose solemn notes  
Provoke to harmless revels. *Philips.*  
**VOLATILE.** *adj.* [*volatilis*, Lat.]  
1. Flying; passing through the air.  
The caterpillar towards the end of summer waxeth *volatile*, and turneth to a butterfly. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
There is no creature only *volatile*, or no flying animal but hath feet as well as wings; because there is not sufficient food for them always in the air. *Ray on the Creation.*  
2. [Volatile, Fr.] Having the power to pass off by spontaneous evaporation.  
In vain, though by their powerful art they bind  
Volatile *Hermes*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.*  
When

# VOL

When arsenick with soap gives a regulus, and with mercury sublimate a volatile fusible salt, like butter of antimony; doth not this shew that arsenick, which is a substance totally *volatile*, is compounded of fix'd and volatile parts, (strongly cohering by a mutual attraction; so that the volatile will not ascend without carrying up the fixed? *Newton.*  
3. Lively; fickle; changeable of mind; full of spirit.  
Active spirits, who are ever skimming over the surface of things with a *volatile* temper, will fix nothing in their mind. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*  
You are as giddy and *volatile* as ever, just the reverse of Mr. Pope, who hath always loved a domestic life. *Swift.*  
**VOLATILE.** *n. f.* [*volatile*, Fr.] A winged animal.  
The air conveys the heat of the sun, maintains fires, and serves for the flight of *volatiles*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
**VOLATILENESS.** *n. f.* [*volatilitas*, Fr. from *volatile*.]  
1. The quality of flying away by evaporation; not fixity.  
Upon the compound body, chiefly observe the colour, fragility, or pliancy, the *volatility* or fixation, compared with simple bodies. *Bacon.*  
Of *volatility*, the utmost degree is, when it will fly away without returning.  
Heat causeth the spirits to search some issue out of the body, as in the *volatility* of metals. *Bacon.*  
The animal spirits cannot, by reason of their subtilty and *volatileness*, be discovered to the sense. *Hale.*  
The *volatility* of mercury argues that they are not much bigger; nor may they be much less, lest they lose their opacity. *Newton's Opticks.*  
By the spirit of a plant, we understand that pure, elaborated oil, which, by reason of its extreme *volatility*, exhales spontaneously, in which the odour or smell consists. *Arbutnot.*  
2. Mutability of mind.  
**VOLATILIZATION.** *n. f.* [from *volatilize*.] The act of making volatile.  
Chemists have, by a variety of ways, attempted in vain the *volatilization* of the salt of tartar.  
3. To volatilize. *v. a.* [*volatilizer*, Fr. from *volatile*.] To make volatile; to subtilize to the highest degree.  
Spirit of wine has a refractive power, in a middle degree between those of water and oily substances, and accordingly seems to be composed of both, united by fermentation: the water, by means of some saline spirits with which it is impregnated, dissolving the oil, and *volatilizing* it by the action. *Newton's Opticks.*  
Spiritous liquors are so far from attenuating, *volatilizing*, and rendering perspirable the animal fluids, that it rather condenses them. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
**VOL.** *n. f.* [*vol*, Fr.] A deal at cards, that draws the whole tricks.  
Past fix, and not a living soul!  
I might by this have won a *vol*. *Swift.*  
**VOLCANO.** *n. f.* [Italian, from *Vulcan*.] A burning mountain.  
Navigators tell us there is a burning mountain in an island, and many *volcanos* and fiery hills. *Brown.*  
When the Cyclops o'er their anvils sweat,  
From the *volcanos* gross eruptions rise,  
And curling sheets of smoke obscure the skies. *Garth.*  
Subterraneous minerals ferment, and cause earthquakes, and cause furious eruptions of *volcanos*, and tumble down broken rocks. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
**VOLERY.** *n. f.* [*volerie*, Fr.] A flight of birds.  
An old boy, at his first appearance, is sure to draw on him the eyes and chirping of the whole town *volery*; amongst which, there will not be wanting some birds of prey, that will presently be on the wing for him. *Lacke.*  
**VOLITATION.** *n. f.* [*volitis*, Lat.] The act or power of flying.  
Birds and flying animals are almost erect, advancing the head and breast in their progression, and only prone in the act of *volitation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
**VOLITION.** *n. f.* [*volitis*, Lat.] The act of willing; the power of choice exerted.  
There is as much difference between the approbation of the judgment, and the actual *volitions* of the will, as between a man's viewing a desirable thing with his eye, and reaching after it with his hand.  
*Volition* is the actual exercise of the power the mind has to order the consideration of any idea, or the forbearing to consider it; or to prefer the motion of any part of the body to its rest, by directing any particular action, or its forbearance.  
**VOLITIVE.** *adj.* Having the power to will.  
They not only perfect the intellectual faculty, but the *volitive*, making the man not only more knowing, but more wife and better. *Scott's Sermons.*  
**VOLLEY.** *n. f.* [*volleys*, Fr.]  
1. A flight of shot.  
From the wood a *volley* of shot flew two of his company. *Raleigh's Apology.*

# VOL

More on his guns relies, than on his sword,  
From whence a fatal *volley* we receiv'd. *Waller.*  
2. A burst; an emission of many at once.  
A fine *volley* of words, gentlemen, and quickly shot off. *Shakespeare.*  
3. Distrustful sense with modest caution speaks;  
It still looks home, and short excursions makes;  
But rattling nonsense in full *volleys* breaks. *Pope.*  
To *VO'LLY.* *v. n.* To throw out.  
The holding every man shall beat as loud  
As his strong sides can *volley*. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
**VO'LLIED.** *adj.* [from *volley*.] Disploded; discharged with a volley.  
I stood  
Thy fierceest, when in battle to thy aid  
The blasting *volley'd* thunder made all speed. *Milton.*  
The Gallick navy, impotent to bear  
His *volley'd* thunder, torn, dissolv'd, scud. *Philips.*  
**VOLT.** *n. f.* [*volte*, Fr.] *Volt* signifies a round or a circular tread; a gate of two treads made by a horse going sideways round a center; so that these two treads make parallel tracks, the one which is made by the fore feet larger, and the other by the hinder feet smaller; the shoulders bearing outwards, and the croupe approaching towards the center. *Farrier's Dict.*  
**VOLUBILITY.** *n. f.* [*volubilitas*, Fr. *volubilis*, from *volubilis*, Lat.]  
1. The act or power of rolling.  
*Volubility*, or aptness to roll, is the property of a bowl, and is derived from its roundness. *Watts's Logick.*  
Then celestial spheres should forget their wonted motions; and by irregular *volubility*, turn themselves any way, as it might happen. *Hooker, b. i.*  
2. Activity of tongue; fluency of speech.  
Say she be mute, and will not speak a word,  
Then I'll commend her *volubility*. *Shakespeare.*  
He express'd himself with great *volubility* of words, natural and proper. *Clarendon.*  
He had all the French assurance, cunning, and *volubility* of tongue. *Addison.*  
She ran over the catalogue of diversions with such a *volubility* of tongue, as drew a gentle reprimand from her father. *Female Quixote.*  
3. Mutability; lability to revolution.  
He that's a victor this moment, may be a slave the next: and this *volubility* of human affairs, is the judgment of providence, in the punishment of oppression. *L'Estrange.*  
**VO'UBLE.** *adj.* [*volubilis*, Lat.]  
1. Formed so as to roll easily; formed so as to be easily put in motion.  
Neither the weight of the matter of which a cylinder is made, nor its round *vo'uble* form, which, meeting with a precipice, do necessarily continue the motion of it, are any more imputable to that dead, choiceless creature in its first motion. *Hammond.*  
The adventitious corpuscles may produce stability in the matter they pervade, by expelling thence those *vo'uble* particles, which, whilst they continued, did by their shape unfit for cohesion, or, by their motion, oppose coalition. *Boyle.*  
2. Rolling; having quick motion.  
This less *vo'uble* earth,  
By shorter flight to the east, had left him there. *Milton.*  
I then *vo'uble*, and bold; now hid, now seen,  
Among thick-woven arborets. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iv.*  
3. Nimble; active. Applied to the tongue.  
A friend promised to dissect a wougan's tongue, and examine whether there may not be in it certain juices, which render it so wonderfully *vo'uble* and flippant. *Addison.*  
These with a *vo'uble* and flippant tongue, become mere echo's. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*  
4. Fluent of words. It is applied to the speech, or the speaker.  
Cassio, a knave very *vo'uble*; no further conscionable, than in putting on the meer form of civil and humane seeming, for the better compassing of his loose affection. *Shakespeare.*  
If *vo'uble* and sharp discourse be marr'd,  
Unkindness blunts it more than marble hard. *Shakespeare.*  
**VOLUME.** *n. f.* [*volumen*, Lat.]  
1. Something rolled, or convolved.  
2. As much as seems convolved at once; as a fold of a serpent, a wave of water.  
Therefore and ten I can remember well;  
Within the *volume* of which time I've seen  
Hours dreadful, and things strange. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
Unoppos'd they either lose their force,  
Or wind in *volumes* to their former course. *Dryden.*  
Behind the gen'ral mends his weary pace,  
And silently to his revenge he fails;  
So glides some trodden serpent on the grass,  
And long behind his wounded *volume* trails. *Dryden.*  
Thames' fruitful tides,  
Slow through the vale in silver *volumes* play, *Penton.*  
By



## VOL

By the insinuations of these crystals, the *volumes* of air are driven out of the watery particles, and many of them uniting, form larger *volumes*, which thereby have a greater force to expand themselves. *Cheyne*.

3. [*Volume*, Fr.] A book; so called, because books were anciently rolled upon a staff.

Guyon all this while his book did read,  
Ne yet has ended; for it was a great

And ample *volume*, that doth far exceed  
My leisure, so long leaves here to repeat. *Fairy Queen*.

Calmly, I do beseech you,  
Ayes, as an hostler, that for the poorest piece

Will bear the knave by th' *volume*. *Shakespeare*.

I shall not now enlarge on the wrong judgments whereby  
men mislead themselves. This would make a *volume*. *Locke*.

If one short *volume* could comprize  
All that was witty, learn'd and wise:

How would it be esteem'd and read? *Swift*.

*VOLUMINOUS*, *adj.* [from *volume*.] *Clarendon*.

1. Consisting of many complications.  
The serpent roll'd *voluminous* and vast. *Milton*.

2. Consisting in many volumes, or books.  
If heav'n write aught of fate, by what the stars

*Voluminous*, or single characters.  
In their conjunction met, give me to spell. *Milton*.

There is pleasure in doing something new, though never  
so little, without pestering the world with *voluminous* trans-

scriptions. *Gravett's Bills of Mortality*.

3. Copious; diffusive.  
He did not bear contradiction without much passion, and

was too *voluminous* in discourse. *Clarendon*.

The most severe reader makes allowances for many rests  
and nodding-places in a *voluminous* writer. *Spectator*, N° 124.

*VOLUMINOUSLY*, *adv.* [from *voluminous*.] In many volumes  
or books.

The controversies are hotly managed by the divided schools,  
and *voluminously* every where handled. *Granville*.

*VOLUNTARILY*, *adv.* [from *voluntary*, Fr. from *voluntarius*.] Spontaneously,  
of one's own accord; without compulsion.

6th there is no likelihood that ever *voluntarily* they will  
seek instruction at our hands, it remaineth that unless we

will suffer them to perish, salvation itself must seek them. *Hooker*.

To be agents *voluntarily* in our own destruction, is against  
God and nature. *Hooker*, b. v.

Self-preservation will oblige a man *voluntarily*, and by  
choice, to undergo any less evil, to secure himself but from

the probability of an evil incomparably greater. *South*.

*VOLUNTARY*, *adj.* [from *voluntarius*, Lat.] *South*.

1. Acting without compulsion; acting by choice.  
God did not work as a necessary, but a *voluntary* agent;

intending before-hand, and decreeing with himself, that  
which did outwardly proceed from him. *Hooker*, b. i.

The lottery of my destiny  
Bars me the right of *voluntary* chusing. *Shakespeare*.

2. Willing; acting with willingness.  
Then virtue was no more, her guard away,  
She fell to lust a *voluntary* prey. *Pope's Odyssey*.

3. Done without compulsion.  
*Voluntary* forbearance denotes the forbearance of an action,

consequent to an order of the mind. *Locke*.

The old duke is banished; the new duke, and three or  
four loving lords, have put themselves into *voluntary* exile

with him. *Shakespeare*, *As You Like It*.

They must have recourse to abstinence, which is but *vol-*  
*untary* fasting, and to exercise, which is but *voluntary* la-

bour. *Seed's Sermon*.

4. Acting of its own accord; spontaneous.  
The publick prayers of the people of God in churches

thoroughly settled, did never use to be *voluntary* dictates, pro-

ceeding from any man's extemporal wit. *Hooker*, b. v.

Thoughts which *voluntary* move  
Harmonious numbers. *Milton*.

*VOLUNTARY*, *n. f.* [from the adjective.] *Milton*.

1. A volunteer; one who engages in any affair of his own accord.  
All th' unsettled humours of the land;

Rash, inconsiderate, fiery *voluntaries*. *Shakespeare*.

Ajax was here the *voluntary*, and you as under an im-

press. *Shakespeare*.

The bordering wars were made altogether by *voluntaries*,  
upon their own head. *Davies's Ireland*.

Aids came in partly upon *voluntaries*, and partly *voluntaries*  
from all parts. *Bacon*.

2. A piece of music play'd at will, without any settled  
rule. *Shakespeare*.

Whistling winds, like organs, play'd  
Until their *voluntaries* made. *Clarendon*.

The waken'd earth in odours rife,  
To be her morning sacrifice. *Clarendon*.

By a *voluntary* before the first lesson, we are prepar'd for  
admission of those divine truths, which we are shortly to re-

ceive. *Spectator*, N° 630.

## VOM

*VOLUNTEER*, *n. f.* [*voluntaire*, Fr.] A soldier who enters into  
the service of his own accord.

Congreve, and the author of the *Relapies*, being the prin-

cipals in the dispute, I satisfy them; as for the *volunteers*,  
they will find themselves affected with the misfortune of their

friends. *Collier*.

All Asia now was by the ears;  
And Gods beat up for *volunteers*. *Collier*.

To Greece and Troy,  
To *VOLUNTEER* v. n. To go for a soldier. *A cant word*.

Leave off these wagers, for in conscience speaking  
The city needs not your new tricks for breaking;

And if you gallants lose, to all appearing,  
You'll want an equipage for *volunteering*. *Dryden*.

*VOLUPTUARY*, *n. f.* [*voluptuaire*, Fr. *voluptuarius*, Lat.] A man  
given up to pleasure and luxury.

Does not the *voluptuary* understand in all the liberties of a  
loose and a lewd conversation, that he runs the risk of body

and soul? *L'Estrange*.

The parable was intended against the *voluptuaries*; men  
who liv'd like heathens, dissolutely, without regarding any of

the restraints of religion. *Atterbury*.

*VOLUPTUOUS*, *n. f.* [*voluptuosus*, Lat. *voluptuosus*, Fr.]  
Given to excess of pleasure; luxurious.

He them deceives; deceiv'd in his deceit  
Made drunk with drugs of dear *voluptuous* receipt. *Spenser*.

If a new sect have not two properties, it will not spread.  
The one is the supplanting, or the opposing of authority

established; the other is the giving license to pleasures, and a  
*voluptuous* life. *Bacon*.

Thou wilt bring me from  
To that new world of light and bliss, among

The gods, who live at ease, where I shall reign  
At thy right hand *voluptuous*, without end. *Milton*.

Then swol'n with pride, into the snare I fell  
Of fair fallacious looks; venerable trains,

Soft'ned with pleasure, and *voluptuous* life. *Milton*.

Speculative atheism subsists only in our speculation; whereas  
really human nature cannot be guilty of the crime. In-

deed a few sensual and *voluptuous* persons may for a season  
eclipse this native light of the soul, but can never wholly

smother and extinguish it. *Bentley's Sermons*.

*VOLUPTUOUSLY*, *adv.* [from *voluptuous*.] Luxuriously; with  
indulgence of excessive pleasure.

Had I a dozen sons, I had rather eleven died nobly for  
their country, than one *voluptuously* forfeit out of action. *Shak.*

This cannot be done, if my will be so worldly or *voluptuously*  
disposed, as never to suffer me to think of them; but perpe-

tually to carry away, and apply my mind to other things. *South*.

*VOLUPTUOUSNESS*, *n. f.* [from *voluptuous*.] Luxuriousness; ad-

dictedness to excess of pleasure.

There's no bottom  
In my *voluptuousness*: your wives, your daughters,

Your matrons, and your maids, could not fill up  
The cistern of my lust. *Shakespeare*, *Macbeth*.

If he fill'd his vacancy with his *voluptuousness*,  
Full surfeits, and the drench of his bones

Call on him for't. *Shakespeare*, *Ant. and Cleopatra*.

Here where still ev'ning is, not noon nor night;  
Where no *voluptuousness*, yet all delight.

These foas of Epicurus, for *voluptuousness* and irreligion,  
must pass for the only wits of the age. *South*.

You may be free, unless  
Your other lord forbids, *voluptuousness*. *Dryden*.

*VOLUTE*, *n. f.* [*volute*, Fr.] A member of a column.

That part of the capitals of the Ionic, Corinthian, and  
Composite orders, which is supposed to represent the bark of

trees twisted and turned into spiral lines, or, according to  
others, the head-dresses of virgins in their long hair. Ac-

cording to Vitruvius, these that appear above the stems in  
the Corinthian order, are sixteen in every capital, four in the

Ionic, and eight in the Composite. These *volute*s are more  
especially remarkable in the Ionic capital, representing a

pillow or cushion laid between the abacus and echinus:  
whence that ancient architect calls the *volute* pulvinus. *Hardi*.

It is said there is an Ionic pillar in the Santa Maria Tran-

tevere, where the marks of the compass are still to be seen  
on the *volute*; and that Palladio learnt from thence the work-

ing of that difficult problem. *Adelphi*.

*VOMICA*, *n. f.* [Latin.] An encysted humour in the lungs.

If the ulcer is not broke, it is commonly called a *vomica*,  
attended with the same symptoms as an empyema; because

the *vomica* communicating with the vessels of the lungs,  
must necessarily void some of the putrid matter, and taint the

blood. *Albucasis on Diet*.

*VOMIC*, *n. f.* [*vomic*, Fr.] A fruit of an East-Indian tree,  
the wood of which is the lignum colubinum, or snake-wood

of the shops. It is flat, compressed, and round, of a  
breadth of a shilling, and about the thickness of a crown-

piece. It is certain poison to quadrupeds and birds; and  
taken

## VOT

taken internally, in small doses, it disturbs the whole human  
frame, and brings on convulsions. *Hill's Mat. Medica*.

To VOMIT. v. n. [*vomo*, Latin.]

1. To cast up the contents of the stomach.  
The dog, when he is sick at the stomach, knows his cure,

falls to his grass, *vomit*, and is well. *More*.

To VOMIT. v. a. [*vomit*, Fr.]

1. To throw up from the stomach.  
Hast thou found honey? eat so much as is sufficient, lest

thou be filled therewith, and *vomit* it. *Prov. xxv. 16*.

The fish *vomited* out Jonah upon the dry land. *Jonah ii.*

*Vomiting* is of use, when the foulness of the stomach re-

quires it. *Wise man's Surgery*.

Weak stomachs *vomit* up the wine that they drink in too  
great quantities, in the form of vinegar. *Arbutnot*.

2. To throw up with violence from any hollow.

*VOMIT*, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The matter thrown up from the stomach.  
He shall cast up the wealth by him devour'd,

Like *vomit* from his yawning entrails pour'd. *Sandys*.

2. An emetic medicine; a medicine that causes vomit.  
Whether a *vomit* may be safely given, must be judged by

the circumstances; if there be any symptoms of an inflamma-

tion of the stomach, a *vomit* is extremely dangerous. *Arbut.*

*VOMITIOUS*, *n. f.* [from *vomit*, Lat.] The act or power of vo-

mitting.

How many have saved their lives, by spewing up their de-  
bauch? Whereas, if the stomach had wanted the faculty of

*vomition*, they had inevitably died. *Grew's Cosmology*.

*VOMITIVE*, *adj.* [*vomitif*, Fr.] Emetic; causing vomits.

From this vitriolous quality, mercurius dulcis, and vitriol  
*vomitif*, occasion black ejections. *Brown's Vulg. Errors*.

*VOMITORY*, *adj.* [*vomitore*, Fr. *vomitarius*, Lat.] Procuring  
vomits; emetic.

Since regulus of sublim, or glass of antimony, will com-  
municate to water or wine a purging or *vomitary* operation,

yet the body itself, after iterated infusions, abates not virtue  
or weight. *Harvey on Conjunctions*.

*VORACIOUS*, *adj.* [*voraces*, Fr. *vorax*, Lat.]

1. Greedy to eat; ravenous; edacious.  
So voracious is this humour grown, that it draws in every

thing to feed it. *Government of the Tongue*.

*VORACIOUSLY*, *adv.* [from *voracious*.] Greedily; ravenously.

*VORACIOUSNESS*, *n. f.* [*voracitas*, Fr. *voracitas*, Lat. from vo-

*VORACITY*.] *voracius*, Lat.] Greediness; ravenousness.

He is as well contented with this, as those that with the  
rarities of the earth pamper their voracities. *Sandys*.

Creatures by their voracity pernicious, have commonly  
fewer young. *Darwin's Physico-Theology*.

*VORTEX*, *n. f.* In the plural *vortices*. [Latin.] Any thing  
whirled round.

If many contiguous *vortices* of molten pitch were each of  
them as large as those which some suppose to revolve about

the sun and fix'd stars; yet these, and all their parts would,  
by their tenacity and fluidness, communicate their motion to

one another. *Newton's Opticks*.

Nothing else could impel it, unless the ethereal matter be  
supposed to be carried about the sun, like a vortex, or whirl-

pool, as a vehicle to convey it and the rest of the  
planets. *Bentley's Sermons*.

The gath'ring number, as it moves along,  
Involves a vast involuntary throng;

Who gently drawn, and struggling less and less,  
Roll in her vortex, and her power confess. *Pope*.

*VORTICAL*, *adj.* [from *vortex*.] Having a whirling motion.

If three equal round vessels be filled, the one with cold  
water, the other with oil, the third with molten pitch, and

the liquors be stirred about alike, to give them a *vortical*  
motion, the pitch, by its tenacity, will lose its motion quickly;

the oil, being less tenacious, will keep it longer; and the  
water being still less tenacious, will keep it longest, but yet

will lose it in a short time. *Newton's Opticks*.

It is not a magnetical power, nor the effect of a *vortical*  
motion; those common attempts towards the explication of

gravity. *Bentley's Sermons*.

*VOTARIST*, *n. f.* [*devotus*, Lat.] One devoted to any person  
or thing; one given up by a vow to any service or worship;

votary.

I with a more strict restraint  
Upon the filterhood, the votarists of St. Clare. *Shakespeare*.

Earth, yield me roots! What is here?  
Gold! yellow, glittering, precious gold!

No, gods, I am no idle *votarist*. *Shakespeare*.

The grey-headed ev'n,  
Like a sad *votarist* in palmer's weed,

Role from the hindmost wheels of Phœbus' wain. *Milton*.

## VOU

*VOTARY*, *n. f.* One devoted, as by a vow, to any particular  
service, worship, study, or state of life.

Wherefore waste I time to counsel thee?  
Thou art a votary to fond desire. *Shakespeare*.

Thou, faint god of sleep! forget that I  
Was ever known to be thy votary.

No more my pillow shall thine altar be,  
Nor will I offer any more to thee,

Myself a melting sacrifice. *Craftshaw*.

By these means, men worship the idols have been set up in  
their minds, and stamp the characters of divinity upon absur-

dities and errors, become zealous votaries to bulls and mon-

kies. *Locke*.

The enemy of our happiness has his servants and votaries,  
among those who are called by the name of the son of

God. *Rogers's Sermons*.

How can heav'nly wisdom prove  
An instrument to earthly love?

Know't thou not yet, that men commence  
Thy votaries for want of sense. *Swift*.

*VOTARY*, *adj.* Consequent to a vow.  
Superstition is now so well advanced, that men of the first

blood are as firm as butchers by occupation; and votary resolu-

tion is made equipollent to custom, even in matter of blood. *Bac.*

*VOTARESS*, *n. f.* [female of votary.] A woman devoted to  
any worship or state.

The imperial *votress* passed on,  
In maiden meditation, fancy free. *Shakespeare*.

His mother was a *votress* of my order;  
And, in the spiced Indian air by night,

Full often she hath gossip'd by my side. *Shakespeare*.

No votary this *votress* needs,  
Her very syllables are beads. *Cleaveland*.

Thy *votress* from my tender years I am;  
And love, like thee, the woods and sylvan game. *Dryden*.

What force have pious vows? the queen of love  
His sister sends, her *votress* from above. *Pope*.

*VOTE*, *n. f.* [*votum*, Lat.] Suffrage; voice given and numbered.

He that joins instruction with delight,  
Profit with pleasure, carries all the votes. *Roscommon*.

How many have no other ground for their tenets, than the  
supposed honesty or learning of those of the same profession?

as if truth were to be established by the vote of the multi-

tude. *Locke*.

The final determination arises from the majority of opi-



# VOW

**Vouch.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Warrant; attestation.  
 What praise couldst thou bestow on a deserving woman indeed? one that in the authority of her merit, did justly put on the *vouch* of very malice itself? *Shaksp. Othello.*  
**Vouch.** *n. f.* [from *vouch*.] One who gives witness to any thing.  
 Better to starve,  
 Than crave the hire which first we do deserve:  
 Why in this wolfish gown should I stand here,  
 To beg of Hob and Dick, that do appear,  
 Their needful *voucher*? *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*  
 The stamp is a mark, and a public *voucher*, that a piece of such denomination is of such a weight, and of such a fineness, *i. e.* has so much silver in it.  
 All the great writers of that age stand up together as *vouchers* for one another's reputation. *Spectator, N. 253.*  
 I have added nothing to the malice or absurdity of them, which it behoves me to declare, since the *vouchers* themselves will be so soon lost. *Pope.*  
**To VOUCHSAFE.** *v. a.* [*vouch* and *safe*.]  
 1. To permit any thing to be done without danger.  
 2. To condescend to grant.  
 He grew content to mark their speeches, then marvel at such wit in shepherds, after to like their company, and lastly to *vouchsafe* conference.  
 Shall I *vouchsafe* your worship a word or two?—  
 —Two thousand, fair woman, and I'll  
*Vouchsafe* thee hearing. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*  
 But if the sense of touch seem such delight  
 Beyond all other, think the same *vouchsafe* d.  
 To cattle and each beast. *Milton.*  
 It is not said by the apostle, that God *vouchsafed* to the heathens the means of salvation; and yet I will not affirm that God will have none of those, to whom the sound of the gospel never reached. *South's Sermons.*  
**To VOUCHSAFE.** *v. n.* To deign; to condescend; to yield.  
 Do I not see Zelmane, who does not think a thought which is not first weigh'd by wisdom and virtue? doth not the *vouchsafe* to love me with like ardour?  
*Vouchsafe* to love me with like ardour?  
 Of these supposed crimes to give me leave  
 By circumstance but to acquit myself. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*  
*Vouchsafe*, illustrious Ormond, to behold  
 What pow'r the charms of beauty had of old. *Dryden.*  
**VOUCHSAFE.** *n. f.* [from *vouchsafe*.] Grant; condescension.  
 The infinite superiority of God's nature, places a vast disparity betwixt his greatest communicated *vouchsafements*, and his boundless, and therefore to his creatures incommunicable perfections. *Boyle.*  
**Vow.** *n. f.* [*vœu*, Fr. *votum*, Lat.]  
 1. Any promise made to a divine power; an act of devotion, by which some part of life, or some part of possessions is consecrated to a particular purpose.  
 The gods are deaf to hot and peevish *vows*;  
 They are polluted offerings. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*  
 If you take that *vow* and that wish to be all one, you are mistaken; a wish is a far lower degree than a *vow*. *Hammond.*  
 She *vows* for his return, with vain devotion, pays. *Dryden.*  
 2. A solemn promise, commonly used for a promise of love or matrimony.  
 By all the *vows* that ever men have broke,  
 In number more than ever women spoke. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*  
 Those who wear the woodbine on their brow,  
 Were knights of love, who never broke their *vow*;  
 Firm to their plighted faith. *Dryden.*  
**To Vow.** *v. a.* [*vœu*, Fr. *vovio*, Lat.] To consecrate by a solemn dedication; to give to a divine power.  
 David often *voweth* unto God the sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving in the congregation. *Hooker.*  
 To Master Harvey, upon some special consideration, I have *vowed* this my labour. *Spenser.*  
*Vow* and pay unto the Lord. *Pf. lxxvi.*  
 When we have not only *vowed*, but delivered them over into the possession of Almighty God, for the maintenance of his public worship, and the ministers thereof, they are not now arbitrable, nor to be revoked. *Spelman.*  
 Whoever sees these irreligious men,  
 With burden of a sickness, weak and faint,  
 But hears them talking of religion then,  
 And *vowing* of their soul to every saint. *Davies.*  
 This plant Lattine, when his town he wall'd,  
 Then found, and from the tree Laurentum call'd;  
 And last, in honour of his new abode,  
 He *vow'd* the laurel to the laurel's god. *Dryden.*  
**To Vow.** *v. n.* To make *vows* or solemn promises.  
 Doft see how unregarded now  
 That piece of beauty passes? *Shaksp. Hen. IV.*  
 There was a time, when I did *vow*  
 To that alone: but mark the fate of faces. *Suckling.*

# UP

**Vo'wel.** *n. f.* [*voyelle*, Fr. *vocalis*, Lat.] A letter which can be uttered by itself.  
 I distinguish letters into *vowels* and consonants, yet not wholly upon their reason, that a *vowel* may be sounded alone, a consonant not without a *vowel*; which will not be found all true; for many of the consonants may be sounded alone, and some joined together without a *vowel*, as bl, fl, and as we pronounce the latter syllable of people, still, &c. and as Virgil makes the two *vowels* meet without an elision. *Brown.*  
**Vow'el'low.** *n. f.* [*vow* and *follow*.] One bound by the same *vow*.  
 Who are the votaries,  
 That are *vow'el'low* with this virtuous king? *Shaksp.*  
**VOYAGE.** *n. f.* [*voyage*, Fr.] A travel by sea.  
 Guyon forward 'gan his *voyage* make,  
 With his black palmer, that him guided still. *Fairy Queen.*  
 Our ships went hundry *voyages*, as well to the pillars of Hercules, as to other parts in the Atlantick and Mediterranean seas. *Bacon.*  
 This great man acted like an able pilot in a long *voyage*; contented to fit in the cabin when the winds were allay'd, but ready to resume the helm when the storm arose. *Prior.*  
 2. Course; attempt; undertaking. A low phrase.  
 If he should intend his *voyage* towards my wife, I would turn her look to him; and what he gets more of her than sharp words, let it lie on my head.  
 If you make your *voyage* upon her, and prevail, I am no further your enemy. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*  
 3. The practice of travelling.  
 All nations have interknowledge of one another, by *voyage* into foreign parts, or strangers that come to them. *Bacon.*  
**To VOYAGE.** *v. n.* [*voyager*, Fr. from the noun.] To travel by sea.  
 For *voyaging* to learn the direful art,  
 To taint with deadly drugs the barbed dart;  
 Thus refus'd 't' impart the baneful trust. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
**To VOYAGE.** *v. a.* To travel; to pass over.  
 I with pain  
*Voyag'd* th' unreal, vast, unbounded deep  
 Of horrible confusion. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
**VOYAGER.** *n. f.* [*voyager*, Fr. from *voyage*.] One who travels by sea.  
 Didstain not in thy constant travelling  
 To do as other *voyagers*, and make  
 Some turns into less creeks, and wisely take  
 Fresh water at the Heliconian spring.  
 How comfortable this is, *voyagers* can best tell. *Chapin.*  
 Deny your vessels, ye deny in vain;  
 A private *voyager* I pass the main. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
**UP.** *adv.* [*up*, Saxon; *ap*, Dutch and Danish.]  
 1. Aloft; on high; not down.  
 From those two Mytilene brethren, admire the wonderful changes of worldly things, now up now down, as if the life of man were not of much more certainty than a stage play. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*  
 Thither his course he bends; but up or down,  
 By center, or eccentric, hard to tell, *Milton.*  
 Or longitude.  
 2. Out of bed; in the state of being risen from rest.  
 Helen was not up? was she?  
 His chamber being commonly stived with suitors, when he was up, he gave his legs, arms, and breast to his servants to dress him; his eyes to his letters, and ears to petitioners. *Watson.*  
 3. In the state of being risen from a feat.  
 Upon his first rising, a general whisper ran among the country people, that Sir Roger was up. *Addison.*  
 4. From a state of decumbiture or concealment.  
 Now morn with rosy light had break'd the sky,  
 Up rose the sun, and up rose Emily;  
 Address'd her early steps to Cynthia's fane. *Dryden.*  
 5. In a state of being built.  
 Up with my tent; here will I lie to-night;  
 But where to-morrow!—well, all's one for that. *Shaksp.*  
 6. Above the horizon.  
 As soon as the sun is up, set upon the city. *Judges ix.*  
 7. To a state of advancement.  
 Till we have wrought ourselves up into this degree of christian indifference, we are in bondage. *Atterbury.*  
 8. In a state of exaltation.  
 Those that were up themselves, kept others low;  
 Those that were low themselves held others hard,  
 No suffered them to rise, or greater grow.  
 Henry the fifth is crown'd; up vanity!  
 Down royal state! all you false councillors hence. *Shaksp.*  
 9. In a state of climbing.  
 10. In a state of insurrection.  
 The gentle archbishop of York is up. *Shaksp. Hen. IV.*  
 With well-appointed powers.  
 Rebels there are up,  
 And put the Englishmen unto the sword. *Shaksp. Hen. IV.*

# UP B

Thou hast fix'd me; my soul's up in arms,  
 And mans each part about me. *Dryden.*  
 11. In a state of being increased, or raised.  
 Grief and passion are like floods raised in little brooks by a sudden rain; they are quickly up, and if the concernment be pour'd unexpectedly in upon us, it overflows us. *Dryden.*  
 12. From a remoter place, coming to any person or place.  
 As a boar was whetting his teeth, up comes a fox to him. *L'Estrange.*  
 13. From younger to elder years. *Pf. lxxxviii.*  
 14. Up and down. Dispersedly; here and there.  
 Abundance of them are seen scattered up and down like so many little islands when the tide is low. *Addison.*  
 15. Up and down. Backward and forward.  
 Our desire is, in this present controversy, not to be carried up and down with the waves of uncertain arguments, but rather positively to lead on the minds of the simpler sort by plain and easy degrees, till the very nature of the thing itself do make manifest what is truth. *Hooker, b. v.*  
 The flipping king he rambled up and down,  
 With shallow jesters. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*  
 Up and down he traverses his ground;  
 Now wards a falling blow, now strikes again:  
 Then nimble shifts a thrust, then lends a wound;  
 Now back he gives, then rushes on again. *Daniel.*  
 Thou and death  
 Shall dwell at ease, and up and down unseen  
 Wing silently the busom air. *Milton.*  
 On this windy sea of land, the fiend  
 Walk'd up and down alone, bent on his prey. *Milton.*  
 What a miserable life dost thou lead, says a dog to a lion, to run flaring up and down thus in woods. *L'Estrange.*  
 —She moves! life wanders up and down  
 Through all her face, and lights up every charm. *Addison.*  
 16. Up to. To an equal height with.  
 Tantalus was punished with the rage of an eternal thirst, and set up to the chin in water, that fled from his lips whenever he attempted to drink it. *Addison.*  
 17. Up to. Adequately to.  
 The wisest men in all ages have lived up to the religion of their country, when they saw nothing in it opposite to morality. *Addison.*  
 They are determined to live up to the holy rule, by which they have obliged themselves to walk. *Atterbury.*  
 We must not only mortify all these passions that solicit us, but we must learn to do well, and act up to the positive precepts of our duty. *Regent's Sermons.*  
 18. Up with. A phrase that signifies the act of raising any thing to give a blow.  
 She, quick and proud, and who did Pas despise,  
 Up with her fist, and took him on the face;  
 Another time, quoth she, become more wise:  
 Thus Pas did kiss her hand with little grace. *Sidney.*  
 19. It is added to verbs, implying some accumulation, or increase.  
 If we could number up those prodigious swarms that settled in every part of the Campania of old Rome, they would amount to more than can be found in any six parts of Europe of the same extent. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*  
 20. Up, interject.  
 21. A word exhorting to rise from bed.  
 Up, up! cries gluttony, 'tis break of day;  
 Go drive the deer, and drag the finny prey. *Pope.*  
 22. A word of exhortation, exciting or rousing to action.  
 Up then, Melpomene, the mournful muse of nine;  
 Such cause of mourning never hadst afore.  
 Up, grisly ghosts; and up my rustic race;  
 Matter of mirth now shalt thou have no more. *Spenser.*  
 But up, and enter now into full bliss. *Milton.*  
 Up, up, for honour's sake; twelve legions wait you,  
 And long to call you chief. *Dryden.*  
 Up, prep. From a lower to a higher part; not down.  
 In going up a hill, the knees will be most weary; in going down, the thighs: for that in lifting the feet, when a man goeth up the hill, the weight of the body beareth most upon the knees, and in going down, upon the thighs. *Bacon.*  
**To UPBEAR.** *v. a.* pret. *upbore*; part. pass. *upborn*. [*up* and *bear*.]  
 1. To sustain aloft; to support in elevation.  
 Upborn with indeatigable wings. *Milton.*  
 Raised in a line the ready racers stand,  
 Start from the goal, and vanish o'er the strand:  
 Swift as on wings of wind, upborn they fly,  
 And drifts of rising dust involve the sky. *Pope.*  
 2. To raise aloft.  
 This with prayer,  
 Or one short sigh of human breath, upborn,  
 Ev'n to the seat of God. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
 A monstrous wave upborn  
 The chief, and dall'd him on the craggy shore. *Pope.*

# UP C

3. To support from falling.  
 Vital pow'r is 'gan wax both weak and wan,  
 For want of food and sleep; which two upbear,  
 Like weighty pillars, this frail life of man. *Fairy Queen.*  
**To UPBraid.** *v. a.* [*upbray*, Saxon, Saxo-  
 1. To charge contemptuously with any thing disgraceful.  
 The fathers, when they were upbraid'd with that defect, comforted themselves with the meditation of God's most gracious nature, who did not therefore the less affect of their hearty affection. *Hooker, b. v.*  
 It seem'd in me  
 But as an honour snatch'd with boist'rous hand,  
 And I had many living to upbraid  
 My gain of it by their assistances,  
 Which daily grew to quarrel. *Shaksp. Hen. IV.*  
 If you refuse your aid, yet do not  
 Upbraid us with our distress. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*  
 Vain man! how long wilt thou thy God upbraid?  
 And, like the roaring of a furious wind,  
 'Tis vent the vile distemper of thy mind?  
 How cunningly the forcereels displays  
 Her own transgressions, to upbraid me mine. *Milton.*  
 'Tis a general complaint against you, and I must upbraid you with it, that because you need not write, you will not. *Dryden.*  
 You may the world of more defects upbraid,  
 That other works by nature are unmade;  
 That she did never at her own expence  
 A palace rear. *Blackmore.*  
 2. To object as matter of reproach.  
 Those that have been bred together, are more apt to envy their equals when raised: for it doth upbraid unto them their own fortunes, and pointeth at them. *Bacon.*  
 Any of these, without regarding the pains of churchmen, grudge or upbraid to them those small remains of antient piety, which the rapacity of some ages has scarce left. *Sprat.*  
 May they not justly to our climes upbraid,  
 Shortness of night, and penury of shade. *Prior.*  
 3. To urge with reproach.  
 I have too long born  
 Your blunt upbraidings, and your bitter scoffs. *Shaksp.*  
 He that knowingly commits an ill, has the upbraidings of his own conscience. *Decay of Piety.*  
 4. To reproach on account of a benefit received from the reproacher.  
 Ev'ry hour  
 He flashes into one gross crime or other;  
 His knights grow riotous, and he himself upbraid's us  
 On ev'ry trifle. *Shaksp. Lear.*  
 If any lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth liberally, and upbraideth not. *Ja. i. 5.*  
 Be ashamed of upbraidings speeches before friends; and after thou hast given upbraid not. *Ecclus. xli. 22.*  
 5. To bring reproach upon; to shew faults by being in a state of comparison.  
 Ah, my son, how evil fits it me to have such a son, and how much doth thy kindness upbraid my wickedness? *Sidney.*  
 The counsel which I cannot take,  
 Instead of healing, but upbraid's my weakness. *Addison.*  
 6. To treat with contempt. Not in use.  
 There also was that mighty monarch laid,  
 Low under all, yet above all in pride;  
 That name of native fire did foul upbraid,  
 And would, as Ammon's son, be magnify'd. *Fairy Queen.*  
**UPBRAIDINGLY.** *adv.* By way of reproach.  
 The time was, when men would learn and study good things, not envy those that had them. Then men were had in price for learning; now letters only make men vile. He is upbraidingly called a poet, as if it were a contemptible nickname. *B. Johnson.*  
**To UPBURY.** *v. a.* [A word formed from *upbraid* by Spenser, for the sake of a rhyming termination.] To flume.  
 Vile knight,  
 That knights and knight-hood dost with shame upbraid,  
 And shew'st th' ensample of thy childish might,  
 With silly, weak, old women thus to fight. *Spenser.*  
**UPBROUGHT.** part. pass. of *upbring*. Educated; nurtured.  
 Divinely wrought,  
 And of the brood of angels, heav'nly born,  
 And with the crew of blessed saints upbrought,  
 Each of which did her with her gifts adorn. *Spenser.*  
**UPHAND.** *adj.* [*up* and *hand*.] Lifted by the hand.  
 The uphand sledge is used by underworkmen, when the work is not of the largest, yet requires help to batter. They use it with both their hands before them, and seldom lift their hammer higher than their head. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*  
**UPCAST.** [Participle from *cast up*.] The verb to *upcast* is not in use. [Thrown upwards.  
 Beasts with upcast eyes forsake their shade,  
 And gaze, as if I were to be obey'd. *Dryden.*  
 UPCAUST.



## UPH

- Old Saturn, here with *upcast* eyes,  
Beheld his abdicated skies. *Addison.*
- UPCAST*. *n. f.* A term of bowling; a throw; a cast.  
Was there ever man had such luck? when I kiss'd the  
jack, upon an *upcast* to be hit away! *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*
- To *UPCASTHER*. *v. a.* [*up and gather.*] To contract.  
Himself he clost *upcasther* more and more  
Into his den, that his deceitful train,  
By his there being might not be bewraid,  
Ne any noise, ne any question made. *Spenser.*
- UPHELD*. *pret. and part. pass. of uphold.* Maintained; sustained.  
He who reigns  
Monarch in heav'n, 'till then, as one secure,  
Sat on his throne, *upheld* by old repute. *Milton.*
- UPHILL*. *adj.* [*up and hill.*] Difficult; like the labour of  
climbing an hill.  
What an *uphill* labour must it be to a learner, who has  
those first rudiments to master at twenty years of age, which  
others are taught at ten. *Clariss.*
- To *UPHOLD*. *v. a.* [*up and hold.*] To treasure; to store;  
to accumulate in private places.  
Heaps of huge words *upholded* hideously  
With horrid sound, though having little sense,  
They think to be chief praise of poetry;  
And thereby wanting due intelligence,  
Have marr'd the face of goodly poesy,  
And made a monster of their fantasia. *Spenser.*
- If thou hast *upholded* in thy life  
Extorted treasure, in the womb of earth,  
Speak of it. *Shakespeare.*
- To *UPHOLD*. *v. a.* *preter. upheld*; and *part. pass. upheld*, and  
*upholden*. [*up and held.*]
1. To lift on high.  
The mournful train with groans and hands *upheld*,  
Besought his pity. *Dryden.*
  2. To support; to sustain; to keep from falling.  
While life *upholds* this arm,  
This arm *upholds* the house of Lancaster. *Shakespeare.*
  3. To keep from declension.  
There is due from the judge to the advocate some com-  
mendation, where causes are fair pleaded; for that *upholds* in  
the client the reputation of his council, and beats down in  
him the conceit of his cause. *Bacon.*
  4. To support in any state of life.  
Many younger brothers have neither lands nor means to  
*uphold* themselves. *Raleigh.*
  5. To continue; to keep from defeat.  
Divers, although peradventure not willing to be yoked  
with elderships, yet were contented to *uphold* opposition against  
bishops, not without greater hurt to the court of their whole  
proceedings. *Hooker.*
  6. To keep from being lost.  
In spite of spite, alone *upholds* the day. *Shakespeare.*
  7. To continue without failing.  
A deaf person, by observing the motions of another man's  
mouth, knows what he says, and *upholds* a current communi-  
cation of discourse with him. *Holder.*
  8. To continue in being.  
As Nebuchodonosor liveth, who hath sent thee for the *up-  
holding* of every living thing. *Judith xi. 7.*
  9. A due proportion is held betwixt the parts, as well in the  
natural body of man, as the body politic of the state, for  
the *upholding* of the whole. *Hakewill.*
- UPHOLDERS*. *n. f.* [*from uphold.*]
1. A supporter.  
Suppose then Atlas ne'er so wife:  
Yet when the weight of kingdoms lies  
Too long upon his single shoulders,  
Sink down he must, or find *upholders*. *Swift.*
  2. A sustainer in being.  
The knowledge thereof is so many manucutions to the  
knowledge and admiration of the infinite wisdom of the crea-  
tor and *upholder* of them. *Hale.*
  3. An undertaker; one who provides for funerals.  
The company of *upholders* have a right upon the bodies of  
the subjects. *Arbutnot.*
  4. Where the brass knocker wrapt in flannel band,  
Forbids the thunder of the footman's hand;  
Th' *upholder*, useful harbinger of death,  
Waits with impatience for the dying breath. *Gay.*

## UPO

- UPHOLDSTERER*. *n. f.* [*A corruption of upholder.*] One who  
furnishes houses; one who fits up apartments with beds and  
furniture.  
If a corner of the hanging wants a single nail, send for  
the *upholderer*. *Swift.*
- Mere wax as yet, you fashion him with ease,  
Your barber, cook, *upholderer*. *Pope.*
- UPLAND*. *n. f.* [*up and land.*] Higher ground.  
Men at first, after the flood, liv'd in the *uplands* and sides  
of the mountains, and by degrees sunk into the plains. *Bacon.*
- UPLAND*. *adj.* Higher in situation.  
Those in Cornwall do no more by nature than others else-  
where by choice, conceive themselves an estranged society  
from the *upland* dwellers, and carry an emulation against  
them. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
- Sometimes with secure delight,  
The *upland* Hamlets will invite. *Milton.*
- UPLANDISH*. *adj.* [*from upland.*] Mountainous; inhabiting  
mountains.  
Lion-like, *uplandish*, and mere wild,  
Slave to his pride; and all his nerves being naturally comp'd  
Of eminent strength; stalks out and preys upon a filly  
sheep.
- To *UPLAY*. *v. a.* [*up and lay.*] To hoard; to lay up.  
We are but farmers of ourselves; yet may,  
If we can flock ourselves and thrive, *uplay*  
Much, much good treasure for the great rent-day. *Dome.*
- To *UPLIFT*. *v. a.* [*up and lift.*] To raise aloft.  
Mechanick slaves,  
With greasy aprons, rules, and hammers, shall  
*Uplift* us to the view. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*
- The banish'd Bolingbroke repeals himself,  
And, with *uplifted* arms, is safe arriv'd  
At Ravenspurg. *Shakespeare, Rich. II.*
- Together both, with next t' almighty arm  
*Uplifted* imminent, one stroke they aim'd. *Milton.*
- Satan talking to his nearest mate,  
With head *uplift* above the waves, and eyes  
That sparkling blaz'd. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. i.*
- When by just vengeance guilty mortals perish,  
The gods behold their punishment with pleasure,  
And lay th' *uplifted* thunder-bolt aside. *Addison's Cato.*
- Songs, sonnets, epigrams, the winds *uplift*,  
And whilk them back to Evans, Young and Swift. *Pope.*
- UPMOST*. *adj.* [*An irregular superlative formed from up.*]  
Highest; topmost.
- Away! ye skum,  
That still rise *upmost* when the nation boils;  
That have but just enough of sense to know  
The master's voice, when rated to depart. *Dryden.*
- UPON*. *prep.* [*up and on.*]
1. Not under; noting being on the top or outside.  
As I did stand my watch upon the hill,  
I look'd toward Birnam; and anon methought  
The wood began to move. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
  2. Thrown over the body, as cloaths.  
I have seen her rise from her bed, throw her night-gown  
upon her. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
  3. By way of imprecation or insult.  
Hard-hearted Clifford! take me from the world;  
My soul to heav'n, my blood upon your heads. *Shakespeare.*
  4. It expresses ostentation, or protestation.  
How? that I should murder her?  
Upon the love, and truth, and vows, which I  
Have made to thy command!—I, her!—her blood! *Shak.*
  5. It is used to express any hardship or mischief.  
If we would neither impose upon ourselves, nor others,  
we must lay aside that fallacious method of censuring by the  
lump. *Burnet.*
  6. In consequence of. Now little in use.  
Let me not find you before me again upon any complaint  
whatsoever. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure.*
  7. Then the princes of Germany had but a dull fear of the  
greatness of Spain, upon a general apprehension of the an-  
bitious designs of that nation. *Bacon.*
  8. They were entertained with the greatest magnificence that  
could be, upon no greater warning. *Bacon.*
  9. I wish it may not be concluded, left, upon second cogita-  
tions, there should be cause to alter. *Bacon.*
  10. These forces took hold of divers; in some upon discontent,  
in some upon ambition, in some upon levity, and desire of  
change, and in some few upon conscience and belief, but in most  
upon simplicity; and in divers out of dependance upon some of  
the better sort, who did in secret favour these bruits. *Bacon.*
  11. He made a great difference between people that did rebel  
upon wantonness, and them that did rebel upon want. *Bacon.*
  12. Upon pity they were taken away, upon ignorance they are  
again demanded. *Hayward.*
  13. Promises can be of no force, unless they be believed to be  
conditional, and unless that duty proposed to be enforced by  
them, be acknowledged to be part of that condition, upon  
per-

## UPO

- performance of which those promises do, and upon the neglect  
of which those promises shall not belong to any. *Hammond.*
- The earl of Cleveland, a man of signal courage, and an  
excellent officer upon any bold enterprise, advanced. *Clarendon.*
- The king had no kindness for him upon an old account,  
as remembering the part he had acted against the earl of  
Stratford. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
- Though sin offers itself in never to pleasing and alluring a  
drest at first, yet the remorse and inward regrets of the soul,  
upon the commission of it, infinitely overbalance those faint  
and transient gratifications. *South's Sermons.*
- The common corruption of human nature, upon the bare  
stock of its original depravation, does not usually proceed  
so far. *South's Sermons.*
- When we make judgments upon general presumptions,  
they are made rather from the temper of our own spirit, than  
from reason. *Burnet.*
- 'Tis not the thing that is done, but the intention in doing  
it, that makes good or evil. There's a great difference betwixt  
what we do upon force, and what upon inclination. *Locke.*
- The determination of the will upon enquiry, is following  
the direction of that guide. *Locke.*
- There broke out an irreparable quarrel between their pa-  
rents; the one valuing himself too much upon his birth, and  
the other upon his possessions. *Spektator, N° 164.*
- The design was discovered by a person, as much noted for  
his skill in gaming, as in politics, upon the base, mercenary  
end of getting money by wagers. *Swift.*
6. In immediate consequence of.  
Waller should not make advantage upon that enterprise,  
to find the way open to him to march into the west. *Clarendon.*
  7. A louder kind of sound was produced by the impetuous  
eruptions of the halitious flames of the salt-petre, upon cast-  
ing a live coal thereon. *Boyle.*
  8. So far from taking little advantages against us for every  
failing, that he is willing to pardon our most wilful miscar-  
riages, upon our repentance and amendment. *Tillotson.*
  9. Upon lessening interest to four per cent. you fall the price of  
your native commodities, or lessen your trade. *Locke.*
  10. The mind, upon the suggestion of any new notion, runs  
immediately after similes, to make it the clearer. *Locke.*
  11. If, upon the perusal of such writings, he does not find  
himself delighted, or if, upon reading the admired passages in  
such authors, he finds a coldness and indifference in his  
thoughts, he ought to conclude, that he wants the faculty of  
discovering them. *Spektator, N° 400.*
  12. This advantage we lost upon the invention of fire-arms. *Addison.*
  13. In a state of view.  
Is it upon record? or else reported  
Successfully, from age to age? *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*
  14. The next heroes we meet with upon record were Romulus  
Numa. *Temple.*
  15. The atheists taken notice of among the ancients, are left  
branded upon the records of history. *Locke.*
  16. Supposing a thing granted.  
If you say necessity is the mother of arts and inventions,  
and there was no necessity before, and therefore these things  
were slowly invented, this is a good answer upon our sup-  
position. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
  17. Relating to a subject.  
Ambitious Confidence would not cease,  
'Till she had kindled France, and all the world,  
Upon the right and party of her son. *Shakespeare, K. John.*
  18. Yet when we can intreat an hour to serve,  
Would spend it in some words upon that business,  
If you would grant the time. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
  19. Upon this, I remember a strain of refined civility, that  
when any woman went to see another of equal birth, she  
worked at her own work in the other's house. *Temple.*
  20. With respect to.  
The king's servants, who were sent for, were examined  
upon all questions proposed to them. *Dryden.*
  21. In consideration of.  
Upon the whole matter, and humanly speaking, I doubt  
there was a fault somewhere. *Dryden.*
  22. Upon the whole, it will be necessary to avoid that perpetual  
repetition of the same epithets which we find in Homer. *Pope.*
  23. In noting a particular day.  
Constantia he looked upon as given away to his rival, upon  
the day on which their marriage was to be solemnized. *Addison.*
  24. Noting reliance or trust.  
We now may boldly spend upon the hope  
Of what is to come in. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*
  25. God commands us, by our dependance upon his truth, and  
his holy words, to believe a fact that we do not understand;  
and this is no more than what we do every day in the works  
of nature, upon the credit of men of learning. *Swift.*
  26. Near to; noting situation.  
The enemy lodged themselves at Aldermaston, and those  
from Newberry and Reading, in two other villages upon the  
river Kennet, over which he was to pass. *Clarendon.*

## UPR

- The Lucqueze plead prescription for hunting in one of the  
duke's forests, that lies upon their frontiers. *Addison.*
15. On pain of.  
To such a ridiculous degree of trusting her she had brought  
him, that she caus'd him send us word, that upon our lives  
we should do whatsoever the commanded us. *Sidney, b. ii.*
  16. At the time of; on occasion of.  
Impartially examine the merits and conduct of the presby-  
terians upon these two great events, and the pretensions to fa-  
vour which they challenge upon them. *Swift.*
  17. By inference from.  
Without it, all discourses of government and obediences,  
upon his principles, would be to no purpose. *Locke.*
  18. Noting attention.  
He presently lost the sight of what he was upon; his mind  
was filled with disorder and confusion. *Locke.*
  19. Noting particular pace.  
Provide ourselves of the virtuoso's saddle, which will be  
sure to amble, when the world is upon the hardest trot. *Dryden.*
  20. Exactly; according to.  
In goodly form comes on the enemy;  
And by the ground they hide, I judge the number  
Upon or near the rate of thirty thousand. *Shakespeare.*
  21. By; noting the means of support.  
Upon a closer inspection of these bodies, the shells are  
affixed to the surfaces of them in such a manner, as bodies,  
lying on the sea-shores, upon which they live. *Woodward.*
  22. *UPPER*. *adj.* [*a comparative from up.*]
  1. Superiour in place; higher.  
Give the forehead a majestick grace, the mouth smiling;  
which you shall do by making a thin upper lip, and shadow-  
ing the mouth line a little at the corners. *Peasbom.*
  2. Our knight did bear no less a pack  
Of his own buttocks on his back;  
Which now had almost got the upper  
Hand of his head, for want of crupper. *Audibron.*
  3. The understanding was then clear, and the soul's upper  
region lofty and serene, free from the vapours of the inferior  
affections. *South's Sermons.*
  4. With speed to night repair:  
For not the gods, nor angry Jove will bear  
Thy lawless wand'ring walks in upper air. *Dryden.*
  5. Deep as the dark infernal waters lie,  
From the bright regions of the cheerful sky;  
So far the proud ascending rocks invade  
Heav'n's upper realms, and cast a dreadful shade. *Addison.*
  6. Higher in power.  
The like corrupt and unreasonable custom prevailed far,  
and got the upper-hand of right reason with the greatest  
part. *Hooker, b. i.*
  7. *UPPERMOST*. *adj.* [*superlative from upper.*]
  1. Highest in place.  
The waters, called the waters above the heavens, are  
but the clouds, and waters engendered in the uppermost  
air. *Raleigh.*
  2. In all things follow nature, not painting clouds in the  
bottom of your piece, and waters in the uppermost  
parts. *Dryden.*
  3. Highest in power or authority.  
The lower powers are gotten uppermost, and we see like  
men on our heads, as Plato observed of old, that on the right  
hand, which is indeed on our left.  
'Tis all one to the common people who's uppermost. *Glennville.*
  4. This species of discretion will carry a man safe through all  
parties, so far, that whatever faction happens to be uppermost,  
his claim is allowed for a share. *Swift.*
  5. Predominant; most powerful.  
As in perfumes compos'd with art and cost,  
'Tis hard to say what scent is uppermost;  
Nor this part musk or civet can we call,  
Or amber, but a rich result of all;  
So she was all a sweet. *Dryden.*
  6. *UPPRISH*. *adj.* [*from up.*] Proud; arrogant. A low word.
  7. To *UPPRISH*. *v. a.* [*up and raise.*] To raise up; to exalt.  
This would interrupt his joy  
In our confusion, and our joy upraise. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ii.*
  8. To *UPPRISH*. *v. a.* [*up and rear.*] To rear on high.  
Heav'n-born charity! thy blessings shed;  
Bid meagre want uprear her licken head. *Gay.*
  9. *UPRIGHT*. *adj.* [*up and right.*] This word, with its derivatives,  
is in prose accented on the first syllable; but in poetry seems  
to be accented indifferently on the first or second.
  1. Straight up; perpendicularly erect.  
Comb down his hair; look! look! it stands upright. *Shou.*
  2. They are upright as the palm-tree. *Jer. x.*
  3. In the morning, taking of somewhat of easy digestion  
as milk, furthers nourishment: but this would be done sitting  
upright, that the milk may pass more speedily to the stom-  
ach. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
  4. A tree.



## UPR

A tree at first setting, should not be shaken; and therefore put two little forks about the bottom of your trees, to keep them upright. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Circe, the daughter of the sun; whose charms Whoever tasted lost his upright shape, And downward fell into a grov'ling swine. *Milton.*

Forthwith upright he rears from off the pool His mighty stature. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. i.*

You have the orthography, or upright of this ground-plot, and the explanation thereof, with a scale of feet and inches. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*

2. Erected; pricked up. All have their ears upright, waiting when the watchword shall come, that they should all arise unto rebellion. *Seneca.*

Stood Theodore surpriz'd in deadly fright, With chattering teeth, and bristling hair upright. *Dryden.*

3. Honest; not declining from the right. Such neighbour neighbour should not partialize Th' unloping fumes of my upright soul. *Shakespeare.*

How hast thou sullied Thy malice into thousands, once upright And faithful, now prov'd false! *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The most upright of mortal men was he; The most sincere, and holy woman, she. *Dryden.*

UPRIGHTLY. *adv.* [from upright.]

1. Perpendicularly to the horizon.

2. Honestly; without deviation from the right. Men by nature apter to rage than deceit; not greatly ambitious, more than to be well and uprightly dealt with. *Stacy.*

Princes in judgment, and their delegate judges, must judge the causes of all persons uprightly and impartially, without any personal consideration. *Taylor.*

To live uprightly then is sure the best, To save ourselves, and not to damn the rest. *Dryden.*

UPRIGHTNESS. *n. f.* [from upright.]

1. Perpendicular erection. So the fair tree, which still preserves Her fruit and state, while no wind blows, In forms from that uprightnes's twines, And the glad earth about her frowns With treasure from her yielding boughs. *Waller.*

2. Honesty; integrity. The hypocrite bends his principles and practice to the fashion of a corrupt world; but the truly upright man is inflexible in his uprightnes's, and unalterable in his purpose. *Atterbury.*

TO UPRISE. *v. n.* [up and rise.]

1. To rise from decumbiture. Early, before the moon with crimson ray, Through which into the world the dawning day Might look, that maketh every creature glad, Uprose Sir Gyon. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

Thou knowest my down-sitting and mine uprising, P/cxxxix. Uprose the virgin with the morning light, Obdient to the vision of the night. *Pope.*

2. To rise from below the horizon. Uprose the sun. *Cowley.*

3. To rise with activity. Was that the king that spurr'd his horse so hard Against the steep uprising of the hill? *Shakespeare.*

UPRISE. *n. f.* Appearance above the horizon. Did ever raven sing so like a lark, That gives sweet tidings of the sun's uprise? *Shakespeare.*

UPROAR. *n. f.* [uproar, Dutch.] This word likewise is accented on the first syllable in prose; in verse, indifferently on either. Tumult; bustle; disturbance; confusion. The Jews which believed not, set all the city on an uproar. *Acts xviii. 5.*

It were well if his holiness had not set the world in an uproar, by nourishing of war. *Raleigh.*

He levied forces in a disorder'd uproar, albeit the treason rested in him and some other his complices. *Hayward.*

Others with vast Typhaean rage more fell, Rend up both rocks and hills, and ride the air In whirlwind; hell scarce holds the wild uproar. *Milton.*

Horror thus prevail'd, And wild uproar! ah, who at length will end This long pernicious fray? *Philips.*

The impiety of this sentiment set the audience in an uproar; and made Socrates, though an intimate friend of the poet, go out of the theatre with indignation. *Addison.*

TO UPROAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To throw into confusion. Not in use.

Had I power, I should Pour the sweet milk of concord into hell, Uproar the universal peace, confound All unity on earth. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

TO UPROOT. *v. a.* [up and root.] To tear up by the root. Ophelus could lead the savage race, And trees uprooted left their place, *L'Estrange.*

## UPS

Sequacious of the lyre: But bright Cecilia rais'd the wonder higher, When to her organ vocal breath was giv'n, An angel heard, and straight appear'd, Mistaking earth for heav'n. *Dryden.*

TO UPROUSE. *v. a.* [up and rouse.] To waken from sleep; to excite to action. Thou art uprous'd by some distemperance. *Shakespeare.*

UPSHOT. *n. f.* [up and shot.] Conclusion; end; last amount; final event. With this he kindleth his ambitious spighte To like desire and praise of noble fame. The only upshot, whereto he doth aim. *Hubbard's Tale.*

I cannot pursue with any safety this sport to the upshot. *Shakespeare.*

In this upshot, purposes mistook Fall on th' inventor's heads. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Every leading demonstration to the main upshot of all, which is the proportion betwixt the sphere and cylinder, is a pledge of the wit and reason of that mathematician. *Mora.*

Upon the upshot, affusions are but the methods of a merciful providence, to force us upon the only means of setting matters right. *L'Estrange.*

Here is an end of the matter, says the prophet: here is the upshot and result of all; here terminate both the prophecies of Daniel and St. John. *Barnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Let's now make an end of matters peaceably, as we shall quickly come to the upshot of our affair. *Arbuthnot.*

At the upshot, after a life of perpetual application, to reflect that you have been doing nothing for yourself, and that the fame or less industry might have gained you a friendship that can never deceive or end; a glory, which, though not to be had till after death, yet shall be glori'd and enjoy'd to eternity. *Pope.*

UPSIDE DOWN. [an adverbial form of speech.] With total reversion; in complete disorder; with the lower part above the higher. In his lap a mass of coin he told, And turned upside down to feed his eye, And covetous desire, with his huge treasure. *Fairy Queen.*

The flood did not so turn upside down the face of the earth, as thereby it was made past knowledge, after the waters were decreed. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

The severe notions of christianity turned all this upside down, filling all with surprise and amazement. They came upon the world, like light darting full upon the face of a man asleep, who had a mind not to be disturbed. *Smith.*

UPSTAIRS. *n. f.* [up and stairs.] This word seems to signify upstairs; a man suddenly exalted. The king doth wake to-night, and takes his route; Keeps wassel, and the swagring upspring reels. *Shakespeare.*

TO UPSTAND. *v. n.* [up and stand.] To be erected. The water shakes with scales upstanding die. *Mora.*

TO UPSTAY. *v. a.* [up and stay.] To sustain; to support. Them the upstays Gently with myrtle band; mindless the while Herself, though fairest unsupported flow'r. *Milton.*

TO UPSTART. *v. n.* [up and start.] To spring up suddenly. He upstart brave Out of the well, wherein he drenched lay, As eagle fresh out of the ocean wave. *Spenser.*

Thus having spoke, he sat; thus answer'd then, Upstarting from his throne, the king of men, His breast with fury fill'd. *Dryden.*

UPSTART. *n. f.* [up and start.] One suddenly raised to wealth, power, or honour; what suddenly rises and appears. Two hundred in a place will be enough for the safeguard of that country, and keeping under all sudden upstarts, that shall seek to trouble the peace thereof. *Spenser's Ireland.*

My rights and royalties Pluckt from my arms perforce, and given away To upstart unthrifits. *Shakespeare.*

Mushrooms have two strange properties; the one, that they yield so delicious a meat; the other, that they come up so hastily, even in a night, and yet they are unknown; and therefore such as are upstarts in state, they call in reproach mushrooms. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The king did not neglect Ireland, the soil where these mushrooms and upstart weeds, that spring up in a night, did chiefly prosper. *Bacon.*

A place of bliss In the purlieus of heav'n, and therein plac'd A race of upstart creatures, to supply Perhaps our vacant room. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ii.*

Inordinate desires, And upstart passions, catch the government From reason. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Mean upstarts, when they come once to be preferred, forget their fathers. *L'Estrange.*

## URC

Trade, he said, carried from us the commodities of our country, and made a parcel of upstarts, as rich as men of the most ancient families. *Addison's Freeholder, N° 22.*

TO UPSWARM. *v. a.* [up and swarm.] To raise in a swarm. Out of use.

You've taken up the subjects of my father; And both against the voice of heav'n and him Have here upswarm'd them. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

TO UPTAKE. *v. a.* [up and take.] To take into the hands. He hearkened to his reason, and the child Uptaking, to the palmer gave to bear. *Fairy Queen.*

TO UPTRAIN. *v. a.* [up and train.] To bring up; to educate. Not used.

King Lear in happy peace long reign'd, But had no issue male him to succeed, But three fair daughters, which were well uptrain'd In all that seem'd fit for kingly feed. *Fairy Queen.*

TO UPTURN. *v. a.* [up and turn.] To throw up; to furrow. So scented the grim feature, and upturn'd His nostrils wide into the murky air. *Milton.*

Beyond all marks, with many a giddy round Down rushing, it upturns a hill of ground. *Pope.*

UPWARD. *adv.* [up and year, Saxon.] Directed to a higher part. Spread upon a lake, with upward eye, A plump of fowl behold their foe on high. *Dryden.*

The angel said, With upward speed his agile wings he spread. *Prior.*

UPWARD. *n. f.* The top. Out of use. From th' extremest upward of thy head, To the descent and dust below thy foot, A molt toad-spotted traitor. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

UPWARD. *adv.* [up and year.]

1. Towards a higher place. I thought To smooth your passage, and to soften death: For I would have you, when you upward move, Speak kindly of me to our friends above. *Dryden.*

In sheets of rain the sky descends, And ocean swell'd with waters upwards tends; One rising, falling one; the heav'n and sea Meet at their confines, in the middle way. *Dryden.*

A man on a cliff, is at liberty to leap twenty yards downwards into the sea, not because he has power to do the contrary action, which is to leap twenty yards upwards, for that he cannot do; but he is therefore free, because he has a power to leap, or not to leap. *Lake.*

2. Towards heav'n and God. Looking inward, we are stricken dumb; looking upward, we speak and prevail. *Hooker, b. v.*

3. With respect to the higher part. Dagon, sea-monster! upward man, And downward fish. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. i.*

4. More than; with tendency to a higher or greater number. Their counsel must seem very unseasonable, who advise men now to suspect that, wherewith the world hath had, by their own account, twelve hundred years acquaintance and upwards, enough to take away suspicion. *Hooker, b. v.*

I have been your wife in this obedience Upward of twenty years; and have been blest With many children by you. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

5. Towards the source. Be Homer's works your study; Thence form your judgment, thence your notions bring, And trace the mules upward to their spring. *Pope.*

TO UPWIND. *v. a.* pret. and pass. upwind. [up and wind.] To convolve. As the lay upon the dirty ground, Her huge long tail her den all overpread; Yet was in knots and many boughs upwind. *Fa. Queen.*

URBANITY. *n. f.* [urbanitas, Fr. urbanitas, Lat.] Civility; elegance; politeness; merriment; facetiousness. A rustic severity banishes all urbanity, whose harmless condition is consistent with religion. *Brown's Puls. Errors.*

Railery is the sauce of civil entertainment; and without some such tincture of urbanity, good humour falters. *L'Estr.*

Moral doctrine, and urbanity, or well-mannered wit, constitute the Roman satire. *Dryden.*

URCHIN. *n. f.* [beurchin, Armorick; erinaceus, Lat.] A hedge-hog. Urchins shall, for that vast of night that they may work, All exercise on thee. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

A thousand fiends, a thousand hissing snakes, Ten thousand swelling toads, as many urchins, Would make such fearful and confused cries, As any mortal body, hearing it, Would straight fall mad. *Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus.*

That nature designs the preservation of the more infirm creatures, by the defensive armour it hath given them, is demonstrable in the common hedge-hog, or urchin. *Roy.*

## URG

2. A name of slight anger to a child, and check'd his mother's pride: Pleas'd Cupid heard, and check'd his mother's pride: And who's blind now, mamma? the urchin cry'd. 'Tis Cleo's eye, and cheek, and lip, and breast: Friend Howard's genius fancy'd all the rest. *Prior.*

URG. *n. f.* Practice; use; habit. Obsolete.

Is the warrant sufficient for any man's conscience to build such proceedings upon, as are and have been put in use for the establishment of that cause? *Hooker.*

He would keep his hand in ure with somewhat of greater value, till he was brought to justice. *L'Estrange.*

URETER. *n. f.* [uretere, Fr.] Ureters are two long and small canals from the basin of the kidneys, one on each side. They lie between the doubling of the peritoneum, and descending in the form of an S, pierce the bladder near its neck, where they run first some space betwixt its coats, and then they open in its cavity. Their use is to carry the urine from the kidneys to the bladder. *Quincy.*

The kidneys and ureters serve for expurgation. *Wyseman.*

URETHRA. *n. f.* [uretre, Fr.] The passage of the urine. Caruncles are loose flesh, arising in the urethra. *Wyseman.*

TO URGE. *v. a.* [urges, Lat.]

1. To incite; to push. You do mistake your business: my brother Did urge me in his act. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*

He pleaded still not guilty; The king's attorney, on the contrary, Urg'd on examinations, proofs, confessions, Of divers witnesses. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

What I have done my safety urg'd me to. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*

This urges me to fight, and fires my mind. *Dryden.*

High Epidaurus urges on my speedy Fam'd for his hills, and for his horses breed. *Dryden.*

The heathens had but uncertain apprehensions of what urges men most powerfully to forsake their sins. *Tillotson.*

He, seiz'd with horror, in the shades of night, Through the thick darkness headlong urg'd his flight. *Pope.*

2. To provoke; to exasperate. Urge not my father's anger, Eglamour, But think upon my grief. *Shakespeare.*

3. To follow close, so as to impell. Man! and for ever? wretch! what wouldst thou have? Their urges heir, like wave impelling wave. *Pope.*

4. To labour vehemently. To press; to enforce. The enemy's in view; draw up your powers; Your haste is now urg'd on you. *Shakespeare.*

Urge your petitions in the street. *Shakespeare, Jul. Caesar.*

And great Achilles urge the Trojan fate. *Dryden.*

6. To press as an argument. Urge the necessity and state of times, And be not peevish. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*

7. To importune; to solicit. He urg'd fore, With piercing words and pitiful implore, Him hasty to arise. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

8. To press in opposition, by way of objection. Though every man have a right in dispute to urge a false religion, with all its absurd consequences; yet it is barbarous incivility scurrilously to sport with that which others account religion. *Tillotson.*

TO URGE. *v. n.* To press forward. A palace, when 'tis that which it should be, Stands such, or else decays: But he which dwells there is not so; for he Strives to urge upward, and his fortune raise. *Donne.*

URGENCY. *n. f.* [from urgent.] Pressure of difficulty or necessity. Being for some hours extremely press'd by the necessities of nature, I was under great difficulties between urgency and shame. *Gulliver's Travels.*

URGENT. *adj.* [urgent, Fr. urgens, Lat.]

1. Cogent; pressing; violent. Things so ordained are to be kept; howbeit not necessarily, any longer than till there grow some urgent cause to ordain the contrary. *Hooker, b. iv.*

Not alone The death of Fulvia, but more urgent touches, Do strongly speak t' us. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*

This ever hath been that true cause of more wars, than upon all other occasions, though it least partakes of the urgent necessity of state. *Raleigh.*

Let a father seldom strike, but upon very urgent necessity, and as the last remedy. *Locke on Education.*

2. Importunate; vehement in solicitation. The Egyptians were urgent upon the people, that they might send them out in haste. *Exod. xii. 33.*

URGENTLY. *adv.* [from urgent.] Cogently; violently; vehemently; importunately.



# US

Acrimony in their blood, and afflux of humours to their lungs, *urgently* indicate phlebotomy. *Harvey.*  
**URGER.** *n. f.* [from *urges*.] One who presses; importuner.  
 I with Pope were as great an *urges* as I. *Swift.*  
**URGOWONDER.** *n. f.* A fort of grain.  
 This barley is called by some *urgowonder*. *Mortimer.*  
**URIM.** *n. f.*  
*Urim* and *thummim* were something in Aaron's breast-plate; but what, critics and commentators are by no means agreed. The word *urim* signifies light, and *thummim* perfection. It is most probable that they were only names given to signify the clearness and certainty of the divine answers which were obtained by the high priest consulting God with his breast-plate on, in contradistinction to the obscure, enigmatical, uncertain, and imperfect answers of the heathen oracles. *Newton's Notes on Milton.*  
 He in celestial panoply, all arm'd  
 Of radiant *urim*, work divinely wrought. *Milton.*  
**URINAL.** *n. f.* [*urinal*, Fr. from *urine*.] A bottle, in which water is kept for inspection.  
 These follies shine through you, like the water in an *urinal*. *Shakespeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona.*  
 A candle out of a musket will pierce through an inch board, or an *urinal* force a nail though a plank. *Brown.*  
 This hand, when glory calls,  
 Can brandish arms, as well as *urinals*. *Garth.*  
 Some with scimitars in their hands, and others with *urinals*, ran to and fro. *Spenser's N<sup>o</sup> 159.*  
**URINARY.** *adj.* [from *urine*.] Relating to the urine.  
 The urachus or ligamentous passage is derived from the bottom of the bladder, whereby it discharges the waterish and *urinary* part of its contents. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*  
 Diuretics that relax the *urinary* passages, should be tried before such as stimulate. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
**URINATIVE.** *adj.* Working by urine; provoking urine.  
 Medicines *urinate* do not work by rejection and indigestion, as *solutive* do. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
**URINATOR.** *n. f.* [*urinator*, Fr. *urinator*, Lat.] A diver; one who searches under water.  
 The precious things that grow there, as pearl, may be much more easily fetched up by the help of this, than by any other way of the *urinator*. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*  
 Those relations of *urinator* belong only to those places where they have dived, which are always rocky. *Ray.*  
**URINE.** *n. f.* [*urine*, Fr. *urina*, Lat.] Animal water.  
 Drink, Sir, is a great provoker of nose-painting, sleep, and *urine*. *Shakespeare.*  
 As though there were a femininity in *urine*, or that, like the feed, it carried with it the idea of every part, they foolishly believe we can visibly behold therein the anatomy of every particle.  
 The chyle cannot pass by *urine* nor sweat. *Arbutnot.*  
**TO URINE.** *v. n.* [*urine*, Fr. from the noun.] To make water.  
 Places where men *urine* commonly, have some smell of violets. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
 No oviparous animal, which spawn or lay eggs, doth *urine*, except the tortoise. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*  
**URINOUS.** *adj.* [from *urine*.] Partaking of urine.  
 The putrid matter being distilled, affords a water impregnated with an *urinous* spirit, like that obtainable from animal substances. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
**URN.** *n. f.* [*urne*, Fr. *urna*, Lat.]  
 1. Any vessel, of which the mouth is narrower than the body.  
 Minos, the strict inquirer,  
 Lives, and crimes, with his affections, hears;  
 Round, in his *urn*, the blended balls he rolls;  
 Absolves the just, and dooms the guilty souls. *Dryden.*  
 2. A water pot; particularly that in the sign of Aquarius.  
 The fish oppose the maid, the watry *urn*  
 With adverse fires sees raging Leo burn. *Crech.*  
 3. The vessel in which the remains of burnt bodies were put.  
 Or lay these bones in an unworthy *urn*,  
 Tombs, with no remembrance over them. *Shakespeare's.*  
 A rustick digging in the ground by Padua, found an *urn*, or earthen pot, in which there was another *urn*; and in this lesser, a lamp clearly burning. *Wilkins.*  
 His scatter'd limbs with my dead body burn;  
 And once more join us in the pious *urn*. *Dryden.*  
**UROSCOPY.** *n. f.* [*uroscop* and *uroscopia*.] Inspection of urine.  
 In this work, attempts will exceed performances; it being computed by snatches of time, as medical vacations, and *uroscopy* would permit. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*  
**URRY.** *n. f.* A mineral.  
 In the coal-mines they dig a blue or black clay, that lies near the coal, commonly called *urry*, which is an unripe coal, and is very proper for hot lands, especially pasture-ground. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
**US.** the oblique case of *we*.  
 The lord made not this covenant with our fathers, but with *us*, even *us*, who are all of *us* here alive this day. *Deut. v.*

# USE

Many, O Lord, are thy wonderful works, and thy thoughts which are to *us* ward. *Pf. xl. 5.*  
**USAGE.** *n. f.* [*usage*, Fr.]  
 1. Treatment.  
 Which way  
 Might'st thou deserve, or they impose this *usage*,  
 Coming from *us*? *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*  
 The lustre in your eye, heav'n in your cheek,  
 Plead you fair *usage*. *Shakespeare's Troil. and Cressida.*  
 My brother  
 Is prif'ner to the bishop, at whose hands  
 He hath good *usage*, and great liberty. *Shakespeare's Hen. VI.*  
 What *usage* have I met with from this adversary, who passes by the very words I translated, and produces other passages; and then hectors and cries out of my disingenuity. *Shil.*  
 Are not hawks brought to the hand, and to the lure; and lions reclaimed by good *usage*? *L'Estrange.*  
 Neptune took unkindly to be bound,  
 And Eurus never such hard *usage* found  
 In his *Æolian* prison. *Dryden.*  
 2. Custom; practice long continued.  
 Of things once received and confirmed by *use*, long *usage* is a law sufficient. In civil affairs, when there is no other law, custom itself doth stand for law. *Hooker, b. ii.*  
 3. Manners; behaviour. Obsolete.  
 A gentle nymph was found,  
 Hight *Astrey*, excelling all the crew,  
 In courteous *usage*, and unstained hue. *Spenser.*  
**USAGER.** *n. f.* [*usager*, Fr. from *usage*.] One who has the use of any thing in trust for another.  
 He confum'd the common treasury;  
 Whereof he being the simple *usager*  
 But for the state, not in propriety,  
 Did alien 't his minions. *Daniel's Civil War.*  
**USANCE.** *n. f.* [*usance*, Fr.]  
 1. Use; proper employment.  
 What art thou,  
 That here in desert half thine habitation,  
 And these rich heaps of wealth dost hide apart  
 From the world's eye, and from her right *usance*? *Spenser.*  
 2. Usury; interest paid for money.  
 He lends out money gratis, and brings down  
 The rate of *usance*. *Shakespeare's Merch. of Venice.*  
**USE.** [*usus*, Lat.]  
 1. The act of employing any thing to any purpose.  
 The fat of the beast that dieth of itself, may be used in any other *use*. *Lev. vi. 24.*  
 Number, the mind makes *use* of in measuring all things by us measurable. *Locke.*  
 Consider the history, with what *use* our author makes of it. *Lee.*  
 2. Qualities that make a thing proper for any purpose.  
 Rice is of excellent *use* for illnesses of the stomach, that proceed from cold or moist humours; a great digester and restorer of appetite. *Temple.*  
 3. Need of; occasion on which a thing can be employed.  
 This will secure a father to my child;  
 That done, I have no father *use* for life. *A. Phillips.*  
 4. Advantage received; power of receiving advantage.  
 More figures in a picture than are necessary, our author calls figures to be let; because the picture has no *use* for them. *Dryden's Duynghy.*  
 5. Convenience; help.  
 Distinct growth in knowledge, carries its own light in every step of its progression; than which nothing is of more *use* to the understanding. *Locke.*  
 Nothing would be of greater *use* towards the improvement of knowledge and politeness, than some effectual method for correcting, enlarging, and ascertaining our language. *Swift.*  
 When will my friendship be of *use* to thee? *A. Phillips.*  
 6. Usage; customary act.  
 That which these nations did *use*, having been also in *use* with others, the ancient Roman laws do forbid. *Hooker, b. iv.*  
 He, that first brought the word *shame*, wheedle, or banter in *use*, put together, as he thought fit, those ideas he made it stand for. *Locke.*  
 7. Practice; habit.  
 Sweetness, truth, and ev'ry grace,  
 Which time and *use* are wont to teach,  
 The eye may in a moment reach,  
 And read distinctly in her face. *Waller.*  
 8. Custom; common occurrence.  
 O *Cæsar*! these things are beyond all *use*,  
 And I do fear them. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*  
 9. Interest; money paid for the use of money.  
 If it be good, thou hast received it from God, and then thou art more obliged to pay duty and tribute, *use*, and principal to him. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*  
 Most of the learned, both heathen and christian, assist the taking of *use* to be utterly unlawful; yet the divines of the reformed church beyond the seas, do generally affirm it to be lawful. *South's Sermons.*

# USE

**TO USE.** *v. a.* [*user*, Fr. *usus*, Lat.]  
 1. To employ to any purpose.  
 You're welcome,  
 Most learned rev'rend Sir, into our kingdom;  
*Use* us and it. *Shakespeare's Hen. VIII.*  
 They could *use* both the right hand and the left, in hurling stones and shooting arrows. *Chr. xii. 2.*  
 Two trumpets of silver, that thou mayest *use* for the calling of the assembly. *Num. x. 2.*  
 He was unhappily too much *used* as a check upon the Lord Coventry; and when that lord perplexed their counsels with inconvenient objections, the authority of the Lord Manchester was still called upon. *Clarendon.*  
 These words of God to Cain, are, by many interpreters, understood in a quite different sense than what our author ascribes them in. *Locke.*  
 That prince was *using* all his endeavours to introduce poverty, which he openly professed. *Swift.*  
 2. To accustom; to habituate  
 He that intends to gain th' Olympick prize,  
 Must *use* himself to hunger, heat and cold. *Refcommen.*  
 Those who think only of the matter, *use* themselves only to speak extempore. *Locke on Education.*  
 I've hitherto been *used* to think  
 A blind officious zeal to serve my king,  
 The ruling principle. *Addison's Cato.*  
 A people long *used* to hardships, lose by degrees the very notions of liberty; they look upon themselves as at mercy. *Sw.*  
 3. To treat.  
 Why dost thou *use* me thus? I know thee not. *Shakespeare.*  
 When he came to ask leave of Solymán that he might depart, he was courteously *used* of him. *Knolles.*  
 I know  
 My Aurengzebe would ne'er have *used* me so. *Dryden.*  
 If Virgil or Ovid be thus *used*, 'tis no longer to be called their work, when neither the thoughts nor words are drawn from the original. *Dryden.*  
 I love to *use* people according to their own sense of good-breeding. *Tatler, N<sup>o</sup> 86.*  
 Cato has *used* me ill; he has refus'd  
 His daughter Marcia to my ardent vows. *Addison's Cato.*  
 Gay is *used* as the friends of Tories are by Whigs, and generally by Tories too. *Pope to Swift.*  
 4. To practise.  
 Use hospitality one to another, without grudging. *1 Pet. iv.*  
 5. To behave. Out of *use*.  
 Pray forgive me, if I have *used* myself unmannerly. *Shakespeare.*  
**TO USE.** *v. n.*  
 1. To be accustomed; to practise customarily.  
 They *use* to place him that shall be their captain upon a stone, always reserved for that purpose, and placed commonly upon a hill. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*  
 In polling of trees, many do *use* to leave a bough or two on the top, to help to draw up the sap. *Bacon.*  
 A prudent governor, to advance religion, will not consider men's duty but their practice; not what they ought to do, but what they *use* to do. *South's Sermons.*  
 2. To be customarily in any manner; to be wont.  
 Fears *use* to be represented in such an imaginary fashion, as they rather dazzle men's eyes, than open them. *Bacon.*  
 Snakes that *use* within the house for shade,  
 Securely lurk, and, like a plague, invade  
 Thy cattle with venom. *May's Virgil.*  
 The waters going and returning as the waves and great commotions of the sea *use* to do, retired leisurely. *Barnet.*  
 Conduct me well  
 In these strange ways, where never foot did *use*. *Spenser.*  
 3. To frequent. Obsolete.  
 Ye valleys low, where the mild whispers *use*  
 Of shades, and wanton winds, and gushing brooks. *Milton.*  
**USEFUL.** *adj.* [*use* and *full*.] Convenient; profitable to any end; conducive or helpful to any purpose.  
 Providence would only enter mankind into the *useful* knowledge of her treasures, leaving the rest to employ our industry. *More's Antidote.*  
 Gold and silver being little *useful* to the life of man, in proportion to food, raiment, and carriage, has its value only from the consent of men. *Locke.*  
 That the legislature should have power to change the succession, is very *useful* towards preserving our religion and liberty. *Swift.*  
 Deliver a particular account of the great and *useful* things already performed. *Swift.*  
**USEFULLY.** *adv.* [from *useful*.] In such a manner as to help forward some end.  
 In this account they must constitute two at least, male and female, in every species; which chance could not have made so very nearly alike, without copyings, nor so *usefully* differing, without contrivance. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
**USEFULNESS.** *n. f.* Conduciveness or helpfulness to some end.

# USU

The grandeur of the commonwealth shows itself chiefly in works that were necessary or convenient. On the contrary, the magnificence of Rome, under the emperors, was rather for ostentation, than any real *usefulness*. *Addison.*  
**USELESSLY.** *adv.* [from *useless*.] Without the quality of answering any purpose.  
 In a fauntering humour, some, out of custom, let a good part of their lives run *uselessly* away, without business of recreation. *Locke.*  
**USELESSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *useless*.] Unfitness to any end.  
 He made a learned discourse on the trouble, *uselessness*, and indecency of foxes wearing tails. *L'Estrange.*  
 He would convince them of the vanity and *uselessness* of that learning, which makes not the possessor a better man. *South.*  
**USELESS.** *adj.* [from *use*.] Answering no purpose; having no end.  
 So have I seen the last clouds pour  
 Into the sea an *useless* show;  
 And the next sailors curl the rain,  
 For which poor shepherds pray'd in vain. *Waller.*  
 The hurtful teeth of vipers are *useless* to us, and yet are parts of their bodies. *Boyle.*  
 His friend, on whose assistance he most relied, either proves false and forsakes him, or looks on with an *useless* pity, and cannot help him. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
 The waterman forlorn along the shore,  
 Penive reclines upon his *useless* oar. *Gay.*  
**USER.** *n. f.* [from *use*.] One who uses.  
 Such things, which, by imparting the delight to others, makes the *user* thereof welcome, as music, dancing, hunting, feasting, riding. *Sidney.*  
 My lord received from the countess of Warwick, a lady powerful in the court, and indeed a virtuous *user* of her power, the best advice that was ever given. *Watson.*  
**USHER.** *n. f.* [*usher*, Fr.]  
 1. One whose business is to introduce strangers, or walk before a person of high rank.  
 The wife of Antony  
 Should have an army for an *usher*, and  
 The neighs of horse to tell her approach  
 Long ere she did appear. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
 You make guards and *ushers* march before, and then enters your prince. *Tatler, N<sup>o</sup> 53.*  
 Gay paid his courtship with the crowd,  
 As far as modest pride allow'd;  
 Rejects a servile *usher's* place,  
 And leaves St. James's in disgrace. *Swift.*  
 2. An under-teacher; one who introduces young scholars to higher learning.  
 Though grammar profits less than rhetoric's,  
 Yet ev'n in those his *usher* claims a share. *Dryden.*  
**TO USHER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To introduce as a forerunner or harbinger; to forerun.  
 No fun shall ever *usher* forth my honours,  
 Or gild again the noble troops that waited  
 Upon my smiles. *Shakespeare's Hen. VIII.*  
 The fun,  
 Declin'd, was halting now with prone career  
 To th' ocean idles, and in th' ascending scale  
 Of heav'n, the stars, that *usher* evening, rose. *Milton.*  
 As the deluge is represented a disruption of the abyss, so the future combustion of the earth is to be *usher'd* in, and accompanied with violent imprecations upon nature, and the chief will be earthquakes. *Barnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
 With songs and dance we celebrate the day,  
 And with due honours *usher* in the May. *Dryden.*  
 The Examiner was *usher'd* into the world by a letter, setting forth the great genius of the author. *Addison.*  
 Oh name for ever (ad! for ever dear!  
 Still breath'd in sighs, still *usher'd* with a tear. *Pope.*  
**USQUEBAUGH.** *n. f.* [An Irish and Erie word, which signifies the water of life.] It is a compounded distilled spirit, being drawn on aromatics; and the Irish fort is particularly distinguished for its pleasant and mild flavour. The Highland fort is somewhat hotter; and, by corruption, in Scotland they call it *whisky*.  
**USTION.** *n. f.* [*ustion*, Fr. *ustus*, Lat.] The act of burning; the state of being burned.  
**USTIOUS.** *adj.* [*ustum*, Latin.] Having the quality of burning.  
 The power of a burning glass is by an *ustious* quality in the mirror or glass, arising from a certain unknown substantial form. *Watts.*  
**USUAL.** *adj.* [*usual*, Fr.] Common; frequent; customary; frequently occurring.  
 Consultation with oracles was a thing very *usual* and frequent in their times. *Hooker, b. i.*  
 Could I the care of Providence deserve,  
 Heav'n must destroy me, if it would preserve  
 And that's my fate, or sure it would have sent  
 Some *usual* evil for my punishment. *Dryden.*  
 30 E  
**USUALLY.**



# U S U

U'SUALLY. *adv.* [from *usual*.] Commonly; frequently; customarily.  
 If men's desires are *usually* as large as their abilities, what course we took to allure the former, by that we might engage the latter. *South's Sermons.*  
 Where men err against this method, it is *usually* on purpose, and to shew their learning. *Swift.*  
 U'SUALNESS. *n. f.* [from *usual*.] Commonness; frequency.  
 USUCA'PTION. *n. f.* [*usus* and *capio*, Lat.] In the civil law, the acquisition of the property of a thing, by possession and enjoyment thereof for a certain term of years prescribed by law. *Diët.*  
 USURV'CT. *n. f.* [*usufructus*, Fr. *usus* and *fructus*, Lat.] The temporary use; enjoyment of the profits, without power to alienate.  
 The persons receiving the same, have only the *usufruct* thereof, and not any fee or inheritance therein. *Ayliffe.*  
 USURV'CTUARY. *n. f.* [*usufructuaire*, Fr. *usufructuarius*, Lat.] One that has the use and temporary profit, not the property of a thing.  
 The persons of parishes are not in law accounted proprietors, but only *usufructuaries*, as having no right of fee simple vested in them. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*  
 To USURP. *n. f.* [*usurpata*, Lat.] To practice usury; to take interest for money.  
 Is this the balm that the *usuring* senate Pours into captains wounds? *Shaksp. Timon of Athens.*  
 USURER. *n. f.* [*usurarius*, Fr. *usur*, Lat.] One who puts money out at interest. Commonly used for one that takes exorbitant interest.  
 Fie; thou sham'st thy shape, thy love, thy wit;  
 Which, like an *usurer*, abound'st in all,  
 And usest none in that true use indeed.  
 Which should bedeck thy shape, thy love, thy wit. *Shak.*  
 When *usurers* tell their gold 't' th' field,  
 And bawds and whores do churches build. *Shaksppeare.*  
 If thou lend money to any that is poor, thou shalt not be to him as an *usurer*, nor lay upon him usury. *Ex. xxii. 25.*  
 There may be no commutative injustice, while each retains a mutual benefit, the *usurer* for his money, the borrower for his industry. *Child on Trade.*  
 The ailes usury occasioned great tumults among the people; yet he that took it was not reckoned to transgress any law; and there were some greedy *usurers* that exacted double, triple. *Arbutnot on Coins.*  
 USURIOUS. *adj.* [*usuaire*, Fr. from *usury*.] Given to the practice of usury; exorbitantly greedy of profit.  
 For every hour that thou wilt spare me now, I will allow,  
*Usurious* god of love, twenty to thee,  
 When with my brown my grey hairs equal be. *Donne.*  
 To USURP. *v. a.* [*usurper*, Fr. *usurper*, Lat.] To possess by force or intrusion; to seize, or possess without right.  
 So ugly a darkness, as if it would prevent the night's coming, *usurped* the day's right. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
 Not having the natural superiority of fathers, their power must be *usurped*, and then unlawful; or if lawful, then granted or consented unto by them over whom they exercise the same, or else given them extraordinarily from God. *Hooker.*  
 In as much as the due estimation of heavenly truth dependeth wholly upon the known and approved authority of those famous oracles of God, it greatly behoveth the church to have always most special care, humane inventions *usurp* the room and title of divine worship. *Hooker, b. v.*  
 Victorious prince of York!  
 Before I see thee seated in that throne,  
 Which now the house of Lancaster *usurps*,  
 These eyes shall never close. *Shaksp. Hen. VI.*  
 What art thou, that *usurp'st* this time of night,  
 Together with that fair and warlike form?  
 Their fox-like thefts are so rank, as a man may find whole pages *usurp'd* from one author. *B. Johnson.*  
 So he dies,  
 But soon revives; death over him no pow'r  
 Shall long *usurp*; ere the third dawning light  
 Return, the stars of morn shall see him rise  
 Out of his grave. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*  
 All fountains of the deep  
 Broke up, shall heave the ocean to *usurp*  
 Beyond all bounds, 'till inundation rise  
 Above the highest hills. *Milton.*  
 Farewell court,  
 Where vice not only hath *usurp'd* the place,  
 But the reward, and even the name of virtue.  
 Your care about your banks infers a fear  
 Of threatening floods and inundations near:  
 If so, a just reprove would only be  
 Of what the land *usurp'd* upon the sea. *Dryden.*  
 Who next *usurps*, will a just prince appear,  
 So much your ruin will his reign endear. *Dryden.*

# U T I

Struggling in vain, impatient of her load,  
 And lab'ring underneath the pond'rous God;  
 The more she strove to shake him from her breast,  
 With more and far superior force he press'd,  
 Commands his entrance, and, without controul,  
*Usurps* her organs, and inspires her soul. *Dryden.*  
 Who's this, that dares *usurp*  
 The guards and habit of Numidia's prince? *Addison's Cato.*  
 USURP'ATION. [*usurpation*, Fr. from *usurp.*] Forcible, unjust, illegal seizure or possession.  
 The Piercied,  
 Finding his *usurpation* most unjust,  
 Endeavour'd my advancement to the throne. *Shaksppeare.*  
 Succeeding kings recovery of their right from unjust *usurpations*, shall never be prejudiced by any act of mine. *K. Char.*  
 To raise a tempest on the sea was *usurpation* on the prerogative of Neptune, who had given him no leave. *Dryden.*  
 O baseness to support a tyrant throne,  
 And crush your freeborn brethren of the world!  
 Nay, to become a part of *usurpation*,  
 T'elpouse the tyrant's person and her crimes. *Dryden.*  
 Whatever opposition was made to the *usurpation* of K. James, proceeded altogether from the church of England. *Swift.*  
 USURPER. *n. f.* [from *usurp.*] One who seizes or possesses that to which he has no right. It is generally used of one who excludes the right heir from the throne.  
 Ever since he hath continued his first *usurped* power, and now exacteth upon all men what he list: so that now to subdue or expel an *usurper*, should be no unjust enterprise, but a restitution of ancient right unto the crown. *Spenser.*  
 Richard duke of York,  
 Was rightful heir unto the English crown;  
 And that your majesty was an *usurper*. *Shaksppeare.*  
 But this *usurper*, his encroachment proud,  
 Stays not on man; to God his tow'r intends  
 Siege and defiance. *Milton.*  
 Few *usurers* to the shades descend  
 By a dry death, or with a quiet end.  
 He griev'd, the land he freed should be oppress'd,  
 And he less for it than *usurers* do. *Dryden.*  
 USURPINGLY. *adv.* [from *usury*.] Without just claim.  
 Lay aside the sword,  
 Which sways *usurpingly* these several titles,  
 And put the same into young Arthur's hand,  
 Thy right royal sovereign. *Shaksppeare's K. John.*  
 USURY. [*usur*, Fr. *usura*, Lat.]  
 1. Money paid for the use of money; interest.  
 He that high does sit, and all things see,  
 With equal eyes, their merits to refore;  
 Behold, what ye this day have done for me,  
 And what I cannot quit, requite with *usury*. *Fairy Queen.*  
 The wished day is come at last,  
 That shall, for all the pains and sorrows past,  
 Pay to her *usury* of long delight. *Spenser.*  
 Our angles are like money put to *usury*; they may thrive, though we sit still and do nothing. *Walton's Angler.*  
 What he borrows from the ancients, he repays with *usury* of his own; in coin as good, and almost as universally valuable. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*  
 2. The practice of taking interest. It is commonly used with some reproach.  
*Usury* bringeth the treasure of a realm into few hands: for the usurer being at certainties, and others at uncertainties, at the end, most of the money will be in the box. *Bacon.*  
 UTENSIL. *n. f.* [*utensile*, Fr. *utensile*, low Lat.] An instrument for any use, such as the vessels of the kitchen, or tools of a trade.  
 Burn but his books; he has brave utensils,  
 Which, when he has a house, he'll deck withal. *Shaksp.*  
 Mules after these, camels and dromedaries,  
 And waggons fraught with *utensils* of war. *Milton.*  
 Tithes and lands given to God are never; and plate, vestments, and other sacred *utensils*, are seldom consecrated. *South.*  
 The springs of life their former vigour feel;  
 Such zeal he had for that vile *utensil*. *Garth's Dispensary.*  
 UTERINE. *adj.* [*uterin*, Fr. *uterinus*, Lat.] Belonging to the womb.  
 In hot climates, and where the *uterine* parts exceed in heat, by the coldness of some simple, they may be reduced unto a conceptive constitution. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
 The vessels of the interior glandulous substance of the womb, are contorted with turnings and meanders, that they might accommodate themselves without danger of rupture to the necessary extension of the *uterine* substance. *Ray.*  
 UTERUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] The womb.  
 UTILITY. *n. f.* [*utilité*, Fr. *utilitas*, Lat.] Usefulness; profit; convenience; advantageousness.  
 Those things which have long gone together, are confederate; whereas new things piece not so well; but though they help by their *utility*, yet they trouble by their inconstancy. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
 Should

# U T T

Should we blindly obey the restraints of physicians and astrologers, we should confine the *utility* of physick unto a very few days. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
 M. Zulichem desired me that I would give a relation of the cure of the gout, that might be made publick, as a thing which might prove of common *utility* to so great numbers as were subject to that disease. *Temple.*  
 UTIS. *n. f.* A word which probably is corrupted, at least, is not now understood.  
 Then here will be old *utis*: it will be an excellent stratagem. *Shaksppeare's Hen. IV.*  
 UTMOST. *adj.* [uncomp. Saxon; from *utten*.]  
 1. Extreme; placed at the extremity.  
 Much like a subtle spider, which doth sit  
 In middle of her web, which spreadeth wide;  
 It ought to touch the *utmost* thread of it,  
 She feels it instantly on ev'ry side. *Davies.*  
 As far remov'd from God and light of heav'n,  
 As from the center thrice to th' *utmost* pole. *Milton.*  
 I went  
 To view the *utmost* limits of the land. *Dryden.*  
 2. Being in the highest degree.  
 I'll undertake to bring him,  
 Where he shall answer by a lawful form,  
 In peace, to his *utmost* peril. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*  
 UTMOST. *n. f.* The most that can be; the greatest power; the highest degree.  
 What miseries,  
 Shall be the general's fault, though he perform  
 To the *utmost* of a man. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*  
 I will be free,  
 Even to the *utmost* as I please in words. *Shaksppeare.*  
 Such a confidence, as has employed the *utmost* of its ability to give itself the best information, and clearest knowledge of its duty, that it can, is a rational ground for a man to build such an hope upon. *South.*  
 Try your fortune. —  
 — I have to the *utmost*. Dost thou think me desperate  
 Without just cause? *Dryden's All for Love.*  
 A man, having carefully enquired into all the grounds of probability and unlikeliness, and done his *utmost* to inform himself in all particulars, may come to acknowledge on which side the probability rests. *Locke.*  
 The enemy thinks of raising threecore thousand men: let us perform our *utmost*, and we shall overwhelm them with our multitudes. *Addison.*  
 UTTER. *adj.* [uncomp. Saxon.]  
 1. Situate on the outside, or remote from the center.  
 In my flight  
 Through *utter* and through middle darkness borne,  
 I long of chaos, and eternal night. *Milton's P. Lost, b. iii.*  
 2. Placed without any compass; out of any place.  
 Purfue these fons of darkness, drive them out  
 From all heav'n's bounds, into the *utter* deep. *Milton.*  
 3. Extreme; excessive; utmost. This seems to be Milton's meaning here.  
 Such place eternal justice had prepar'd  
 For those rebellious; here their prison ordain'd  
 In *utter* darkness; and their portion set  
 As far remov'd from God, and light of heav'n,  
 As from the center thrice to th' *utmost* pole. *Milton.*  
 4. Complete; irrevocable.  
 The parliament thought the *utter* taking it away, absolutely necessary for the preservation of the kingdom. *Clarendon.*  
 There could not be any other estimate made of the loss, than by the *utter* refusal of the auxiliary regiments of London and Kent to march farther. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
 They feel fewer corporal pains, and are *utter* strangers to all those anxious thoughts which disquiet mankind. *Atterbury.*  
 To UTTER. *v. a.* [from the adjective; to make publick, or let out; *palam facere*.]  
 1. To speak; to pronounce; to express.  
 Men spake not with the instruments of writing, neither writ with the instruments of speech; and yet things recorded with the one, and uttered with the other, may be preached well enough with both. *Hooker.*  
 These very words I've heard him *utter*. *Shaksppeare.*  
 There's more gold: but, firrah,  
 We say the dead are well. Bring it to that,  
 The gold I give thee will I melt, and pour  
 Down thy ill-*uttering* throat. *Shaksppeare.*  
 Conceiving and *uttering* from the heart words of falsehood. *Jsa. lix. 13.*  
 Shall not they teach thee and tell thee, and utter words out of their heart?  
 Who knows but his poor, bleeding heart,  
 Amidst its agonies, remember'd Marcia,  
 And the last words he *utter'd*, call'd me cruel! *Addison.*

# V U L

2. To disclose; to discover; to publish.  
 When do partial and sinister affections more *utter* themselves, than when an election is committed to many? *Whit.*  
 Were it folly to be modest in *uttering* what is known to all the world?  
 I meant my words should not reach your ears; but what I *utter'd* was most true. *Dryden's All for Love.*  
 3. To tell; to vend.  
 Such mortal drugs I have, but Mantua's law  
 Is death to any he that *utters* them. *Shaksp. Rom. and Juliet.*  
 They bring it home, and *utter* it commonly by the name of Newfoundland fish. *Abbot's Descrip. of the World.*  
 The Devonshire and Somersetshire graziars feed yearly great droves of cattle in the north quarter of Cornwall, and *utter* them at home. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
 4. To disperse; to emit at large.  
 To preserve us from ruin, the whole kingdom should continue in a firm resolution never to receive or *utter* this fatal coin. *Swift.*  
 UTTERABLE. *adj.* [from *utter*.] Expressible; such as may be uttered.  
 UTTERANCE. *n. f.* [from *utter*.]  
 1. Pronunciation; manner of speaking.  
 He, with *utterance* grave, and countenance sad,  
 From point to point discours'd his voyage. *Fa. Queen.*  
 2. [*Outrance*, Fr.] Extremity; terms of extreme hostility.  
 Of him I gather'd honour;  
 Which he to seek of me again perforce,  
 Behoves me keep at *utterance*. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*  
 Mine eternal jewel  
 Giv'n the common enemy of man,  
 To make them kings; the feed of Banquo kings!  
 Rather than so, come, fate, into the list,  
 And champion me to th' *utterance*. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
 3. Vocal expression; emission from the mouth.  
 'Till Adam, though no less than Eve abash'd,  
 At length gave *utterance* to these words constrain'd. *Milton.*  
 Speaking is a sensible expression of the notions of the mind, by several discriminations of *utterance* of voice, used as signs, having by consent several determinate significancies. *Holder.*  
 There have been some inventions, which have been able for the *utterance* of articulate sounds, as the speaking of certain words. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*  
 Many a man thinks admirably well, who has a poor *utterance*; while others have a charming manner of speech, but their thoughts are trifling. *Watts.*  
 UTTERER. *n. f.* [from *utter*.]  
 1. One who pronounces.  
 2. A divulger; a discloser.  
*Utters* of secrets he from thence debar'd;  
 Babblers of folly, and blazers of crime. *Fa. Queen.*  
 3. A seller; a vender.  
 UTTERLY. *adv.* [from *utter*.] Fully; completely; perfectly.  
 For the most part, in an ill sense.  
 God, whose property is to shew his mercies then greatest, when they are nearest to be *utterly* despaired. *Hooker, b. ii.*  
 Arguments taken from the authority of men, may not only so far forth as hath been declared, but further also be of some force in human sciences; which force, be it never so small, doth shew that they are not *utterly* naught. *Hooker, b. ii.*  
 All your int'rest in those territories  
 Is *utterly* bereft you; all is lost. *Shaksp. Hen. VI.*  
 He was so *utterly* tired with an employment so contrary to his humour, that he did not consider the means that would lead him out of it. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
 While in the flesh we cannot be *utterly* insensible of the afflictions that befall us. *Atterbury.*  
 UTTERMOST. *adj.* [from *utter*.]  
 1. Extreme; being in the highest degree.  
 Bereave me not,  
 Whereon I live! thy gentle looks, thy aid,  
 Thy counsel, in this *uttermost* distress. *Milton.*  
 2. Most remote.  
 The land, from the *uttermost* end of the straits on Peru side, did go towards the south. *Abbot's Descrip. of the World.*  
 UTTERMOST. *n. f.* The greatest degree.  
 There needed neither promise nor persuasion to make her do her *uttermost* for her father's service. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
 He cannot have sufficient honour done unto him; but the *uttermost* we can do, we must. *Hooker, b. i.*  
 UVE'OUS. *adj.* [from *uva*, Lat.]  
 The *uveous* coat, or iris of the eye, hath a musculous power, and can dilate and contract that round hole in it, called the pupil. *Ray on the Creation.*  
 VULCANO. *n. f.* [Italian.] A burning mountain; volcano.  
 Earth calcin'd, flies off into the air; the ashes of burning mountains, in *vulcano's*, will be carried to great distances. *Arb.*  
 VULGAR. *adj.* [*vulgaire*, Fr. *vulgaris*, Lat.]  
 1. Plebeian; suited to the common people; practised among the common people.  
 Men



# VUL

Men who have passed all their time in low and vulgar life, cannot have a suitable idea of the several beauties and blemishes in the actions of great men. *Addison.*

2. Mean; low; being of the common rate.  
It requiring too great a sagacity for vulgar minds to draw the line between virtue and vice, no wonder if most men attempt not a laborious scrutiny into things themselves, but only take names and words, and so rest in them. *South.*  
Now wasting years my former strength confound,  
And added woes have bow'd me to the ground:  
Yet by the flubble you may guess the grain,  
And mark the ruins of no vulgar man. *Broome.*

3. Publick; commonly bruited.  
Do you hear aught of a battle toward? —  
—Most sure, and vulgar; every one hears that. *Shakespeare.*

VULGAR. *n. f.* [*vulgaire*, Fr.] The common people.  
I'll about;  
Drive away the vulgar from the streets. *Shakespeare.*  
Those men, and their adherents, were then looked upon by the affrighted vulgar, as greater protectors of their laws and liberties than myself. *K. Charles.*  
The vulgar imagine the pretender to have been a child imposed upon the nation by the fraudulent zeal of his parents, and their bigotted counsellors. *Swift.*

VULGARITY. *n. f.* [from *vulgar*.]  
1. Meanness; state of the lowest people.  
Although their condition may place them many spheres above the multitude; yet are they still within the line of vulgarity and democratical enemies to truth. *Brown.*  
True it is, and I hope I shall not offend their vulgarities, if I say they are daily mocked into error by devils. *Brown.*

2. Particular instance or specimen of meanness.  
Is the grand sophos of Persius, and the sublimity of Juvenal to be circumscribed with the meanness of words, and vulgarity of expression? *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

VULGARLY. *adv.* [from *vulgar*.] Commonly; in the ordinary manner; among the common people.  
He was, which people much respect  
In princes, and which pleases vulgarly,  
Of goodly personage, and of sweet aspect. *Daniel.*  
He, that believes himself incapable of pardon, goes on without thought of reforming; such an one we call vulgarly a desperate person. *Hammond's Practical Catechism.*  
As it is vulgarly understood, that he cut a passage for his army through these mighty mountains, it may seem incredible. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

VULNERABLE. *adj.* [*vulnerable*, Fr. *vulnerabilis*, Lat.] Susceptible of wounds; liable to external injuries.

# UXO

Let fall thy blade on vulnerable crests;  
I bear a charmed life, which must not yield  
To one of woman born. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
Achilles though dipt in Styx, yet having his heel untouched by that water, although he were fortified elsewhere, he was slain in that part, as only vulnerable in the inferior and brutal part. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

VULNERARY. *adj.* [*vuleraire*, Fr. *vulnerarius*, Lat.] Useful in the cure of wounds.  
Try whether the same effect will not ensue, by common vulnerary plaisters. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
I kept the orifice open, and prescribed him vulneraries. *Wise man's Surgery.*

TO VULNERATE. *v. a.* [*vulnero*, Lat.] To wound; to hurt. *De factis* there is such an intercourse between the magnetic unguent and the vulnerated body. *Glavill's Sects.*

VULPINE. *adj.* [*vulpinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a fox.  
VULTURE. *n. f.* [*vultur*, Lat.] A large bird of prey remarkable for voracity.  
Nor the night raven, that still deadly yells,  
Nor grievly vultures make us once afraid.  
We've willing dames enough, there cannot be  
That vulture in you to devour so many,  
As will to greatness dedicate themselves.  
A ravenous vulture in his open'd side,  
Her crooked beak and cruel talons try'd. *Dryden.*

VULTURINE. *adj.* [*vulturinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a vulture.  
VULVA. *n. f.* [*vulva*, Lat.] In anatomy, a round soft spongy body, suspended from the palate near the foramina of the nostrils over the glottis. *Dryden.*  
By an instrument bended up at one end, I got up behind the vulva. *Wise man's Surgery.*

UXORIOUS. *adj.* [*uxorius*, Lat.] Submissively fond of a wife; infected with connubial dotage.  
Towards his queen he was nothing uxorious, nor scarce indulgent; but companionable and respectful. *Bacon.*  
That uxorious king, whose heart, though large,  
Begu'd by fair idolatresses, fell  
To idols foul. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

UXORIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *uxorius*.] With fond submission to a wife.  
If thou art thus uxoriously inclin'd  
To bear thy bondage with a willing mind,  
Prepare thy neck. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

UXORIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *uxorius*.] Connubial dotage; fond submission to a wife.



# W.

W. Is a letter of which the form is not to be found in the alphabets of the learned languages; though it is not improbable that by our *w* is expressed the found of the Roman *v*, and the Eolic *f*. Both the form and found are excluded from the languages derived from the Latin.  
*W* is sometimes improperly used in diphthongs as a vowel, for *u*, *view*; *shear*: the found of *u* consonant is uniform.  
TO WABBLE. *v. n.* [A low, barbarous word.] To shake; to move from side to side.  
If in your work you find it wabble's that is, that one side of the flat inclines to the right or left hand, with soft blows of an hammer set it to rights, and then screw it hard up. *Moxon.*

WAB. *n. f.* [from *wad*, Sax.]  
1. A bundle of straw thrust close together.  
2. Wadd, or black lead, is a mineral of great use and value.  
WADD. *n. f.* [from *wad*, wad, Islandick.] A kind of soft stuff loosely woven, with which the skirts of coats are stuffed out.  
TO WADDLE. *v. n.* [*waggelen*, Dutch, to waddle; whence, by a casual corruption, waddle.] To shake, in walking from side to side; to deviate in motion from a right line.  
She could have run and waddled all about. *Shakespeare.*  
The strutting petticoat smooths and levels all distinctions; while I cannot but be troubled to see so many well-shaped, innocent virgins bloated up, and waddling up and down like big-bellied women. *Spectator, N° 127.*

The farmer's goose,  
Grown fat with corn and sitting still,  
Can scarce get o'er the barn-door fill,  
And hardly waddles forth to cool  
Her belly in the neighbouring pool.  
A dabchick waddles through the copse  
On feet and wings, and flies, and wades, and hops. *Pope.*  
Dulness, of business the directing soul,  
To human heads like bias to the bowl;  
Which, as more pond'rous, makes their aim more true,  
Obliquely waddling to the mark in view. *Pope.*

TO WADE. *v. n.* [from *vadam*, Lat. pronounced *vadam*.]  
1. To walk through the waters; to pass water without swimming.  
We'll wade to the market-place in Frenchmen's blood. *Shakespeare.*  
She waded through the dirt to pluck him off. *Shakespeare.*  
I am in blood  
Stept in so far, that, should I wade no more,  
Returning were as tedious as go o'er. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
He staid seven days at the Cragus, until a bridge was made for the transporting of his army, for that the river was not to be waded over. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*  
Then since fortune's favours fade;  
You that in her arms do sleep,  
Learn to swim, and not to wade,  
For the hearts of kings are deep. *Watson's Poems.*  
With head, hands, wings, or feet pursues his way,  
And swims, or links, or wades, or creeps, or flies. *Milton.*  
It is hard to wade deep in baths where springs arise. *Brown.*  
Fowls that frequent waters, and only wade, have as well long legs as long necks; and those that are made for swimming have feet like oars. *More's Divine Dialogues.*  
Those birds only wade in the water, and do not swim. *More.*  
As when a dabchick waddles through the copse  
On feet and wings, he flies, and wades, and hops. *Pope.*

2. To pass difficultly and laboriously.  
They were not permitted to enter unto war, nor conclude any league of peace, nor to wade through any act of moment between them and foreign states, unless the oracle of God, or his prophets, were first consulted with. *Hooker, b. iii.*  
I have waded through the whole cause, searching the truth by the causes of truth. *Hooker.*  
The substance of those controversies whereunto we have begun to wade, be rather of outward things appertaining to the church, than of any thing wherein the being of the church consisteth. *Hooker, b. iii.*

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## WAF

Virtue gives herself light, through darkness for to wade. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

I should chuse rather with spitting and scorn to be tumbled into the dust in blood, bearing witness to any known truth of our Lord; than, by a denial of those truths, through blood and perjury wade to a sceptre, and lord it in a throne. *South.*  
'Tis not to my purpose to wade into those bottomless controversies, which, like a gulph, have swallowed up so much time of learned men. *Deasy of Piety.*

The dame  
Now try'd the stairs, and wading through the night,  
Search'd all the deep recess, and issu'd into light. *Dryden.*  
The wrathful God then plunges from above,  
And where in thickest waves the sparkles drove,  
There lights, and wades through fumes, and gropes his way,  
Half-sing'd, half-lifted. *Dryden.*  
Simonides, the more he contemplated the nature of the Deity, found that he waded but the more out of his depth, and that he lost himself in the thought. *Addison.*

WAFER. *n. f.* [*wagel*, Dutch.]  
1. A thin cake.  
Wife, make us a dinner; spare flesh, neither corn;  
Make wafers and cakes, for our sheepe must be shorne. *Tassers.*  
Poor Sancho they persuaded that he enjoyed a great dominion, and then gave him nothing to subsist upon but wafers and marmalade. *Pope.*

2. The bread given in the eucharist by the Romanists.  
That the same body of Christ should be in a thousand places at once; that the whole body should lie hid in a little thin wafer; yet so, that the members thereof should not one run into another, but continue distinct, and have an order agreeable to a man's body, it doth exceed reason. *Idall.*

3. Paste made to clothe letters.  
TO WAFTE. *v. a.* [probably from *wave*.]  
1. To carry through the air, or on the water.  
A braver choice of dauntless spirits,  
Than now the English bottoms have wafte o'er,  
Did never float upon the swelling tide. *Shakespeare.*  
Our high admiral  
Shall wafte them over with our royal fleet. *Shakespeare.*  
Whether cripples, who have lost their thighs, will not sink but float; their lungs being able to wafte up their bodies, which are in others overpoised by the hinder legs, we have not made experiment. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
Nor dares his transport-vessel cross the waves,  
With such whose bones are not compos'd in graves:  
A hundred years they wander on the shore;  
At length, their penance done, are wafte o'er. *Dryden.*  
Lend to this wretch your hand, and wafte him o'er  
To the sweet banks of yon forbidden shore. *Dryden.*  
From hence might first spring that opinion of the vehicles of spirits; the vulgar conceiving that the breath was that wherein the soul was wafte and carried away. *Roy.*  
They before wafte over their troops into Sicily in open vessels. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

In vain you tell your parting lover,  
You with fair winds may wafte him over:  
Alas! what winds can happy prove,  
That bear me far from what I love? *Prior.*  
Speed the foot intercourse from foul to foul,  
And wafte a sigh from Indus to the pole. *Pope.*

2. To beckon; to inform by a sign of any thing moving.  
TO WAFTE. *v. n.* To float.  
It wafte nearer yet, and then she knew,  
That what before she but form'd, was true. *Dryden.*  
Those trumpets his triumphant entry tell,  
And now the shouts wafte near the ciadel. *Dryden.*

WAFTE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. A floating body.  
From the bellowing east off the whirlwind's wing  
Sweeps up the burthen of whole wintry plains,  
In one wide wafte. *Thomson's Winter.*

2. Motion of a streamer. Used as a token or mean of information at sea.



## WAG

WAGTAGE. *n. f.* [from *waght*.] Carriage by water or air. Not in use.

What ship of Epidamnus stays for me? —  
—A ship you sent me to, to hire *waghtage*. *Shakespeare.*

I stalk about her door,  
Like a strange soul upon the Syrian banks,  
Staying for *waghtage*. *Shakespeare. Troilus and Cressida.*

WAGTER. *n. f.* [from *waght*.] A passage boat. *Answer.*

WAGTURE. *n. f.* [from *waght*.] The act of waving. Not in use.

You answer'd not;  
But with an angry *waghture* of your hand  
Gave sign for me to leave you. *Shakespeare. Julius Caesar.*

To WAG. *v. a.* [Jaxian, Saxon; *waggen*, Dutch.] To move lightly; to shake slightly.

I can counterfeit the deep tragedian;  
Tremble and start at *wagging* of a straw. *Shakespeare.*

You may as well forbid the mountain pines  
To *wag* their high tops, and to make a noise,  
When they are fretted with the gusts of heav'n. *Shakespeare.*

All that pass, hifs and *wag* their head at thee. *La. ii. 15.*

Thou canst not *wag* thy finger, or begin  
The least light motion, but it tends to sin. *Dryden.*

So have I seen in black and white,  
A prating thing, a magpie hight,  
A stately, worthless animal,  
That plies the tongue, and *wags* the tail,  
All flutter, pride, and talk. *Swift.*

To WAG. *v. n.*

1. To be in quick or ludicrous motion.

Be merry, my wife has all;  
For women are shrews, both short and tall;  
'Tis merry in hall, where beards *wag* all. *Shakespeare.*

I will fight with him upon this theme,  
Until my eyelids will no longer *wag*. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

2. To go; to be moved.

I will provoke him to't, or let him *wag*. *Shakespeare.*

Her charms the mutter'd o'er;  
And yet the resty sieve *wag*'d ne'er the more:  
I wept for woe. *Dryden's Theocritus.*

WAG. *n. f.* [Jaxian, Saxon; to cheat.] Any one ludicrously mischievous; a merry droll.

Cupid the *wag*, that lately conquer'd had  
Wife counsellors, stout captains puffed;  
And ty'd them fast to lead his triumph bad,  
Glutted with them, now plays with meaneft things. *Sidney.*

Was not my lord the verier *wag* o' th' two? *Shakespeare.*

We wink at *wags*, when they offend,  
And spare the boy, in hopes the man may mend. *Dryden.*

A counsellor never pleaded without a piece of packthread in his hand, which he used to twist about a finger all the while he was speaking: the *wags* used to call it the thread of his discourse. *Addison.*

WAGE. *n. f.* the plural *wages* is now only used. [*wagen*, or *wagen*, German; *gages*, Fr.]

1. Pay given for service.

All friends shall taste  
The *wages* of their virtue, and all foes  
The cup of their deservings. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*

The last petition is for my men; they are the poorest,  
But poverty could never draw them from me;  
That they may have their *wages* duly paid them.

And something over to remember me. *Shakespeare.*

By Tom Thumb, a fairy page;  
He sent it, and doth him engage,  
By promise of a mighty *wage*,  
To secretly carry.

The thing itself is not only our duty, but our glory: and he who hath done this work, has, in the very work, partly received his *wages*. *South.*

2. Gage; pledge. *Answer.*

To WAGE. *v. a.* [The origination of this word, which is now only used in the phrase to *wage war*, is not easily discovered: *wagen*, in German, is to attempt any thing dangerous.]

1. To attempt; to venture.

We must not think the Turk is so unskilful,  
Neglecting an attempt of safe and gain, *Shakespeare.*

To wake and *wage* a danger proffers.

2. To make; to carry on. Applied to war.

Return to her, and fifty men dismiss'd!  
No; rather I abjure all roofs, and challenge  
To *wage* against the enmity o' th' air,  
To be a comrade with the wolf.

Your reputation *wages war* with the enemies of your royal family, even within their trenches. *Dryden.*

He ponder'd, which of all his sons was fit  
To reign, and *wage* immortal war with wit. *Dryden.*

3. [From *wag*, *wagen*.] To set to hire.

Thou must *wage*  
Thy works for wealth, and life for gold engage. *F. Queen.*

## WAG

4. To take to hire; to hire for pay; to hold in pay; to employ for wages.

I seem'd his follower, not partner; and  
He *wag*'d me with his countenance, as if  
I had been mercenary. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

The officers of the admiralty having places of so good benefit, it is their parts, being well *waged* and rewarded, exactly to look into the found building of ships. *Raleigh.*

The king had erected his courts of ordinary resort, and was at the charge not only to *wage* justice and their ministers, but also to appoint the safe custody of records. *Bacon.*

This great lord came not over with any great number of *waged* soldiers. *Daniel's Ireland.*

5. [In law.]

When an action of debt is brought against one, as for money or chattels, left or lent the defendant, the defendant may *wage* his law; that is, swear, and certain persons with him, that he owes nothing to the plaintiff in manner as he hath declared. The offer to make the oath is called *wager* of law: and when it is accomplished, it is called the making or doing of law. *Blount.*

WAGER. *n. f.* [from *wage*, to venture.]

1. A bet; any thing pledged upon a chance or performance.

Love and mischief made a *wager*, which should have most power in me. *Sidney.*

The sea strove with the winds which should be louder; and the shrouds of the ship, with a ghastful noise to them that were in it, witness'd that their ruin was the *wager* of the other's contention. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Full fast the fled, ne ever look'd behind;  
As if her life upon the *wager* lay. *Fairy Queen.*

Besides these plates for horic-races, the *wagers* may be as the persons please. *Temple.*

Faction, and fav'ring this or t'other side, *Dryden.*

Their *wagers* back their wives.

If any atheist can stake his soul for a *wager*, against such an inexhaustible disproportion; let him never hereafter accuse others of credulity. *Bentley's Sermon.*

2. [In law.] An offer to make oath. See to *wage* in law.

Multiplication of actions upon the one were rare formerly, and there by *wager* of law outed, which discouraged many suits. *Hale.*

To WAGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lay; to pledge as a bet; to pledge upon some casualty or performance.

'Twas merry, when you *wager*'d on your angling. *Shakespeare.*

He that will lay much to stake upon every flying story, may as well *wager* his estate which way the wind will it next morning. *Government of the Tongue.*

I feed my father's flock;  
What can I *wager* from the common flock? *Dryden.*

WAGES. *n. f.* See WAGE.

WAGGERY. *n. f.* [from *wag*.] Mischievous merriment; roguish trick; farcical gaiety.

'Tis not the *waggeries* or cheats practis'd among school-boys, that make an able man; but the principles of justice, generosity, and sobriety. *Lact.*

WAGGISH. *adj.* [from *wag*.] Knavishly merry; merrily mischievous; frolicksome.

Change fear and nice-nefs,  
The handmaids of all women, or, more truly,  
Woman its pretty self, to *waggish* courage. *Shakespeare.*

This new conceit is the *waggish* suggestion of some fly and sculking atheist. *John's Divine Dialogue.*

A company of *waggish* boys watching of frogs at the side of a pond, still as any of them put up their heads, they would be pelting them down with stones. Children, says one of the frogs, you never consider, that though this may be play to you, 'tis death to us. *L'Estrange.*

As boys, on holidays let loose to play,  
Lay *waggish* traps for girls that pass that way;  
Then shout to fee in dirt and deep distress  
Some silly cit. *Dryden.*

WAGGISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *waggish*.] Merry mischief.

A christian boy in Constantinople had like to have been stoned for gaggings, in a *waggishness*, a long billed fowl. *Bacon.*

To WAGGLE. *v. n.* [*wagghelen*, German.] To waddle; to move from side to side.

The sport Bassilus would shew to Zelmane, was the mounting of his hawk at a heron, which getting up on his *wagging* wings with pain, as though the air next to the earth were not fit for his great body to fly through, was now grown too dim with the sight of himself. *Sidney.*

Why do you go nodding and *wagging* so, as if hip-shot? says the goote to her gollering. *L'Estrange.*

WAGGON. *n. f.* [Jaxian, Sax. *wagghen*, Dutch; *wagen*, Hollandic.]

1. A heavy carriage for burthens.

The Hungarian tents, were enclosed round with *waggons*, one chained to another. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*

*Waggons* fraught with utensils of war. *Addison.*

2. A chariot. Not in use.

Now fair Phœbus can decline in haste,  
His weary *waggon* to the western vale. *Spenser.*

## WAG

Then to her *waggon* the betakes,  
And with her bears the witch. *Spenser.*

O Proserpina,  
For the flowers now that frighted thou let'st fall  
From Dis's *waggon*. *Shakespeare.*

Her *waggon* ipokes made of long spinners legs;  
The cover, of the wings of grasshoppers. *Shakespeare.*

WAGGONER. *n. f.* [from *waggon*.] One who drives a *waggon*.

By this, the northern *waggoner* had set  
His sevenfold team behind the steadfast star;  
That was in ocean waves yet never wet. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

Gallop apace, you fiery-footed steeds,  
Tow'rd Phœbus' mansion! such a *waggoner*  
As Phaeton would whip you to the well. *Shakespeare.*

A *waggoner* took notice upon the creaking of a wheel, that it was the worst wheel that made most noise. *L'Estrange.*

The *waggoners* that curse their flandering teams,  
Would wake e'en drowsy Drusus from his dreams. *Dryden.*

I described to him the use and the nature of it; and the next day the *waggoners* arrived with it. *Gulliver's Travels.*

WAGTAIL. *n. f.* A bird. *Answer.*

WAG. *v. a.* [I suppose for *wagghed*.] Crushed.

His horse *wag* in the back, and shoulder shotten. *Shakespeare.*

WAG. *n. f.* [*wagium*, *wagionem*, law Lat. from *wage*.] Goods found, but claim'd by no body; that of which every one waves the claim. Commonly written *wag*. *Answer.*

To WAIL. *v. a.* [*gualare*, Italian.] To moan; to lament; to bewail.

Wife men ne'er *wail* their present woes,  
But presently prevent the ways to *wail*. *Shakespeare.*

Says, if my spouse maintains her royal trust?  
Or if no more her absent lord the *wails*,  
But the false woman o'er the wife prevails? *Pope.*

To WAIL. *v. n.* To grieve audibly; to express sorrow.

Son of man *wail* for the multitude. *Ez. xxxii. 18.*

I will *wail* and howl. *Mic. i. 8.*

WAIL. *n. f.* Audible sorrow.

Around the woods  
She sighs her song, which with her *wail* resound. *Thomson.*

WAILING. *n. f.* [from *wail*.] Lamentation; moan; audible sorrow.

The camp filled with lamentation and mourning, which would be increased by the weeping and *wailing* of them, which should never see their brethren. *Krollen.*

Other cries amongst the Irish, favour of the Scythian barbarism; as the lamentations of their burials, with despairful outcries, and immoderate *wailing*. *Spenser's Ireland.*

Take up *wailing* for us, that our eyes may run down with tears. *Jer. ix. 18.*

The *wailings* of a maiden I recite. *Gay.*

WAILFUL. *adj.* [from *wail* and *ful*.] Sorrowful; mournful.

Lay lime to tangle her desires  
By *wailful* sonnets, whose compos'd rhimes  
Should be full fraught with servicable vows. *Shakespeare.*

WAIN. *n. f.* [contracted from *wagon*.] A carriage.

There ancient night arriving, did alight  
From her high weary *wain*. *Spenser.*

Yours be the harvest; 'tis the beggar's gain,  
To glean the fallings of the loaded *wain*. *Dryden.*

WAINROPE. *n. f.* [*twain* and *rope*.] A large cord, with which the load is tied on the wagon.

Oxen and *wainropes* cannot hale them together. *Shakespeare.*

WAINSCOT. *n. f.* [*waaghschot*, Dutch.] The inner wooden covering of a wall.

Some have the veins more varied and chambletted; as oak, whereof *wainscot* is made. *Bacon.*

She never could part with plain *wainscot* and clean hangings. *Arbutnot.*

A rat your utmost rage defies,  
That safe behind the *wainscot* lies. *Swift.*

To WAINSCOT. *v. a.* [*waaghschotten*, Dutch.]

1. To line walls with boards.

Musick soundeth better in chambers *wainscotted*, than hanged. *Bacon.*

2. To line in general.

It is most curiously lined, or *wainscotted*, with a white testaceous crust, of the same substance and thickness with the *tubuli marini*. *Grew.*

One side commands a view of the garden, and the other is *wainscotted* with looking-glass. *Addison's Guardian.*

WAIN. *n. f.* [In carpentry.] A piece of timber two yards long, and a foot broad.

WAIN. *n. f.* [*wag*, Welsh; from the verb *wagen*, to press or bind.]

1. The smallest part of the body; the part below the ribs.

The one seem'd woman to the *wain*, and fair,  
But ended foul in many a *scaly* fold,  
Voluminous and vast. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ii.*

## WAI

She, as a veil, down to her slender *wais*,  
Her unadorned golden tresses wore,  
Dishevel'd. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iv.*

They seiz'd, and with entangling folds embrac'd,  
His neck twice compassing, and twice his *wais*. *Denham.*

Stiff stays constrain her slender *wais*. *Gay.*

2. The middle deck, or floor of a ship.

Sheets of water from the clouds are sent,  
Which hissing through the planks, the flames prevent,  
And stop the fiery pelt: four ships alone  
Burn to the *wais*, and for the fleet atone. *Dryden.*

To WAIT. *v. a.* [*waachen*, Dutch.]

1. To expect; to stay for.

1. To expect; to stay for.

2. To attend; to accompany with submission or respect.

He chose a thousand horse, the flow'r of all  
His warlike troops, to *wait* the funeral. *Dryden.*

3. To attend as a consequence of something.

Remorse and heaviness of heart shall *wait* thee,  
And everlasting anguish be thy portion. *Rowe.*

4. To watch as an enemy.

He is *waited* for of the sword. *Job xv. 22.*

To WAIT. *v. n.*

1. To expect; to stay in expectation.

All the days of my appointed time will I *wait* till my change come. *Job xiv. 14.*

The poultry stand  
*Waiting* upon her charitable hand. *Gay.*

2. To pay servile or submissive attendance.

Though Syrinx your Pan's mistress were,  
Yet Syrinx well might *wait* on her. *Milton's Arcades.*

One morning *waiting* on him at Caulham, smiling upon me, he said, he could tell me some news of myself. *Denham.*

Fortune and victory he did pursue,  
To bring them, as his slaves, to *wait* on you. *Dryden.*

A parcel of soldiers robbed a farmer of his poultry, and then made him *wait* at table. *Swift.*

3. To attend. A phrase of ceremony.

The dinner is on the table, my father desires your worship's company.—  
—I will *wait* on him. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

4. To stay; not to depart from.

How shall we know when to *wait* for, when to decline persecution. *South's Sermon.*

With Vulcan's rage the rising winds conspire,  
And near our palace rolls the flood of fire:  
Haste, my dear father, 'tis no time to *wait*,  
And load my shoulders with a willing freight. *Dryden.*

I know, if I am deprived of you, I die:  
But oh! I die, if I *wait* longer for you. *A. Philips.*

5. To stay by reason of some hindrance.

6. To look watchfully.

It is a point of cunning to *wait* upon him, with whom you speak, with your eye, as the Jesuits give it in precept. *Bacon.*

7. To lie in ambush as an enemy.

Such ambush *waited* to intercept thy way. *Milton.*

8. To follow as a consequence.

It will import those men who dwell careless, to enter into serious consultation how they may avert that ruin, which *waits* on such a supine temper. *Decay of Piety.*

WAIT. *n. f.* Ambush; insidious and secret attempts.

If he hurl at him by laying of *wait*, that he die; he that smote him shall be put to death. *Numb. xxxv. 20.*

Why fast thou like an enemy in *wait*? *Milton.*

WAITER. *n. f.* [from *wait*.] An attendant; one who attends for the accommodation of others.

Let the drawers be ready with wine and fresh glasses;  
Let the *waiters* have eyes, though their tongues must be ty'd. *B. Johnson's Tavern Academy.*

The least tart or pie,  
By any *waiter* there stolen and set by. *Bp. Corbet.*

A man of fire is a general enemy to all the *waiters* where you drink. *Taller, N<sup>o</sup>. 61.*

The *waiters* stand in ranks; the yeomen cry,  
Make room. *Swift.*

WAITING gentlewoman. *n. f.* [from *wait*.] An upper servant; one who attends on a lady in her chamber.

He made me mad,  
To talk to like a *waiting-gentlewoman*,  
Of guns, and drums, and wounds. *Shakespeare. Hen. IV.*

Flibbertigibbet, prince of mopping and mowing, since possesses chamber-maids and *waiting-women*



## WAK

To WAKE. *v. n.* [*wakan*, Gothick; *pacian*, Saxon; *wacchen*, Dutch.]

1. To watch; not to sleep.  
All night she watch'd, ne once a-down would lay  
Her dainty limbs in her sad dremment,  
But praying still did wake, and waking did lament. *Spenser.*  
The father waketh for the daughter, and the care for her  
taketh away sleep. *Ecluf. xlii. 9.*

Thou holdest mine eyes waking.  
In the valley of Jehoshaphat,  
The judging God shall close the book of fate;  
And there the last affizes keep,  
For those who wake, and those who sleep. *Dryden.*  
I cannot think any time, waking or sleeping, without be-  
ing sensible of it. *Locke.*

Though wisdom wakes, suspicion sleeps.  
Each tree stirr'd appetite, whereat I wak'd. *Milton.*

2. To be roused from sleep.  
Each tree stirr'd appetite, whereat I wak'd. *Milton.*

3. To cease to sleep.  
The sisters awak'd from dreams, which flattered them with  
more comfort, than their waking would consent to. *Sidney.*

Come, thou powerful God,  
And thy leaden charming rod,  
Dipt in the Lethæan lake,  
O'er his watchful temples shake,  
Lest he should sleep, and never wake. *Denham.*

4. To be put in action; to be excited.  
Gentle airs to fan the earth now wak'd. *Milton.*

To WAKE. *v. a.* [*wecian*, Saxon; *wecan*, Dutch.]

1. To rouse from sleep.  
They wak'd each other, and I flood and heard them. *Sha.*

The waggoners that cur'd their standing teams,  
Wou'd wake e'en drowsy Drusus from his dreams. *Dryden.*

Shock, who thought she slept too long,  
Leap'd up, and wak'd his mistress with his tongue. *Pepe.*

2. To excite; to put in motion, or action.  
Prepare war, wake up the mighty men; let them come  
up. *Jas. iii. 9.*

Thine, like Amphion's hand, had wak'd the stone,  
And from destruction call'd the rising town;  
Nor could he burn so fast, as thou couldst build. *Prior.*

What you've said,  
Has wak'd a thought in me, which may be lucky. *Rowe.*

To wake the soul by tender strokes of art,  
To raise the genius, and to mend the heart. *Proh. to Cato.*

3. To bring to life again, as if from the sleep of death.  
To second life, *Milton.*

Wak'd in the renovation of the just. *Milton.*

WAKE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The seat of the dedication of the church, formerly kept by  
watching all night.

Fill oven full of flawnes, Ginne passe not for sleepe.  
Tomorrow thy father his wake-day will keepe. *Tusser.*

The drooling peasant scarce thinks there is any world beyond  
his village, nor gaiety beyond that of a wake. *Gov. of Tongue.*

Putting all the Grecian actors down,  
And winning at a wake their parley crown. *Dryden.*

Sometimes the vulgar will of mirth partake,  
And have excessive doings at their wake. *King's Art of Cook.*

2. Vigils; state of forbearing sleep.  
By dimpled brook, and fountain brim,  
The wood-nymphs deckt with daisies trim,  
Their merry wakes and pastimes keep:  
What hath night to do with sleep? *Milton.*

WA'KEFUL. *adj.* [*wake* and *full*.] Not sleeping; vigilant.

Before her gate high God did sweat ordain,  
And wakeful watches ever to abide. *Spenser.*

Why dost thou shake thy leaden sceptre? go,  
Bestow thy poppy upon wakeful woe,  
Sickness and sorrow, whole pale lids ne'er know  
Thy downy finger; dwell upon their eyes,  
Shut in their tears; shut out their miseries. *Crahaue.*

Thy wakeful terrors, affrighting dreams,  
Have now their full reward. *Denham's Sophy.*

Differing sleep, but wakeful with the fright,  
The day takes off the pleasure of the night. *Dryden.*

WA'KEFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *wakeful*.]

1. Want of sleep.

Other perfumes are fit to be used in burning agues, con-  
sumptions, and too much wakefulness. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. Forbearance of sleep.

To WA'KEN. *v. n.* [from *wake*.] To wake; to cease from  
sleep; to be roused from sleep.

Early Turnus wak'ning with the light,  
All clad in armour, calls his troops to fight. *Dryden.*

To WA'KEN. *v. a.*

1. To rouse from sleep.  
When he was wak'd with the noise,  
And saw the beast so small;  
What's this, quoth he, that gives so weak a voice,  
That wakens men withal? *Spenser.*

## WAL

A man that is awakened out of sleep.

We make no longer stay; go, waken Eye. *Zach. in 1.*

2. To excite to action.  
Then Homer's and Tyrtæus martial muse  
Waken'd the world, and founded loud alarms. *Rafesman.*

3. To produce; to bring forth.  
They introduce  
Their sacred song, and waken raptures high. *Milton.*

WA'KEROBIN. *n. f.* [A plant.] The leaves are entire, long,  
and triangular at the base: the flower consists of one leaf,  
shaped like an ass's eye: from the bottom of the flower rises  
the pointal, with embryo's, each of which becomes a roundish  
berry, containing seeds. *Miller.*

WALK. *n. f.* [pell, Saxon; a web.] A rising part in the sur-  
face of cloth.

To WALK. *v. a.* [*walen*, German; *pealcan*, Saxon, to roll.]

1. To move by leisurely steps, so that one foot is set down, be-  
fore the other is taken up.

What mean you, Cæsar? think you to walk forth? *Sha.*  
A man was seen walking before the door very composedly. *Cl.*

2. It is used in the ceremonial language of invitation for *walk*  
or *go*.

Sir, walk in. —

—I had rather walk here, I thank you. *Shakespeare.*

3. To move for exercise or amusement.  
These bow'rs as wide as we need walk. *Milton.*

4. To move the slowest pace. Not to trot, gallop, or amble.  
Applied to a horse.

5. To appear as a spectre.

The spirits of the dead  
May walk again; if such thing be, thy mother  
Appear'd to me last night. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*

It then draws near the season  
Wherein the spirit is wont to walk. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

There were walking spirits of the house of York, as well  
in Ireland as in England. *Dexter's Ireland.*

Some say no evil thing that walks by night,  
In fog, or fire, by lake, or moorish fen,  
Blue meagre hag, or stubborn unkind ghost,  
That breaks his magic chains at curfew time;  
No goblin, or swart fairy of the mine,  
Hath hurtful pow'r o'er true virginity. *Milton.*

6. To act on any occasion.

Do you think I'd walk in any plot,  
Where Madam Sempronius should take place of me,  
And Fulvia come i' th' rear? *B. Johnson.*

7. To be in motion. Applied to a clamorous or abusive to-  
male tongue; and is still in low language retain'd.

As she went, her tongue did walk  
In foul reproach, and terms of vile despight;  
Provoking him by her outrageous talk. *Shakespeare. Lear.*

8. To act in sleep.

When was it she last wak'd? —  
—I have seen her rise from her bed, unlock her closet,  
take forth paper, fold it, write upon't, read it, and return to  
bed; yet all this while in a most fast sleep. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

9. To range; to move about.

As they say spirits do at midnight, have  
In them a milder nature, than the business  
That seeks dispatch by day. *Shakespeare. Hen. VIII.*

10. To move off.

When he comes forth, he will make their cows and gar-  
rans to walk, if he doth no other harm to their persons. *Spenser.*

11. To act in any particular manner.

Do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with thy God. *Mic.*

If thou forget the Lord, and walk after other gods, ye  
shall surely perish. *Deut. viii. 19.*

I'll love with fear the only God, and walk  
As in his presence. *Milton.*

12. To travel.

The Lord hath blessed thee; he knoweth thy walking  
through this wilderness. *Deut. ii. 7.*

To WALK. *v. a.*

1. To pass through.

I do not without danger walk these streets. *Shakespeare.*

No rich or noble knave,  
Shall walk the world in credit to his grave. *Pope.*

2. To lead out, for the sake of air or exercise.

WALK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of walking for air or exercise.

Not walk by moon without thee, is sweet. *Milton.*

Her keeper by her side,  
To watch her walks, his hundred eyes applied. *Dryden.*

Philander used to take a walk in a neighbouring wood. *Adolf.*

I long to renew our old intercourse, our morning con-  
ferences, and our evening walks. *Pope.*

2. Gait; step; manner of moving.

Morpheus, of all his numerous train, express'd  
The shape of man, and imitated best;  
The walk, the words, the gesture could supply,  
The habit mimic, and the mien supply. *Dryden.*

## WAL

3. A length of space, or circuit through which one walks.

He usually from hence to th' palace gate  
Makes it his walk. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

If that way be your walk, you have not far.  
She would never miss one day,  
A walk so fine, a fight so gay. *Prior.*

4. An avenue set with trees.

He hath left you all his walks,  
His private harbours, and new-planted orchards,  
On that side the Tiber. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

Goodliest trees planted with walks and bow'rs. *Milton.*

5. Way; road; range; place of wandering.

The mountains are his walks, who wand'ring feeds  
On slowly-springing herbs. *Sandys's Paraphrase.*

Set women in his eye, and in his walk.

Among daughters of men the fairest found.  
Our souls, for want of that acquaintance here,  
May wander in the hazy walks above. *Dryden.*

That bright companion of the sun,  
Whole glorious aspect I'd our new-born king;  
And now a round of greater years begun, *Dryden.*

New influence from his walks of light did bring.  
Wanting an ampler sphere to expatiate in, he open'd a  
boundless walk for his imagination. *Anfou.*

6. [*Wal*, Lat.] A fift.

7. Walk is the slowest or least raised pace, or going of a  
horse. In a walk, a horse lifts two legs of a side, one after  
the other, beginning with the hind leg first; as suppose that  
he leads with the legs on his right side, then he lifts his far  
hind foot first; and in the time that he is setting it down,  
which in a step is always short of the tread of his fore foot  
upon the same side, he lifts his far fore foot, and sets it down  
before his near foot, and just as he lifts up his near hind foot,  
and sets it down again just short of his near fore foot, and  
just as he is setting it down, he lifts his near fore foot, and sets  
it down just before his far fore foot. *Farrier's Dict.*

WA'LER. *n. f.* [from *walk*.] One that walks.

I ride and walk, and am reputed the best walker in this  
town. *Goy.*

May no such vicious walkers crowd the street.

WA'KINGSTAFF. *n. f.* A stick which a man holds to sup-  
port him in walking.

The club which a man of an ordinary force could not lift,  
was but a walking staff for Hercules. *Glanville.*

WALL. *n. f.* [*wal*, Welsh; *wallum*, Lat. pall, Saxon; *walle*,  
Dutch.]

1. A series of brick or stone carried upwards, and cemented  
with mortar; the sides of a building.

Poor Tom! that eats the wall-newt and the water-  
newt. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*

Where though I mourn my matchless loss alone,  
And none between my weakness judge and me;  
Yet ev'n these gentle walls allow my moan, *Watson.*

Whole doleful echo's with my plaints agree. *Milton.*

2. Fortification; works built for defence. In this sense it is  
commonly used plurally.

With love's light wings did I o'erperch these walls;  
For honey limits cannot hold out love. *Shakespeare.*

General, the walls are thine:

Witness the world, that I create thee here

My lord and master. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

A prey

To that proud city, whose high walls thou faw'st  
Left in confusion. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*

I rush undaunted to defend the walls. *Dryden.*

3. To take the wall. To take the upper place; not to give place.

I will take the wall of any man or maid of Mon-  
tague's. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

When once the poet's honour ceases,  
From reason far his transports rove:  
And Boileau, for eight hundred pieces,  
Makes Louis take the wall of Jove. *Prior.*

To WALL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To inclose with walls.

There bought a piece of ground, which Birfa call'd,  
From the bull's hide they first inclos'd and wall'd. *Dryden.*

2. To defend by walls.

The walled towns do work my greater woe;  
The forest wide is fitter to rebound  
The hollow echo of my careful cries. *Spenser.*

His council advis'd him to make himself master of some  
good walled town. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

The Spaniards cast themselves continually into rounds,  
their strongest ships walling in the rest. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

And terror of his name, that walls us in  
From danger. *Denham's Sophy.*

WALLCREPPER. *n. f.* A bird.

WALLEY. *n. f.* [peallian, to travel, Saxon.]

1. A bag, in which the necessaries of a traveller are put; a knap-  
sack.

30 G

## WAN

Having entered into a long gallery, he laid down his wallet,  
and spread his carpet, in order to repose himself upon it. *Add.*

2. Any thing protuberant and fwagging.

Who would believe, that there were mountaineers  
Dew-lapt like bulls, whose throats had hanging at them  
Wallets of flesh. *Shakespeare.*

WALLEYED. *adj.* [*wall* and *eye*.] Having white eyes.

Wall-eyed slave! whither wouldst thou convey  
This growing image of thy fiend-like face? *Shakespeare.*

WALLFLOWER. *n. f.* See STOCKGILLFLOWER, of which  
it is a species.

Wallflowers are of several sorts; as the common ones, the  
great single ones, the great double ones, the single white,  
the double white, the double red, and the pale yellow; all  
which flower about the end of March, and in May or  
April. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

WALLFRUIT. *n. f.* Fruit, which to be ripened, must be  
planted against a wall.

To wallfruit and garden-plants, there cannot be a worse  
enemy than snails. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To WALLUP. *v. n.* [pealan, to boil, Saxon.] To boil.

WALLOW. *n. f.* [*wallow*, Lat.] An insect.

To WALLOU. *v. n.* [*walugan*, Gothick; *palkan*, Saxon.]

1. To move heavily and clumsily.

Part, huge of bulk!  
Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their gait,  
Tempest the ocean. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vii.*

2. To roll himself in mire, or any thing filthy.

Gird thee with sackcloth, and wallow thyself in ashes. *Jer. vi.*

Dead bodies, in all places of the camp, wallowed in their  
own blood. *Knalles's Hist. of the Turks.*

A bear was wallowing in the water, when a horse was go-  
ing to drink. *L'Estrange.*

3. To live in any state of filth or gross vice.

God sees a man wallowing in his native impurity, delivered  
over as an absolute captive to sin, polluted with its guilt, and  
enslaved by its power; and in this most loathsome condition,  
fixes upon him as an object of his distinguishing mercy. *South.*

A WALLOW. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A kind of rolling walk.

One taught the tofs, and one the French new wallow;  
His sword-knot this, his cravat that design'd. *Dryden.*

WALLRU'E. *n. f.* An herb.

WALLWORT. *n. f.* A plant, the same with dwarf-elder, or  
danewort. See ELDER.

WA'LNUT. *n. f.* [*waln*, Saxon; *nux juglans*.] The char-  
acters are; it hath male flowers, or katkins, which are pro-  
duced at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree;  
the outer cover of the fruit is very thick and green, under  
which is a rough hard shell, in which the fruit is inclosed,  
surrounded with a thin skin: the kernel is deeply divided into  
four lobes; and the leaves of the tree are pinnated or winged.

The species are, 1. The thin-shell'd walnut. 2. The large  
French walnut. 3. The thin-shell'd walnut. 4. The dou-  
ble walnut. 5. The late-ripe walnut. 6. The hard-shell'd  
walnut. 7. The Virginian black walnut. 8. Virginian  
black walnut, with a long furrow'd fruit. 9. The hickery,  
or white Virginian walnut. 10. The small hickery, or white  
Virginian walnut. *Miller.*

'Tis a cockle, or a walnut-shell;

A knack, a toy. *Shakespeare. Taming of the Shrew.*

Help to search my house this one time; if I find not what  
I seek, let them say of me, as jealous as Ford, that searcheth  
a hollow walnut for his wife's leman. *Shakespeare.*

Some woods have the veins smooth as fir and walnut. *Bacon.*

WALLPEPPER. *n. f.* See HOUSELEEK, of which it is a species.

WALLTRON. *n. f.*

The morle, or walltron, is called the sea-horse. *Woodward.*

To WA'MBLE. *v. n.* [*wanmelen*, Dutch.] To roll with nausea  
and sickness. It is used of the stomach.

A covetous man deliberated betwixt the qualms of a wam-  
bling stomach, and an unsettled mind. *L'Estrange.*

WAN. *adj.* [pallid, Saxon; *wan*, weakly, Welsh.] Pale, as  
with sickness; languid of look.

Sad to view his visage pale and wane,

Who erst in flowers of freshest youth was clad. *Fa. Queen.*

All the charms of love,  
Salt Cleopatra, soften thy wan lip!

Let witchcraft join with beauty. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Why so pale and wan, fond lover?

Pr'ythee, why so pale?

Will, when looking well can't move her,  
Looking ill prevail? *Suckling.*

Their course through thickest constellations held,  
Spreading their bane; the blasted stars look'd wan. *Milton.*

How chang'd from him,  
Companion of my arms! how wan! how dim!

How faded all thy glories! *Dryden.*

WAN. for *wan*; the old pret. of *winn*.

And those with which th' Eubæan young man wan  
Swift Atalanta, when through craft he her outran. *Spenser.*



# W A N

He *was* the king with secrecy and diligence; but chiefly because he was his old servant in his less fortunes. *Bacon.*

WAND. *n. f.* [waand, Danish.]

1. A small stick, or twig; a long rod.

The skilful shepherd peel'd me certain wands. *Shakep.*

With a whip or wand, if you strike the air, the sharper and quicker you strike it, the louder sound it giveth. *Bacon.*

His spear, to equal which the tallest pine Hewn on Norwegian hills, to be the mast

Of some great admiral, were but a wand. *Milton.*

A child runs away laughing, with good smart blows of a wand on his back, who would have cried for an unkind word. *Locke on Education.*

2. Any staff of authority, or use.

Though he had both spurs and wand, they seem'd rather marks of sovereignty, than instruments of punishment. *Sidney.*

He held before his decent steps a silver wand. *Milton.*

3. A charming rod.

Nay, lady, fit; if I but wave this wand, Your nerves are all chain'd up in alabaster. *Milton.*

Picus bore a buckler in his hand;

His other wand a long diving wand. *Dryden.*

To WANDER, *v. n.* [wander, Saxon; wandelen, Dutch.]

1. To rove; to ramble here and there; to go, without any certain course. It has always an ill sense.

I have no will to wander forth of doors. *Shakepeare.*

I will go lose myself,

And wander up and down to view the city. *Shakepeare.*

The old duke is banish'd; four loving lords have put themselves into exile with him, whose revenues enrich the new duke; therefore he gives them good leave to wander. *Shakepeare.*

Then came wand'ring by

A shadow like an angel, with bright hair Dabbled in blood, and he flurick'd out aloud. *Shakepeare.*

They wand'ed about in sheep and goats skins. *Heb. xi.*

Let them wander up and down for meat. *Pf. lix.*

From this nuptial bow'r,

How shall I part, and whither wander down Into a lower world? *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*

Here should my wonder dwell, and here my praise;

But my fixt thoughts my wand'ring eye betrays. *Denham.*

A hundred years they wander on the shore. *Dryden.*

Virgil introduces his Æneas in Carthage, before he brings him to Laurentum; and even after that, he wanders to the kingdom of Evander. *Dryden's Darius.*

2. To deviate; to go astray.

O let me not wander from thy commandments. *Pf. cxix.*

They give the reins to wand'ring thoughts,

'Till by their own perplexities involv'd, They ravel more. *Milton.*

To WANDER, *v. a.* To travel over, without a certain course.

The nether flood

Runs diverse, wand'ring many a famous realm. *Milton.*

Those few eap'd

Famine and anguish, will at last consume, Wand'ring that wat'ry desert. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*

See harness'd steeds desert the stony town, And wander roads untill, not their own. *Gay.*

WANDERER, *n. f.* [from wander.] Rover; rambler.

Nor for my peace will I go far,

As wanderers that fill do roam; But make my strengths such as they are, Here in my bosom, and at home. *B. Johnson.*

He here to every thirsty wanderer, By fly enticement, gives his baneful cup. *Milton.*

The whole people is a race of such merchants as are wanderers by profession, and at the same time are in all places incapable of lands or offices. *Spektator, N° 495.*

Talio, that eternal wanderer, which flies, From head to ears, and now from ears to eyes. *Pope.*

WANDERING, *n. f.* [from wander.]

1. Uncertain peregrination.

He asks the god, what new appointed home Should end his wand'ring, and his toils relieve? *Addison.*

2. Aberration; mistaken way.

If any man's eagerness of glory has made him oversee the way to it, let him now recover his wanderings. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Incertainty; want of being fixed.

A proper remedy for this wandering of thoughts, would do great service to the studious. *Locke.*

To WANE, *v. n.* [wanen, to grow less, Saxon.]

1. To grow less; to decrease. Applied to the moon.

The husbandman, in sowing and setting, upon good reason observes the waxing and waning of the moon. *Hakewill.*

Waning moons their settled periods keep, To swell the billows, and ferment the deep. *Addison.*

2. To decline; to sink.

A lady far more beautiful Than any woman in this waning age. *Shakepeare.*

I will interchange

My waning state for Henry's regal crown. *Shakep.*

# W A N

Your father were a fool

To give thee all; and in his waning age Set foot under thy table. *Shakepeare.*

In these confines sily have I luck'd,

To watch the waning of mine enemies. *Shakep. Rich. III.*

Nothing more jealous than a favourite, towards the waning time, and suspect of satiety.

I'm waning in his favour, yet I love him. *Dryden.*

You faw but sorrow in its waning form,

A working sea remaining from a storm;

When the now weary waves roll o'er the deep, And faintly murmur, ere they fall asleep. *Dryden.*

Land and trade ever will wax and wane together. *Chitt.*

Her waning form no longer shall incite

Envy in woman, or desire in man. *Rosie's June Shore.*

WANE, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Decrease of the moon.

The fowing at the wane of the moon, is thought to make the corn sound. *Bacon.*

Young cattle, that are brought forth in the full of the moon, are stronger and larger than those that are brought forth in the wane. *Bacon.*

This is fair Diana's cave;

For all astrologers maintain, Each night a bit drops off her face, When mortals lay the in her wane. *Swift.*

2. Decline; diminution; declension.

You're cast upon an age, in which the church is in its wane. *South.*

WANNED, *adj.* [from wan.] Turned pale and faint coloured.

Is it not monstrous that this player here, But in a fiction, in a dream of passion, Could force his soul to his own conceit, That, from her workings, all his visage wan'd. *Shakep.*

WANNES, *n. f.* [from wan.] Paleness; languor.

To WANT, *v. a.* [jana, Saxon.]

1. To be without something fit or necessary.

Want no money, Sir John; you shall want none. *Shakep.*

A man to whom God hath given riches, so that he wanteth nothing for his soul of all that he desireth, yet God giveth him not power to eat thereof. *Lech. vi. 2.*

2. To be defective in something.

Smells do most of them want names. *Lech.*

Nor can this be,

But by fulfilling that which thou didst want, Obedience to the law. *Milton.*

3. To fall short of; not to contain.

Nor think, though men were none, That heav'n would want spectators, God want praise. *Mit.*

4. To be without; not to have.

By descending from the thrones above, Those happy places, thou hast design'd a-while To want, and honour these. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

How loth I am to have recourse to rites

So full of horror, that I once rejoice I want the use of fight. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

The unhappy never want enemies. *Clarissa.*

5. To need; to have need of; to lack.

It hath caused a great irregularity in our calendar, and wants to be reformed, and the equinox to be rightly computed. *Holder.*

God, who sees all things intuitively, does not want helps; he neither stands in need of logic, nor uses it. *Baker.*

6. To wish for; to long for.

Down I come, like glitt'ring Phaeton, Wanting the manage of unruly jades. *Shakepeare.*

The sylvans to their shades retire,

Those very shades and streams new shades and streams require. *Holder.*

And want a cooling breeze of wind to fan the raging fire. *Dry.*

What wants my son for know

My son thou art, and I must call thee so. *Addison's Ovid.*

Men who want to get a woman into their power, seldom scruple the means. *Clarissa.*

To WANT, *v. n.*

1. To be wanted; to be improperly absent; not to be in sufficient quantity.

Nor did there want corn or freeze. *Milton.*

Finds wealth where 'tis, betwixt it where it wants;

Cities in deserts, woods in cities plants. *Denham.*

We have the means in our hands, and nothing but the application of them is wanting. *Addison.*

As in bodies, thus in souls, we find

What wants in blood and spirits, swell'd with wind. *Pope.*

The design, the disposition, the manners, and the thoughts, are all before it; where any of those are wanting, or imperfect, so much wants in the imitation of human life. *Dryden.*

2. To fail; to be deficient.

Nor shall I to the work thou enterprisest

Be wanting, but afford thee equal aid. *Milton.*

Though

# W A N

Though England is not wanting in a learned nobility, yet unhappy circumstances have confined me to a narrow choice. *Dryden's Dedication to Lord Clifford.*

Whatever fortune, good or bad betide, No time shall find me wanting to my truth. *Dryden.*

Religion will never be without enemies, nor those enemies be wanting in endeavours to expose it to the contempt of mankind. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Several are against his severe usage of you, and would be glad of an occasion to convince the rest of their error, if you will not be wanting to yourself. *Swift.*

3. To be misled; to be not had.

Twelve, wanting one, he flew,

My brethren: I alone surviv'd. *Dryden.*

Granivorous animals have a long caecum and caecum, which in carnivorous are wanting. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

WANT, *n. f.*

1. Need.

It infers the good

By thee communicated, and our want. *Milton.*

Parents should distinguish between the wants of fancy, and those of nature. *Locke.*

2. Deficiency.

This proceeded not from any want of knowledge, but of judgment. *Dryden.*

One objection to Civita Vecchia, is, that the air is not wholesome; this proceeds from want of inhabitants. *Addison.*

The blood flows through the vessels, by the excess of the force of the heart above the incumbent pressure, which in fat people is excessive; and as want of a due quantity of motion of the fluids increaseth fat, the disease is the cause of itself. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

3. The state of not having.

You shall have no reason to complain of me, for want of a generous disdain of this world. *Pope.*

4. Poverty; penury; indigence.

Nothing is so hard for those who abound in riches, as to conceive how others can be in want. *Swift.*

5. [jana, Saxon.] A mole.

WANTON, *n. f.* [I his word is derived by *Minlex* from want one, a man or woman that wants a companion. This etymology, however odd, *Junius* silently adopts. *Skinner*, who had more acuteness, cannot forbear to doubt it, but offers nothing better.]

1. Lascivious; libidinous; lecherous; lustful.

Thou art froward by nature, enemy to peace, Lascivious, wanton; more than well becomes A man of thy profession. *Shakep. Hen. VI.*

2. Licentious; dissolute.

My plentiful joys,

Wanton in fulcres, seek to hide themselves In drops of sorrow. *Shakep. Macbeth.*

Men grown wanton by prosperity,

Study'd new arts of luxury and ease. *Rescommon.*

3. Frolicsome; gay; sportive; airy.

As flies to wanton boys, we are to th' gods: They kill us for their sport. *Shakep. K. Lear.*

Note a wild and wanton herd,

Or race of youthful and unhandled colts, Fetching mad bounds. *Shakep. Merch. of Venice.*

Time drives the flocks from field to fold;

The flow'rs do fade, and wanton fields To wayward winter reckoning yields. *Raleigh.*

How eagerly ye follow my disgrace,

As if it fed ye; and how sleek and wanton Y' appear, in every thing may bring my ruin. *Shakepeare.*

4. Loose; unrestrained.

How does your tongue grow wanton in her praise! *Addif.*

5. Quick, and irregular of motion.

6. Luxuriant; superfluous.

What we by day lap overgrown,

One night or two, with wanton growth derides, Tending to will. *Milton.*

Women richly gay in gems and wanton drefs. *Milton.*

7. Not regular; turned fortuitously.

The quaint mazes in the wanton green, For want of tread are undistinguishable. *Milton.*

WANTON, *n. f.*

1. A lascivious person; a strumpet; a whoremonger.

An old wanton will be doating upon women, when he can scarce see without spectacles. *South's Sermons.*

To lip a wanton in a secure couch,

And to suppose her chaste. *Shakep. Othello.*

2. A trifle; an insignificant flatterer.

Shall a beardless boy,

A cocker'd, filken wanton brave your fields, Mocking the air with colours idly spread, And find no check? *Shakepeare's K. John.*

3. Pals with your best violence;

I am afraid you make a wanton of me. *Shakepeare's Hamlet.*

# W A R

3. A word of slight endearment.

Peace, my wantons; he will do,

More than you can aim unto. *B. Johnson.*

To WANTON, *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To play lasciviously.

He from his guards and midnight tent,

Disguis'd o'er hills and vallies went, To wanton with the sprightly dame, And in his pleasure lost his fame. *Prior.*

2. To revel; to play.

Oh! I heard him wanton in his praise;

Speak things of him might charm the ears. *Orway.*

Nature here

Wanton'd as in her prime, and play'd at will

Her virgin fancies. *Milton.*

O ye mules! deign your blest retreat,

Where Horace wantons at your spring, And Pindar sweeps a bolder string. *Fenton.*

3. To move nimbly, and irregularly.

WANTONLY, *adv.* [from wanton.] Lasciviously; frolicsome-ly; gayly; sportively; carelessly.

Thou dost but try how far I can forbear,

Nor art that monster which thou wouldst appear: But do not wantonly my passion move, I pardon nothing that relates to love. *Dryden.*

WANTONNESS, *n. f.* [from wanton.]

1. Lasciviousness; lechery.

The spirit of wantonness is scar'd out of him. *Shakep.*

Bulls and goats bled apace; but neither the violence of the one, nor the wantonness of the other, ever died a victim at any of their altars. *South.*

2. Sportiveness; frolic; humour.

When I was in France,

Young would be as sad as night, Only for wantonness. *Shakep. K. John.*

Love, rais'd on beauty, will like that decay;

Our hearts may bear its slender chain a day: As flow'ry bands in wantonness are worn, A morning's pleasure, and at evening torn. *Pope.*

3. Licentiousness; negligence of restraint.

The tumults threatened to abate all acts of grace, and turn them into wantonness. *K. Charles.*

'Till wantonness and pride

Raise out of friendship hostile deeds in peace. *Milton.*

WANTONRY, *n. f.* [want and wry.] A fool; an idiot.

Such a wanton-fadness makes of me,

That I have much ado to know myself. *Shakepeare.*

WANTY, *n. f.* [I know not whence derived.] A broad girth of leather, by which the load is bound upon the horse.

A panel and wanty, pack-saddle and ped,

With line to fetch litter. *Tusser.*

WANTED, *adj.* [Of this



# WAR

Thine almighty word leapt down from heaven, as a fierce man of war into the midst of a land of destruction. *Wisdom.*  
5. Hostility; state of opposition; act of opposition.

Duncan's horses  
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their stalls, flung out,  
Contending 'gainst obedience, as they would  
Make war with man. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
To WAR, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make war; to be in a state of hostility.

Was this a face,  
To be expos'd against the warring winds? *Shakspe.*  
Why should I war without the walls of Troy,  
That find such cruel battle here within? *Shakspeare.*  
—Have you that holy feeling in your soul,  
To counsel me to make my peace with God,  
And are you yet to your own soul's to blind,  
That you will war with God, by murd'ring me? *Shakspe.*  
He teacheth my hands to war.  
This charge I commit unto thee, son Timothy, that thou  
by them mightest war a good warfare. *1 Tim. i. 18.*  
He limited his forces, to proceed in aid of the Britons, but  
in no wife to war upon the French. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*  
We seem ambitious God's whole work t' undo;  
With new dilates on ourselves we war,  
And with new physick, a worse engine far. *Donne.*  
His next design  
Was all the Theban race in arms to join,  
And war on Thebus. *Dryden.*  
To the island of Delos, by being reckoned a sacred place,  
nations warring with one another reformed their goods,  
and traded as in a neutral country. *Arbutnot on Coins.*  
To WAR, *v. a.* To make war upon. A word not any longer used.

And then long time before great Nimrod was,  
That first the world with sword and fire warred. *Spenser.*  
To them the same was render'd, to the end,  
To war the Scot, and borders to defend. *Daniel's Civ. War.*  
To WARBLE, *v. a.* [from *warben*, old Teutonic; *werwelen*, German; to twirl, or turn round.]

1. To quaver any found.  
2. To quaver to quaver.  
Follow me as I sing,  
And touch the warbled string. *Milton.*  
3. To utter musically.  
She can thaw the numbing spell,  
If the be right invok'd with warbled song. *Milton.*  
To WARBLE, *v. n.*

1. To be quavered.  
Such strains ne'er warble in the linnet's throat. *Gay.*  
2. To be uttered melodiously.  
A plaining song, plain-singing voice requires,  
For warbling notes from inward cheering flow.  
There birds resort, and in their kind, thy praise  
Among the branches chant in warbling lays. *Wotton.*

3. To sing.  
Creatures that liv'd and mov'd, and walk'd, or flew;  
Birds on the branches warbling; all things smil'd. *Milton.*  
She warbled in her throat,  
And tun'd her voice to many a merry note,  
But indistinct. *Dryden.*

A bard amid the joyous circle sings  
High airs attempt'd to the vocal strings;  
Whilst warbling to the varied strain advance,  
Two sprightly youths to form the bounding dance. *Pope.*  
WARBLER, *n. f.* [from *warble*.] A finger; a songster.  
Hark! on ev'ry bough,

In lulling strains the feather'd warblers woo. *Tickell.*  
WARD, A syllable much used as an affix in composition, as  
heavenward, with tendency to heaven; hitherward, this way;  
from peasant, Saxon

Before the could come to the arbour, the saw walking  
from her-ward, a man in shepherdish apparel. *Sidney.*  
To WARD, *v. a.* [from *warden*, Saxon; *warens*, Dutch; *garder*, French.]

1. To guard; to watch.  
He march'd forth towards the castle wall,  
Whose gates he found fast shut, he living wight  
To ward the same, nor answer comers' call. *Fairy Queen.*

2. To defend; to protect.  
Tell him it was a hand that ward'd him  
From thousand dangers, bid him bury it. *Shakspeare.*

3. To fence off; to obstruct, or turn aside any thing mischievous.  
Not once the baron lift his armed hand  
To strike the maid, but gazing on her eyes,  
Where lordly Cupid seem'd in arms to stand,  
No way to ward or shun her blows he tries.  
Up and down he traverses his ground;  
Now wards a felling blow, now strikes again. *Daniel.*

# WAR

Toxæus amaz'd, and with amazement flow,  
Or to revenge, or ward the coming blow,  
Stood doubting; and while doubting thus he stood,  
Receiv'd the steel bath'd in his brother's blood. *Dryden.*

The pointed javelin ward'd off his rage. *Addison.*  
The provision of bread for food; cloathing to ward off  
the inclemency of the air, were to be first look'd after. *Woodw.*  
It intrusts the scholar in the various methods of warding  
off the force of objections, and of discovering and repelling  
the subtle tricks of sophisters. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

To WARD, *v. n.*  
1. To be vigilant; to keep guard.  
2. To act upon the defensive with a weapon.  
So redoubling her blows, drove the stranger to no other  
shift than to ward and go back.

Short crook'd swords in closer fight they wear,  
And on their warding arms light bucklers bear. *Dryden.*  
WARD, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Watch; act of guarding.  
Still when the sleep, he kept both watch and ward. *Spenser.*  
Sublime on these a tow'r of steel is rear'd;  
And dire Tiphone there keeps the ward. *Dryden.*  
Girt in her sanguine gown, by night and day,  
Observant of the souls that pass the downward way. *Dryden.*

2. Garrison; those who are intrusted to keep a place.  
By reason of these two forts, though there be but  
small wards left in them, there are two good towns now  
grown, which are the greatest fay of both those two coun-  
tries. *Spenser.*

Th' assieg'd castles ward  
Their steadfast fons did mightily maintain. *Spenser.*  
3. Guard made by a weapon in fencing.  
Thou know'st my old ward; here I lay, and thus I bore  
my point. *Shakspe. Hen. IV.*

Come from thy ward,  
For I can here disarm thee with this stick. *Shakspe. Tempst.*  
Now, by proof it shall appear,  
Whether thy horns are sharper, or my spear.  
At this, I threw: for want of other ward,  
He lifted up his hand, his front to guard. *Dryden.*

4. Fortrels; strong hold.  
She dwells securely on the excellency of her honour. Now  
could I come to her with any detection in my hand, I could  
drive her from the ward of her purity, her reputation, and a  
thousand other her defences, which now are too too strongly  
embattled against me. *Shakspe. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

5. [Warda, law Lat.] District of a town.  
Throughout the trembling city plac'd a guard,  
Dealing an equal fate to every ward. *Dryden.*

6. Custody; confinement.  
That wretched creature being depreched in that impiety,  
was held in ward. *Hester.*

7. The part of a lock, which, corresponding to the proper  
key, hinders any other from opening it.  
In the key-hole turns  
Th' intricate ward, and ev'ry bolt and bar. *Milton.*  
As there are locks for several purposes, so are there several  
inventions in the making and contriving their wards, or  
guards. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*

The keys, as well as the locks, were fitted ward to ward,  
by the same wisdom. *Grew's Cosmology.*  
8. One in the hands of a guardian.  
The king causeth bring up his wards, but bestoweth no  
more of their rents upon them than is useful. *Drummond.*

You know our father's ward,  
The fair Monimia: is your heart at peace?  
Is it so guarded that you could not love her? *Owen.*  
Thy Violante's heart was ever thine,  
Compell'd to wed, before she was my ward. *Dryden.*

When stern as tutors, and as uncles hard,  
We lash the pupil, and defraud the ward. *Dryden.*  
Titles of honour and privileges, the rich and the great can  
never deserve, unless they employ them for the protection of  
these, the true wards and children of God. *Sprat.*

9. The state of a child under a guardian.  
I must attend his majesty's command, to whom I am now  
in ward, evermore in subjection. *Shakspeare.*  
Lewis the eleventh of France having much abated the  
greatness and power of the peers, would say, that he had  
brought the crown out of ward. *Bacon.*

10. Guardianship; right over orphans.  
It is also inconvenient in Ireland, that the ward should be in the disposal of  
any of those lords. *Spenser.*  
WARDEN, *n. f.* [from *warden*, Dutch.]

1. A keeper; a guardian.  
2. A head officer.  
The warden of apothecaries hall. *A magi.*

# WAR

3. Warden of the cinque ports.  
A magistrate that has the jurisdiction of those havens in the  
east part of England, commonly called the cinque ports, or  
five havens, who has there all that jurisdiction which the ad-  
miral of England has in places not exempt. The reason why  
one magistrate should be assigned to these havens seems to be,  
because in respect of their situation, they formerly required  
a more vigilant care than other havens, being in greater dan-  
ger of invasion by our enemies. *Cowel.*

4. [Pyram solomus, Lat. I know not whence denominated.] A  
large pear.  
Nor must all shoots of pears alike be set,  
Custumian, Syrian pears, and warden's great. *May's Virg.*  
Ox-cheek when hot, and warden's bak'd some cry. *King.*

WARDEN, *n. f.* [from *ward*.]  
1. A keeper; a guard.  
Upon those gates with force he fiercely flew,  
And rending them in pieces, fell down.  
Those warden's strange, and all that else he met. *Hubbard.*  
Where be these warden's, that they wait not here?  
Shakspeare's Henry VI.

2. A truncheon by which an officer of arms forbade fight.  
Sound trumpets, and set forward combatants.  
—But slay, the king hath thrown his warden down. *Shakspeare.*

Then, then, when there was nothing could have fluid  
My father from the breast of Bolingbroke,  
O, when the king did throw his warden down,  
His own life hung upon the staff he threw. *Shakspeare.*

WARDMOTE, *n. f.* [from *ward* and *mot*, or *gemot*, Saxon; *ward-  
motus*, low Lat.] A meeting; a court held in each ward or dis-  
trict in London for the direction of their affairs.

WARDROBE, *n. f.* [from *ward* and *robe*, French; *wardrobe*, low Lat.] A  
room where cloaths are kept.  
The third had of their wardrobe custody,  
In which were not rich tires nor garments gay,  
The plumes of pride, and wings of vanity,  
But cloaths meet to keep keen cold away. *Fairy Queen.*

I will kill all his coats,  
I'll murder all his wardrobe piece by piece  
Until I meet the king. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

What from his wardrobe her belov'd allows,  
To deck the wedding-day of his unpotted spouse. *Dryden.*  
It would not be an impertinent design to make a kind of  
an old Roman wardrobe, where you should see toga's and tu-  
nica's, the chlamys and trabea, and all the different vests and  
ornaments so often mentioned in the Greek and Roman au-  
thors. *Addison.*

WARDSHIP, *n. f.* [from *ward*.]  
1. Guardianship.  
By reason of the feudures in chief revived, the sums for re-  
spect of homage be encreased, and the profits of wardships can-  
not but be much advanced. *Bacon.*

2. Pupillage; state of being under ward.  
The houses sued out their livery, and redeemed themselves  
from the wardship of tumults. *King Charles.*

WARE, The pretence of wear, more frequently wore.  
A certain man ware no cloaths. *Luke viii. 27.*  
WARE, *adj.* [For this we commonly say aware.]  
1. Being in expectation of; being provided against.  
The lord of that servant shall come in a day when he look-  
eth not for him, and in an hour that he is not ware of him. *Matt. xxiv. 50.*

2. Cautious; wary.  
What man so wife, what earthly wit so ware,  
As to defery the crafty cunning train  
By which deceit doth walk in Vizor fair. *Fairy Queen.*  
Bid her, well be ware and still erect. *Milton.*

To WARE, *v. n.* To take heed of; to beware.  
A fluster'd, follen, and uncertain light  
That dances through the clouds, and shuts again,  
Then wares a rising tempest on the main. *Dryden.*

WARE, *n. f.* [from *ward*, Saxon; *ware*, Dutch; *ware*, Swedish.]  
Commonly something to be sold.  
Let us, like merchants, shew our foulest wares,  
And think, perchance, they'll sell.  
If the people bring ware or any victuals to sell, that we  
would not buy it. *Nebem. x. 31.*

I know thou whole art but a shop  
Of toys and trifles, traps and lures,  
To take the weak, and make them stop;  
Yet art thou fuller than thy ware. *Ben. Johnson.*

Why should my black thy love impair?  
Let the dark shop commend the ware. *Cleaveland.*  
He turns himself to other wares which he finds your mar-  
kets take off. *Locke.*

# WAR

WA'REFUL, *adj.* [from *ware* and *full*.] Cautious; timorously pru-  
dent.  
WA'REFULNESS, *n. f.* [from *wareful*.] Cautiousness. Obsolete:  
With pretence from Strephon her to guard, *Sidney.*  
He met her full; but full of wa'refulness.

WAREHOUSE, *n. f.* [from *ware* and *house*.] A storehouse of mer-  
chandise.  
His understanding is only the warehouse of other mens lum-  
ber, I mean false and unconcluding reasonings rather than a  
repository of truth for his own use. *Locke.*  
She had never more ships at sea, greater quantities of mer-  
chandise in her warehouse, than at present. *Addison.*

She the big warehouse built,  
Rais'd the strong crane. *Thomson's Autumn.*  
WA'RELESS, *adj.* [from *ware*.] Uncautious; unwary. *Spens.*  
WA'RELY, *adv.* [from *ware*.] Warily; cautiously; timorously.  
They bound him hand and foot with iron chains,  
And with continual watch did warchly keep. *Fairy Queen.*

WARFARE, *n. f.* [from *war* and *fare*.] Military service; mili-  
tary life.  
In the wilderness  
He shall first lay down the rudiments  
Of his great warfare, ere I send him forth  
To conquer sin and death. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*

Faithful hath been your warfare, and of God  
Accepted, fearless in his righteous cause. *Milton.*  
Tully, when he read the Tactics, was thinking on the bar  
which was his field of battle: the knowledge of warfare is  
thrown away on a general who does not make use of what he  
knows. *Dryden.*

The state of Christians, even when they are not actually  
persecuted, is a perpetual state of warfare and voluntary suf-  
ferings. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
The scripture has directed us to refer these miscarriages in  
our Christian warfare to the power of three enemies. *Rovers.*

To WA'REFARE, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lead a military  
life.  
That was the only amulet in that credulous warfare age  
to escape dangers in battles. *Camden's R. mains.*

WARHABLE, *adj.* [from *war* and *habile*, from *habilis*, Lat. or *able*.]  
Military; fit for war.  
The weary Britons, whose warhable youth  
Was by Maximilian lately led away,  
With wretched miseries and woeful ruth,  
Were to those pagans made an open prey. *Fairy Queen.*

WA'RILY, *adv.* [from *warly*.] Cautiously; with timorous pru-  
dence; with wife forethought.  
The charge thereof unto a courteous spirit  
Commended was, who thereby did attend,  
And warily awaited day and night,  
From other covetous fends it to defend. *Fairy Queen.*

The change of laws, especially concerning matters of reli-  
gion, must be warily proceeded in. *Hooker.*  
It will concern a man to treat conscience awfully and warily,  
by still observ'ng what it commands, but especially what it for-  
bids. *South's Sermons.*

They searched diligently and concluded warily. *Sprat.*  
WA'RINESS, *n. f.* [from *warly*.] Caution; prudent forethought;  
timorous scrupulousness.  
For your own conscience he gives innocence,  
But for your fame a discreet wariness. *Donne.*

To determine what are little things in religion, great wa-  
riness is to be used. *Sprat's Sermons.*  
The path was so very slippery, the shade so exceeding  
gloomy, and the whole wood so full of echoes, that they were  
forced to march with the greatest wariness, circumspection and  
silence. *Addison's Great Ister.*

Most men have so much of ill nature, or of wariness, as  
not to looth the vanity of the ambitious man. *Addison.*  
I look upon it to be a most clear truth; and exprest it  
with more wariness and reserve than was necessary. *Atterbury.*

WARKE, *n. f.* [Anciently used for *work*; whence *butwork*.]  
Building.  
Thou findest fault where any's to be found,  
And buildest strong work upon a weak ground. *Spenser.*

WARLIKE, *n. f.* [from *war* and *like*.]  
1. Fit for war; disposed to war.  
She using so strange, and yet so well succeeding a temper,  
made her people by peace warlike. *Sidney.*  
Old Steward with ten thousand warlike men,  
All ready at appoint, was setting forth. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*  
When a warlike state grows soft and effeminate, they may  
be sure of a war. *Bacon.*

O imprudent Gauls,  
Relying on false hopes, thus to incense  
The warlike English. *Philips.*  
2. Military; relating to war.  
The great arch-angel from his warlike roll  
Surceas'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

WARLING, *n. f.* [from *war*.] This word is I believe only  
found in the following adage, and seems to mean one often  
quarrelled with. *Better.*



# WAR

Better be an old man's darling than a young man's war-  
ring.  
WARRLOCK. } n. f. [wardlock,] Ilandick, a charm; penloz.  
WARRLOCK. } Saxon, an evil spirit. This etymology was com-  
municated by Mr. Wile. A male witch; a wizzard.  
WARRLOCK. } In Scotland is applied to a man whom the vulgar  
suppose to be conversant with spirits, as a woman who car-  
ries on the same commerce is called a witch: he is supposed  
to have the invulnerable quality which Dryden mentions, who  
did not understand the word.  
He was no warrlock, as the Scots commonly call such men,  
who they say are iron free or lead free.  
WARM. adj. [warm, Gothick; warm, Sax. warm, Dutch.]  
1. Not cold, though not hot; heated to a small degree.  
He stretched himself upon the child, and the flesh of the  
child waxed warm.  
Main ocean flow'd, not idle, but with warm  
Prolifick humour, foaming all her globe.  
2. Zealous; ardent.  
I never thought myself so warm in any party's cause as to  
deserve their money.  
Scaliger in his poetries is very warm against it.  
3. Violent; furious; vehement.  
Welcome day-light; we shall have warm work on't:  
The Moor will gage  
His utmost forces on his next assault,  
To win a queen and kingdom.  
4. Busy in action.  
I hate the ling'ring summons to attend,  
Death all at once would be a nobler end;  
Fate is unkind: methinks a general  
Should warm, and at the head of armies fall.  
5. Fanciful; enthusiastic.  
If there be a fiber and a wife man, what difference will there  
be between his knowledge and that of the most extravagant  
fancy in the world? If there be any difference between them,  
the advantage will be on the warm-headed man's side, as hav-  
ing the more ideas, and the more lively.  
To WARM. v. a. [from the adjective.]  
1. To free from cold; to heat in a gentle degree.  
It shall be for a man to burn, for he shall take thereof and  
warm himself.  
There shall not be a coal to warm at, nor fire to it before  
it.  
The mounted sun  
Shot down direct his fervid rays to warm  
Earth's inmost womb.  
These soft fires with kindly heat  
Of various influence, foment and warm.  
2. To heat mentally; to make vehement.  
The action of Homer being more full of vigour than that  
of Virgil, is more pleasing to the reader: one warms you by  
degrees, the other sets you on fire all at once, and never in-  
termits his heat.  
WARMING. n. f. [warm and pan.] A covered bras pan  
for warming a bed by means of hot coals.  
WARMINGSTONE. n. f. [warm and stone.] To these useful  
stones add the warming-stone, digged in Cornwall, which be-  
ing once well heated at the fire retains its warmth a great  
while, and hath been found to give ease in the internal hæ-  
morrhoids.  
WARMLY. adv. [from warm.]  
1. With gentle heat.  
There the warming sun first warmly smote  
The open field.  
2. Eagerly; ardently.  
Now I have two right honest wives  
One to Atides I will send,  
And t'other to my Trojan friend;  
Each prince shall thus with honour have  
What both so warmly seem to crave.  
The ancients expect you should do them right in the ac-  
count you intend to write of their characters: I hope you  
think more warmly than ever of that design.  
WARMNESS. } n. f. [from warm.]  
WARMTH. }  
1. Gentle heat.  
Then am I the prisoner, and his bed my goal; from the  
loathed warmth wherewith deliver me.  
Cold plants have a quicker perception of the heat of the sun  
increasing than the hot herbs have; as a cold hand will sooner  
find a little warmth than an hot.  
He vital virtue infus'd, and vital warmth  
Throughout the fluid mass.  
Here kindly warmth their mounting juice ferments  
To nobler tastes, and more exalted scents.  
2. Zeal; passion; fervour of mind.  
What warmth is there in your affection towards any of  
these princely suitors that are already come?

# WAR

Our duties towards God and man, we should perform with  
that unfeigned integrity which belongs to Christian piety;  
dence and charity; with that warmth and affection which  
agrees with Christian zeal.  
Your opinion that it is entirely to be neglected, would have  
been my own, had it been my own case; but I felt more  
warmth here than I did when first I saw his book against my-  
self.  
3. Fancifulness; enthusiasm.  
The same warmth of head disposes men to both.  
To WARN. v. a. [warnian, Saxon; warnen, Dutch; warnia,  
Swedish; varna, Ilandick.]  
1. To caution against any fault or danger; to give previous no-  
tice of ill.  
What do'st thou scorn me for my gentle counsel?  
And footh the devil that I warn thee from?  
Our first parents had been warn'd.  
The coming of their secret foe, and 'scap'd  
His mortal snare.  
The hand can hardly lift up itself high enough to strike, but  
it must be seen; so that it warns while it threatens; but a  
false insidious tongue may whisper a lie to close and low, that  
though you have ears to hear yet you shall not hear.  
Juturna warns the Daunian chief.  
Of Lausus' danger, urging swift relief.  
If we consider the mistakes in mens disputes and notions,  
how great a part is owing to words, and their uncertain or  
mistaken significations; this we are the more carefully to be  
warn'd of, because the arts of improving it have been made the  
business of mens study.  
The father, whilst he warn'd his erring son,  
The bad examples which he ought to shun  
Describ'd.  
When first young Maro sung of kings and wars,  
Ere warning Phœbus touch'd his trembling ears,  
Perhaps he seem'd above the critic's law,  
And but from nature's fountains scorn'd to draw.  
2. To admonish of any duty to be performed, or practice or  
place to be avoided or forsaken.  
Cornelius was warn'd from God by an holy angel to fend  
for thee.  
He had chidden the rebellious winds for obeying the com-  
mand of their usurping master: he had warn'd them from  
the seas; he had beaten down the billows.  
3. To notify previously good or bad.  
He wonders to what end you have assembled  
Such troops of citizens to come to him,  
His grace not being warn'd thereof before.  
He charg'd the soldiers with preventing care,  
Their flags to follow, and their arms prepare.  
Warn'd of the ensuing fight, and bade 'em hope the war.  
Man, who knows not hearts, should make examples,  
Which like a warning-piece must be shot off,  
To fright the rest from crimes.  
WARRING. n. f. [from warn.]  
1. Caution against faults or dangers; previous notice of ill.  
I will thank the Lord for giving me warning in the night.  
He groaning from the bottom of his breast,  
This warning in these mournful words express'd.  
Here wretched Phlegias warns the world with cries,  
Could warning make the world more just or wise.  
You have fairer warning than others who are unexpectedly  
cut off, and so have a better opportunity, as well as greater  
engagements to provide for your latter end.  
A true and plain relation of my misfortunes may be of use  
and warning to credulous maids, never to put too much trust  
in deceitful men.  
2. Previous notice: in a sense indifferent.  
Death called up an old man, and bade him come; the  
man excus'd himself, that it was a great journey to take upon  
so short a warning.  
I saw with some disdain, more nonsense than either I or as  
bad a poet could have crammed into it at a month's warning;  
in which time it was wholly written.  
WARP. n. f. [warp, Saxon; warp, Dutch.] That order of  
thread in a thing woven that crosses the woof.  
The fourteenth is the placing of the tangible parts in length  
or transverse, as it is in the warp and the woof of texture,  
more inward or more outward.  
To WARP. v. n. [warpian, Saxon; warpen, Dutch; to throw;  
whence we sometimes say, the work casts.] To change from the  
true situation by intestine motion; to change the position  
of one part to another.  
This fellow will but join you together as they join waincoats,  
then one of you will prove a shunk-pannel, and like green  
timber warp.  
They clasp one piece of wood to the end of another piece,  
to keep it from casting or warping.

# WAR

2. To lose its proper course or direction.  
There's our commission  
From which we would not have you warp.  
This is strange! methinks  
My favour here begins to warp.  
All attest this doctrine, that the pope can give away the  
right of any sovereign, if he shall never so little warp.  
This we should do as directly as may be, with as little warp-  
ing and declension towards the creature as is possible.  
3. To turn.  
The potent rod  
Of Amram's son in Egypt's evil day  
Wav'd round the coasts, up call'd a pitchy cloud  
Of locusts, warping on the eastern wind,  
That o'er the realm of impious Pharaoh hung  
Like night.  
To WARP. v. d.  
1. To contract; to shrivel.  
2. To turn aside from the true direction.  
This first avow'd, not folly warp'd my mind;  
Nor the frail texture of the female kind  
Betray'd my virtue.  
Not foreign or domestic treachery  
Could warp thy soul to their unjust decree.  
A great argument of the goodness of his cause, which re-  
quired in its defender zeal, to a degree of warmth able to  
warp the sacred rule of the word of God.  
I have no private considerations to warp me in this contro-  
versy, since my first entering upon it.  
Not warp'd by passion, aw'd by rumour,  
Not grave through pride, or gay through folly;  
An equal mixture of good humour,  
And sensible soft melancholy.  
A constant watchfulness against all those prejudices that  
might warp the judgment aside from truth.  
3. It is used by Shakespeare to express the effect of frost,  
Freeze, freeze, thou bitter sky,  
Thou dost not bite so high  
As benefits forgot.  
Though thou the waters warp,  
Thy sting is not so sharp  
As fiends remember'd not.  
To WARRANT. v. n. [gerantir, French.]  
1. To support or maintain; to assert.  
She needed not dilate any service, though never so mean,  
which was warrant'd by the sacred name of father.  
He that readeth unto us the Scriptures delivereth all the  
mysteries of faith, and not any thing amongst them all more  
than the mouth of the Lord doth warrant.  
If this internal light be conformable to the principles of  
reason, or to the word of God, which is attested revelation,  
reason warrants it, and we may safely receive it for true.  
2. To give authority.  
Now we'll together, and the chance of goodness  
Be like our warrant'd quarrel.  
3. To justify.  
How can any one warrant himself in the use of those things  
against such suspicions, but in the truth he has in the common  
honesty and truth of men in general?  
True fortitude is seen in great exploits,  
That justice warrants and that wisdom guides;  
All else is rowing freerzy and distraction.  
4. To exempt; to privilege; to secure.  
If my coming, whom, she said, he feared, as soon as he  
knew me by the armour, had not warrant'd her from that  
near approaching cruelty.  
These thoughts cannot, in this your loneliness, warrant you  
from suspicion in others, nor defend you from melancholy in  
yourself.  
I'll warrant him from drowning.  
In a place  
Less warrant'd than this, or less secure,  
I cannot be, that I should fear to change it.  
5. To declare upon fairly.  
What a gall'd neck have we here! Look ye, mine's as  
smooth as silk, I warrant ye.  
The Moor's King  
Is safe enough, I warrant him for one.  
WARRANT. n. f. [from the verb.]  
1. A writ conferring some right or authority.  
Are you now going to dispatch this deed?  
We are, my lord, and come to have the warrant.  
That we may be admitted where he is.  
He sent him a warrant for one thousand pounds a year pen-  
sion for his life.  
2. A writ giving the officer of justice the power of caption.  
There was a damnd design, cries one, no doubt;  
For warrants are already fitted out.  
3. A justificatory commission or testimony.  
His promise is our plain warrant, that in his name what we  
ask we shall receive.

# WAR

Is this a warrant sufficient for any man's conscience to build  
such proceedings upon, as have been and are put in use for  
the establishment of that cause?  
The place of Paradise might be seen unto Moses, and unto  
the prophets which succeeded him; both which I take for my  
warrant to guide me in this discovery.  
His warrant does the Christian faith defend;  
On that relying, all their quarrels end.  
The Jewish religion was yet in possession; and therefore, that  
this might so enter as not to intrude, it was to bring its warrant  
from the same hand of Omnipotence.  
4. Right; legality. Obsolete.  
I attach thee  
For an abuser of the world, a practicer  
Of arts inhibited and out of warrant.  
Therefore to horse,  
And let us not be dainty of leave-taking,  
But shift away: there's warrant in that theft,  
Which steals itself when there's no mercy left.  
WARRANTABLE. adj. [from warrant.] Justifiable; de-  
fensible.  
To purchase a clear and warrantable body of truth, we must  
forget and part with much we know.  
His meals are coarse and short, his employment warrant-  
able, his sleep certain and refreshing.  
If I can mend my condition by any warrantable industry,  
the way is fair and open; and that's a privilege every reason-  
able creature has in his commission.  
WARRANTABLENESS. n. f. [from warrantable.] Justifi-  
fiableness.  
By the foil thereof you may see the nobleness of my desire  
to you, and the warrantableness of your favour to me.  
WARRANTABLY. adv. [from warrantable.] Justifiably.  
The faith which God requires is only this, that he will cer-  
tainly reward all those that believe in him, and obey his com-  
mandments; but for the particular application of this faith to  
ourselves, that deserves no more of our assent, nor can indeed  
warrantably have it, than what is founded upon the serious  
consideration of our own performances.  
WARRANTER. n. f. [from warrant.]  
1. One who gives authority.  
2. One who gives security.  
WARRANTISE. n. f. [warrantise, law Latin; from warrant.]  
Authority; security.  
There's none protector of the realm but I:  
Break up the gates, I'll be your warrantise.  
WARRANTY. n. f. [warrantia, law Latin; garantie, garant,  
French.]  
1. [In the common law.] A promise made in a deed by one man  
unto another for himself and his heirs, to secure him and his  
heirs against all men, for the enjoying of any thing agreed of  
between them.  
2. Authority; justificatory mandate.  
Her obsequies have been so far enlarg'd  
As we have warranty: her death was doubtful;  
And but that great command o'erwrote the order,  
She should in ground unsanctify'd have lodg'd  
'Till the last trumpet.  
In the use of those epithets we have the warranty and con-  
sent of all the churches, since they ever had a liturgy.  
3. Security.  
Every one cannot distinguish between fine and mixed silver;  
those who have had the care and government of politick so-  
cieties, introduced coinage as a remedy: the stamp was a  
warranty of the publick, that under such a denomination they  
should receive a piece of such a weight and fineness.  
To WARRA'Y. v. a. [from war.] To make war upon.  
But Ebranc salved both their infancies  
With noble deeds, and warraid on Brunchild  
In Hainault, where yet of his victories  
Brave monuments remain, which yet that land envys.  
Of these a mighty people shortly grew,  
And puissant kings, which all the world warraid,  
And to themselves all nations did subdue.  
This continual, cruel, civil war,  
The which myself against myself do make,  
Whilst my weak powers of passions warraid are,  
No skill can flint, nor reason can assuage.  
Six years were run since first in martial guise  
The Christian lords warraid the eastern land.  
WARRE. adj. [warpian, Saxon.] Worse. Obsolete.  
They say the world is warre than it wont,  
All for her shepherds is beastly and blount:  
Others faine, but how truly I note,  
All for they holden theme of their cote.  
WARREN. n. f. [warrendis, Dutch; warrene, French.] A  
kind of park for rabbits.  
I found him here, as melancholy as a lodge in a warren.  
The coney convenes a whole warren, tells her story, and  
advises upon a revenge.



## WAS

Men should set snares in their warrens to catch polecats and foxes. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
**WARRENER**, *n. f.* [from *warren*.] The keeper of a warren.  
**WARRIOR**, *n. f.* [from *war*.] A soldier; a military man.

I came from Corinth,  
 Brought to this town by that most famous warrior,  
 Duke Menaphon. *Shakspeare, Comedy of Errors.*  
 Fierce fiery warriors fight upon the clouds,  
 In ranks and squadrons and right form of war,  
 Which drizzled blood upon the Capitol. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*  
 I sing the warrior and his mighty deeds. *Lauderdale.*  
 The warrior horses ty'd in order fed. *Dryden's En.*  
 The mute walls relate the warrior's fame,  
 And Trojan chiefs the Tyrians pity claim. *Dryden's En.*  
 Camilla led her troops, a warrior dame;  
 Unbred to spinning, in the loom unskill'd,  
 She chose the nobler Pallas of the field. *Dryden's En.*

**WART**, *n. f.* [pears, Saxon; *warte*, Dutch.] A cornuous excrescence; a small protuberance on the flesh.  
 If thou prate of mountains, let them throw  
 Millions of acres on us, till our ground,  
 Singeing his pate against the burning fun,  
 Make Ossa like a wart. *Shak. Hamlet.*  
 In old statues of stone, which have been put in cellars, the feet of them being bound with leaden bands, there it appeared the lead did swell, inasmuch as it hanged upon the stone like warts. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Like vile stones lying in saffron'd tin,  
 Or warts, or weals, it hangs upon her skin. *Donne.*  
 In painting, the warts and moles, adding a likeness to the face, are not to be omitted. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
 He is taken with those warts and moles, and hard features, by those who represent him on the stage, or he is no more Achilles. *Dryden.*  
 Malpighi, in his treatise of galls, under which he comprehends all preternatural and morbose tumours of plants, doth demonstrate that all such warts, tumours and excrescences, where any insects are found, are excited or raised up by some venenose liquors, which with their eggs such insects feed; or boring with their terebræ, insin into the very pulp of such buds. *Ray on the Creation.*

**WARTWORT**, *n. f.* [wart and wort.] Spurge.  
**WARTY**, *adj.* [from *wart*.] Grown over with warts.  
**WARWORN**, *adj.* [war and worn.] Worn with war.

In vest in lank lean cheeks and warworn coats,  
 Presented them unto the gazing moon  
 So many horrid ghosts. *Shakspeare, Henry V.*  
**WARY**, *adj.* [wary, Saxon.] Cautious; scrupulous; timorously prudent.  
 He is above, and we upon earth; and therefore it behoveth our words to be wary and few. *Hooker.*  
 Lcontius, their bishop, although an enemy to the better part, yet wary and subtle, as all the heads of the Arrians faction were, could at no time be plainly heard to use either term. *Hooker.*

Good cause he had to hasten thence away;  
 For on a day his wary dwarf had spy'd,  
 Where in a dungeon deep huge numbers lay,  
 Of captive wretched thralls that wailed night and day. *F. 2.*  
 Each thing feigned ought more wary be. *Hutch. Tale.*  
 Each warns a warrior carriage in the thing.  
 Left blind presumption work their ruin.  
 Others grow wary in their praises of one, who sets too great a value on them, lest they should raise him too high in his own imagination. *Addison's Spectator.*

**WAS**, *n. f.* [wase, Saxon.] The pretence of *To Be*.  
 Enoch walked with God, and was not; for God took him. *Gen. v. 24.*

**TO WASH**, *v. a.* [parcan, Saxon; *wasschen*, Dutch.]

1. To cleanse by ablution.  
 How fain, like Pilate, would I wash my hands  
 Of this most grievous guilty murder done! *Shakspeare, R. III.*  
 Look, how she rubs her hands.  
 —It is an accustom'd action with her to seem thus washing her hands. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*  
 Wash me thoroughly from mine iniquity, and cleanse me from my sin. *Pf. li. 2.*  
 Thou didst wash thyself.  
 Shall he that gives fire to the train pretend to wash his hands of the hurt that is done by the playing of the mine? *L'Estrange's Fables.*

2. To moisten.  
 3. To affect by ablution.  
 Be baptized, and wash away thy sins. *Acts xxii. 16.*  
 Sins of irreligion must still be so accounted for as to crave pardon, and be washed off by repentance. *Taylor.*  
 Recollect the things you have heard, that they may not be washed all away from the mind by a torrent of other engagements. *Wat's Improvement of the Mind.*

4. To colour by washing.  
 To wash over a coarse or insignificant meaning, is to counterfeited nature's coin. *Collier of the Aspid.*  
**TO WASH**, *v. n.* [from *wash*.] To perform the act of ablution.  
 I will go wash;  
 And when my face is fair, you shall perceive. *Shakspeare, Coriolanus.*  
 Whether I blush or no. *Shakspeare, Coriolanus.*  
 Wash and be clean. *2 Kings v. 13.*  
 Are not the rivers of Damascus better than all the waters of Israel? May I not wash in them? *2 Kings v. 12.*  
 Let each be calm his troubled breast.  
 Wash and partake serene the friendly feast. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To cleanse cloths.  
 She can wash and scour.  
 —A special virtue; for then the need not be washed and scoured. *Shak. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

**WASH**, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Alluvion; any thing collected by water.

The wash of pastures, fields, commons, and roads, where rain-water hath a long time settled, is of great advantage to all land. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. A bog; a marsh; a fen; a quagmire.

Full thirty times hath Phœbus car gone round  
 Neptune's salt wash, and Tellus' orb'd ground. *Shakspeare.*

The best part of my power  
 Were in the washes all unwarily  
 Devoured by the unexpected flood. *Shakspeare, King John.*

4. A medical or cosmetic lotion.

Try whether children may not have some wash to make their teeth better and stronger. *Bacon's Natural History.*

They paint and patch their imperfections  
 Of intellectual complexion;  
 And daub their tempers o'er with washes,  
 As artificial as their faces. *Hadfield.*

He tried all manner of washes to bring him to a better complexion; but there was no good to be done. *L'Estrange.*

None are welcome to such, but those who speak paint and wash; for that is the thing they love; and no wonder, since it is the thing they need. *South's Sermon.*

To steal from rainbows, ere they drop in show'rs,  
 A brighter wash. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

Here gallypots and vials plac'd,  
 Some fill'd with washes, some with paste. *Swift.*

5. A superficial stain or colour.

Imagination stamps signification upon his face, and tells the people he is to go for so much, who oftentimes, being deceived by the wash, never examine the metal, but take him upon content. *Collier.*

6. The feed of hogs gathered from washed dishes.

The wretched, bloody, and usurping boar,  
 That spoil'd your summer-fields and fruitful vines,  
 Swills your warm blood like wash, and makes his trough  
 In your embowell'd bowels. *Shakspeare, Richard III.*

7. The act of washing the cloths of a family; the linen washed at once.

**WASHBALL**, *n. f.* [wash and ball.] Ball made of soap.

I asked a poor man how he did; he said he was like a wash-ball, always in decay. *Swift.*

**WASHER**, *n. f.* [from *wash*.] One that washes.

Quickly is his laundress, his washer, and his wringer. *Shak.*

**WASHER**, *adj.* [from *wash*.] Watery; damp.

On the washy ouze deep channels wore,  
 Easy, ere God had bid the ground be dry. *Milton.*

2. Weak; not solid.

A polish of clearness, evenly and smoothly spread, not over-thin and washy, but of a pretty solid consistence. *Newton.*

**WASP**, *n. f.* [wasp, Saxon; *wespa*, Latin; *guêpe*, French.] A brisk stinging insect, in form resembling a bee.

More wasps, that buzz about his nose,  
 Will make this sting the sooner. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

Encountering with a wasp,  
 He in his arms the fly doth clasp. *Drayton.*

Why, what a wasp-tongue'd and impatient  
 Art thou, to break into this woman's mood,  
 Tying thine ear to no tongue but thine own? *Shak. El. IV.*

**WASPISH**, *adj.* [from *wasp*.] Peevish; malignant; irritable; irascible.

I'll use you for my laughter,  
 When you are waspish. *Shakspeare, Julius Cæsar.*

Come, you wasp, you are too angry.  
 —If I be waspish, best beware my sting. *Shakspeare.*

By the stern brow and waspish action,  
 Which the did use as the was writing of it,  
 It bears an angry tenour. *Shak. As you like it.*

The tailor's wife was only a good hearty throw, under the impotency of an unruly waspish humour: she would have her will. *L'Estrange.*

Upon this gross mistake the poor waspish creature runs on for many leaves. *Stillingfleet.*

Much

## WAS

## WAS

Much do I suffer, much, to keep in peace  
 This jealous, waspish, wrong-head, rhiming race. *Pope.*

**WASPISHLY**, *adv.* [from *waspish*.] Peevishly.

**WASPISHNESS**, *n. f.* [from *waspish*.] Peevishness; irritability.

**WASSAIL**, *n. f.* [from *per* Joel, your health, Saxon.]

1. A liquor made of apples, figs, and ale, anciently much used by English goodfellowes.

2. A drunken bout.

The king doth wake to-night, and takes his route,  
 Keeps wassail, and the swagg ring upspring reels. *Shakspeare.*

**WASSAILER**, *n. f.* [from *wassail*.] A toper; a drunkard.

I'm loth to meet the rudeness, and swill'd insolence  
 Of such late wassailers. *Milton.*

**WASTE**, *v. a.* [waste, Saxon; *wastelen*, Dutch; *guastare*, Italian; *wastare*, Latin.]

1. To diminish.

The fire that mounts the liquor 'till it run o'er,  
 Seeming t' augment it, wastes it. *Shakspeare, H. VIII.*

First vegetive, then feels, and reasons last;  
 Rich of three souls, and lives all three to waste. *Dryden.*

Could sighs furnish new breath, or draw life and spirits from the wasting of your's, your friends would encourage your passion. *Temple.*

2. To destroy wantonly and luxuriously; to squander.

The people's praying after the minister, they say, wastes time. *Hooker.*

There must be providence used, that our ship-timber be not wasted. *Bacon.*

No ways and means their cabinet employ,  
 But their dark hours they waste in barren joy. *Garth.*

3. To destroy; to desolate.

He only their provisions wastes and burns. *Daniel.*

Peace to corrupt, no less than war to waste. *Milton.*

The Tyber  
 Insults our walls, and wastes our fruitful grounds. *Dryden.*

Now wasting years my former strength confound,  
 And added woes have bow'd me to the ground;  
 Yet by the stubble you may guess the grain,  
 And mark the ruins of no vulgar man. *Broom.*

4. To wear out.

Here condemn'd  
 To waste eternal days in woe and pain. *Milton.*

5. To spend; to consume.

O were I able  
 To waste it all myself, and leave you none. *Milton.*

**TO WASTE**, *v. n.* To dwindle; to be in a state of consumption.

Man dieth and wastes away. *Job xiv. 10.*

Their thoughts are thoughts of iniquity; wasting and destruction are in their paths. *Is. lix. 7.*

The latter watch of wasting night,  
 And setting stars to kindly sleep invite. *Dryden.*

**WASTE**, *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Destroyed; ruined.

Sophi leaves all waste in his retreat. *Milton.*

The multiplication and obliquity of disputes, which have so laid waste the intellectual world, is owing to nothing more than to the ill use of words. *Locke.*

When thus the gather'd storms of wretched love,  
 In my swollen bosom, with long war had strove,  
 Laid all the civil bonds of manhood waste,  
 And scatter'd ruin as the torrent past. *Prior.*

2. Desolate; uncultivated.

There be very waste countries and wildernesses; but we find not mention whether any do inhabit there. *Abbot.*

He found him in a desert land, and in the waste howling wilderness. *Deut. xxxii. 10.*

3. Superfluous; exuberant; lost for want of occupiers.

Quite furchard with her own weight,  
 And strang'd with her waste fertility. *Milton.*

4. Worthless; that of which none but vile uses can be made.

5. That of which no account is taken, or value found.

It may be published as well as printed, that so much skill in Hebrew derivations may not lie for waste paper. *Dryden.*

**WASTE**, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Wanton or luxurious destruction; the act of squandering; consumption; loss.

Reasons induce us to think it a good work, which they, in their care for well bellowing of time, account waste. *Hooker.*

Thin air is better pierced, but thick air preferreth the found better from waste. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Freedom who loves, must first be wife and good;  
 But from that mark how far they rove we feel,  
 For all this waste of wealth, and loss of blood. *Milton.*

It was providently designed to repair the waste daily made by the frequent attrition in malification. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Useless expence.

Useless expence, the perishing good, runs on too fast,  
 And unenjoy'd it spends itself to waste; *Dryden.*

Few know the use of life before 'tis past.

Secure the workings of your soul from running to waste, and even your looser moments will turn to happy account. *Watts.*

3. Desolate or uncultivated ground.

Land that is left wholly to nature, that hath no improvement of pasturage, tillage, or planting, is called waste. *Locke.*

Lifted aloft he can to mount up higher,  
 And, like fresh eagle, made his hardy flight  
 Thro' all that great wide waste, yet wanting light. *Spenser.*

4. Ground, place, or space unoccupied.

These gentlemen, on their watch,  
 In the dead waste and middle of the night,  
 Had been thus encountered. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Forty days Elijah, without food,  
 Wander'd this barren waste. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*

Lords of the world's great waste, the ocean, we  
 Whole forests tend to reign upon the sea. *Waller.*

From that dire deluge, through the wat'ry waste,  
 Such length of years, such various perils past,  
 Thee I pursue, oh great ill-fated youth!  
 Through the dismal waste of gloomy death. *Smith.*

See the man who spacious regions gave,  
 A waste for beasts, himself deny'd a grave. *Pope.*

5. Region ruined and deserted.

All the leafy nation sinks at last,  
 And Vulcan rides in triumph o'er the waste. *Dryden's En.*

6. Mischief; destruction.

The spirit of wantonness is sure scarce out of him: if the devil have him not in fee-simple, he will never, I think, in the way of waste, attempt us again. *Shakspeare.*

**WASTEFUL**, *adj.* [waste and full.]

1. Destructive; ruinous.

The folly of man  
 Let in these wasteful furies. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Wantonly or dissolutely consumptive.

To smoothe the ice, or add another hue  
 Unto the rainbow, or with taper light  
 To seek the beauteous eye of heav'n to garnish,  
 Is wasteful and ridiculous excess. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

In such cases they set them off more with wit and activity, than with costly and wasteful expences. *Bacon.*

3. Lavish; prodigal; luxuriantly liberal.

How has kind heav'n adorn'd the happy land,  
 And scatter'd blessings with a wasteful hand! *Addison.*

4. Desolate; uncultivated; unoccupied.

In wilderness and wasteful deserts stray'd,  
 To seek her knight. *Fairy Queen.*

Outrageous as a sea, dark, wasteful, wild. *Milton.*

**WASTEFULLY**, *adv.* [from *wasteful*.] With vain and dissolute consumption.

Never any man would think our labour mis-spent, or the time wastefully consumed. *Hooker.*

To her new-made favourite, Morat,  
 Her lavish hand is wastefully profuse. *Dryden's Aureng.*

**WASTEFULNESS**, *n. f.* [from *wasteful*.] Prodigality.

**WASTENESS**, *n. f.* [from *waste*.] Desolation; solitude.

She, of nought afraid,  
 Through woods and wasteness wide him daily sought. *Spenser.*

That day is a day of wrath, a day of wasteness. *Lev. i. 15.*

**WASTER**, *n. f.* [from *waste*.] One that consumes dissolutely and extravagantly; a squanderer; vain consumer.

Divers Roman knights,  
 The profuse wasters of their patrimonies,  
 So threatened with their debts, as they will now  
 Run any desperate fortune. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

Plenty, in their own keeping, makes them wanton and careless, and teaches them to be squanderers and wasters. *Locke.*

Upon cards and dice never learn any play, and to be incapacitated for those encroaching wasters of useful time. *Locke.*

Scences are great wasters of candles. *Swift.*

**WASTREL**, *n. f.* [from *waste*.]

Their works, both stream and load, lie in several, or in wastrel, that is, in inclosed grounds, or in commons. *Carew.*

**WATCH**, *n. f.* [wæcce, Saxon.]

1. Forbearance of sleep.

Attendance without sleep.

All the long night their mournful watch they keep,  
 And all the day stand round the tomb and weep. *Addison.*

3. Attention; close observation.

In my school-days, when I had lost one shaft,  
 I shot his fellow, of the self-same flight,  
 The self-same way, with more advised watch,  
 To find the other forth; by vent'ring both,  
 I oft found both. *Shakspeare, Merchant of Venice.*

4. Guard; vigilant keep.

Still, when the slept, he kept both watch and ward. *F. 2.*

He, these to thy charge;  
 Use careful watch, chafe trusty censurers. *Shakspeare, R. III.*

Love can find entrance not only into an open heart, but also into a heart well fortified, if watch be not well kept. *Bacon.*

5. Watchman; men set to guard. It is used in a collective sense.

Before her gate, high God did sweat ordain,  
 And wakeful watches ever to abide. *Fairy Queen.*

Such

## WAT

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See the man who spacious regions gave,  
 A waste for beasts, himself deny'd a grave. *Pope.*

5. Region ruined and deserted.

All the leafy nation



## WAT

Such stand in narrow lanes, *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 And beat our watch, and rob our passengers. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 The ports he did shut up, or at least kept a watch on them, *Bacon.*  
 The tower's of heav'n are fill'd with watchmen. *Bacon.*  
 With armed watch, that render all access. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
 Impregnable, our Saviour accounted it for the blind to lead the blind, and to put him that cannot see to the office of a watchman. *Smith's Sermon.*  
 He upbraids Iago, that he made him. *Shaksp. Othello.*  
 Brave me upon the watch. *Shaksp. Othello.*  
 Post or office of a watchman. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
 As I did stand my watch upon the hill, *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
 I look'd toward Birnam, and anon methought *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
 The wood began to move. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
 A period of the night. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
 Your fair daughter, *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
 At this odd, even, and dull watch of the night, *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
 Is now transported with a gossamer, *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
 To the gross claps of a lascivious Moor. *Shaksp. Othello.*  
 All night he will pursue, but his approach. *Milton.*  
 Darkens the defence between, till morning watch. *Milton.*  
 The latter watch of waiting night. *Dryden's En.*  
 And setting stars, to kindly sleep invite. *Dryden's En.*  
 A pocket-clock; a small clock moved by a spring. *Hale.*  
 A watch, besides the hour of the day, gives the day of the month, and the place of the sun in the zodiac. *Hale.*  
 On the theatre we are confined to time; and though we talk not by the hour-glass, yet the watch often drawn out of the pocket warns the actors that their audience is weary. *Dryden.*  
 That Clock may be serv'd in state, *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
 The hours must at her toilet wait; *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
 Whilst all the reasoning fools below. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
 Wonder their watches go so slow. *Prior.*  
 To WATCH. *v. n.* [pagan, Saxon.] *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
 Not to sleep; to wake. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
 I have two nights watch'd with you; but can perceive no truth in your report. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
 Watching care will not let a man slumber, as a fore-dileat breaketh sleep. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
 Sleep, list'ning to thee, will watch. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
 To keep guard. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
 On the top of all I do espy. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
 The watchmen waiting, tidings glad to hear. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
 Turn him into London-streets, that the watchmen might carry him before a justice. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
 Drunkenness calls off the watchmen from their towers, and then all evils that proceed from a loose heart, an untied tongue, and a dissolute spirit, we put upon its account. *Taylor.*  
 Our watchmen from the towers, with longing eyes, expect his swift arrival. *Dryden's Spanish Fryer.*  
 The melancholy tone of a watchman at midnight. *Swift.*  
 WATCHTOWER. *n. f.* [watch and tower.] Tower on which a sentinel was placed for the sake of prospect. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
 In the day-time the fittest in a watchtower, and sleep most by night. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
 Up unto the watchtower gets, *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
 And see all things despoil'd of fallacies. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
 To hear the lark begin his flight, *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
 And singing startle the dull night. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
 From his watchtower in the skies, *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
 Till the dappled dawn doth rise. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
 The sentinels in the head, as sentinels in a watchtower, convey to the soul the impressions of external objects. *Key.*  
 WATCHWORD. *n. f.* [watch and word.] The word given to the sentinels to know their friends. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
 All have their ears upright, waiting when the watchword shall come, that they should all arise into rebellion. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
 We have heard the chimes at midnight, matter shallow. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
 That we have, sir John: our watchwords, hem, boys. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
 A watchword every minute of the night, gosh about the walls, to testify their vigilancy. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
 WATER. *n. f.* [waeter, Dutch; percep, Saxon.] *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
 Sir Isaac Newton defines water, when pure, to be a very fluid salt, volatile, and void of all flavour or taste; and it seems to consist of small, smooth, hard, porous, spherical particles, of equal diameters, and of equal specific gravities, as Dr. Cheyne observes; and also that there are between them spaces so large, and ranged in such a manner, as to be pervious on all sides. Their smoothness accounts for their sliding easily over one another's surfaces; their sphericity keeps them also from touching one another in more points than one; and by both these their frictions in sliding over one another, is rendered the least possible. Their hardness accounts for the incompressibility of water, when it is free from the intermixture of air. The porosity of water is so very great, that there is at least forty times as much space as matter in it; for water is nineteen times specifically lighter than gold, and consequently rarer in the same proportion. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

## WAT

Be watchful, and strengthen the things ready to die. *Rev. iii.*  
 Nothing a while, and watchful of his blow, *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 He fell, and falling cross'd the ungrateful nymph below. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 Readers should not lay by that caution which becomes a sincere pursuit of truth, and should make them always watchful against whatever might conceal or misrepresent it. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 WATCHFULLY. *adv.* [from watchful.] Vigantly; cautiously; attentively; with cautious observation; heedfully. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 If this experiment were very watchfully tried in vessels of several sizes, some such things may be discovered. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 WATCHFULNESS. *n. f.* [from watchful.] Vigilantly; cautiously; attentively; with cautious observation; heedfully. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 The experience of our own frailties, and the consideration of the watchfulness of the tempter, discourage us. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 Love, fantastick pow'r! that is afraid. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 To stir abroad 'till watchfulness be laid. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 Undaunted then o'er cliffs and valleys strays, *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 And leads his vot'ries safe through pathless ways. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 Husbands are counselled not to trust too much to their wives owning the doctrine of unlimited conjugal fidelity, and to neglect a due watchfulness over their manners. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 Prejudices are cured by a constant jealousy and watchfulness over our passions, that they may never interpose when we are called to pass a judgment. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 By a solicitous watchfulness about one's behaviour, instead of being mended, it will be constrained. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 2. Inability to sleep. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 Watchfulness, sometimes called a coma vigil, often precedes too great sleepiness. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 WATCHHOUSE. *n. f.* [watch and house.] Place where the watch is set. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 Where statues breath'd, the works of Phidias' hands, *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 A wooden pump or lonely watch-house stands. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 WATCHING. *n. f.* [from watch.] Inability to sleep. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 The bullet, not having been extracted, occasioned great pain and watchings. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 WATCHMAKER. *n. f.* [watch and maker.] One whose trade is to make watches, or pocket-clocks. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 Smithing comprehends all trades which use force or file, from the anchor-smith to the watchmaker; they all using the same tools, though of several sizes. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 WATCHMAN. *n. f.* [watch and man.] Guard; sentinel; one set to keep ward. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
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 We have heard the chimes at midnight, matter shallow. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
 That we have, sir John: our watchwords, hem, boys. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
 A watchword every minute of the night, gosh about the walls, to testify their vigilancy. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
 WATER. *n. f.* [waeter, Dutch; percep, Saxon.] *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
 Sir Isaac Newton defines water, when pure, to be a very fluid salt, volatile, and void of all flavour or taste; and it seems to consist of small, smooth, hard, porous, spherical particles, of equal diameters, and of equal specific gravities, as Dr. Cheyne observes; and also that there are between them spaces so large, and ranged in such a manner, as to be pervious on all sides. Their smoothness accounts for their sliding easily over one another's surfaces; their sphericity keeps them also from touching one another in more points than one; and by both these their frictions in sliding over one another, is rendered the least possible. Their hardness accounts for the incompressibility of water, when it is free from the intermixture of air. The porosity of water is so very great, that there is at least forty times as much space as matter in it; for water is nineteen times specifically lighter than gold, and consequently rarer in the same proportion. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

## WAT

My mildness hath allay'd their swelling griefs, *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 My mercy dry'd their water-flowing tears. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 Your water is a fore-dileaver of your whorl's dead body. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 The sweet manner of it forc'd *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 Those waters from me, which I would have stopp'd, *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 But I had not so much of man in me; *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 But all my mother came into mine eyes, *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 And gave me up to tears. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 Men's evil manners live in brats, their virtues *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 We write in water. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 Those healths will make thee and thy fate look ill, Timon! *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 There's that which is too weak to be a finner, honest water, *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 here's that which is too weak to be a finner, honest water, *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 which ne'er left man 'till 'till mire. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 Water is the chief ingredient in all the animal fluids and solids; for a dry bone, distilled, affords a great quantity of infusid water: therefore water seems to be proper drink for every animal. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 2. The sea. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 Travel by land or by water. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 By water they found the sea, westward from Peru, always *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 every calm. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 3. Urine. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 If thou could'st, doctor, cast *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 The water of my land, find her disease, *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 And purge it to a found and pristine health, *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 to be I would applaud thee. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 Go to bed, after you have made water. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 To hold WATER. To be found; to be tight. From a vessel that will not leak. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 A good Christian and an honest man must be all of a piece, and inequalities of proceeding will never hold water. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 5. It is used for the lustre of a diamond. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 'Tis a good form, *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 And rich: here is a water, look ye. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 WATER is much used in composition for things made with water, being in water, or growing in water. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 She might see the same water-spaniel, which before had *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 hunted, come and fetch away one of Philoclea's gloves, whose fine proportion shew'd well what a dainty guest was wont *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 there to be lodged. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 Oh that I were a mockery king of snow, *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 Standing before the sun of Bolingbroke, *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 And melt myself away in water-drops. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 Poor Tom eats the wall-newt, and the water-newt. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 Touch me with noble anger! *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 O let not women's weapons, water-drops, *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 stain my man's cheeks. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 Let not the water-flood overflow me. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 They shall spring up as among the grass, as willows by the *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 water-courses. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 As the hart panteth after the water-brook, so panteth my *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 soul after thee, O God. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 Deep calleth unto deep, at the noise of thy water-spouts. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 He turneth rivers into a wilderness, and the water-springs *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 into dry ground. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 There were set fix water-pots of stone. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 Hercules's page, Hylas, went with a water-pot to fill it at a *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 pleasant fountain that was near. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 As the carp is accounted the water-fox for his cunning, so *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 the roach is accounted the water sheep. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 Sea-calves unwonted to fresh rivers fly. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 The water-snakes with scales upstanding die. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 By making the water-wheels larger, the motion will be to *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 flow, that the screw will not be able to supply the outward *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 streams. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 Rain carried away apples, together with a dunghill that lay *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 in the water-course. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 Oh help, in this extremest need, *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 if water-gods are deities indeed! *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 The water-snake, whom fish and paddocks feed, *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 With staring scales lies poison'd in his bed. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 Because the outermost coat of the eye might be pricked, and *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 this humour let out, therefore nature hath made provision to *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 repair it by the help of certain water-pipes, or lymphaducts, *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 inserted into the bulb of the eye, proceeding from glandules *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 that separate this water from the blood. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 The lactea aquatica, or water-newt, when young, hath *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 four near ramified fins, two on one side, growing out a little *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 above its forelegs, to poise and keep its body upright, which *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 no fall off when the legs are grown. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 Other mortar, used in making water-courses, cisterns, and *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 all stuponds, is very hard and durable. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 The most brittle water-carriage was used among the Egypt- *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 ians, who, as Strabo saith, would fall sometimes in boats *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 made of earthen ware. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 A gentleman watered St. foyn in dry weather at new fow- *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 ling, and when it came up, with a water-cart, carrying his *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 water in a cask, to which there was a tap at the end, which *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 lets the water run into a long trough full of small holes. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 In Hampshire they fell water-trefoil as dear as hops. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

## WAT

To WATER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 1. To irrigate; to supply with moisture. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 A river went out of Eden to water the garden. *Gen. ii. 10.*  
 A man's nature runs to herbs or weeds; therefore let him *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 seasonably water the one, and destroy the other. *Bacon.*  
 Chaste moral writing we may learn from hence, *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 Neglect of which no wit can recompense. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 The fountain which from Helicon proceeds, *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 That sacred stream, should never water weeds. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 Could tears water the lovely plant, so as to make it grow *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 again after once 'tis cut down, your friends would be so far *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 from accusing your passion, that they would encourage it, and *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 share it. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 You may water the lower land when you will. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 2. To supply with water for drink. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 Now 'gan the golden Phœbus for to sleep. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 His fiery face in billows of the west, *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 And his faint steeds water'd in ocean deep. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 Whilst from their journal labours they did rest. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 Doth not each on the sabbath loose his ox from the stall, *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 and lead him away to watering? *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 His horsemen kept them in to fraits, that no man could, *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 without great danger, go to water his horse. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 Water him, and drinking with bran. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 Encourage him to thirst again with streams. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 3. To fertilize or accommodate with streams. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 Mountains, that run from one extremity of Italy to the *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 other, give rise to an incredible variety of rivers that water *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 it. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 4. To diversify as with waves. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 The different ranging the superficial parts of velvet and *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 watered silk, does the like. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 To WATER. *v. n.* [from water.] *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 1. To shed moisture. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 I stain'd this napkin with the blood, *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 That valiant Clifford with his rapier's point is stain'd. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 Made issue from the bosom of the boy. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 And if thine eyes can water for his death, *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 I give thee this to dry thy cheeks withal. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 Mine eyes, *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 Seeing those beads of sorrow stand in thine, *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 Began to water. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 The tickling of the nostrils within, doth draw the moisture *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 to the nostrils, and to the eyes by content; for they also will *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 water. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 How troublesome is the least mote, or dust falling into the *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 eyes, and how quickly does it weep, and water upon the least *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 grievance! *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 2. To get or take in water; to be used in supplying water. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 He set the rods he had pulled before the docks in the gutters *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 in the watering troughs. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 Mahomet sent many small boats, manned with harquebu- *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 siers and small ordnance, into the lake near unto the camp, to *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 keep the Christians from watering there. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 3. The mouth WATERS. The man longs; there is a vehement *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 desire. From dogs who drop their slaver when they see meat *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 which they cannot get. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 Cardinal Wolley's teeth watering at the bishoprick of Win- *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 chester, sent one unto bishop Fox, who had advanced him, for *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 to move him to resign the bishoprick, because extreme age *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 had made him blind; which motion Fox did take in to ill party, *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 that he willed the messenger to tell the cardinal, that, although *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 now I am blind, I have espied his malicious unthankfulness. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 These reasons made his mouth to water, *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 With amorous longings to be at her. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 Those who contend for 4 per cent. have set men's mouths *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 watering for money at that rate. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 WATERCOLOURS. *n. f.* [water and colour.] *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 Painters make colours into a soft consistence with water or *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 oil; those they call watercolours, and these they term oil- *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 colours. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 Less should I dawb it o'er with transitory praise, *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 And watercolours of these days: *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 These days! where e'en th' extravagance of poetry *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 Is at a loss for figures to express! *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 Men's folly, whimsies, and inconstancy. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 WATERCRESS. *n. f.* [symbrium, Latin.] A plant. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 It hath a flower composed of four leaves, which are placed *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 in form of a cross, out of whose empalement rises the pointal, *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 which afterward becomes a fruit or pod, which is divided into *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 two cells by an intermediate partition, to which the valves ad- *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 here on both sides, and furnished with seeds which are round- *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 iform. To these marks must be added, that the whole appear- *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 ance of the plant is peculiar to the species of this genus. There *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 are five species. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 The nymphs of floods are made very beautiful upon their *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 heads are garlands of watercresses. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 WATERER. *n. f.* [from water.] One who waters. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 This ill weed, rather cut off by the ground than plucked up *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 by the root, twice or thrice grew forth again; but yet, maugre *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 the warmers and waterers, hath been ever parched up. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 WATERFAL. *n. f.* [from water.] *Shaksp. Hamlet.*







## WAY

4. Course; direction of motion.  
I now go toward him, therefore follow me.  
And mark what way I make. *Shaksp. Winter Tale.*  
He stood in the gate, and ask'd of ev'ry one,  
Which way he took, and whether she was gone. *Dryden.*  
Attending long in vain, I took the way,  
Which through a path, but scarcely printed, lay. *Dryden.*  
With downward force he took his way,  
And roll'd his yellow billows to the sea. *Dryden.*  
My seven brave brothers, in one fatal day,  
To death's dark mansions took the mournful way. *Dryden.*  
To observe every the least difference that is in things, keeps  
the understanding steady and right in its way to know-  
ledge. *Locke.*  
5. Advance in life.  
The boy was to know his father's circumstances, and that  
he was to make his way by his own industry. *Spectator, N° 123.*  
6. Passage; power of progression made or given.  
Back do I rois these treasons to thy head:  
This sword of mine shall give them instant way,  
Where they shall rest for ever. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*  
Th' angelick choirs,  
On each hand parting, to his speed gave way,  
Through all th' empyreal road. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*  
Youth and vain confidence thy life betray:  
Through armies this has made Melancholy way. *Waller.*  
The reason may be, that men seldom come into those  
posts, till after forty; about which time the natural heat be-  
ginning to decay, makes way for those distempers. *Temple.*  
The air could not readily get out of those prisons, but by  
degrees, as the earth and water above would give way. *Burnet.*  
As a soldier, foremost in the fight,  
Makes way for others. *Dryden.*  
Some make themselves way, and are suggested to the mind  
by all the ways of sensation and reflection. *Locke.*  
7. Vacancy made by timorous or respectful recession.  
There would be left no difference between truth and false-  
hood, if what we certainly know, give way to what we may  
possibly be mistaken in. *Locke.*  
Nor was he satisfy'd, unless he made the pure profession of  
the gospel give way to superstition and idolatry, wherever he  
had power to expel the one, and establish the other. *Atterbury.*  
I would give way to others, who might argue very well  
upon the same subject. *Swift.*  
8. Local tendency.  
Come a little nearer this way.  
I warrant thee no body hears. *Shaksp. Mer. Wives of Wind.*  
9. Course; regular progression.  
But give me leave to seize my destin'd prey,  
And let eternal justice take the way. *Dryden.*  
10. Situation where a thing may probably be found.  
These inquiries are never without barrenness, and very  
often useless to the curious inquirer. For men stand upon  
their guards against them, taying all their counsels and secrets  
out of their way. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*  
11. A situation or course obstructive and obviating.  
The imagination being naturally tumultuous, interpoleth  
itself without asking leave, casting thoughts in our way, and  
forcing the understanding to reflect upon them. *Duppa.*  
12. Tendency to any meaning, or act.  
There is nothing in the words that founds that way, or  
points particularly at persecution. *Atterbury.*  
13. Accels; means of admittance.  
Being once at liberty, 'twas said, having made my way with  
some foreign prince, I would turn pirate. *Raleigh.*  
14. Sphere of observation.  
The general officers, and the publick ministers that fell in  
my way, were generally subject to the gout. *Temple.*  
15. Means; mediate instrument; intermediate step.  
By noble ways we conquest will prepare;  
First offer peace, and that refus'd, make war. *Dryden.*  
What conceivable ways are there, whereby we should  
come to be assured that there is such a being as God? *Tillotson.*  
A child his mother so well instructed this way in geography,  
that he knew the limits of the four parts of the world. *Locke.*  
It is not impossible to God to make a creature with more  
ways to convey into the understanding the notice of corporeal  
things, than those five he has given to man. *Locke.*  
16. Method; scheme of management.  
He durst not take open way against them, and as hard it  
was to take a secret, they being to continually followed by  
the best, and every way ablest of that region. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
Will not my yielded crown redeem my breath?  
Still am I fear'd? is there no way but death? *Daniel.*  
As by calling evil good, a man is misrepresented to him-  
self in the way of flattery; so by calling good evil, he is mis-  
represented to others, in the way of slander. *South's Sermons.*  
Now what impious ways my wishes took?  
How they the monarch, and the man forsook? *Prior.*  
The senate, forced to yield to the tribunes of the people,  
thought it their wisest course to give way also to the time. *Swift.*

## WAY

17. Private determination.  
He was of an high mind, and loved his own will and his way,  
as one that revered himself, and would reign indeed. *Bacon.*  
If I had my way, I had sing'd his furs by this time. *B. Johnson's Catiline.*  
18. Manner; mode.  
She with a calm carelesness let every thing slide, as we do  
by their speeches, who neither in matter nor person do any  
way belong unto us. *Staines.*  
God hath so many times and ways spoken to men. *Hooker.*  
Few writers make an extraordinary figure, who have not  
something in their way of thinking or expressing, that is en-  
tirely their own. *Spectator, N° 160.*  
His way of expressing and applying them, not his inven-  
tion of them, is what we admire. *Addison.*  
19. Method; manner of practice.  
Having left the way of nobleness, he strove to climb to the  
height of terribleness. *Sidney.*  
Matter of mirth,  
She could devise, and thousand ways invent,  
To feed her foolish humour, and vain jolliment. *Spenser.*  
Taught  
To live th' easiest way, not with perplexing thoughts. *Milton.*  
20. Method or plan of life, conduct, or action.  
A physician, unacquainted with your body, may put you  
in a way for a present cure, but overthroweth your health in  
some other kind. *Bacon.*  
To attain  
The height and depth of thy eternal ways,  
All human thought comes short. *Milton.*  
When a man sees the prodigious expanse our forefathers  
have been at in these barbarous buildings, one cannot but  
fancy what miracles they would have left us, had they only  
been instructed in the right way. *Addison on Italy.*  
21. Right method to act or know.  
We are quite out of the way, when we think that things con-  
tain within themselves the qualities that appear to us in them. *La.*  
They are more in danger to go out of the way, who are  
marching under the conduct of a guide that will mislead them,  
than he that has not yet taken a step, and is likelier to en-  
quire after the right way. *Locke.*  
By me, they offer all that you can ask,  
And point an easy way to happiness. *Rowe.*  
22. General scheme of acting.  
Men who go out of the way to hint free things, must be  
guilty of absurdity, or rudeness. *Clarissa.*  
23. By the way. Without any necessary connection with the  
main design; en passant.  
Note, by the way, that unity of continuance is easier to  
procure, than unity of species. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
Will Honeycomb, now on the verge of threescore, asked  
me, in his most serious look, whether I would advise him to  
marry lady Betty Single, who, by the way, is one of the  
greatest fortunes about town. *Spectator, N° 475.*  
24. To go or come one's way, or ways; to come along, or depart.  
A familiar phrase.  
Nay, come your ways;  
This is his majesty, say your mind to him. *Shakspere.*  
To a boy fast asleep upon the brink of a river, thought  
came and wak'd him; prithe get up, and go thy ways, thou'll  
tumble in and be drown'd else. *L'Estrange.*  
25. Way and ways, are now often used corruptly for wife.  
But if he shall any ways make them void after he hath  
heard them, then he shall bear her iniquity. *Numb. xxx. 15.*  
They erect conclusions no way inferible from their pre-  
misses. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
Being sent to reduce Paros, he mistook a great hire at a  
distance for the fleet, and being no ways a match for them,  
set sail for Athens. *Swift.*  
'Tis no way the interest even of priesthood. *Pope.*  
WAYBEAD. *n. s.* A plant. *Ainslie.*  
WAYFARER. *n. s.* [way and fare, to go.] Passenger; tra-  
veller.  
Howsoever, many wayfarers make themselves glad, by put-  
ting the inhabitants in mind of this privilege; who again,  
especially the women, forsworn not to bairn them. *Carver.*  
WAYFARING. *adj.* Travelling; passing; being on a journey.  
They to whom all this is revealed, if they will not be di-  
rected into a path so plain and smoothened, that the wayfaring  
men, though fools, shall not err therein, must needs acknow-  
ledge themselves in the number of the blind, that will not  
enter into God's rest. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*  
WAYFARING TREE. *n. s.* [solivarium, Lat.] A plant.  
The flower consists of one leaf, which is divided into five  
parts, and expands in a circular order; these are collected in-  
to the form of an umbrella: the ovary, which is placed on  
the upper part of the flower, becomes a soft berry, full of juice,  
which contains one stony compressed furrowed seed. *Müller.*  
To WAYLAY. *v. a.* [way and lay.] To watch indiduously in  
the way; to beset by ambush. *I will*

## WEA

- I will waylay thee going home, where if it be thy chance to  
kill me,—thou kill'lt me like a rogue and a villain. *Shaksp.*  
The employment of money is chiefly merchandizing or  
purchasing; and usury waylays both: it dulls and damps all  
industries. *Bacon.*  
How thou lurk'lt  
In valley or green meadow to waylay  
Some beauty rare. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*  
Now on their coasts our conquering navy rides,  
Waylays their merchants, and their land belets,  
Each day new wealth without their care provides,  
They lay asleep with prizes in their nets. *Dryden.*  
Like hunted castors, conscious of their store,  
Their waylaid wealth to Norway's coasts they bring. *Dryd.*  
WAYLAYER. *n. s.* [from waylay.] One who waits in ambush  
for another.  
WAYLESS. *adj.* [from way.] Pathless; untracked.  
When on upon my wayless walk,  
As my desires me draw,  
I, like a madman fell to talk  
With every thing I saw. *Dryden's Queen of Cynthia.*  
WAYMARK. *n. s.* [way and mark.] Mark to guide in tra-  
velling.  
Set thee up waymarks, make thee high heaps. *Jer. xxxi. 21.*  
To WAYMENT. *v. a.* [way, Saxon.] To lament, or grieve.  
Obsolete.  
What boots it to weep and to wayment,  
When ill is chance'd, but doth the ill increase,  
And the weak mind with double woe torment. *Fairy Queen.*  
WAYWARD. *adj.* [pa way, and weard, Saxon.] Froward;  
peevish; morose; vexatious.  
That night the elder it was, the more wayward it shewed  
itself towards them. *Sidney.*  
How wayward is this foolish love,  
That, like a resty babe, will scratch the nurse,  
And presently all humbled, kiss the rod. *Shakspere.*  
Wayward beauty doth not fancy move,  
A frown forbids, a smile engend'reth love. *Fairfax.*  
To mischief bent,  
He seldom does a good with good intent;  
Wayward, but wise; by long experience taught  
To please both parties, for ill ends he fought. *Dryden.*  
WAYWARDLY. *adv.* [from wayward.] Frowardly; per-  
versely.  
Waywardly proud; and therefore bold: because extremely  
faultry. *Sidney.*  
Howsoever, some will still be waywardly disposed; yet if  
such as be in authority will still be waywardly disposed; yet if  
convenient discipline be kept within the bounds of modesty, or  
else removed. *Whitgift.*  
WAYWARDNESS. *n. f.* [from wayward.] Frowardness; per-  
verseness.  
Such the behaviour of ladies, as builded their chastity not  
upon waywardness, but choice of worthiness. *Sidney.*  
The best of his time hath been but rash; then must we look  
from his age to receive not alone the imperfections of long en-  
grafted condition; but the unruly waywardness; that infirm and  
choleric years bring. *Shakspere.*  
A child will have as much wit as he hath waywardness.  
*Watson on Education.*  
We. *pronoun.* [See I.]  
The plural of I.  
Retire we to our chamber,  
A little water clears us of this deed. *Shakspere.*  
Fair and noble hostels,  
We are your guests to night. *Shakspere's Macbeth.*  
Notwithstanding animals had nothing like the use of reason,  
we find in them all the lower parts of our nature, in the  
greatest strength. *Addison.*  
2. Improperly and ungrammatically for the oblique case, us.  
To poor we,  
Thine enemy's most capital. *Shakspere.*  
WEAK. *adj.* [pæc, Saxon; weak, Dutch.]  
1. Feeble; not strong.  
He is weary and weak handed. *2 Sam. xvii. 2.*  
Here only weak,  
Against the charm of beauty's powerful glance. *Milton.*  
Wer't thou not weak with hunger, mad with love,  
My hand should force thee. *Dryden.*  
Fame and reputation are weak ties: many have not the  
least sense of them: powerful men are only awed by them as  
children, being by the course of nature born weak, and un-  
able to provide for themselves, they have, by the appointment  
of God, a right to be maintained by their parents. *Locke.*  
2. Infirm; not healthy.  
Here I stand your brave,  
A poor, infirm, weak, and despis'd old man. *Shakspere.*  
3. Soft; pliant; not stiff.  
Low of found.  
A voice not soft, weak, piping and womanish; but audible,  
strong and manlike. *Afcham.*

## WEA

5. Feeble of mind; wanting spirit; wanting discernment.  
As the case stands with this present age, full of tongue and  
weak of brain, we yield to the stream thereof. *Hooker.*  
This murder'd prince, though weak he was,  
He was not ill, nor yet so weak, but that  
He shew'd much martial valour in his place. *Daniel.*  
She first his weak indulgence will accuse. *Milton.*  
That Portugal hath yet no more than a suspension of arms,  
they may thank the Whigs, whose false representations they  
were so weak to believe. *Swift.*  
6. Not much impregnated with any ingredient: as a weak tinc-  
ture, weak beer.  
7. Not powerful; not potent.  
I must make fair weather yet a while,  
Till Henry be more weak and I more strong. *Shakspere.*  
The weak, by thinking themselves strong, are induced to  
venture and proclaim war against that which ruins them; and  
the strong, by conceiting themselves weak, are thereby ren-  
dered unactive and useless. *South's Sermons.*  
If the poor found the rich disposed to supply their wants,  
or if the weak might always find protection from the mighty,  
they could none of them lament their own condition. *Swift.*  
8. Not well supported by argument.  
A case for weak and feeble hath been much persifled in. *Hook.*  
9. Unfortified.  
To quell the tyrant love, and guard thy heart  
On this weak side, where most our nature fails,  
Would be a conquest worthy Cato's son. *Addison's Cato.*  
To WEAKEN. *v. a.* To debilitate; to enfeeble; to deprive of  
strength.  
The first which weakened them was their security. *Hooker.*  
Their hands shall be weakened from the work that it be not  
done. *Neb. vi. 9.*  
Intestine broils,  
Weakening the scepter of old night. *Milton.*  
Every violence offered to the body weakens and impairs it,  
and renders it less durable. *Roy on the Creativ.*  
Let us not weaken still the weaker side  
By our divisions. *Addison's Cato.*  
Solemn impressions that seem to weaken the mind, may, by  
proper reflection, be made to strengthen it. *Clarissa.*  
WEAKLY. *n. s.* [from weak.] A feeble creature.  
Thou art no Atlas for so great a weight;  
And, weakling, Warwick takes his gift again,  
And Henry is my king, Warwick his subject. *Shakspere.*  
Æscop begged his companions not to overcharge him; they  
found him a weakling, and bade him please himself. *L'Estrange.*  
WEAKLY. *adv.* [from weak.]  
1. Feebly; with want of strength.  
The motion of gravity worketh weakly, both far from the  
earth, and also within the earth. *Bacon.*  
Was plighted faith so weakly seal'd above,  
That for one error, I must lose your love? *Dryden.*  
2. Indifferently; injudiciously; timorously; with feebleness of mind.  
This high gift of strength committed to me,  
Under the seal of silence could not keep,  
But weakly to a woman must reveal it. *Milton.*  
T'ancred, I neither am dispos'd to make  
Request for life, nor offer'd life to take;  
Much less deny the deed; but best of all  
Beneath pretended justice weakly fall. *Dryden's Fables.*  
Being old and weakly, twenty years in prison, it was ten  
to one that ever I should have returned. *Raleigh.*  
WEAKNESS. *n. f.* [from weak.]  
1. Want of strength; want of force; feebleness.  
Troy in our weakness lives, not in her strength. *Shaksp.*  
Argument  
Of human weakness rather than of strength.  
The General's force, as kept alive by fight,  
Now, not oppos'd, no longer can pursue:  
Lasting till heav'n had done his courage right,  
When he had conquer'd, he his weakness knew. *Dryden.*  
New graces yearly like thy works display,  
Soft without weakness, without glaring gay.  
By such a review we shall discern and strengthen our weak-  
nesses with good resolution, and so order our future conver-  
sation as may render us least exposed to falling. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
2. Infirmity; unhealthiness.  
Persons in those posts derive a weakness of constitution from  
the ease and luxury of their ancestors, and the delicacy of their  
own education. *Temple.*  
3. Want of cogency.  
She seems to be conscious of the weakness of those testimo-  
nies. *Tillotson.*  
4. Want of judgment; want of resolution; foolishness of mind.  
Weakness is thy excuse,  
And I believe it; weakness to resist  
Philistia gold: if weakness may excuse,  
What murderer, what traitor, parricide,  
Incestuous, sacrilegious, but may plead it?  
All wickedness is weakness. *Milton.*  
4  
5. Defect;



## WEA

3. Defect; failing.

If you will work on any man, you must know his nature, and so lead him; or his *weaknesses* and disadvantages, and so awe him. *Bacon.*

Many find a pleasure in contradicting the common reports of fame, and in spreading abroad the *weaknesses* of an exalted character. *Addison's Spectator.*

**WEAKSIDE.** *n. f.* [*weak* and *side*.] Foible; deficiency; infirmity.

This dog would have fought for his master in any other case; but the love of mutton was his *weakside*. *L'Estrange.*

Their application to trade has increased their shipping, which they found to be their *weakside* in their last attempts. *Temple.*

**WEAL.** *n. f.* [*gelan*, Saxon; *wealst*, Dutch.]

1. Happiness; prosperity; flourishing state.

Our *weal* on you depending, *Shakespeare.*

Counts it your *weal*, that he have liberty, *Bacon.*

As we love the *weal* of our souls and bodies, let us behave ourselves as we may be at peace with God. *Bacon.*

Thine, and of all thy sons, *Milton.*

The *weal* or woe in thee is plac'd; beware! *Milton.*

Ireland ought to be considered, not only in its own interests, but likewise in relation to England, upon whose *weal* in the main, that of this kingdom depends. *Temple.*

2. Republic; state; public interest.

Blood hath been shed

Ere human statute purg'd the gen'ral *weal*. *Shakespeare.*

An hour, and not defraud the publick *weal*. *Pope.*

**WEAL.** *n. f.* [*palan*, Saxon.] The mark of a stripe.

Like warts or *weals* it hangs upon her skin. *Donne.*

**WEAL.** *adv.* [*weal*, Saxon.] Obsolete.

**WEALD.** *Wald, Walt.* Whether singly or jointly signify a wood or grove, from the Saxon *weald*.

**WEALTH.** *n. f.* [*palēb*, rich, Saxon.] Riches; money, or precious goods.

In desert hast thine habitation,

And these rich heaps of *wealth* doth hide apart

From the world's eye and from her right uisance. *Fa. Quern.*

I should forge

Quarrels unjust against the good and loyal,

Destroying them for *wealth*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

I wish thee, Vin, above all *wealths*,

Both bodily and ghostly health:

Not too much wit or *wealth* come to thee;

For much of either may undo thee. *Bishop Corbet.*

Each day new *wealth* without their care provides,

They lie asleep with prizes in their nets. *Dryden.*

**WEALTHILY.** *adv.* [*from wealthily*.] Richly.

I come to wive it *wealthily* in Padua, *Shakespeare.*

If *wealthily*, then happily in Padua.

**WEALTHINESS.** *n. f.* [*from wealthily*.] Richness.

**WEALTHY.** *adj.* [*from wealth*.] Rich; opulent; abundant.

If a gentleman, or any *wealthy* yeoman, have any children, the eldest shall be kept in some order, but all the rest shall shift and fall to this occupation of stealing. *Spenser.*

I will be married to a *wealthy* widow,

Ere three days pass. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

My speculations, when fold single, like cherries upon the stick, are delights for the rich and *wealthy*; after some time they come to market in great quantities, and are every ordinary man's money. *Addison's Spectator.*

Not Neptune's self from all his floods receives

A *wealthier* tribute than to thine he gives. *Pope.*

**TO WEAN.** *v. a.* [*penan*, Saxon.]

1. To put from the breast; to ab lactate.

She was *weaned* when it did taste the wormwood on the nipple; pretty fool to see it fall out with the dug. *Shakespeare.*

I have behaved as a child that is *weaned* of his mother. *Pf.*

In *weaning* young creatures, the best way is never to let them suck the paps at all; for then they will drink up milk without any difficulty. *Ray on the Creation.*

A fortnight before you *wean* calves from milk, let water be mixed with it. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. To withdraw from any habit or desire.

Here the place whose pleasant sight,

From other shades have *wean'd* my wand'ring mind;

Tell me what wants me here. *Spenser.*

I the rather *wean* me from despair,

For love of Edward's offspring in my womb. *Shakespeare.*

Seriously reflect on the happy state he shall most certainly arrive to, if he but *wean* himself from these worldly impediments here that clog his soul's flight. *Digby.*

Children newly *weaned* from their parents, put out their hands towards them in their dreams, as if they were still present. *Stillingfleet.*

There the coarse cake, and homely hulks of beans,

From pamp'ring riot the young stomach *weans*. *Dryden.*

They were intended by the Author of our being, to *wean* us gradually from our fondness of life, the nearer we approach to the end of it. *Swift.*

## WEA

**WEANING.** *n. f.* [*from wean*.]

1. An animal newly weaned.

Though when as Lowder was far away,

This wolfish sheep would catch his prey;

A lamb, or a kid, or a *weanet* waf;

With that to the wood would he speed haste. *Spenser.*

To gorge the flesh of lambs and *weaning* kids,

On hills where flocks are fed, flies tow'rd the springs

Of Ganges or Hydaspes. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

2. A child newly weaned.

**WEAPON.** *n. f.* [*peapon*, Saxon.] Instrument of offence; something with which one is armed to hurt another.

The giant

Down let fall his arm, and soft withdrew

His *weapon* huge, that heaved was on high,

For to have slain the man that on the ground did ly. *Fa. 2.*

The cry of Talbot serves me for a sword;

For I have laden me with many spoils,

Using no other *weapon* but his name. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Take this *weapon*

Which I have here recover'd from the Moor. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Touch me with noble anger;

O let not women *weapons*, water drops,

Stain my man's cheeks. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

His foes, who came to bring him death,

Bring him a *weapon* that before had none. *Daniel.*

With his full force he whirl'd it first around,

Imperial Juno turn'd the course before;

And fix'd the wand'ring *weapon* in the door. *Dryden's Æn.*

**WEAPONED.** *adj.* [*from weapon*.] Armed for offence; furnished with arms.

In what sort, so ill *weaponed*, could you achieve this enterprise?

Both the combatants entered, apparelled only in their doubtlets and hoses, and *weaponed* with sword, buckler, and dagger. *Hayward.*

**WEAPONLESS.** *adj.* [*from weapon*.] Having no weapon; unarmed.

Ran on embattl'd armies, clad in iron,

And *weaponless* himself,

Made arms ridiculous, unless the hammer

Of brazen shield and spear, the hammer'd cuirass,

Chalybean temper'd steel, and frock of mail,

Adamantine proof. *Milton.*

**WEAPONSAVE.** *n. f.* [*weapon* and *save*.] A false which was supposed to cure the wound, being applied to the weapon that made it.

That the sympathetic powder and the *weaponsave* constantly perform what is promised of them, I leave others to believe. *Boyle.*

**TO WEAR.** *v. a.* Preterite *wore*, participle *worn*. [*penan*, Saxon.]

1. To waste with use or time.

O wicked world! one that is well nigh *worn* to pieces with age, to show himself a young gallant. *Shakespeare.*

Protegenes could lay his colours off artificially, that one being *worn* off, a fresh should succeed to the number of five. *Pseudom.*

Waters *wear* the stones. *Job xiv. 19.*

An hasty word, or an indiscreet action does not presently dissolve the bond, but that friendship may be full found at heart; and so outgrow and *wear* off these little distempers. *South's Sermons.*

They have had all advantages to the making them wife unto salvation, yet suffer their manhood to *wear* out and obliterate all those rudiments of their youth. *Decay of Piety.*

'Tis time must *wear* it off; but I must go. *Dryden.*

No differences of age, tempers, or education can *wear* it out, and set any considerable number of men free from it. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

Theodosius exerted himself to animate his penitent in the course of life she was entering upon, and *wear* out of her mind groundless fears. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. To consume tediously.

What masks, what dances,

To *wear* away this long age of three hours. *Shakespeare.*

In most places, their toil is so extreme as they cannot endure it above four hours; the residue they *wear* out at colts and kayles. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Wifely and best men full oft beguiled,

With goodness principle'd, not to reject

The penitent, but ever to forgive. *Milton.*

Are drawn to *wear* out miserable days.

To his name inscrib'd, their tears they pay,

Till years and kisses *wear* his name away. *Dryden.*

Kings titles commonly begin by force,

Which time *wears* off and mellow into right. *Dryden.*

3. To carry appendant to the body.

This pale and angry rose

Will I for ever *wear*. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Why

## WEA

Why art thou angry?

That such a slave as this should *wear* a sword?

Who *wears* not honestly. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

What is this

That *wears* upon his baby brow the round

And top of sovereignty. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

I am the first-born son of him, that last

Wore the imperial diadem of Rome. *Shakespeare.*

Their adorning, let it not be that outward adorning of plaiting the hair, and of *wearing* of gold.

Eas'd the putting off. *1 Pet. iii. 3.*

These troublesome disguises which we *wear*.

He ask'd what arms the warthy Memnon wore;

What troops he landed. *Dryden's Virg. Æneid.*

This is unconscionable dealing, to be made a slave, and not know whose livery I *wear*.

On her white breast a sparkling cross she *wore*. *Pope.*

4. To exhibit in appearance.

Such an infectious face her sorrow *wears*,

I can bear death, but not Cydaria's tears. *Dryden.*

5. To affect by degrees.

Trials *wear* us into a liking of what possibly, in the first essay, displeated us. *Lake.*

A man who has any relish for true writing, from the masterly strokes of a great author every time he peruses him, *wears* himself into the same manner. *Addison's Spectator.*

6. To *WEAR out.* To harass.

He shall *wear out* the faints. *Dan. vii. 25.*

7. To *WEAR out.* To waste or destroy by use.

This very reverent lecturer, quite *worn out*

With rheumatism, and crippled with his gout. *Dryden.*

8. To *WEAR out.* To be wasted with use or time.

To be wasted with use or time. *Exod. xviii. 18.*

Thou wilt surely *wear away*.

In those who have lost their fight when young, in whom the ideas of colours having been but slightly taken notice of, and ceasing to be repeated, do quite *wear out*. *Lake.*

2. To be tediously spent.

Thus *wore* out night, and now the herald lark

Left his ground-nest, high tow'ring to defy

The Morn's approach, and greet her with his song. *Milton.*

3. To pass by degrees.

If passion causes a present terror, yet it soon *wears off*; and inclination will easily learn to fight such Caucasians. *Lake.*

The difficulty will every day grow less and *wear off*, and obedience become easy and familiar. *Rever's Sermons.*

**WEAR.** *n. f.* [*from wear*.]

1. The act of wearing; the thing worn.

It was th' enchantment of her riches

That made m' apply t' your cronny witches;

That in return would pay th' expence,

The *wear* and tear of conscience. *Hudibras.*

2. [*pen*, Saxon, a few; *wär*, German, a wound.] A dam to shut up and raise the water; often written *weir* or *wier*.

They will force themselves through flood gates, or over *wears*, hedges or tops in the water. *Walter's Angler.*

**WEAR.** *n. f.* *Weard*, whether initial or final, signifies watchfulness or care, from the Saxon *weardan*, to ward or keep. *Gib.*

**WEARER.** *n. f.* [*from wear*.] One who has any thing appendant to his person.

The celestial habits, and the reverence

Of the grave *wearer*. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Were I the *wearer* of Antonio's beard,

I would not have't to-day. *Shakespeare's Act. and Cleopatra.*

Cowls, hoods and habits with their *wearers* tost,

And fluster'd into rags. *Milton.*

Armour bears off insults, and preserves the *wearer* in the day of battle; but the danger once repelled, it is laid aside, as being too rough for civil conversation. *Dryden.*

We ought to leave room for the humour of the artist or *wearer*. *Addison on Italy.*

**WEARING.** *n. f.* [*from wear*.] Cloaths.

It was his bidding;

Give me my nightly *wearing* and adieu. *Shakespeare.*

**WEARINESS.** *n. f.* [*from weary*.]

1. Lassitude; state of being spent with labour.

Come, our stomachs

Will make what's homely favour; *weariness*

Can snore upon the flint, when resty sloth

Finds the down pillow hard. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Water-fowls supply the *weariness* of a long flight by taking water. *Hale.*

Heaven, when the creature lies prostrate in the weakness of sleep and *weariness*, spreads the covering of night and darkness to conceal it. *South's Sermons.*

To full bowls each other they provoke;

At length, with *weariness* and wine oppress'd,

They rise from table, and withdraw to rest. *Dryden.*

2. Fatigue; cause of lassitude.

The more remained out of the *weariness* and fatigue of their late marches. *Clarendon.*

## WEA

3. Impatience of any thing.

Tediousness.

**WEARISH.** *adj.* [*I believe from pen*, Saxon; a quagmire.]

Boggy; watery.

A garment over-rich and wide for many of their *wearish* and ill disposed bodies. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

**WEARISOME.** *adj.* [*from weary*.] Troublesome; tedious; causing weariness.

The soul preferreth rest in ignorance before *wearisome* labour to know. *Hooker.*

These high wild hills, and rough uneven ways

Draw out our miles, and make them *wearisome*. *Shakespeare.*

Troops came to the army the day before, harassed with a long and *wearisome* march. *Bacon.*

Costly I reckon not them alone which charge the purse, but which are *wearisome* and importune in suits. *Bacon.*

Sh



# WEA

4. Causing weariness; tirefome.  
Their gates to all were open evermore  
That by the weary way were travelling,  
And one fat waiting ever them before  
To call in comers by that needy were and poor. *Fa. Queen.*  
The weary and most loathed life  
That age, ach, penury, imprisonment,  
Can lay on nature, is a paradise  
To what we fear of death. *Shakespeare.*  
Put on what weary negligence you please,  
You and your fellows; I'd have it come to question. *Shak.*  
**WEASEL.** *n. f.* [pejel, Saxon; *weasel*, Dutch; *mustela*, Latin.]  
A small animal that eats corn and kills mice.  
Ready in gybes, quick-answer'd, faucey, and  
As quarrelsome as the weasel. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
A weasel once made shift to sink  
In at a corn loft through a chink. *Pope.*  
**WEASAND.** *n. f.* [wejen, Saxon.] This word is very variously  
written; but this orthography is nearest to the original word.  
The windpipe; the passage through which the breath is drawn  
and emitted.  
Marry Diggon, what should him affray,  
To take his own where-ever it lay;  
For had his weasand been a little wider,  
He would have devoured both hisder and shudder. *Spenser.*  
Cut his weasand with thy knife. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
Matter to be discharged by expectoration must first pass in-  
to the lungs, then into the alpera arteria, or weasand, and  
from thence be coughed up and spit out by the mouth. *W. Sem.*  
The shaft that slightly was impreis'd,  
Now from his heavy fall with weight encreas'd,  
Drove through his neck allant; he spurns the ground,  
And the foul issues through the weasand's wound. *Dryden.*  
The unerring steel descended while he spoke,  
Pierc'd his wide mouth, and through his weasand broke. *Dryden.*  
**WEATHER.** *n. f.* [wejen, Saxon.]  
1. State of air, respecting either cold or heat, wet or drincls.  
Who's there, besides foul weather?—One mended like the  
weather, most unquietly. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*  
I am far better born than is the king;  
But I must make fair weather yet a while,  
Till Henry be more weak and I more strong. *Shakespeare.*  
Men must content themselves to travel in all weathers, and  
through all difficulties. *L'Estrange.*  
The sun  
Foretells the change of weather in the skies,  
Through mists he shoots his fullen beams,  
Suspect a drifling day. *Dryden.*  
2. The change of the state of the air.  
It is a reverend thing to see an ancient castle not in decay;  
how much more to behold an ancient family, which have stood  
against the waves and weathers of time? *Bacon.*  
3. Tempest; storm.  
What gusts of weather from that gathering cloud,  
My thoughts preface. *Dryden's Virgil.*  
To **WEATHER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To expose to the air.  
He perch'd on some branch thereby,  
To weather him and his moist wings to dry. *Spenser.*  
Mustard-seed gather for being too ripe,  
And weather it wel, yet ye give it a stripe. *Tusser.*  
2. To pass with difficulty.  
He weather'd fell Charibdis; but ere long,  
The skies were darkened, and the tempests strong. *Garth.*  
Could they weather and stand the flock of an eternal dura-  
tion, and yet be at any time subject to a dissolution. *Hale.*  
3. To **WEATHER** a point. To gain a point against the wind;  
to accomplish against opposition.  
We have been tugging a great while against the stream, and  
have almost weather'd our point; a stretch or two more will  
do the work. *Addison.*  
4. To **WEATHER** out. To endure.  
When we have pass'd these gloomy hours,  
And weather'd out the storm that beats upon us. *Addison.*  
**WEATHERBEATEN.** *adj.* Harassed and seasoned by hard wea-  
ther.  
They perceived an aged man and a young, both poorly ar-  
rayed, extremely weatherbeaten, the old man blind, the young  
man leading him. *Sidney.*  
She enjoys sure peace for evermore,  
As weatherbeaten ship arrived on happy shore. *Fairy Queen.*  
Thrice from the banks of Wye,  
And fandy bottom'd Severn, have I sent  
Him bootless home, and weatherbeaten back. *Shak. H. IV.*  
I hope when you know the world, you will at once leap  
into the river, and swim through handfomely, and not wea-  
therbeaten with the divers blasts of irresolution, stand thivering  
upon the brink. *Suckling.*  
A weatherbeaten vessel holds  
Gladly the port. *Milton.*

# WEA

- Dido received his weatherbeaten troops. *Dryden's Virgil.*  
The old weatherbeaten foldier carries in his hand the Roman  
eagle.  
**WEATHERBOARD,** or **Weatherbow.** *n. f.* In the sea language,  
that side of a ship that is to the windward. *Addison.*  
**WEATHERCOCK.** *n. f.* [weather and cock.]  
1. An artificial cock set on the top of a spire, which by turn-  
ing shows the point from which the wind blows.  
But alas! the sun keeps his light, though thy faith be dark-  
ened; the rocks stand still, though thou change like a weather-  
cock. *Sidney.*  
A kingfisher hanged by the bill, converting the breast to  
that point of the horizon from whence the wind doth blow,  
is a very strange introducing of natural weathercocks. *Brown.*  
2. Anything fickle and inconstant.  
Where had you this pretty weathercock?—I cannot tell  
what his name is my husband had him of. *Shakespeare.*  
He break my promise and abolve my vow!  
The word which I have given shall stand like fate,  
Not like the king's that weathercock of state. *Dryden.*  
**WEATHERDRIVEN.** *part.* Forced by storms or contrary winds.  
Philip, during his voyage towards Spain, was weather-  
driven into Weymouth. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
**WEATHERGAZE.** *n. f.* [weather and gaze.] Any thing that  
shows the weather.  
To vere and tack, and steer a cause,  
Against the weathergaze of laws. *Hudibras.*  
**WEATHERGLASS.** *n. f.* [weather and glass.] A barometer.  
As in some weatherglass my love I hold,  
Which falls or rises with the heat or cold,  
I will be constant yet. *Dryden.*  
John's temper depended very much upon the air; his spi-  
rits rose and fell with the weatherglass. *Arbutnot.*  
We shall hardly wish for a perpetual equinox to have the  
charges of weatherglass; for the two equinoxes of our year  
are the most windy and tempestuous. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
**WEATHERSPY.** *n. f.* [weather and spy.] A star-gazer; an  
astrologer; one that foretells the weather.  
And sooner may a gulling weather-spy,  
By drawing forth heav'n's scheme tell certainly,  
What fashion'd hats or ruffs, or suits next year,  
Our giddy-headed antick youth will wear. *Dennis.*  
**WEATHERWISE.** *n. f.* [weather and wise.] Skillful in foretel-  
ling the weather.  
**WEATHERWISER.** *n. f.* [weather and wiser, Dutch; to show.]  
Any thing that foretells the weather.  
Most vegetables expand their flowers and down in warm  
sun shiny weather, and again close them toward the evening,  
or in rain, as is in the flowers of pimpernel, the opening  
and shutting of which are the countryman's weatherwis-  
er. *Darham's Physico-Theology.*  
To **WEAVE.** *v. a.* Preterite *wove*, *woven*, *part. pass. wove*,  
*woven*; [wejan, Saxon; *weven*, Dutch.]  
1. To form by texture; to form by inserting one part of the  
materials within another.  
Here in her hairs  
The painter plays the spider, and hath woven  
A golden mesh to intrap the hearts of men,  
Faster than gnats in cobwebs. *Shakespeare.*  
The women wove hangings for the grove. *2 Kings xxiii. 7.*  
White seem'd her robes, yet wove so they were,  
As snow and gold together had been wrought. *Dryden.*  
These purple vests were wove'd by Dardan dames. *Dryden.*  
Dan Pope for thy misfortune griev'd,  
With kind concern and skill has wove'd  
A silken web; and ne'er shall fade  
Its colours; gently has he laid  
The mantle o'er thy sad distress:  
And Venus shall the texture bless. *Prior.*  
2. To unite by intermixture.  
When religion was woven into the civil government, and  
flourished under the protection of the emperors, mens thoughts  
and discourses were full of secular affairs; but in the three first  
centuries of christianity, men who embraced this religion  
had given up all their interests in this world, and lived in a  
perpetual preparation for the next. *Addison.*  
3. To interpose; to insert.  
The duke be here to-night! the better! best!  
This weaver itself perforce into my business. *Shakespeare.*  
To **WEAVE.** *v. n.* To work with a loom.  
**WEAVER.** *n. f.* [from *wave*.] One who makes threads into  
cloth.  
Upon these taxations,  
The clothiers all not able to maintain,  
The many to them longing, have put off  
The spinners, carders, fullers, weavers. *Shak. Hen. VIII.*  
My days are swifter than a weaver's shuttle, and are spent  
without hope. *Job vi. 6.*  
The

# WED

- The weaver may cast religion upon what loom he please. *How.*  
Her flag aloft spreads ruffling to the wind,  
And languine streamers seem the flood to fire:  
The weaver charm'd with what his loom design'd,  
Goes on to see, and knows not to retire. *Dryden.*  
**WEAVERFISH.** *n. f.* [*varanus piscis*, Latin.] A fish. *Ainsworth.*  
**WEB.** *n. f.* [webba, Saxon.]  
1. Texture; any thing woven.  
Penelope, for her Ulysses' sake,  
Devil'd a web her woovers to deceive;  
In which the work that the all day did make,  
The same at night she did again unweave.  
Spiders touch'd, seek their web's inmost part. *Spenser.*  
By day the web and loom, *Davies.*  
And homely household talk shall be her doom. *Dryden.*  
Where was when they this happy web have spun,  
Shall bless the sacred clue and bid it smoothly run. *Dryden.*  
A silken web; and ne'er shall fade  
Its colours. *Prior.*  
2. Some part of a sword. Obsolete.  
The sword, whereof the web was steel;  
Pommel, rich stone; hilt, gold, approv'd by touch. *Fairf.*  
3. A kind of dusky film that hinders the sight; suffusion.  
This is the foul fibertigibbet; he gives the web and the pin,  
squints the eye, and makes the hairlip. *Shakespeare.*  
**WEDED.** *adj.* [from *web*.] Joined by a film.  
Such as are whole-footed, or whose toes are wedded to-  
gether, their legs are generally short, the most convenient size  
for swimming. *Darham's Physico-Theology.*  
**WEED.** *n. f.* [weod and fœt.] Palmipedous; having films  
between the toes.  
Weed-footed fowls do not live constantly upon the land, nor  
fear to enter the water. *Ray on the Creation.*  
**WE'ETER.** *n. f.* [webyter, Saxon; a woman-weaver.] A  
weaver. Obsolete.  
After local names, the most in number have been derived  
from occupations; as Taylor, *Welter*, Wheeler. *Canden.*  
To **WED.** *v. a.* [wejan, Saxon.]  
1. To marry; to take for husband or wife.  
If one by one you wedded all the world,  
Or from the all that are, took something good  
To make a perfect woman; she you kill'd  
Would be unparelleld. *Shakespeare.*  
Never did thy beauty, since the day  
I saw thee first, and wedded thee, adorn'd  
With all perfection, fo inflame my senses.  
Close, blind to wit and worth,  
Wad the rich dullness of some son of earth. *Pope.*  
2. To join in marriage.  
In Syracuse was I born, and wed  
Unto a woman happy but for me. *Shakespeare.*  
Then I shall be no more;  
And Adam, wedded to another Eve,  
Shall live with her. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
The woman in us still prosecutes a deceit like that begun  
in the garden; and our underhandings are wedded to an Eve,  
as fatal as the mother of their miseries. *Glanville.*  
3. To unite for ever.  
Affliction is enamour'd of thy parts,  
And thou art wedded to calamity. *Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.*  
4. To take for ever.  
Though the principal men of the house of commons were  
again elected to serve in this parliament, yet they were far  
from wedding the war, or taking themselves to be concerned  
to make good any declaration made by the former. *Clarendon.*  
They positively and concernedly wedded his cause. *Clarendon.*  
5. To unite by love or fondness.  
Men are wedded to their lusts, and resolved upon a wicked  
course; and so it becomes their interest to with there were no  
God. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
To **WED.** *v. n.* To contract matrimony.  
When I shall wed,  
That lord whose hand shall take my plight, shall carry  
Half my love with him, half my care and duty. *Shakespeare.*  
To love, to wed,  
For Hymen's rites, and for the marriage bed  
You were ordain'd.  
Nor took I Guiscard, by blind fancy led,  
Or hasty choice as many women wed;  
But with deliberate care. *Dryden.*  
**WEDDING.** *n. f.* [from *wed*.] Marriage; nuptials; the nup-  
tial ceremony.  
Come, away!  
For you shall hence upon your wedding-day. *Shakespeare.*  
I will dance and eat plums at your wedding. *Shakespeare.*  
Let her beauty be her wedding-dower;  
For me and my possessions the esteems not. *Shakespeare.*  
When my son was entered into his wedding-chamber, he  
fell down and died. *2 Esdr. x. 1.*  
These three country bills agree, that each wedding produ-  
ces four children. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

# WEE

- His friends were invited to come and make merry with him;  
and this was to be the wedding-feast. *L'Estrange.*  
If she affirmed herself to be a virgin, she must on her wed-  
ding-day, and in her wedding cloaths perform the ceremony  
of going alone into the den, and stay an hour with the lion. *Swift.*  
A woman seldom asks advice before she has bought her wed-  
ding-cloaths. *Spectator.*  
**WEDGE.** *n. f.* [wegge, Danish; *wegge*, Dutch.]  
1. A body, which having a sharp edge, continually growing  
thicker, is used to cleave timber; one of the mechanical powers.  
A barbarous troop of clownish fone,  
The honour of these noble bows down threw;  
Under the wedge I heard the trunk to groan. *Spenser.*  
The fifth mechanical faculty is the wedge used in the clea-  
ving of wood. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*  
He left his wedge within the cloven oak  
To whet their courage. *Dryden's Aeneid.*  
The oak let many a heavy groan, when he was cleft with a  
wedge of his own timber. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*  
2. A mass of metal.  
As sparkles from the anvil used to fly,  
When heavy hammers on the wedge are swaid. *Fa. Qy.*  
When I saw a goodly Babylonish garment, and a wedge of  
gold of fifty shekels weight, then I coveted them. *Job. vii.*  
3. Any thing in the form of a wedge.  
In warlike multiers they appear,  
In rhombs and wedges and half-moons and wings. *Milton.*  
To **WEDGE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fasten with wedges;  
to straiten with wedges; to cleave with wedges; to stop; to  
obstruct.  
My heart,  
As wedged with a sigh would rive in twain,  
Left Hector, or my father, should perceive me. *Shakespeare.*  
Where have you been broiling?—  
—Among the crowd? the abbey, where a finger  
Could not be wedg'd in more. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
Your wit will not so soon out as another man's will; it is  
strongly wedged up in a blockhead. *Shakespeare.*  
Part  
In common, rang'd in figure wedge their way;  
Intelligent of seasons. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Sergefthus in the centaur, soon he pass'd,  
Wedge'd in the rocky shoals and flicking fast. *Dryden.*  
Wedge on the keenest cythes,  
And give us steeds that front against the foe. *A. Phillips.*  
What impulse can be propagated from one particle, entomb'd  
and wedged in the very center of the earth, to another in the  
center of Saturn. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
**WEDLOCK.** *n. f.* [web and lae, Sax. marriage and gift.] Mar-  
riage; matrimony.  
She doth stray about  
By holy crosses, where she kneels and prays  
For happy wedlock hours. *Shakespeare.*  
Sirrah, your brother is legitimate;  
Your father's wife did after wedlock bear him;  
And if she did play false, the fault was her's. *Shakespeare.*  
Can wedlock know so great a curse,  
As putting husbands out to nurse. *Cleaveland.*  
He his happiest choice too late,  
Shall meet already link'd, and wedlock-bound  
To a fell adversary. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
May not a prison or a grave,  
Like wedlock, honour's tide have? *Denham.*  
One thought the sex's prime felicity  
Was from the bonds of wedlock to be free;  
And uncontroll'd to give account to none. *Dryden.*  
A man determined about the fiftieth year of his age to en-  
ter upon wedlock. *Addison.*  
**WEDNESDAY.** *n. f.* [robenweag, Saxon; *adensday*, Swedish;  
*wonen/day*, Dutch; *won/day*, Islandick.] The fourth day of  
the week, so named by the Gothick nations from *Woden* or  
*Odin*.  
Where is the honour of him that died on *wednesday*. *Shak.*  
**WEE.** *adj.* [A Saxon word of the same root with *weaving*, Dutch;  
*wenig*, German.] Little; small: whence the word *weasel* or  
*weasel* is used for little; as a *weasel* face. In *Scotland* it de-  
notes small or little; as *wee* ane, a little one, or child; a *wee*  
bit, a little bit.  
Does he not wear a great round beard, like a Glover's pa-  
ring knife?—No, forsooth; he hath but a little *wee* face with  
a little yellow beard. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
**WEECHERM.** *n. f.* [This is often written *weitch elm*.] A spe-  
cies of elm.  
A cion of a *weechelm* grafted upon an ordinary elm, will put  
forth leaves as broad as the brim of a hat. *Bacon.*  
**WEED.** *n. f.* [weod, Saxon, tares.]  
1. An herb noxious or useless.  
If he had an immoderate ambition; which is a weed, if it be  
a weed, apt to grow in the best soils, it doth not appear that  
it was in his nature. *Clarendon.*  
He



## WEE

- He wand'ring feeds  
On slowly growing herbs and ranker weeds. *Sandys.*  
Too much manuring fill'd that field with weeds;  
While fests, like locusts, did destroy the feeds. *Denham.*  
Stinking weeds and poisonous plants have their use. *Mare.*  
When they are cut, let them lie, if weedy, to kill the  
weeds. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
Their virtue, like their Tyber's flood  
Rolling, its course design'd the country's good;  
But oft the torrent's too impetuous speed,  
From the low earth tore some polluting weed;  
And with the blood of Jove there always ran  
Some viler part, some tincture of the man. *Prior.*  
2. [Weeda, Saxon; weed, Dutch.] A garment; cloaths; habit;  
drefs. Now scarce in use, except in *widow's weeds*, the mourn-  
ing drefs of a widow.  
My mind for weeds your virtue's livery wears. *Sidney.*  
Neither is it any man's business to cloath all his servants  
with one weed; nor theirs to cloath themselves so, if left to  
their own judgments. *Hecker.*  
They meet upon the way  
An aged fire, in long black weeds yclad;  
His feet all bare, his beard all hoary gray,  
And by his belt his book he hanging had. *Fairy Queen.*  
Livery is also called the upper weed which a serving man  
wears, so called as it was delivered and taken from him at  
pleasure. *Spenser.*  
The snake throws her enamell'd skin,  
Weed wide enough to wrap a fairy in. *Shakespeare.*  
Throng'd of knights and barons bold,  
In weeds of peace high triumphs hold,  
With flow'rs of ladies. *Milton.*  
Lately your fair hand in woman's weed  
Wrapp'd my glad head. *Waller.*  
To WEED. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To rid of noxious plants.  
When you sow the berries of bays, weed not the borders  
for the first half year; for the weed giveth them shade. *Bacon.*  
Your seedlings having flood 'till June, bestow a weeding on  
a slight howing upon them. *Mortimer.*  
2. To take away noxious plants.  
Oh Marcius,  
Each word thou'lt spoke hath weeded from my heart  
A root of ancient envy. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*  
3. To free from any thing hurtful or offensive.  
He weeded the kingdom of such as were devoted to Elaiana,  
and manumiz'd it from that most dangerous confederacy.  
*Howel's Vocal Forest.*  
Sarcasms, contumelies, and invectives, fill so many pages  
of our controversial writings, that, were those weeded out,  
many volumes would be reduced to a more moderate bulk and  
temper. *Decay of Piety.*  
4. To root out vice.  
Wife fathers be not as well aware in weeding from their  
children ill things, as they were before in weeding in them  
learning. *Alcham's Schoolmaster.*  
One by one, as they appeared, they might all be weeded  
out, without any signs that ever they had been there. *Lake.*  
WEEDER. *n. f.* [from weed.] One that takes away any thing  
noxious.  
A weeder out of his proud adversaries.  
A liberal rewarder of his friends. *Shakespeare, Richard III.*  
WEEDHOOK. *n. f.* [weed and hook.] A hook by which weeds  
are cut away or extirpated.  
In May get a weedhook, a crotch, and a glove,  
And weed out such weeds as the corn doth not love. *Tusser.*  
WEEDLESS. *adj.* [from weed.] Free from weeds; free from  
any thing useles or noxious.  
So many weedless paradises be,  
Which of themselves produce no venomous sin. *Dante.*  
A crystal brook,  
When troubled most it does the bottom show;  
'Tis weedless all above, and rockless all below. *Dryden.*  
WEEDY. *adj.* [from weed.]  
1. Consisting of weeds.  
There on the pendant boughs, her coronet weed  
Clambring to hang, an envious silver broke,  
When down her weedy trophies and herself  
Fell in the weeping brook. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*  
2. Abounding with weeds.  
Hid in a weedy lake all night I lay,  
Secure of safety. *Dryden's En.*  
If it is weedy, let it lie upon the ground. *Mortimer.*  
WEEK. *n. f.* [pece, Saxon; weke, Dutch; wecka, Swedish.]  
The space of seven days.  
Fulfill her week, and we will give thee this also. *Gen. xxix.*  
WEEKDAY. *n. f.* [week and day.] Any day not Sunday.  
One solid dish his weekday meal affords,  
An added pudding solemniz'd the Lord's. *Pope.*  
WEEKLY. *adj.* [from week.] Happening, produced, or done  
once a week; hebdomadary.

## WEE

- The Jews had always their weekly readings of the law of  
Moses. *Hecker.*  
So liv'd our fires, ere doctors learn'd to kill,  
And multiply'd with heirs their weekly bill. *Dryden.*  
Nothing more frequent in their weekly papers, than affecting  
to confound the terms of clergy and high-church, and then  
loading the latter with calumny. *Swift.*  
WEEKLY. *adv.* [from week.] Once a week; by hebdomadal  
periods.  
These are obliged to perform divine worship in their turns  
weekly, and are sometimes called hebdomadal carions. *Asyl.*  
WEEK. *n. f.* [peel, Saxon.]  
1. A whirlpool.  
2. A twigg'en snare or trap for fish. [perhaps from *wiggen*]  
To WEEN. *v. n.* [penan, Saxon; weanen, Dutch.] To think;  
to imagine; to form a notion; to fancy. Obsolete.  
Ah lady dear, quoth then the gentle knight,  
Well may I ween your grief is wondrous great. *Spenser.*  
So well it her befecms, that ye would ween  
Some angel she had been. *Spenser's Epithalamium.*  
When weening to return, whence they did stray,  
They cannot find that path which first was shown;  
But wander to and fro in ways unknown,  
Furthert from end then, when they nearest ween. *Fa. Queen.*  
Thy father, in pity of my hard distress,  
Levy'd an army, weening to redeem  
And reinstate me in the diadem. *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*  
Ween you of better luck,  
I mean, in perjur'd witness, than your master,  
Whose minister you are, while here he liv'd  
Upon this naughty earth. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*  
They ween'd  
That self-same day, by fight or by surprize,  
To win the mount of God; and on his throne  
To set the envier of his state, the proud  
Aspirer; but their thoughts prov'd fond and vain. *Milton.*  
To WEEP. *v. n.* *preter.* and *part. pass. wept, weep'd.* [weepan,  
Saxon.]  
1. To show sorrow by tears.  
In that sad time  
My manly eyes did scorn an humble tear;  
And what these sorrows could not hence exhale,  
That beauty hath, and made them blind with weeping. *Shakespeare.*  
I fear he will prove the weeping philosopher when he grows  
old, being so full of unmanly sadness in his youth. *Shakespeare.*  
The days of weeping and mourning for Moses were ended.  
*Deut. xxxiv. 8.*  
Have you wept for your sin, so that you were indeed sorrow-  
ful in your spirit? Are you so sorrowful that you hate it? Do  
you so hate it that you have left it? *Taylor.*  
Away, with women weep, and leave me here,  
Fix'd, like a man, to die without a tear,  
Or faste, or slay us both. *Dryden.*  
A corpse it was, but whose it was, unknown;  
Yet mov'd, how'er, the made the case her own;  
Took the bad omen of a shipwreck'd man,  
As for a stranger wept. *Dryden.*  
When Darius wept over his army, that within a single age  
not a man of all that confluence would be left alive, Artabanus  
improved his meditation by adding, that yet all of them  
should meet with so many evils, that every one should wish  
himself dead long before. *Waller's Preparation for Death.*  
This lovely weeping fair cannot be dearer to thee,  
Than thou art to thy faithful Scordid. *Rass.*  
2. To shed tears from any passion.  
Then they for sudden joy did weep,  
And I for sorrow sung. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*  
3. To lament; to complain.  
They weep unto me, saying, give us flesh that we may eat, Num.  
To WEEP. *v. a.*  
1. To lament with tears; to bewail; to bemoan.  
If thou wilt weep my fortunes, take my eyes. *Shakespeare.*  
Nor was I near to close his dying eyes,  
To wash his wounds, to weep his obsequies. *Dryden.*  
We wand'ring go  
Through dreary wastes, and weep each other's woe. *Pope.*  
2. To shed moisture.  
Thus was this place  
A happy rural seat of various view,  
Groves whose rich trees wept od'rous gums and balm. *Mil.*  
Let India boast her plants, nor envy we  
The weeping amber or the balmy tree,  
While by our oaks the precious loads are borne,  
And realms command'd which those trees adorn. *Pope.*  
3. To abound with wet.  
Rey-grass grows on clayey and weeping grounds. *Mortimer.*  
WEEPER. *n. f.* [from weep.]  
1. One who sheds tears; a lamenter; a bewailer; a mourner.  
If you have serv'd God in a holy life, send away the wo-  
men

## WEI

- men and the weepers: tell them it is as much intemperance to  
weep too much as to laugh too much: if thou art alone, or  
with fitting company, die as thou should'st; but do not die  
impudently, and like a fox caught in a trap. *Taylor.*  
Laughter is easy; but the wonder lies,  
What store of brine supply'd the weeper's eyes. *Dryden.*  
2. A white border on the sleeve of a mourning coat.  
WEIRISH. *adj.* [See WEARISH.] This old word is used by  
*Ascham* in a sense which the lexicographers seem not to have  
known. Applied to tastes, it means insipid; applied to the  
body, weak and watery: here it seems to mean sour; surly.  
A voice not soft, weak, piping, womanish; but audible,  
strong, and manlike: a countenance not weersish and crabbed,  
but fair and comely. *Alcham's Schoolmaster.*  
To WEET. *v. n.* *preterite wet, or wete.* [wican, Saxon; weten,  
Dutch.] To know; to be informed; to have knowledge.  
Obsolete.  
Him the prince with gentle court did board;  
Sir knight, mought I of you this country read,  
To wiet why on your shield, so goodly fcor'd,  
Bear ye the picture of that lady's head? *Spenser.*  
I bind,  
On pain of punishment, the world to weet  
We stand up peerless. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
But well I wiet thy cruel wrong  
Adorns a nobler poet's song. *Prior.*  
WEITLESS. *adj.* [from wiet.] Unknown. *Spenser.*  
WE'VEIL. *n. f.* [wevel, Saxon; wevel, Dutch.] A grub.  
A worm called a weevil, bred under ground, feedeth upon  
roots; as parsnips and carrots. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Corn is so innocent from breeding of mice, that it doth not  
produce the very weevils that live in it and consume it. *Bentley.*  
WEZEL. *n. f.* [See WEASEL.]  
I luck melancholy out of a fong, as a weazel sucks eggs. *Shakespeare.*  
The corn-devouring weazel here abides,  
And the wise ant. *Dryden's Georg.*  
WEFT. The old preterite and part. pass. from *to weave.* *Spenser.*  
WEFT. *n. f.* [guates, French; weft, to wander, Islandick;  
weft, Latin.]  
1. That of which the claim is generally waved; any thing wan-  
dering without an owner, and seized by the lord of the manour.  
His horse, it is the herald's weft;  
No, 'tis a mare. *Ben. Johnson's Underwoods.*  
2. It is in *Bacon* for *weft*, a gentle blast.  
The smell of violets exceedeth in sweetness that of spices,  
and the strongest sort of smells are best in a weft air off. *Bacon.*  
WEFT. *n. f.* [pepca, Saxon.] The woof of cloth.  
WEFTAGE. *n. f.* [from weft.] Texture.  
The whole mufcles, as they lie upon the bones, might be  
truly tanned; whereby the weftage of the fibres might more  
easily be observed. *Grew's Musaeum.*  
To WEIGH. *v. a.* [wegan, Saxon; wighen, Dutch.]  
1. To examine by the balance.  
Earth taken from land adjoining to the Nile, and preserved,  
so as not to be wet nor washed, and weighed daily, will not alter  
weight until the seventeenth of June, when the river begin-  
neth to rise; and then it will grow more and more ponderous,  
'till the river cometh to its height. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Th' Eternal hung forth his golden scales,  
Wherein all things created first he weigh'd. *Milton.*  
2. To be equivalent to in weight.  
By the exsuction of the air out of a glass-vessel, it made  
that vessel take up, or suck up, to speak in the common lan-  
guage, a body weighing divers ounces. *Boyle.*  
3. To pay, allot, or take by weight.  
They that must weigh out my afflictions,  
They that my trust must grow to, live not here;  
They are, as all my comforts are, far hence. *Shakespeare.*  
They weighed for my price thirty pieces of silver. *Zech. xi.*  
4. To raise; to take up the anchor.  
Barbarossa, using this exceeding cheerfulness of his soldiers,  
weighed up the fourteen gallees he had sunk. *Kneller.*  
Here he left me, ling'ring here delay'd  
His parting kiss, and there his anchor weigh'd. *Dryden.*  
5. To examine; to balance in the mind.  
Regard not who it is which speaketh, but weigh only what  
is spoken. *Hoster.*  
I have in equal balance justly weigh'd  
What wrongs our arms may do, what wrongs we suffer,  
And find our griefs heavier than our offences. *Shakespeare, H. IV.*  
The ripeness or unripeness of the occasion must ever be well  
weighed. *Bacon.*  
His majesty's speedy march left that design to be better  
weighed and digested. *Clarendon.*  
You chose a retreat, and not 'till you had maturely weighed  
the advantages of rising higher, with the hazards of the  
fall. *Dryden.*  
All grant him prudent; prudence interest weighs,  
And interest bids him seek your love and praise. *Dryden.*  
The mind, having the power to suspend the satisfaction of  
any of its desires, is at liberty to examine them on all sides,  
and weigh them with others. *Lacke.*

## WEI

- He is the only proper judge of our perfections, who weighs  
the goodness of our actions by the sincerity of our intentions.  
*Addison's Spectator.*  
6. To WEIGH down. To overbalance.  
Fear weighs down faith with shame. *Daniel's Civ. War.*  
7. To WEIGH down. To overburden; to oppress with weight;  
to depress.  
The Indian fig boweth so low, as it taketh root again; the  
plenty of the sap, and the softness of the stalk, making the  
bough, being overladen, weigh down. *Bacon.*  
In thy blood will reign  
A melancholy damp of cold and drey,  
To weigh thy spirits down. *Milton.*  
Her father's crimes  
Sit heavy on her, and weigh down her prayers;  
A crown usurp'd, a lawful king depos'd,  
His children murder'd. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
My soul is quite weigh'd down with care, and asks  
The soft refreshment of a moment's sleep. *Addison's Cato.*  
Excellent persons, weigh'd down by this habitual sorrow of  
heart, rather deserve our compassion than reproach. *Addison.*  
To WEIGH. *v. n.*  
1. To have weight.  
Exactly weighing and frangling a chicken in the scales, upon  
an immediate ponderation, we could discover no difference in  
weight; but suffering it to lie eight or ten hours, until it grew  
perfectly cold, it weighed most sensibly lighter. *Brown.*  
2. To be considered as important; to have weight in the intel-  
lectual balance.  
This objection ought to weigh with those, whose reading is  
designed for much talk and little knowledge. *Lacke.*  
A wise man is then best satisfied, when he finds that the same  
argument which weighs with him has weighed with thousands  
before him, and is such as hath born down all opposition. *Addison.*  
3. To raise the anchor.  
When gath'ring clouds o'ershadow all the skies,  
And shoot quick lightnings, weigh, my boys, he cries. *Dry.*  
4. To bear heavily; to press hard.  
Canst thou not minister to a mind diseas'd,  
And with some sweet oblivious antidote  
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff  
Which weighs upon the heart? *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*  
WEIGHED. *adj.* [from weigh.] Experienced.  
In an embassy of weight, choice was made of some sad per-  
son of known experience, and not of a young man, not  
weighed in state matters. *Bacon.*  
WEIGHED. *n. f.* [from weigh.] He who weighs.  
WEIGHT. *n. f.* [wigh, Saxon.]  
1. Quantity measured by the balance.  
Tobacco cut and weighed, and then dried by the fire, loseth  
weight; and, after being laid in the open air, recovereth weight  
again. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Fain would I chuse a middle course to steer;  
Nature's too kind, and justice too severe:  
Speak for us both, and to the balance bring;  
On either side, the father and the king:  
Heav'n knows my heart is bent to favour thee;  
Make it but feign; weigh, and leave the rest to me. *Dryd.*  
Boerhaave fed a sparrow with bread four days, in which  
time it eat more than its own weight; and yet there was no  
acid found in its body. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
2. A mass by which, as the standard, other bodies are examined.  
Just balances, just weights shall ye have. *Lev. xix. 36.*  
Undoubtedly there were such weights which the physicians  
used, who, though they might reckon according to the weight  
of the money, they did not weigh their drugs with pieces of  
money. *Arbutnot on Coins.*  
When the balance is intirely broke, by mighty weights  
fallen into either scale, the power will never continue long in  
equal division, but run intirely into one. *Swift.*  
3. Ponderous mass.  
A man leapech better with weights in his hands than with-  
out; for that the weight, if proportionable, strengtheneth the  
finews by contracting them; otherwise, where no contraction  
is needful, weight hindereth: as we see in horseraces, men are  
curious to forcee that there be not the least weight upon the  
one horse more than upon the other. In leaping with weights,  
the arms are first cast backwards, and then forwards, with so  
much the greater force. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Wolsey, who from his own great store might have  
A palace or a college for his grave,  
Lies here interr'd:  
Nothing but earth to earth, no pond'rous weight  
Upon him, but a pebble or a quoit:  
If thus thou lie'st neglected, what must we  
Hope after death, who are but shreds of thee? *Bp. Corbet.*  
All their confidence  
Under the weight of mountains bury'd deep. *Milton.*  
Pride, like a gulf, swallows us up; our very virtues, when  
so leavened, becoming weights and plummetts to sink us to the  
deeper ruin. *Government of the Tongue.*







## WEL

What well-appointed leader fronts us here? *Shakefp.*  
*Well-*apparel'd April on the heel  
 Of limping winter treads. *Shakefp. Romeo and Juliet.*  
 The pow'r of wisdom march'd before,  
 And ere the sacrificing throng he join'd,  
 Admonish'd thus his well-attending mind. *Pope.*  
 Such music  
 Before was never made,  
 But when of old the sons of morning sung,  
 Whilst the Creator great  
 His constellations set.  
 And the well-balanc'd world on hinges hung. *Milton.*  
 Learners must at first be believers, and their master's rules  
 Having been once made axioms to them, they mislead those  
 who think it sufficient to excuse them, if they go out of  
 their way in a well-beaten track. *Locke.*  
 He chose a thousand horse, the flow'r of all  
 His warlike troops, to wait the funeral:  
 To bear him back, and share Evander's grief;  
 A well-becoming, but a weak relief. *Dryden.*  
 Those oppos'd files,  
 Which lately met in the intestine shock,  
 And furious close of civil butchery,  
 Shall now, in mutual well-becoming rank,  
 March all one way. *Shakefp. Hen. IV.*  
 O'er the Elean plains, thy well-breath'd horse  
 Impels the flying car, and wins the course.  
 More dismal than the loud dislodged roar  
 Of brazen enginery, that ceaseless storms  
 The bastion of a well-built city. *Philips.*  
 He conducted his course among the same well-chosen  
 friendships and alliances with which he began it. *Addison.*  
 My son corrupts a well-derived nature  
 With his inducement. *Shakefp.*  
 If good accrue, 'tis conferr'd most commonly on the base  
 and infamous; and only happening sometimes to well-de-  
 servers. *Dryden.*  
 It grieves me he should desperately adventure the loss of his  
 well-deserving life. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
 What a pleasure is well-directed study in the search of  
 truth! *Locke.*  
 A certain spark of honour, which rose in her well-disposed  
 mind, made her fear to be alone with him, with whom alone  
 she desired to be. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
 The unprepossessed, the well-disposed, who both together  
 make much the major part of the world, are affected with a  
 due fear of these things. *South's Sermons.*  
 A clear idea is that, whereof the mind hath such a full  
 and evident perception, as it does receive from an outward  
 object, operating duly on a well-disposed organ. *Locke.*  
 Amid the main, two mighty fleets engage;  
 Aërium furveys the well-disputed prize. *Dryden.*  
 The ways of well-doing are in number even as many, as  
 are the kinds of voluntary actions: so that whatsoever we do  
 in this world, and may do it ill, we shew ourselves therein  
 by well-doing to be wise. *Hooker, b. ii.*  
 The conscience of well-doing may pass for a recom-  
 pence. *L'Estrange.*  
 God will judge every man according to his works; to  
 them, who by patient continuance in well-doing, endure  
 through the heat and burden of the day, he will give the re-  
 ward of their labour. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
 As far the spear I throw,  
 As flies an arrow from the well-drawn bow. *Pope.*  
 Fair nymphs and well-drest'd youths around her throne,  
 But ev'ry eye was fixt on her alone. *Pope.*  
 Such a doctrine in St. James's air,  
 Shou'd chance to make the well-drest rabble flare. *Pope.*  
 The desire of esteem, riches, or power, makes men espouse  
 the well-endowed opinions in fashion. *Locke.*  
 We ought to stand firm in well-established principles, and  
 not be tempted to change for every difficulty. *Watts.*  
 Echenus sage, a venerable man!  
 Whose well-taught mind the present age surpass'd. *Pope.*  
 Some reliques of the true antiquity, though disguised, a  
 well-eyed man may happily discover. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
 How sweet the products of a peaceful reign?  
 The heaven-taught poet, and enchanting strain:  
 The well-fill'd palace, the perpetual feast;  
 A land rejoicing, and a people blest. *Pope.*  
 Turkish blood did his young hands imbue.  
 From thence returning with deserv'd applause,  
 Against the Moors his well-bless'd sword he draws. *Dryden.*  
 Fairest piece of well-form'd earth,  
 Urge not thus your haughty birth. *Waller.*  
 A rational soul can be no more deceived in a well-formed,  
 than ill-shaped infant. *Locke.*  
 A well-formed proposition is sufficient to communicate the  
 knowledge of a subject. *Watts.*  
 Oh! that I'd dy'd before the well-fought wall!  
 Had some distinguish'd day renown'd my fall,  
 All Greece had paid my solemn funerals. *Pope.*  
 Good men have a well-grounded hope in another life; and

## WEL

are as certain of a future recompence, as of the being of  
 God. *Alterbury.*  
 Let firm, well-hammer'd soles protect thy feet.  
 Through freezing snows. *Gay's Trivia.*  
 The camp of the heathen was strong, and well-harnessed,  
 and compass'd round with horsemen. *Idem, iv. 7.*  
 Among the Romans, those who saved the life of a citizen  
 were dress'd in an oaken garland; but among us, this has  
 been a mark of such well-intentioned persons as would be-  
 tray their country. *Addison.*  
 He, full of fraudulent arts,  
 This well-invented tale for truth imparts. *Dryden.*  
 He, by enquiry, got to the well-known house of Ka-  
 lander. *Sidney.*  
 Soon as thy letters trembling I unclose,  
 That well-known name awakens all my woes.  
 Where proud Athens rears her tow'ry head,  
 With opening streets, and shining structures spread,  
 She past, delighted, with the well-known seats. *Pope.*  
 From a confin'd well-manag'd store,  
 You both employ and feed the poor. *Waller.*  
 A noble soul is better pleas'd with a zealous vindicator  
 of liberty, than with a temporizing poet, or well-manner'd court-  
 slave, and one who is ever decent, because he is naturally fer-  
 vile. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*  
 Well-means think no harm; but for the rest,  
 Things fac'd they pervert, and silence is the best. *Dryden.*  
 By craft they may prevail on the weakness of some well-  
 meaning men to engage in their designs. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
 He examines that well-meant, but unfortunate, lie of the  
 conquest of France. *Arbutnot.*  
 A critic supposes he has done his part, if he proves a  
 writer to have fail'd in an expression; and can it be wonder'd  
 at, if the poets seem resolv'd not to own themselves in any  
 error? for as long as one side despises a well-meant endea-  
 vour, the other will not be satisfied with a moderate appa-  
 ration. *Pope's Preface to his Works.*  
 Many sober, well-minded men, who were real lovers of  
 the peace of the kingdom, were impo'd upon. *Clarendon.*  
 Jarring inter'ests of themselves create  
 Th' intended music of a well-mix'd state. *Pope.*  
 When the blast of winter blows,  
 Into the naked wood he goes;  
 And seeks the tusk'd boar to rear,  
 With well-mouth'd bounds, and pointed spear. *Dryden.*  
 The applause that other people's reason gives to virtuous  
 and well-ordered actions, is the proper guide of children, till  
 they grow able to judge for themselves. *Locke.*  
 The fruits of unity, next unto the well-pleasing of God,  
 which is all in all, are towards those that are without the  
 church; the other toward those that are within. *Bacon.*  
 The exercise of the offices of charity is always well-plea-  
 sing to God, and honourable among men. *Alterbury.*  
 My voice shall sound, as you do prompt mine ear;  
 And I will stoop, and humble my intents  
 To your well-practis'd wife directions. *Shakefp. Hen. VI.*  
 The well-proportion'd shape, and beauteous face,  
 Shall never more be seen by mortal eyes. *Dryden.*  
 'Twas not the hasty product of a day,  
 But the well-ripen'd fruit of wise delay. *Dryden.*  
 Procure those that are fresh gathered, strait, smooth, and  
 well-rooted. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
 If I should instruct them to make well-running verses, they  
 want genius to give them strength. *Dryden.*  
 The eating of a well-season'd dish, suited to a man's pa-  
 late, may move the mind, by the delight itself that accom-  
 panies the eating, without reference to any other end. *Locke.*  
 Instead of well-let hair, baldness. *Idem, iii. 24.*  
 Abraham and Sarah were old, and well-tricken in age. *Genesi.*  
 Many well-shaped innocent virgins are waddling like big-  
 bellied women. *Spectator, N. 127.*  
 We never see beautiful and well-tasted fruits from a tree  
 choaked with thorns and briars. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
 The well-tim'd oars  
 With founding strokes divide the sparkling waves. *Smith.*  
 Wisdom's triumph is well-tim'd retreat. *Pope.*  
 As hard a science to the fair as great.  
 Mean time we thank you for your well-took labour.  
 Go to your rest. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*  
 Oh you are well-tun'd now; but I'll let down the pegs  
 that make this music. *Shakefp. Othello.*  
 Her well-tun'd neck he view'd,  
 And on her shoulders her dishevel'd hair. *Dryden.*  
 A well-weighted judicious poem, which at first gains no  
 more upon the world than to be just received, infatuates it-  
 self by insensible degrees into the liking of the reader. *Dryden.*  
 He rails  
 On me, my bargains, and my well-won thrift,  
 Which he calls interest. *Shakefp. Merch. of Venice.*  
 Each by turns the other's bound invades,  
 As, in some well-wrought picture, light and shade. *Pope.*  
 WELLDAY. *interj.* [This is a corruption of wellaway.] *See*  
 WELAWAY.] Alas. *O well.*

## WEL

O welladay, mistress Ford, having an honest man to your  
 husband, to give him such cause of suspicion. *Shakefp.*  
 Ah, welladay! I'm flent with baneful smart. *Gay.*  
 WELLBEING. *n. f.* [well and be.] Happiness; prosperity.  
 Man is not to depend upon the uncertain dispositions of  
 men for his wellbeing, but only on God and his own  
 spirit. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*  
 For whose wellbeing  
 So amply, and with hands so liberal. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. viii.*  
 Thou hast provided ties of duty are founded upon gratitude:  
 The most sacred ties of duty are founded upon gratitude:  
 such as the duties of a child to his parent, and of a subject to  
 his sovereign. From the former there is required love and  
 honour, in recompence of being; and from the latter obe-  
 dience and subjection, in recompence of protection and well-  
 being. *South's Sermons.*  
 All things are subservient to the beauty, order, and well-  
 being of the whole. *L'Estrange.*  
 He who does not co-operate with this holy spirit, receives  
 none of those advantages which are perfecting of his nature,  
 and necessary to his wellbeing. *Spectator, N. 571.*  
 WELLBORN. *n. f.* Not meanly descended.  
 One whose extraction from an ancient line,  
 Gives hope again that wellborn men may shine. *Waller.*  
 Heav'n, that wellborn souls inspires,  
 Prompts me, through lifted swords, and rising fires,  
 To rush undaunted to defend the walls. *Dryden.*  
 WELLBRE'D. *adj.* [well and bred.] Elegant of manners; polite.  
 None have been with admiration read,  
 But who, besides their learning, were wellbred. *Roscom.*  
 Both the poets were wellbred and well-natur'd. *Dryden.*  
 Wellbred Spanish civility delight,  
 In mumbling of the game they dare not bite. *Pope.*  
 WELLNAT'UR'D. *adj.* [well and nature.] Good-natur'd;  
 kind. *Idem.*  
 WELLDO'NE. *interj.* A word of praise.  
 Welldone, thou good and faithful servant. *Matt. xxv. 21.*  
 WELLFAVOUR'D. *adj.* [well and favour.] Beautiful; plea-  
 sing to the eye.  
 His wife seems to be wellfavoured. I will use her as the  
 key of the cuckoldy rogue's coffer. *Shakefp.*  
 WELLME'T. *interj.* [well and meet.] A term of salutation.  
 Once more to-day wellmet, distemper'd lords;  
 The king by me requests your presence straight. *Shakefp.*  
 On their life no grievous burthen lies,  
 Who are wellnatur'd, temperate and wise:  
 But an inhuman and ill-temper'd mind,  
 Not any easy part in life can find. *Denham.*  
 The manners of the poets were not unlike; both of them  
 were well-bred, wellnatur'd, amorous, and libertine at least  
 in their writings; it may be also in their lives. *Dryden.*  
 Still with esteem no less convers'd than read;  
 With wit wellnatur'd, and with books well-bred. *Pope.*  
 WELLNIGH. *adv.* [well and nigh.] Almost.  
 The fame to fore annoy'd has the knight,  
 That wellnigh choaked with the deadly think,  
 His forces fall. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
 My feet were almost gone: my steps had wellnigh slippt. *Pf.*  
 England was wellnigh ruined by the rebellion of the barons,  
 and Ireland utterly neglected. *Davies.*  
 Whoever shall read over St. Paul's enumeration of the  
 duties incumbent upon it, might conclude, that wellnigh the  
 whole of christianity is laid on the shoulders of charity  
 alone. *Sprat's Sermons.*  
 Notwithstanding a small diversity of positions, the whole ag-  
 gregate of matter, as long as it retained the nature of a chaos,  
 would retain wellnigh an uniform tenacity of texture. *Bentley.*  
 WELLSPENT. *adj.* Passed with virtue.  
 They are to lie down without any thing to support them in  
 their age, but the conscience of a wellspent youth. *L'Estrange.*  
 What a refreshment then will it be to look back upon a  
 wellspent life? *Calamy's Sermons.*  
 The constant tenour of their wellspent days,  
 No less deserv'd a just return of praise. *Pope.*  
 WELLSRING. *n. f.* [wellspring, Saxon.] Fountain; source.  
 The fountain and wellspring of impiety, is a resolved pur-  
 pose of mind to reap in this world, what sensual profit or  
 sensual pleasure forever the world yieldeth. *Hooker.*  
 Understanding is a wellspring of life. *Prov. xvi. 22.*  
 WELLYLLER. *n. f.* [well and willer.] One who means  
 kindly.  
 Disarming all his own countrymen, that no man might  
 shew himself a wellwiler of mine. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
 There are fit occasions ministered for men to purchase to  
 themselves wellwillers by the colour, under which they of-  
 tentimes prosecute quarrels of envy. *Hooker.*  
 WELLWISH. *n. f.* [well and wish.] A wish of happiness.  
 Let it not enter into the heart of any one that hath a well-  
 wish for his friends or posterity, to think of a peace with  
 France, till the Spanish monarchy be entirely torn from it. *Add.*  
 WELLWISHER. *n. f.* [from wellwish.] One who wishes the  
 good of another.

## WEN

The actual traitor is guilty of perjury in the eye of the  
 law; the secret wellwisher of the cause is so before the tribu-  
 nal of conscience. *Addison's Freeholder, N. 6.*  
 Betray not any of your wellwishes into the like inconve-  
 niences. *Spectator, N. 271.*  
 No man is more your sincere wellwisher, than myself, or  
 more the sincere wellwisher of your family. *Pope.*  
 WELT. *n. f.* A border; a guard; an edging.  
 Little low hedges made round like welts, with some pretty  
 pyramids, I like well. *Bacon.*  
 Certain icoli, or smatterers, are busy in the skirts and out-  
 sides of learning, and have scarce any thing of solid literature  
 to recommend them. They may have some edging or trim-  
 ming of a scholar, a welt, or so; but no more. *B. Johnson.*  
 To WELT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To sew any thing with a border.  
 To WELTER. *v. n.* [peakan, Saxon; welteren, Dutch; wela-  
 tari, Lat.]  
 1. To roll in water or mire.  
 He must not float upon his watry bier  
 Unweep'd, nor welter to the parching winds. *Milton.*  
 The companions of his fall o'erwhelm'd  
 He soon discerns; and well'ring by his side  
 The next himself. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. i.*  
 The gushing head flies off; a purple flood  
 Flows from the trunk, that welters in the blood. *Dryden.*  
 He sung Darius, great and good,  
 By too severe a fate,  
 Fallen from his high estate,  
 And well'ring in his blood. *Dryden's St. Cecilia.*  
 2. To roll voluntarily; to wallow.  
 If a man inglut himself with vanity, or welter in filthiness  
 like a swine, all learning, all goodness is soon forgotten. *Ajcham.*  
 WEMM. *n. f.* [sem, Saxon.] A spot; a scar.  
 Although the wound be healed, yet the wemme or scar still  
 remaineth. *Brewer's on Languages.*  
 WEN. *n. f.* [pen, Saxon.] A fleshy or callous excrescence, or  
 protuberance.  
 Warts are said to be destroy'd by the rubbing them with a  
 green elder stick, and then burying the stick to rot in muck.  
 It would be tried with corns and wens, and such other ex-  
 crescences. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
 Mountains seem but so many wens; and unnatural protube-  
 rances upon the face of the earth. *Mor.*  
 The poet rejects all incidents which are foreign to his  
 poem: they are wens; and other excrescences, which belong  
 not to the body. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
 A promontory wens with grievly grace,  
 Stood high upon the handle of his face. *Dryden.*  
 WENCH. *n. f.* [penche, Saxon.]  
 1. A young woman.  
 What do I, silly wench, know what love hath prepared for  
 me? *Sidney, b. ii.*  
 Now—how dost thou look now? Oh ill-star'd wench!  
 Pale as thy smock! when we shall meet at court,  
 This look of thine will hurl my soul from heav'n,  
 And fends will snatch at it. Cold, cold, my girl,  
 Ev'n like thy chastity. *Shakefp. Othello.*  
 Thou wouldst periwade her to a worse offence  
 Than that, whereof thou dost accuse her wench. *Donne.*  
 2. A young woman in contempt; a strumpet.  
 But the rude wench her answer'd nought at all. *Spenser.*  
 Do not play in wench-like words with that  
 Which is so serious. *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*  
 Men have these ambitious fancies,  
 And wanton wenchies read romances. *Prior.*  
 3. A strumpet.  
 It is not a digression to talk of bawds in a discourse upon  
 wenches. *Spectator, N. 266.*  
 WENCHER. *n. f.* [from wench.] A fornicator.  
 He must be no great eater, drinker, or sleeper; no game-  
 ster, wench, or top. *Grew's Cosmology.*  
 To WEND. *v. n.* [penban, Saxon.]  
 1. To go; to pass to or from. This word is now obsolete, but  
 its preterite went, is still in use.  
 Back to Athens shall the lovers wend. *Shakefp.*  
 With league, whose date till death shall never end. *Shakefp.*  
 They went on, and inferred, that if the world were a liv-  
 ing creature, it had a soul. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
 Then Rome shall wend to Benevento. *Arbutnot.*  
 Great feats shall he achieve.  
 2. To turn round. It seems to be an old sea term.  
 A ship of 600 tons will carry as good ordnance as a ship  
 of 1200 tons; and though the greater have double the num-  
 ber, the lesser will turn her broadsides twice, before the  
 greater can wend once. *Raleigh.*  
 WENNEL. *n. f.* [a corrupted word for wending.] An animal  
 newly taken from the dam.  
 Pinch never thy wench of water or meat. *Tusser.*  
 WENNY. *adj.* [from wen.] Having the nature of a wen.  
 Some persons, so deformed with these, have suspected them  
 to be wenny. *Wenham's Surgery.*  
 39. WENT. *v. a.* [from wend.] To go; to pass to or from.



## WET

- WENT. *pret.* See WEND and GO.  
 WERT. *pret.* and part. of *were*.  
 She for joy tenderly *wert*. *Milton.*  
 WERE. of the verb to be.  
 To give our sister to one uncircumcised, *were* a reproach unto us. *Gen. xxiv. 14.*  
 In infusions in things that are of too high a spirit, you *were* better pour off the first infusion, and use the latter. *Bacon.*  
 Henry divided, as it *were*.  
 The person of himself into four parts. *Daniel's Civil War.*  
 As though there *were* any variation in nature, or *justitium's* imaginable in professions, this season is termed the physicians vacation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
 He had been well assur'd that art  
 And conduct *were* of war the better part. *Dryden.*  
 WERE. *n. f.* A dam. See WEAR.  
 O river! let thy bed be turned from fine gravel to weeds and mud; let some unskill niggards make *were* to spoil thy beauty. *Sid.*  
 WERT. the second person singular of the preterite of to be.  
 Thou *wert* heard. *B. Johnson.*  
 O that thou *wert* as my brother.  
 All join'd, and thou of many *wert* but one. *Dryden.*  
 WERTH. *worth, wirth, n. f.* Whether initial or final in the names of places, signify a farm, court, or village, from the Saxon *werth*, used by them in the same sense. *Gibson's Cam.*  
 WE'LL. *n. f.* See WESAND.  
 The *well*, or windpipe, we call aspera arteria. *Bacon.*  
 WEST. *n. f.* [Sax. *west*, Dutch.] The region where the sun goes below the horizon at the equinoxes.  
 The *west* yet glimmers with some streaks of day:  
 Now spurs the laced traveller apace,  
 To gain the timely inn. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
 The moon in level'd *west* was set. *Milton.*  
 All bright Phœbus views in early morn,  
 Or when his evening beams the *west* adorn. *Pope.*  
 WEST. *adj.* Being towards, or coming from, the region of the setting sun.  
 A mighty strong *west* wind took away the locusts. *Ex. x.*  
 This shall be your *west* border. *Nun. xxiv. 6.*  
 The Phœnicia had great fleets; so had the Carthaginians, which is yet farther *west*. *Bacon.*  
 WEST. *adv.* To the west of any place.  
*West* of this fort,  
 In goodly form comes on the enemy. *Shakespeare.*  
 What earth yields in India east or *west*. *Milton.*  
*West* from Orontes to the ocean. *Milton.*  
 WE'STERING. *adj.* Passing to the west.  
 The star that rose at evening bright,  
 Toward heav'n's descent had hop'd his *westering* wheel. *Milt.*  
 WE'STERLY. *adj.* [from *west*.] Tending or being towards the west.  
 These bills give us a view of the most easterly, southerly, and *westery* parts of England. *Graunt's Bill of Mortality.*  
 WE'TERN. *adj.* [from *west*.] Being in the west, or toward the part where the sun sets.  
 Now fair Phœbus 'gan decline in haste  
 His weary waggon to the *western* vale. *Spenser.*  
 The *western* part is a continued rock. *Addison.*  
 WE'WARD. *adv.* [perpetuo, Sax.]. Towards the west.  
 By water they found the sea *westward* from Peru, which is always very calm. *Abbot's Description of the World.*  
 The grove of sycamores,  
 That *westward* rooteth from the city side. *Shakespeare.*  
 When *westward* like the sun you took your way,  
 And from benighted Britain bore the day. *Dryden.*  
 The storm flies,  
 From *westward*, when the show'ry kids arise. *Addison.*  
 At home then stay,  
 Nor *westward* curious take thy way. *Prior.*  
 WE'WARDLY. *adv.* [from *westward*.] With tendency to the west.  
 If our loves faint, and *westwardly* decline;  
 To me thou falsely thine,  
 And I to thee mine actions shall disguise. *Donne.*  
 WET. *adj.* [Sax. *wet*, Danish.]  
 1. Humid; having some moisture adhering.  
 They are *wet* with the show'rs of the mountains. *Job. xxiv.*  
 The foals of the feet have great affinity with the head, and the mouth of the stomach; as going *wet*-thud to those that use it not, affecteth both. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
 2. Rainy; watery.  
 Wet weather seldom hurts the most unwise. *Dryden.*  
 WET. *n. f.* Water; humidity; moisture; rainy weather.  
 Plants appearing weather'd, stubby, and curled, is the effect of immoderate *wet*. *Bacon.*  
 Now the sun, with more effectual beams,  
 Had cheer'd the face of the earth, and dry'd the *wet*  
 From drooping plants. *Milton's Par. Regain'd.*  
 Tuberoses will not endure the *wet*; therefore set your pots into the conserve, and keep them dry.  *Evelyn.*  
 Your master's riding-coat turn inside out, to preserve the outside from *wet*. *Swift.*

## WHA

- To WET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To humectate; to moisten; to make to have moisture adhere.  
 Better learn of him, that learned be,  
 And han been watered at the mules well;  
 The kindly dew drops from the higher tree,  
 And *wets* the little plants, that lowly dwell. *Spenser.*  
 A drop of water running swiftly over straw, *wetteth* not. *Ba.*  
 Wet the thirsty earth with falling show'rs. *Milton.*  
 2. To drench with drink.  
 Let's drink the other cup to *wet* our whistles, and so sing away all sad thoughts.  
 WE'THER. *n. f.* [Jepet, Sax. *weder*, Dutch.] A ram castrated.  
 I am a tainted *wether* of the flock,  
 Meetest for death. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*  
 He doth not apprehend how the tail of an African *wether* outweigheth the body of a good calf, that is, an hundred pound. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*  
 Although there be naturally of horses, bulls, or rams, more males than females; yet artificially, that is, by making geldings, oxen, and *wethers*, there are fewer. *Graunt.*  
 When Blowzelind expir'd, the *wether's* bell  
 Before the drooping flock toll'd forth her knell. *Gay.*  
 It is much more difficult to find a fat *wether*, than it half that species were fairly knock'd on the head. *Swift.*  
 WE'WASS. [from *wet*.] The state of being wet; moisture; humidity.  
 The *wetness* of these bottoms often spoils them for corn. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
 To WEX. *v. a.* [corrupted from *wax* by Spenser, for a rhyme, and imitated by Dryden.] To grow; to increase.  
 She first taught men a woman to obey;  
 But when her son to man's estate did *wex*,  
 She it surrender'd. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
 She trod a *wexing* moon, that soon wou'd wane,  
 And drinking borrow'd light, be fill'd again. *Dryden.*  
 Counting few'n from noon,  
 'Tis Venus' hour, and in the *wexing* moon. *Dryden.*  
 WE'ZAND. *n. f.* [see *wesand*.] The windpipe.  
 Air is ingulfible, and by the rough artery, or *wesand*, conducted into the lungs. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
 WHALE. *n. f.* [hpale, Sax.] The largest of fish; the largest of the animals that inhabit this globe.  
 God created the great *whales*. *Genesis.*  
 Barr'd up with ribs of *whale*-bone, the did leech  
 None of the *whale's* length, for it reach'd her knees. *Bp. Corbet.*  
 The greatest *whale* that swims the sea,  
 Does instantly my pow'r obey. *Swift.*  
 WHAME. *n. f.*  
 The *whames*, or burrel-fly, is vexatious to horses in summer, not by stinging, but by their bonylicious noise, or tickling them in sticking their nits on the hair. *Darham.*  
 WHA'LY. *adj.* [See *wat*.] Marked in streaks.  
 A bearded goat, whose rugged hair,  
 And *whaly* eyes, the sign of jealousy,  
 Was like the person's self, whom he did bear. *Fa. Quen.*  
 WHARE. *n. f.* [Sax. *wharf*, Swed. *werf*, Dutch.] A perpendicular bank or mole, raised for the convenience of lading or emptying vessels.  
 Duller should'st thou be, than the fat weed,  
 That roots itself in ease on Lethe's *wharf*;  
 Would'st thou not stir in this. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*  
 There were not in London used so many *wharfs*, or keys, for the lading of merchants goods. *Child on Trade.*  
 WHA'RAGE. *n. f.* [from *wharf*.] Dues for landing at a wharf.  
 WHAREFINGER. *n. f.* [from *wharf*.] One who attends a wharf.  
 TO WHURE. *v. n.* To pronounce the letter *r* with too much force. *Ditt.*  
 WHAT. *pronoun.* [hpæc, Sax.; *wat*, Dutch.]  
 1. That which.  
 What you can make her do,  
 I am content to look on; *what* to 'speak,  
 I am content to hear. *Shakespeare. Winter Tale.*  
 In these cases we examine the why, the *what*, and the how of things. *L'Estrange.*  
 He's with a superstitious fear not aw'd,  
 For *what* befalls at home, or *what* abroad. *Dryden.*  
 A satire on one of the common stamp, never meets with that approbation, as *what* is aimed at a person whose merit places him upon an eminence. *Addison.*  
 Mark *what* it is his mind aims at in the question, and not what words he expresses. *Locke.*  
 If any thing be stated in a different manner from *what* you like, tell me freely. *Pope to Swift.*  
 Whatever commodities lie under the greatest discouragements from England, those are *what* they are most industrious in cultivating. *Swift.*  
 2. Which part.  
 If we rightly estimate things, *what* in them is purely owing to nature, and *what* to labour, we shall find ninety-nine parts of a hundred are wholly to be put on the account of labour. *Locke.*  
 3. Some-

## WHA

3. Something that is in one's mind indefinitely.  
 I tell thee *what*, corporal, I could tear her. *Shakespeare.*  
 4. Which of several.  
 Whether it were the shortness of his foresight, the strength of his will, or the dazing of his suspicions, or *what* it was, certain it is, that the perpetual troubles of his fortunes could not have been without some main errors in his nature. *Bacon.*  
 Comets are rather gazed upon than wisely observed; that is, *what* kind of comet for magnitude, colour, placing in the heaven, or lastings, produceth *what* kind of effect. *Bacon.*  
 See *what* natures accompany *what* colours; for by that you shall induce colours by producing those natures. *Bacon.*  
 Shew *what* aliment is proper for that intention, and *what* intention is proper to be pursued in such a constitution. *Arbuth.*  
 5. An interjection by way of surprise or question.  
 What! canst thou not forbear me half an hour,  
 Then get thee gone, and beg my grave thyself? *Shakespeare.*  
 What if I advance an invention of my own to supply the defect of our new writers. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
 6. WHAT THOUGH. What imports it *though*? notwithstanding.  
 An elliptical mode of speech.  
 What *though* a child may be able to read; there is no doubt but the meanest among the people under the law had been as able as the priests themselves were to offer sacrifice, did this make sacrifice of no effect? *Hooker.*  
 What *though* none live my innocence to tell,  
 I know it; truth may own a generous pride,  
 I clear myself, and care for none beside. *Dryden.*  
 7. WHAT TIME, WHAT DAY. At the time when; on the day when.  
 What day the genial angel to our fire  
 Brought her, more lovely than Pandora. *Milton.*  
 Then balmy sleep had charm'd my eyes to rest,  
 What time the morn mysterious visions brings,  
 While purer slumbers spread their golden wings.  
 Me sole the daughter of the deep address'd;  
 What time with hunger pin'd, my absent mates  
 Roam'd the wild file in search of rural cates. *Pope.*  
 8. [Pronoun interrogative.] Which of many? interrogatively.  
 What art thou, *Fairy Queen.*  
 That here in desert hast thy habitation?  
 What is't to thee if he neglect thy urn,  
 Or without spices lets thy body burn? *Dryden.*  
 What'er I begg'd, thou like a dotard speak'st  
 More than is requisite; and *what* of this?  
 Why is it mention'd now. *Dryden.*  
 What one of an hundred of the zealous bigots in all parties  
 ever examined the tenets he is so stiff in? *Locke.*  
 When any new thing comes in their way, children ask the common question of a stranger, *what* is it? *Locke.*  
 9. To how great a degree, used either interrogatively or demonstratively.  
 Am I so much deform'd?  
 What partial judges are our love and hate? *Dryden.*  
 10. It is used adverbially for partly; in part.  
 The enemy having his country waisted, *what* by himself, and *what* by the soldiers, findeth succour in no place. *Spenser.*  
 Thus, with the war, *what* with the sweat, *what* with the gallows, and *what* with poverty, I am custom shrunk. *Sha.*  
 The year before, he had so used the matter, that *what* by force, *what* by policy, he had taken from the Christians above thirty small castles. *Knut's Hist. of the Turks.*  
 When they come to cast up the profit and loss, *what* betwixt force, interest, or good manners, the adventurer escapes well, if he can but get off. *L'Estrange.*  
 What with carrying apples, grapes, and fewel, he finds himself in a hurry. *L'Estrange.*  
 What with the benefit of their situation, the art and parsimony of their people, they have grown so considerable, that they have treated upon an equal foot with great princes. *Tem.*  
 They live a popular life, and then *what* for business, pleasures, company, there's scarce room for a morning's reflection. *Norris.*  
 If these halpence should gain admittance, in no long space of time, *what* by the clandestine practices of the coiner, *what* by his own counterfeits and those of others, his limited quantity would be tripled. *Swift.*  
 11. WHAT HO. An interjection of calling.  
 What ho, thou genius of the clime, *what* ho,  
 Ly't thou asleep beneath these hills of snow?  
 Stretch out thy lazy limbs. *Dryden.*  
 WHAT'EVER. { *pronouns.* [from *what* and *sever*.] *What's* is not now in use.  
 1. Having one nature or another; being one or another either generically, specifically or numerically.  
 To forfeit all your goods, lands, tenements,  
 Castles, and *what's* ever, and to be  
 Out of the king's protection. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
 If thence he 'scape into *what's* ever world. *Milton.*  
 In *what's* ever shape he lurk I'll know. *Milton.*  
 Willy restoring *what's* ever grace  
 It lost by change of times, or tongues or place. *Donham.*

## WHE

- Holy writ abounds in accounts of this nature, as much as any other history *what's* ever. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
 No contrivance, no prudence *what's* ever can deviate from his scheme, without leaving us worse than it found us. *Atterbury.*  
 Thus *what's* ever successive duration shall be bounded at one end, and be all past and present, must come infinitely short of infinity. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
*What's* ever is read differs as much from what is repeated without book, as a copy does from an original. *Swift.*  
 2. Any thing, be it what it will.  
*What's* ever our liturgy hath more than theirs, they cut it off. *Hooker.*  
 Whatever thing  
 The scythe of time mows down, devour. *Milton.*  
 3. The same, be it this or that. *Pope.*  
 Be *what's* ever Vitruvius was before.  
 4. All that; the whole that; all particulars that.  
 From hence he views with his black lidded eye,  
*What's* the heaven in his wide vault contains. *Spenser.*  
*What's* er the ocean pales or sky inclips  
 Is thine. *Shakespeare.*  
 At once came forth *what's* ever creeps.  
 WHEAL. *n. f.* [See WEAL.] A pustule; a small swelling filled with matter.  
 The humour cannot transpire, whereupon it corrupts and raises little *whewals* or blisters. *Wissen's Surgery.*  
 WHEAT. *n. f.* [hpæce, Sax.; *weyde*, Dutch; *tritium*, Lat.] The grain of which bread is chiefly made.  
 It hath an apetalous flower, disposed into spikes; each of them consists of many stamina which are included in a squamose flower-cup, having awns: the pointal rifles in the center, which afterwards becomes an oblong seed, convex on one side, but furrowed on the other: it is farinaceous, and inclosed by a coat which before was the flower-cup: these are produced singly, and collected in a close spike, being affixed to an indented axis. The species are; 1. White or red *wheat*, without awn. 2. Red *wheat*, in some places called *Kentish wheat*. 3. White *wheat*. 4. Red-eared bearded *wheat*. 5. Cone *wheat*. 6. Grey *wheat*, and in some places ducks-bill *wheat* and grey pollard. 7. Polonian *wheat*. 8. Many eared *wheat*. 9. Summer *wheat*. 10. Naked barley. 11. Long grained *wheat*. 12. Six rowed *wheat*. 13. White eared *wheat* with long awns: Of all these sorts cultivated in this country, the cone *wheat* is chiefly preferred, as it has a larger ear and a fuller grain than any other; but the seeds of all should be annually changed; for if they are sown on the same farm, they will not succeed so well as when the seed is brought from a distant country. *Miller.*  
 He mildews the white *wheat*, and hurts the poor creature of the earth. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
 Reuben went in the days of *wheat*-harvest. *Gen. xxx.*  
 August shall bear the form of a young man of a fierce aspect; upon his head a garland of *wheat* and rice. *Peacocks.*  
 Next to rice is *wheat*; the bran of which is highly acedent. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*  
 The damfels laughing fly: the giddy clown  
 Again upon a *wheat*-sheaf drops a down. *Gay.*  
 WHEATEN. *adj.* [from *wheat*.] Made of wheat.  
 Of *wheaten* flour shalt thou make them. *Exod. xxix.*  
 Here summer in her *wheaten* garland crown'd. *Addison.*  
 The affize of *wheaten* bread is in London. *Arbuth.*  
 His talk it was the *wheaten* leaves to lay,  
 And from the banquet take the bowls away. *Pope.*  
 There is a project on foot for transporting our best *wheaten* straw to Dunstable, and obliging us by law to take off yearly so many tun of the straw hats. *Swift.*  
 WHEA'TEAR. *n. f.* A small bird very delicate.  
 What cook would lose her time in picking larks, *wheatears*, and other small birds. *Swift.*  
 WHEA'TPLUM. *n. f.* A sort of plum. *Answorth.*  
 TO WHEEDLE. *v. a.* [Of this word I can find no etymology, though used by good writers, and *Locke* seems to mention it as a cant word.] To entice by soft words; to flatter; to persuade by kind words.  
 His bus'ness was to pump and *wheedle*,  
 And men with their own keys unriddle,  
 To make them to themselves give answers,  
 For which they pay the necromancers. *Hudibras.*  
 A fox flood licking of his lips at the cock, and *wheedling* him to get him down. *L'Estrange.*  
 His fire,  
 From Mars his forge sent to Minerva's schools  
 To learn the unlucky art of *wheedling* fools. *Dryden.*  
 He that first brought the word *tham*, or *wheedle*, in use, put together as he thought fit, ideas he made it stand for. *Locke.*  
 A laughing, toying, *wheedling*, whim'ring the,  
 Shall make him amble on a gossip's mellée. *Rowe.*  
 The world has never been prepared for these trifles by practices, *wheedled* or troubled with exiles. *Pope.*  
 Johnny



# W H E

Johnny *wheel'd*, threaten'd, fawn'd,  
Till Phillis all her trinkets pawn'd.  
*Swift.*  
**WHEEL**. *n. f.* [Dutch; *wiel*, Dutch; *huel*, Islandick.]  
1. A circular body that turns round upon an axis.  
Carnality within raises all the combustions without: this  
is the great *wheel* to which the clock owes its motion. *Dec. P.*  
The gaping charioteer beneath the *wheel*.  
Of his own car. *Dryden.*  
Fortune fits all breathless, and admires to feel  
A fate so weighty, that it stops her *wheel*. *Dryden.*  
Some watches are made with four *wheels*, others with five.  
*Locke.*  
A *wheel-plough* is one of the best and easiest draughts.  
*Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
2. A circular body.  
Let go thy hold when a great *wheel* runs down a hill, lest  
it break thy neck with following it. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
3. A carriage that runs upon wheels.  
The star that rose at evening bright,  
Towards heav'n's descent had stopp'd his westerling *wheel*.  
*Milton.*  
Through the proud direct he moves the public gaze,  
The turning *wheel* before the palace stays.  
4. An instrument on which criminals are tortured.  
Let them pull all about mine ears, present me  
Death on the *wheel*, or at wild horfes heels. *Shakespeare.*  
Thou art a soul in bliss, but I am bound  
Upon a *wheel* of fire. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
For all the torments of her *wheel*.  
May you as many pleasures share. *Waller.*  
His examination is like that which is made by the rack and  
*wheel*. *Addison.*  
5. The instrument of spinning.  
Verse sweetens care, however rude the sound,  
All at her work the village maiden sings;  
Nor as the turns the giddy *wheel* around,  
Revolves the sad vicissitudes of things. *Giffard.*  
6. Rotation; revolution.  
Look not too long upon these turning *wheels* of vicissitude,  
lest we become giddy. *Bacon.*  
According to the common vicissitude and *wheel* of things,  
the proud and the insolent, after long trampling upon others,  
come at length to be trampled upon themselves. *South's Sermons.*  
7. A compass about; a tract approaching to circularity.  
He throws his flight in many an airy *wheel*. *Milton.*  
To **WHEEL**. *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
1. To move on wheels.  
The moon carried about the earth always shews the same  
face to us, not once *wheeling* upon her own center. *Bentley.*  
2. To revolve; to have a rotatory motion.  
3. To turn; to have vicissitudes.  
4. To fetch a compass.  
Held me in chase, that I was forc'd to *wheel*.  
Three or four miles about. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
You my Myrmidons,  
Mark what I say, attend me where I *wheel*. *Shakespeare.*  
Continually *wheeling* about, he kept them in so strait, that no  
man could, without great danger, go to water his horse. *Knol.*  
He at hand provokes  
His rage, and plies him with redoubled strokes;  
*Wheeler* as he *wheeled*. *Dryden.*  
Half these draw off, and coast the south  
With strictest watch: these other *wheel* the north:  
Our circuit meets full west; as flame they part,  
Half *wheeling* to the shield, half to the spear.  
Now smoothly steers through air his rapid flight,  
Then *wheeling* down the steep of heav'n he flies  
And draws a radiant circle o'er the skies.  
6. To roll forward.  
The course of justice *wheel'd* about,  
And left thee but a very prey to time. *Shakespeare.*  
Thunder  
Must *wheel* on the earth, devouring where it rolls. *Milton.*  
To **WHEEL**. *v. a.* To put into a rotatory motion; to make to  
whirl round.  
Heav'n rowl'd  
Her motions, as the great first Mover's hand  
First *wheels* their course. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
**WHEELBARROW**. *n. f.* [*wheel* and *barrow*.] A carriage driv-  
ing forward on one wheel.  
Carry bottles in a *wheelbarrow* upon rough ground, but not  
filled full, but leave some air.  
Pippins did in *wheelbarrows* abound.  
**WHEELER**. *n. f.* [from *wheel*.] A maker of wheels.  
After local names, the most have been derived from occu-  
pations, as Potter, Smith, Braiser, *Wheeler*, Wright. *Camden.*  
**WHEELWRIGHT**. *n. f.* [*wheel* and *wright*.] A maker of wheel-  
carriages.  
It is a tough wood, and all heart, being good for the  
*wheelwrights*. *Mortimer.*

# W H E

**WHEEL'LY**. *adj.* [from *wheel*.] Circular; suitable to rotation.  
Hinds exercise the pointed steel  
On the hard rock, and give a *wheel'ly* form  
To the expected grinder.  
To **WHEEZE**. *v. n.* [Dutch; *wiezen*, Saxon.] To breathe with noise.  
Take their advantage *when* and how they list. *Daniel.*  
At what particular time.  
His feed, *when* is not set, shall bruise my head. *Milton.*  
7. **WHEN**. *adv.* At the time when; what time.  
[This *when* at Guyon saw, he 'gan enquire  
What meant that peace about that lady's throne. *Fa. Queen.*  
*When* as sacred light began to dawn  
In Eden on the humid flow'rs, that breath'd  
Their morning incense, came the human pair. *Milton.*  
**WHENCE**. *adv.* [Formed from *where* by the same analogy with  
*hence* from *here*.]  
1. From what place.  
2. From what person.  
3. *Whence*, feeble nature! shall we summon aid,  
If by our pity and our pride betray'd?  
4. From which premises.  
5. Their practice was to look no farther before them than the  
next line; *whence* it will follow, that they can drive to no cer-  
tain point. *Dryden.*  
6. From which place or person.  
7. Grateful to acknowledge *whence* his good defends. *Milt.*  
8. For which cause.  
Recent urine, distilled with a fixed alkali, is turned into an  
alkaline nature; *whence* alkaline salts, taken into a human  
body, have the power of turning its benign salts into fiery and  
volatile. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
9. From what source.  
I have shewn *whence* the understanding may get all the ideas  
it has. *Locke.*  
10. From *WHENCE*. A vitious mode of speech.  
From *whence* he views, with his black-lidded eyes,  
Whatso the heaven in his wide vault contains. *Spenser.*  
To leave his wife, to leave his babes,  
His mansion, and his titles, in a place  
From *whence* himself does fly. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
11. Of *WHENCE*. Another barbarism.  
He ask'd his guide,  
What and of *whence* was he who press'd the hero's side?  
*Whence* ever? *Whence* alkaline salts, taken into a human  
body, have the power of turning its benign salts into fiery and  
volatile. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
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body, have the power of turning its benign salts into fiery and  
volatile. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

# W H E

3. Concerning which.  
The greatness of all actions is measured by the worthiness  
of the subject from which they proceed, and the object *where-*  
*about* they are conversant: we must of necessity, in both re-  
spects, acknowledge that this present world affordeth not any  
thing comparable unto the duties of religion. *Hooker.*  
**WHEREAS**. *adv.* [*where* and *as*.]  
1. When on the contrary.  
Are not those found to be the greatest zealots who are most  
notoriously ignorant? *whereas* true zeal should always begin  
with true knowledge. *Spaul's Sermons.*  
The aliment of plants is nearly one uniform juice; *whereas*  
animals live upon very different sorts of substances. *Arbutnot.*  
2. At which place. Obsolete.  
They came to fiery flood of Phlegeton,  
*Whereas* the damned ghosts in torments fry. *Fa. Queen.*  
Prepare to ride unto St. Alban's,  
*Whereas* the king and queen do mean to hawk. *Shak. H. VI.*  
3. The thing being so that. Always referred to something different.  
*Whereas* we read of many of them so much commended,  
some for their mild and merciful disposition, some for their  
virtuous severity, some for integrity of life; all these were the  
fruits of true and infallible principles delivered unto us in the  
word of God. *Hooker.*  
*Whereas* all bodies seem to work by the communication of  
their natures, and impressions of their motions; the diffusion  
of species visible seemeth to participate more of the former,  
and the species audible of the latter. *Bacon.*  
*Whereas* wars are generally causes of poverty, the special  
nature of this war with Spain, if made by sea, is like to be a  
lucrative war. *Bacon.*  
*Whereas* seeing requires light, a free medium, and a right  
line to the objects, we can hear in the dark, immured, and by  
curve lines. *Hobbes's Elements of Speech.*  
*Whereas* at first we had only three of these principles, their  
number is already swollen to five. *Baker on Learning.*  
One imagines that the terrestrial matter, which is showered  
down with rain, enlarges the bulk of the earth: another fancies  
that the earth will ere long all be washed away by rains,  
and the waters of the ocean turned forth to overwhelm the dry  
land: *whereas*, by this distribution of matter, continual provision  
is every where made for the supply of bodies. *Woodward.*  
**WHEREAT**. *adv.* [*where* and *at*.] At which.  
This he thought would be the fittest resting place, 'till we  
might go further from his mother's fury; *whereat* he was no  
less angry, and aflamed, than desirous to obey Zelmane. *Sidon.*  
This is in man's conversion unto God, the first stage *whereat*  
of his race towards heaven beginneth. *Hooker.*  
*Whereat* I wak'd, and found  
Before mine eyes all real, as the dream  
Had lively shadow'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
**WHEREBY**. *adv.* [*where* and *by*.] By which.  
But even that, you must confess, you have received of her,  
and so are rather gratefully to thank her, than to press any fur-  
ther, 'till you bring something of your own, *whereby* to claim  
it. *Stiney.*  
Prevent those evils *whereby* the hearts of men are lost. *Hooker.*  
You take my life.  
When you do take the means *whereby* I live. *Shakespeare.*  
If an enemy hath taken all that from a prince *whereby* he  
was a king, he may refresh himself by considering all that is  
left him, *whereby* he is a man. *Taylor.*  
This is the most rational and most profitable way of learn-  
ing languages, and *whereby* we may best hope to give account  
to God of our youth spent herein. *Milton.*  
This delight they take in doing of mischief, *whereby* I mean  
the pleasure they take to put any thing in pain that is capable  
of it, is no other than a foreign and introduced disposi-  
tion. *Locke.*  
**WHERE'VER**. *adv.* [*where* and *ever*.] At whatsoever place.  
Which to avenge on him they dearly vow'd,  
*Where'ever* that on ground they mought him find. *Fa. Queen.*  
Him serve, and fear!  
Of other creatures, as him pleases best,  
*Where'ever* plac'd, let him dispose. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Not only to the sons of Abraham's loins  
Salvation shall be preach'd; but to the sons  
Of Abraham's faith, *where'ever* through the world. *Milton.*  
*Where'er* thy navy spreads her canvas wings,  
Homage to thee, and peace to all the bringings. *Waller.*  
The climate, about thirty degrees, may pass for the Hesper-  
ides of our age, whatever *where'er* the other was. *Tongue.*  
He cannot but love virtue, *where'er* it is. *F. Alibury.*  
*Where'er* he hath recoiled from the Mosaic account of the  
earth, he hath recoiled from nature and matter of fact. *Woodward.*  
*Where'er* Shakespeare has invented, he is greatly below the  
novelists; since the incidents he has added are neither necessary  
nor probable. *Shakespeare Illustrated.*  
**WHEREFORE**. *adv.* [*where* and *for*.]  
1. For which reason.  
The ox and the ass desire their food, neither purpose they  
unto themselves any end *wherefore*. *Hooker.*  
There

# W H E

5. At what time.  
Kings may  
Take their advantage *when* and how they list. *Daniel.*  
6. At what particular time.  
His feed, *when* is not set, shall bruise my head. *Milton.*  
7. **WHEN**. *adv.* At the time when; what time.  
[This *when* at Guyon saw, he 'gan enquire  
What meant that peace about that lady's throne. *Fa. Queen.*  
*When* as sacred light began to dawn  
In Eden on the humid flow'rs, that breath'd  
Their morning incense, came the human pair. *Milton.*  
**WHENCE**. *adv.* [Formed from *where* by the same analogy with  
*hence* from *here*.]  
1. From what place.  
2. From what person.  
3. *Whence*, feeble nature! shall we summon aid,  
If by our pity and our pride betray'd?  
4. From which premises.  
5. Their practice was to look no farther before them than the  
next line; *whence* it will follow, that they can drive to no cer-  
tain point. *Dryden.*  
6. From which place or person.  
7. Grateful to acknowledge *whence* his good defends. *Milt.*  
8. For which cause.  
Recent urine, distilled with a fixed alkali, is turned into an  
alkaline nature; *whence* alkaline salts, taken into a human  
body, have the power of turning its benign salts into fiery and  
volatile. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
9. From what source.  
I have shewn *whence* the understanding may get all the ideas  
it has. *Locke.*  
10. From *WHENCE*. A vitious mode of speech.  
From *whence* he views, with his black-lidded eyes,  
Whatso the heaven in his wide vault contains. *Spenser.*  
To leave his wife, to leave his babes,  
His mansion, and his titles, in a place  
From *whence* himself does fly. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
11. Of *WHENCE*. Another barbarism.  
He ask'd his guide,  
What and of *whence* was he who press'd the hero's side?  
*Whence* ever? *Whence* alkaline salts, taken into a human  
body, have the power of turning its benign salts into fiery and  
volatile. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
12. *Whence* ever? *Whence* alkaline salts, taken into a human  
body, have the power of turning its benign salts into fiery and  
volatile. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
13. *Whence* ever? *Whence* alkaline salts, taken into a human  
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volatile. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
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volatile. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
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25. *Whence* ever? *Whence* alkaline salts, taken into a human  
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volatile. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
26. *Whence* ever? *Whence* alkaline salts, taken into a human  
body, have the power of turning its benign salts into fiery and  
volatile. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
27. *Whence* ever? *Whence* alkaline salts, taken into a human  
body, have the power of turning its benign salts into fiery and  
volatile. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
28. *Whence* ever? *Whence* alkaline salts, taken into a human  
body, have the power of turning its benign salts into fiery and  
volatile. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
29. *Whence* ever? *Whence* alkaline salts, taken into a human  
body, have the power of turning its benign salts into fiery and  
volatile. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
30. *Whence* ever? *Whence* alkaline salts, taken into a human  
body, have the power of turning its benign salts into fiery and  
volatile. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*



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There is no cause *wherefore* we should think God more desirous to manifest his favour by temporal blessings towards them than towards us. *Hooker.*

Can ye allege any just cause *wherefore* absolutely ye should not condescend, in this controversy, to have your judgment over-ruled by some such definitive sentence? *Hooker.*

Shall I tell you why? *Hooker.*  
—Ay, sir, and *wherefore*; for, they say, every why hath a *wherefore*. *Shak. Comedy of Errors.*

*Wherefore* gaze this goodly company,  
As if they saw some wondrous monument?  
O *wherefore* was my birth from heav'n foretold  
Twice by an angel?  
*Shakespeare.*  
*Milton's Agonistes.*

*Wherein* have you been galled by the king?  
Try waters by weight, wherein you may find some difference, and the lighter account the better.  
*Shakespeare.*  
*H. VI.*

Is as the book of God before thee set,  
*Wherein* to read his wondrous works.  
Too soon for us the circling hours  
This dreaded time have compell'd, *wherein* we  
Must bide the stroke of that long threaten'd wound.  
*Milton.*

*Wherein* the son of heav'n's eternal king,  
Our great redemption from above did bring!  
Had they been treated with more kindness, and their questions answered, they would have taken more pleasure in improving their knowledge, *wherein* there would be still new-  
ness.  
*Locke.*

There are times *wherein* a man ought to be cautious as well as innocent.  
*Swift.*

*Wherein* to, *adv.* [where and into.] Into which.  
Where's the palace, *wherein* to foul things  
Sometimes intrude not?  
*Shakespeare.*  
*Othello.*

Another disease is the putting forth of wild oats, *wherein* to corn oftentimes degenerates.  
*Bacon's Natural History.*

My subject does not oblige me to point forth the place *wherein* to this water is now retreated.  
*Woodward.*

Their treaty was finished, *wherein* I did them several good offices, by the credit I now had at court, and they made me a visit.  
*Gulliver's Travels.*

*Wherein* to, *n. f.* [from *where*.] Ubiquity.  
A point hath no dimensions, but only a *wherein* to, and is next to nothing.  
*Grew's Cosmology.*

*Wherein* to, *adv.* [where and of.] Of which.  
A thing *wherein* to the church hath, ever thence the first beginning, reaped singular commodity.  
*Hooker.*

I do not find the certain numbers *wherein* to their armies did consist.  
*Dryden.*

'Tis not very probable that I should succeed in such a project, *wherein* to I have not had the least hint from any of my predecessors, the poets.  
*Dryden.*

*Wherein* to, *adv.* [where and on.] On which.  
As for those things *wherein* to, or else *wherein* to, superstition worketh, polluted they are by such abuse.  
*Hooker.*

Infected be the air *wherein* to they ride.  
*Shakespeare.*  
*Macbeth.*

So looks the strand, *wherein* to the imperious flood  
Hath left a witness'd usurpation.  
*Shakespeare.*  
*Henry IV.*

He lik'd the ground *wherein* to the trod.  
*Milton.*

*Wherein* to, *adv.* [where and sever.] In what place.  
*Wherein* to, *adv.* [where and sever.] In what place.  
*Wherein* to, *adv.* [where and sever.] In what place.

That short revenge the man may overtake,  
*Wherein* to he be, and soon upon him light.  
*Fairy Queen.*

Poor naked wretches, *wherein* to you are,  
That bide the pelting of this pitiless storm,  
How shall your houseless heads defend you?  
*Shakespeare.*  
*King Lear.*

He oft  
Frequented their assemblies, *wherein* to met.  
*Milton.*  
*Paradise Lost.*

Can misery no place of safety know?  
The noise pursues me *wherein* to I go.  
*Dryden.*

*Wherein* to, *adv.* [where and to, or unto.] To which.  
She bringeth forth no kind of creature, *wherein* to the is wanting in that which is needful.  
*Hooker.*

What Scripture doth plainly deliver, to that the first place  
Both of credit and obedience is due; the next *wherein* to is  
whatsoever any man can necessarily conclude by force of reason:  
after these, the voice of the church succeedeth.  
*Hooker.*

I hold an old account'd feast,  
*Wherein* to I have invited many a guest.  
*Shakespeare.*  
*Romeo and Juliet.*

*Wherein* to, *n. f.* [where and upon.] Upon which.  
The townsmen mutinied, and sent to Essex; *wherein* to he came thither.  
*Clarendon.*

*Wherein* to, *n. f.* [where and upon.] Upon which.  
When there had risen a general war betwixt them, if the earl of Desmond had not been sent into England,  
*Davies on Ireland.*

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*Wherein* to, *adv.* [where and with, or withal.] With.  
*Wherein* to, *adv.* [where and with, or withal.] With.

As for those things *wherein* to superstition worketh, polluted they are.  
Her bliss is all in pleasure and delight,  
*Wherein* to the makes her lovers drunken.  
*Fairy Queen.*

Northumberland, thou ladder *wherein* to  
The mounting Bolingbroke ascends my throne.  
*Shakespeare.*

In regard of the troubles *wherein* to this king was distressed in England, this army was not of sufficient strength to make an entire conquest of Ireland.  
*Davies on Ireland.*

The builders of Babel, still with vain design,  
New Babels, had they *wherein* to, would build.  
*Milton.*

You will have patience with a debtor, who has an inclination to pay you his obligations, if he had *wherein* to ready about him.  
*Wheeler.*

The frequency, warmth and affection, *wherein* to they are proposed.  
But it is impossible for a man, who openly declares against religion, to give any reasonable security that he will not be false and cruel, whenever a temptation offers, which he values more than he does the power *wherein* to he was trusted.  
*Swift.*

To *wherein* to, *v. a.* [Corrupted, I suppose, from *wherein*.]  
1. To hurry; to trouble; to tease. A low colloquial word.  
2. To give a box on the ear.  
*Swift.*

*Wherein* to, *n. f.* [Of uncertain derivation.] A light boat used on rivers.  
And falling down into a lake,  
Which him up to the neck doth take,  
His fury somewhat it doth slake,  
He calleth for a ferry;  
What was his club he made his boat,  
And in his oaken cup doth float,  
As late as in a *wherein* to.  
*Drayton's Nymphs.*

Let the vessel split on shelves.  
With the freight enrich themselves:  
Safe within my little *wherein* to,  
All their madness makes me merry.  
*Swift.*

To *wherein* to, *v. a.* [Dutch, Saxony, witten, Dutch.]  
1. To sharpen by attrition.  
Fool, thou *wherein* to a knife to kill thyself.  
*Shakespeare.*  
*R. III.*

Thou hid'st a thousand daggers in thy thoughts,  
Which thou hast *wherein* to on thy fony heart,  
To stab at half an hour of my frail life.  
*Shakespeare.*  
*H. IV.*

This visitation  
Is but to *wherein* to thy almost blunted purpose.  
*Shakespeare.*  
*Hamlet.*

Unfornified virgins, rubbed on the *wherein* to blade of a knife, will not impart its colour.  
There is the Roman slave *wherein* to his knife, and listening.  
*Adrian on Italy.*

Eloquence, smooth and cutting, is like a razor *wherein* to with oil.  
2. To edge; to make angry or acrimonious.  
Peace, good queen;  
O *wherein* to not on these too too furious peers;  
*Shakespeare.*  
*H. VI.*

For blessed are the peace-makers.  
Since Calpurnius first did *wherein* to me against Caesar,  
I have not slept.  
*Shakespeare.*  
*Julius Caesar.*

I will *wherein* to on the king.  
He favoured the Christian merchants; and the more to *wherein* to him forwards, the baffle had cunningly insinuated into his acquaintance one Mulecarabe.  
*Kneller.*

Let not thy deep bitterness beget  
Careless despair in me; for that will *wherein* to.  
*Davies.*

My mind to scorn.  
The cause why onions, salt, and pepper, in baked meats, move appetite, is by vellication of those nerves; for motion *wherein* to.  
*Bacon's Natural History.*

A disposition in the king began to be discovered, which, nourished and *wherein* to on, by bad counsellors, proved the blot of his times; which was the crushing treasure out of his subjects' purses, by penal laws.  
*Bacon's Henry VII.*

'Tis a sad contemplation, that we should sacrifice the church's peace to the *wherein* to and inflaming of a little vain curiosity.  
*Decay of Piety.*

Great contemporaries *wherein* to and cultivate each other.  
Himself invented first the shining share,  
And *wherein* to human industry by care;  
Nor suffer'd sloth to rust his active reign.  
*Dryden; George.*

*Wherein* to, *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. The act of sharpening.  
2. Any thing that makes hungry, as a dram.  
An iv'ry table is a certain *wherein* to.  
*Dryden.*

You would not think how heartily he'll eat.  
He assailed at four hundred bowls of punch'd meat, not mentioning  
sips, drams, and *wherein* to.  
*Kneller.*

*Wherein* to, *adv.* [Dutch, Saxony, witten, Dutch.]  
A particle expressing one part of a disjunctive question in opposition to the other.  
As they, so we have likewise a publick form, how to serve God both morning and evening, *wherein* to sermons may be had.  
*Hooker.*

Resolve *wherein* to you will or no.  
*Shakespeare.*  
*Richard III.*

Perkins's

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Perkins's three counsellors registered themselves sanctuary-men; and *whether* upon pardon obtained, or continuance within the privilege, they were not proceeded with.  
*Bacon.*

If we adjoin to the lords, *whether* they prevail or not, we engulf ourselves into assured danger.  
*Hayward.*

Then did'st thou found that order, *whether* love  
Or victory thy royal thoughts did move,  
Each was a noble cause.  
*Danham.*

Epictetus forbids a man, on such an occasion, to consult with the oracle *whether* he should do it or no, it being necessary to be done.  
*Decay of Piety.*

*Whether* by health or sickness, life or death, mercy is still contriving and carrying on the spiritual good of all who love God.  
*South's Sermons.*

This assistance is only offered to men, and not forced upon them, *whether* they will or no.  
*Tillotson.*

When our foreign trade exceeds our exportation of commodities, our money must go to pay our debts, *whether* melted or not.  
*Locke.*

*Whether* it be that the richest of these discoveries fall not into the pope's hands, or for some other reason, the prince of Farnese will keep this feat from being turned up, till one of his own family is in the chair.  
*Addison on Italy.*

*Whether* when they came, they fell at words  
Which of them twain did the lord of lords, Hubbard's Tale.  
*Whether* of them twain did the word of his father? *Mar. xxi.*

*Whether* is more beneficial, that we should have the same yearly quantity of heat distributed equally, or a greater share in Summer, and in Winter a less?  
*Bentley.*

Let them take *whether* they will: if they deduce all animals from single pairs, even to make the second of a pair, is to write after a copy.  
*Bentley.*

*Whetstone*, *n. f.* [whet and stone.] Stone on which any thing is whetted, or rubbed to make it sharp.  
The minds of the afflicted do never think they have fully conceived the weight or measure of their own woe: they use their affection as a *whetstone* both to wit and memory.  
*Hooker.*

What avail'd her resolution chaste,  
Whose soberside looks were *whetstones* to desire?  
*Fairfax.*

Whom the *whetstone* sharp to eat,  
And cry, milstones are good meat.  
*Ben. Johnson.*

Diligence is to the understanding as the *whetstone* to the razor; but the will is the hand, that must apply the one to the other.  
A *whetstone* is not an instrument to carve with; but it sharpens those that do.  
*Shakespeare Illustrated.*

*Whetter*, *n. f.* [from *whet*.] One that whets or sharpens.  
Love and enmity are notable *whettors* and quickeners of the spirit of life in all animals.  
*Mare.*

*Whet*, *n. f.* [Dutch, Saxony, witten, Dutch.]  
1. The thin or ferrous part of milk, from which the oleo or grumous part is separated.  
I'll make you feed on curds and *whet*.  
*Shakespeare.*

Milk is nothing but blood turned white, by being diluted with a greater quantity of serum or whey in the glandules of the breast.  
*Harvey on Consumption.*

2. It is used of any thing white and thin.  
Those linnen cheeks of thine  
Are countess to fear. What, soldiers *whet* face! *Shakespeare.*  
*Henry IV.*

*Whet*, *v. a.* [from *whet*.] Partaking of whet; resembling whet.  
Those medicines, being opening and piercing, fortify the operation of the liver, in sending down the *whet* part of the blood to the reins.  
*Bacon's Natural History.*

He that quaffs  
Such *whet* liquors, oft with cholick pangs  
Hill rear.  
*Philips.*

*Which*, *pron.* [Dutch, Saxony, witten, Dutch.]  
The pronoun relative; relating to things.  
The apostles term it the pledge of our heavenly inheritance, sometimes the hand of earnest of that *which* is to come.  
*Hooker, p. v.*

Do they not blaspheme that worthy name, by the *which* ye are called?  
In destructions by deluge, the remnant *which* hap to be reserved are ignorant.  
*Bacon.*

To *which* their want of judging abilities, add also their want of opportunity to apply to such a serious consideration as may let them into the true goodness and evil of things, *which* are qualities *which* seldom display themselves to the first view.  
*South's Sermons.*

The queen of furies by their side is set,  
And matches from their mouths th' untasted meat,  
*Which*, if they touch, her hissing snakes the rears.  
*Dryden.*

After the several earths, consider the parts of the surface of this globe *which* is barren, as sand and rocks.  
2. It formerly was used for *whet*, and related likewise to persons.  
as in the first words of the Lord's prayer,  
The Almighty, *which* giveth wisdom to whomsoever it

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pleaseth him, did, for the good of his church, stay those eager affections.  
Do you hear, sir, of a battle?  
*Hooker.*

Every one hears that,  
*Which* can distinguish sound,  
*Shakespeare.*  
*King Lear.*

Had I been there, *which* am a silly woman,  
The soldiers should have told me on their pikes,  
Before I would have granted to that act.  
*Shakespeare.*  
*H. VI.*

The genitive of *which*, as well as of *who*, is *whose*; but *whose*, as derived from *which*, is scarcely used but in poetry.  
Of man's first disobedience, and the fruit  
Of that forbidden tree, *whose* mortal taste,  
*Adrian.*

It is sometimes a demonstrative; as, take *which* you will.  
What is the night?  
—Almost at odds with morning, *which* is *which*.  
*Shakespeare.*

It is sometimes an interrogative; as, *which* is the man.  
Two fair twins.  
The puzzled strangers *which* is *which* enquire.  
*Ticket.*

*Whichsoever*, *pron.* [which and sever.] Whether one or the other.  
*Whichsoever* of these he takes, and how often soever he doubles it, he finds that he is not one jot nearer the end of such addition than at first setting out.  
*Locke.*

*Whiff*, *n. f.* [chwyth, Welsh.] A blast; a puff of wind.  
Pyrrhus at Priam drives, in rage strikes wide;  
But with the *whiff* and wind of his fell sword,  
Th' unnerved father falls.  
*Shakespeare.*  
*Hamlet.*

Who,  
If some unsway'd *whiff* betray the crime,  
Invents a quarrel straight.  
*Dryden.*

Three pipes after dinner he constantly smokes,  
And seasons his *whiff* with impertinent jokes.  
Nick pulled out a boatwain's whistle: upon the first *whiff* the tradesmen came jumping in.  
*Arbutnot.*

To *whiff*, *v. n.* [from *whiff*.]  
To move incontinently, as if driven by a puff of wind.  
Nothing is more familiar than for a *whiffing* fog, that has not one grain of the sense of a man of honour, to play the hero.  
*L'Estrange.*

A person of a *whiffing* and unsteady turn of mind cannot keep close to a point of controversy, but wanders from it perpetually.  
Was our reason given, to be thus puff'd about,  
Like a dry leaf, an idle straw, a feather,  
The sport of every *whiffing* blast that blows?  
*Rousseau.*

*Whiffer*, *n. f.* [from *whiffle*.]  
1. One that blows strongly.  
The beach  
Pales in the flood with men, with wives and boys,  
Whole shouts and claps out-voice the deep-mouth'd sea,  
Which, like a mighty *whiffer*, fore the king,  
Seems to prepare his way.  
*Shakespeare.*  
*Henry V.*

2. One of no consequence; one moved with a *whiff* or puff.  
Our fine young ladies retain in their service a great number of supernumerary and insignificant fellows, which they use like *whiffers*, and commonly call shoeing-horns.  
*Speclator.*

Every *whiffer* in a laced coat, who frequents the chocolate-house, shall talk of the constitution.  
*Swift.*

*Whig*, *n. f.* [Dutch, Saxony, witten, Dutch.]  
1. Whey.  
2. The name of a faction.

The south-west counties of Scotland have seldom corn enough to serve them round the year; and the northern parts producing more than they need, those in the west come in the Summer to buy at Leith the fores that come from the north; and from a word, whiggans, used in driving their horses, all that drove were called the whiggamors, and shorter the *whiggs*.  
Now in that year before the news came down of duke Hamilton's defeat, the ministers animated their people to rise and march to Edinburgh; and they came up marching on the head of their parishes with an unheard-of fury, praying and preaching all the way as they came. The marquis of Argyll and his party came and headed them, they being about six thousand. This was called the whiggamor's inroad; and ever after that, all that opposed the court came in contempt to be called *whiggs*; and from Scotland the word was brought into England, where it is now one of our unhappy terms of distinction.  
*Burnet.*

Whoever has a true value for church and state, should avoid the extremes of *whig* for the sake of the former, and the extremes of tory on the account of the latter.  
*Swift.*

*Whiggish*, *adj.* [from *whig*.] Relating to the whigs.  
She'll prove herself a tory plain,  
From principles the whigs maintain;  
And, to defend the *whiggish* cause,  
Her topics from the Tories draws.  
*Swift.*

*Whiggism*, *n. f.* [from *whig*.] The notions of a whig.  
I could quote passages from fifty pamphlets, wholly made up of *whiggism* and atheism.  
*Swift.*

*Whig*, *n. f.* [whit, German; ppile, Saxon.] Time; space of time.  
1f



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If my beauty be any thing, then let it obtain this much of you, that you will remain *meuble* in this company, to ease your own travel and our solitaires. *Siden.*  
I have been her rifle from her bed, and again return to bed; yet all this *meuble* in a month has fled. *Shakspr. Macbeth.*  
One *while* we thought him innocents,  
And then w<sup>th</sup> accus'd the confid<sup>nt</sup>. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*  
I hope all ingenious persons will advertise me fairly, if they think it worth their *while*, of what they dislike in it. *Digby.*  
Pausing a *while*, thus to herself the mus'd. *Milton.*  
How couldst thou look for other, but that God should condemn thee for the doing of those things for which thine own confidence did condemn thee, all the *while* thou wast doing of them? *Tilgson.*  
That which I have all this *while* been endeavouring to convince men to, is no other but what God himself doth particularly recommend. *Tilgson.*  
Few, without the hope of another life, would think it worth their *while* to live above the allurements of sense. *Asterb.*  
What fate has disposed of the papers, 'tis not worth *while* to tell. *Locke.*

WHILE. } *adv.* [pprie, Saxon. *Whiles* is now out of use.]  
WHILES. }  
WHILST. }

1. During the time that.  
*Whiles* I was proteclor,  
Pity was all the fault that was in me. *Shakspr. Henry VI.*  
What we have, we prize not to the worth,  
*Whiles* we enjoy it; but being lackt and lost,  
Why, then we rack the value. *Shakspeare.*  
Repeated, *while* the sedentary earth  
Attains her end. *Milton.*

2. As long as.  
Use your memory, and you will sensibly experience a gradual improvement, *while* you take care not to over-load it. *Watts's Logic.*

3. At the same time that.  
*Whiles* by the experiment of this minifiration they glorify God, for your proffessed subjection unto the Gospel. 2 Cor. ix. c. he imagine that God sends forth an irrepressible strength against some sins, *whilst* in others he permits men a power of repelling his grace. *Decay of Piety.*

TO WHILE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To loiter.  
Men guilty this way never have observed that the *whiling* time, the gathering together, and waiting a little before dinner, is the most awkwardly pass'd away of any. *Spectator.*  
WHILERE. *adv.* [*while* and *ere*, or *before*.] A little while ago.  
That cursed thing, from whom I fear'd *whilere*,  
A man of hell, that calls himself despair. *Fairy Queen.*  
Let us be jocund: will you trowl the catch  
You taught me but *while-ere*? *Shakspeare.*  
Here lies Hobbinol, our shepherd *whilere*. *Kaleigh.*  
He who, with all heav'n's heraldry, *whilere*  
Enter'd the world, now bleeds to give us ease. *Milton.*  
WHIL'LOM. *adv.* [ppiom, Saxon, that is, *once on a time*.] Formerly; once; or of old.  
Where now the studious lawyers have their bowers,  
There *whilom* wont the T<sup>m</sup>plar knights abide,  
'Till they decayed through pride. *Spenser.*  
In northern clime a val'rous knight  
Did *whilom* kill his bear in fight,  
And wound a fiddler. *Hudibras.*  
Yet art thou not inglorious in thy fate;  
For so Apollo, with unweeting hand,  
*Whilom* did flay his dearly loved hyacinth. *Milton.*

WHIM. *n. f.* [This word is derived by *Skinner* from a thing turning round; nor can I find any etymology more probable.] A freak; an odd fancy; a caprice; an irregular motion of desire.  
All the superfluous *whims* relate,  
That fill a female garment's pace. *Swift.*  
TO WHIMPER. *v. n.* [*whimern*, German.] To cry without any long life.  
The father by his authority should always stop this sort of crying, and silence their *whimpering*. *Locke.*  
Laughing, toying, wheedling, *whim'ring* fits, *Rowe.*  
Shall make him amble on a gossip's melfare.  
In peals of thunder now the roars, and now  
She gently *whimpering* like a lowing cow. *Swift.*  
WHIMPER. *adj.* [I suppose from *whimper*.] This word seems to mean distorted with crying.  
This *whimpt*, whiming, purling, wayward boy,  
This signior Junio's giant dwarf, Dan Cupid,  
Regent of love-himors, lord of folded arms,  
Th' anointed sovereign of sighs and groans. *Shakspeare.*  
WHIMSEY. *n. f.* [Only another form of the word *whim*.] A freak; a caprice; an odd fancy; a whim.  
At this rate a pretended freak or *whimsy* may be palliated. *L'Estrange.*  
All the ridiculous and extravagant shapes that can be imagined, all the fancies and *whimsies* of poets and painters, and

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Egyptian idolaters, if so be they are confident with life and propagation, would be now actually in being, if our atheistic notion were true. *Ray on the Creation.*

So now, as health or temper changes,  
In larger compass Alma ranges;  
This day below, the next above,  
As light or food *vulgarly* move. *Prior.*

What I speak, my fair Close, and what I write, shows  
The difference there is betwixt nature and art;  
I court others in verse, but I love thee in prose;  
And they have my *whimfies*, but thou halt my heart. *Prior.*

Oranges in *whim'ey*-boards went round,  
Lefs should I dawb it o'er with transitory praise,  
And water-colours of these days;  
These days! where 'em 'th' extravagance of poetry  
Is at a loss for figures to express  
Men's folly, *whimfies*, and inconstancy. *Swift.*

*WHIMSICAL.* *adj.* [from *whim'ey*.] Freakish; capricious;  
oddly fanciful.

Another circumstance in which I am very particular, or, as  
my neighbours call me, *whimfial*: as my garden invites me to  
it all the birds, I do not suffer any one to destroy their nests.

*Adams's Spectator.*

*WHIN.* *n. f.* [*clavyn*, Welsh; *genista spinosa*, Latin.] A weed;  
furze.

With *whins* or with furzes thy hovel renew. *Tusser.*

plants that have prickles in their leaf are holly, juniper,  
*whin*-bush, and thistle. *Bacon.*

To *WHINE.* *v. n.* [Janian, Saxon; *wenen*, Dutch; *crueye*,  
Welsh.] To lament in low murmurs; to make a plaintive  
noise; to moan meanly and effeminately.

I hey came to the wood, where the hounds were in couples  
staying their coming, but with a *whining* accent craving li-  
berty. *Shings.*

At his nurse's tears  
He *whin'd* and roard away your victory,  
That pages blush'd at him. *Shakef. Coriolanus.*

Twice and once the hedge-pig *whin'd*. *Shakef. Maidsb.*

Whip him,  
'Till, like a boy, you see him cringe his face,  
And *whine* aloud for mercy. *Shakef. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

All the common people have a *whining* tone and accent in  
their speech, as if they did still smart or suffer some oppression. *Davies on Ireland.*

Then, if we *whine*, look pale,  
And tell our tale,  
Men are in pain  
For us again;  
So, neither speaking, doth become  
The lover's tale, nor being dumb. *Sackling.*

He made a viler noise than swine  
In windy weather, when they *whine*. *Hudibras.*

Some, under sheeps clothing, had the properties of wolves,  
that is, they could *whine* and howl as well as bite and de-  
vour. *Sonnet's Sermons.*

I was not born to bafe to flatter crouds,  
And move your pity by a *whining* tale. *Dryd. Don Seign.*

Laughing at their *whining* may perhaps be the proper me-  
thod. *Lacta.*

Life was given for noble purposes; and therefore it must  
not be sacrificed to a quarrel, nor *whined* away in love. *Gallier.*

Upon a general mourning, mercers and woollen-drapers  
would in four and twenty hours raise their cloths and filks to  
above a double price; and, if the mourning continued long,  
then *whining* with petitions to the court, that they were ready  
to starve. *Swift.*

*WHINE.* *n. f.* [from the verb.] Plaintive noise; mean or af-  
fected complaint.

The favourable opinion of men comes oftentimes by a few  
demure looks and affected *whines*, set off with some odd de-  
votional postures and grimaces. *South.*

Thy hateful *whine* of woe  
Breaks in upon my sorrows, and distracts  
My jarring senses with thy beggar's cry. *Rowe's 7. Shore.*

To *WHINNY.* *v. n.* [*binnis*, Lat. from the found.] To make  
a *whinny* like a horse or colt.

*WHINYARD.* *n. f.* [Jinnan and ape, to gain honour, Saxon;  
*shinner*.] I know not whether this word was ever used fer-  
tiously, and therefore perhaps it might be denominated in con-  
tempt from *whin*, a tool to cut *whins*. A fword, in con-  
tempt.

He snatch'd his *whinnyard* up, that fled  
When he was falling off his steed. *Hudibras.*

To *WHIPP.* *v. n.* [*lycapan*, Saxon; *swippen*, Dutch.]  
1. To strike with any thing tough and flexible.

He took  
The harnes'd fliceds, that fill with horror shook,  
And plies them with the lash, and *whips* 'em on;  
And, as he *whips*, upbraids 'em with his son. *Addison.*

2. To half flinghly.

In half *whipt* muslin needles useless lie. *Gay.*

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3. To drive with lashes. This unbarbed fawncels, and boyish troops,  
The king doth smile at; and is well prepar'd  
To whip this dwarfish war; these pigny arms,  
From out the circle of his territories. *Shak. King John.*  
Let's whip these dragglers o'er the seas again;  
Lash hence these over-weening rags of France,  
These famish'd beggars. *Shak. ep. Richard III.*  
Since I 'twack geefe, play'd truant, and whips too, I knew  
not what 'twas to be beaten till later. *Shak. ep. v.*  
If ordered every day to whip his top, so long as to make  
him weary, he will with for his book, if you promise it him  
as a reward of having whipp'd his top lustily quite out. *Locke.*  
4. To correct with lashes.  
I'll leave you to the hearing of the cause,  
Hoping you'll find good cause to whip them all. *Shak. Lear.*  
Reason with the fellow,  
Before you punish him, where he heard this,  
Lett you should chance to whip your information. *Shak. ep.*  
Hourly we fee some raw pin-feather'd thing  
Attempt to mount, and fights and heres flings,  
Who for false quantities was whipp'd at school  
But other day, and breaking grammar-rule. *Dryden.*  
How did he return this haughty brave,  
Who whipp'd the winds, and made the sea his slave? *Dryden.*  
This requires more than letting children at a task, and whipping  
them without any more ado, if it be not done to their  
fancy. *Locke.*  
Oh chain me! whip me! let me be the scorn  
Of fordid rables and insulting crowds!  
Give me but life. *Smith's Phœdra and Hippol.*  
Heirs to titles and large estates have a weakness in their  
eyes, and are not able to bear the pain and indignity of  
whipping. *Swift.*  
5. To lash with farcain.  
They would whip me with their fine wits, 'till I was as creft  
fallen as a dried pear. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
6. To inwrap.  
Is fring hath both ends neatly lapt over with another about  
three inches in length, and so is firmly whipp'd about with finall  
gut, that it may the easier move in the edge of the rowler.  
*Maxon's Mech. Exerc.*  
To WHIP. v. a. To take any thing nimble.  
In his lawless fit,  
Behind the arras hearing something stir,  
He whips his rapier out, and cries a rat!  
And in this brainfiit apprehension kills  
The unseen good old man. *Shak. Hamlet.*  
She in a hurry whips up her darling under her arm. *L'Estr.*  
Raise yourself upon your hinder legs, and then stretch out  
your head: I can easily whip up to your horns, and so out of  
the well. *L'Estrange.*  
To WHIP. v. n. To dress Susan whips her linen from the rope,  
Whilst the first drizzling thaw's his born aloope. *Swift.*  
Thus disposed, it lies ready for you to whip it out in a mo-  
ment. *Swift.*  
To WHIP. v. n. To move nimble.  
Two friends travelling together met a bear upon the way;  
The one whips up a tree, and the other throws himself flat upon  
the ground. *L'Estrange.*  
The fimple 'quire made a sudden start to follow; but the  
justice of the quorum whipped between. *Fatler.*  
WHIP. n. f. [hpeoc, Saxon.] An instrument of correction  
worked and plant.  
There fat infernal pain,  
And fast beside him fat tumultuous frife;  
The one in hand an iron whip did train,  
The other brandish'd a bloody knife. *Fairy Queen.*  
Put in ev'ry honest hand a whip,  
To lash the rascal naked through the world. *Shak. Othello.*  
Love is merely madmen, and deserves as well a dark-hood,  
and a whip as madmen do. *Shak. Lear.*  
A whip for the horse, a bridle for the ass. *Prov. xxvi. 3.*  
High on her-head he rears two twisted fanks,  
And chain the rattles, and her whip he shakes. *Dryden.*  
In his right hand he holds the whip, with which he is sup-  
posed to drive the fanks of the fun. *Addison.*  
Came whip and spur, and dash'd thro' thin and thick. *Dunce.*  
WHIPCORD. n. f. [whip and cord.] Cord of which lashes are  
made. *Rowley.*  
In Raphael's first works are many small foldings, often re-  
peated, which look like to many whipp'd. *Dryden.*  
WHIPGRAFTING. n. f. [In gardening.]  
Whipgrafting is done two ways: first, cut off the head  
of the stock, and smooth it; then cut the graft from a  
knot or bud on one side flopping, about an inch and a half  
long, with a shoulder, but not deep, that it may rest on the  
top of the stock: the graft must be cut from the shouldering  
smooth and even, flopping by degrees, that the lower end be  
thin: place the shoulder on the head of the stock, and make

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the length of the cut part of the graft, and with your knife cut away so much of the stock as the graft did cover, but not any of the wood of the stock: place both together, that the cut part of both may join, and the sap unite the one to the other; and bind them close together, and defend them from the rain with tempered clay or wax, as before. The other way of *whitgrafting* is, where the grafts and the stocks are of an equal size: the stock must be cut sloping upwards from one side to the other, and the graft after the same manner from the shoulder downwards, that the graft may exactly join with the stock in every part, and so bind, and clay or wax them as before.

Martinez's Husbandry.

**WHIP/HAND.** *n. f.* [*whip* and *hand*.] Advantage over.

The archangel, when discord was reſtitute and would not be drawn from her beloved monarchy with fair words, has the *whip-band* of her, and drags her out with many stripes. *Dryden*.

**WHIP/PLASH.** *n. f.* The lash or small end of a whip.

Have *whipplash* well knotted and cartpoe enough. *Tassers*.

**WHIP/PERR.** *n. f.* [from *whip*.] One who punishes with whipping.

Love is meerly a madnes, and deserves as well a dark-house and a whip as madmen do; and the reason why they are not so punished is, that the *whippers* are in love too. *Shakspeare*.

**WHIP/POST.** *n. f.* [*whip* and *post*.] A pillar to which criminals are bound when they are lashed.

Could not the *whippings* prevail,

With all this rhet'rick, nor the jail,

To keep from flaying fcoage thy skin,

And anckle free from iron gait? *Hudibras*.

**WHIP/LAW.** *n. f.* [*whip* and *law*.]

The *whiplaw* is used by joiners to saw such great pieces of stuff that the hand saw will not easily reach through. *Moxon*.

**WHIP/STAFF.** *n. f.* [On shipboard.] A piece of wood fastened to the helm, which the fleetboard holds in his hand to move the helm and turn the ship. *Balley*.

**WHIP/STER.** *n. f.* [from *whip*.] A nimble fellow.

I am not vallant neither;

But ev'ry puny *whipster* gets my sword. *Shakspeare, Othello*.

Give that *whipster* but his errand,

He takes my lord obdij' justice' warrant. *Prior*.

**WHIP/TS.** for *whiplashes*.

Bravely number be stript,

Lesse worthe than theefe to be *whipt*. *Tassers*.

To **WHIRL**, *v. a.* [*whirryan*, Saxon; *wirbelen*, Dutch.] To turn round rapidly.

Five moons were seen to-night,

Four fixed, and the fifth did *whirl* about

The other four in world's round motion. *Shakspeare, King John*.

My thoughts are *whirled* like a potters' wheel:

I know not where I am, nor what I do. *Shakspeare, Henry VI.*

He *whirls* his sword around without delay,

And hews through adverse foes an ample way. *Dryden*.

With his full force he *whirl'd* it first around;

But the soft yielding air receiv'd the wound. *Dryden*.

With what a *whirling* force his lance he tof'd!

Heav'n's what a spring was in his arm to throw! *Dryden*.

The Stygian flood,

Falling from on high, with bowelling found,

*Whirls* the black waves and rattling stones around. *Addison*.

With impetuous motion *whirl'd* apace,

This magick wheel still moves, yet keeps its place, *Gravett*.

They have ever been taught by their fables, that the sun, with all the planets and the fixed stars, are *whirled* round this little globe.

Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

To **WHIRL**, *v. n.* To run round rapidly.

He, rap't with *whirling* wheels, inflames the skyen,

With fire not made to burn, but fairly for to shine. *Spenſer*.

As young triplings whip the top for sport

On the smooth pavement of an empty court,

The wooden engine flies and *whirls* about,

Admiring with clamorous of the beardless rout. *Dryden*.

She what he favours regards no more

Than the deaf rocks when the loud billows roar;

But *whirl'd* away, to thun his hateful light,

Hid in the forest. *Dryden's En.*

Wild and distracted with their fears,

They juddling plunge amid the founding deeps,

The flood away, the thruggling frigidon sweeps,

And men and arms, and horses *whirling* bears. *Smith*.

**WHIRL.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Gyration; quick rotation; circular motion; rapid circumvolution.

'Twere well your judgments but in plays did range;

But ev'n your follies and debauches change

With such a *whirl*, the poets of your age

Are tir'd, and cannot coere them on the stage. *Dryden*.

Wings rafe my feet; I'm pleas'd to mount on high,

Trace all the mazes of the liquid sky;

Their various turnings and their *whirls* declare,

And live in the vast regions of the air. *Creech's Manilius*.



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Nor *whirl* of time, nor flight of years can waste. *Cræch.*  
I have been watching what thoughts came up in the *whirl*  
of fancy, that were worth communicating. *Pope.*

How the car rattles, how its kindling wheels  
Smoke in the *whirl*: the circling sand ascends,  
And in the noble dust the chariot's loft. *Smith.*

2. Any thing moved with rapid rotation.  
Though in dreadful *whirls* we hung  
High on the broken wave,  
I knew thou wert not flow to hear,  
Nor impotent to save. *Addison's Spectator.*

*WHIRL*. *n. f.* [*whirl* and *bat*.] Any thing moved rapidly  
round to give a blow. It is frequently used by the poets for  
the ancient cestus.

At *whirlbat* he had slain many, and was now himself slain  
by Pollux. *L'Estrange.*

The *whirlbat's* falling blow they nimbly shun,  
And win the race ere they begin to run. *Cræch's Manil.*  
The guardian angels of kingdoms he rejected, as Dares  
did the *whirlbats* of Eryx, when they were thrown before him  
by Entellus. *Dryden.*

The *whirlbat* and the rapid race shall be  
Reserv'd for Cæsar, and ordain'd by me. *Dryden's Virgil.*

*WHIRLIGIG*. *n. f.* [*whirl* and *gig*.] A toy which children  
spin round.

He found that marbles taught him percussion, and *whirligigs*  
the axis in peritrochio. *Arbutn. and Pope's Mart. Scribl.*

That since they gave things their beginnings,  
And set this *whirligig* a spinning. *Prior.*

*WHIRLPOOL*. *n. f.* [*whirl* and *pool*.] A place where the  
water moves circularly, and draws whatever  
comes within the circle towards its center; a vortex.

Poor Tom! whom the foul fiend hath led through ford and  
*whirlpool*, o'er bog and quagmire. *Shak. King Lear.*

In the fathomless profound  
Down sunk they, like a falling stone,  
By raging *whirlpools* overthrown. *Sandys.*

This calm of heaven, this mermaid's melody,  
Into an unfeign'd *whirlpool* draws you fall,  
And in a moment sinks you. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

Send forth, ye wife! send forth your lab'ring thought:  
Let it return with empty notions fraught,  
Of airy columns every moment broke,  
Of circling *whirlpools*, and of spheres of smoke. *Prior.*

In the matter of the chaos, whereby the atoms must be thrust  
and crowded to the middle of those *whirlpools*, and there con-  
spire one another into great solid bodies. *Bentley.*

*WHIRLWIND*. *n. f.* [*whirlwind*, German.] A stormy wind  
moving circularly.

In the very torrent and *whirlwind* of your passion, beget a  
temperance that may give it smoothness. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

With *whirlwinds* from beneath the toils'd the ship,  
And bare expos'd the bottom of the deep. *Dryden's En.*

*WHIRRING*. *adj.* A word formed in imitation of the sound  
expressed by it.

From the brake the *whirring* pheasant springs,  
And mounts exulting on triumphant wings. *Pope.*

*WHISK*. *n. f.* [*wischen*, to wipe, German.]  
1. A small becom, or brush.

The white of an egg, though in part transparent, yet,  
being long agitated with a *whisk* or spoon, loses its transpa-  
rency. *Boyle.*

If you break any china with the top of the *whisk* on the  
mantle-tree, gather up the fragments. *Swift.*

2. A part of a woman's dress.  
An easy means to prevent being one farthing the worse for  
the abatement of interest, is wearing a lawn *whisk* instead of  
a point de Venice. *Child of Trade.*

*TO WHISK*. *v. a.* [*wischen*, to wipe, German.]  
1. To sweep with a small becom.

2. To move nimbly, as when one sweeps.  
Cardan believ'd great states depend  
Upon the tip o' th' bear's tail's end;  
That as the *whisk*'d it t'wards the sun,  
Strow'd mighty empires up and down. *Hudibras.*

*WHISKER*. *n. f.* [*whisk*.] The hair growing on the  
cheek unshaven; the mustachio.

A sacrifice to fall of state,  
Whose thread of life the fatal sisters  
Did twist together with its *whiskers*. *Hudibras.*

Behold four kings in majesty rever'd,  
With hoary *whiskers* and a forked beard.  
A painter added a pair of *whiskers* to the face. *Addison.*

*TO WHISPER*. *v. n.* [*whisperen*, Dutch.] To speak with a  
low voice, so as not to be heard but by the ear close to the  
speaker.

He sometime with fearful countenance would desire the king  
to look to himself; for that all the court and city were full of  
*whisperings* and expectation of some sudden change. *Sidney.*

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All that hate me *whisper* together against me. *Pf. xli. 7.*  
In speech of man, the *whispering* or *fusus*, whether  
louder or softer, is an interior sound; but the speaking out is  
an exterior sound, and therefore you can never make a tone,  
nor sing in *whispering*; but in speech you may. *Bacon.*

The king Accetis calls;  
Then softly *whisper'd* in her faithful ear,  
And bade his daughters at the rites appear. *Pope.*

It is as offensive to speak wit in a fool's company, as it  
would be ill manners to *whisper* in it: he is displeased at both,  
because he is ignorant of what is said.

He comes and *whispers* in his ear. *Pope.*  
The hollow *whispering* breeze, the pliant rills  
Purle down amid the twisted roots. *Thompson.*

*TO WHISPER*. *v. a.*  
1. To address in a low voice.

When they talk of him they shake their heads,  
And *whisper* one another in the ear. *Shak. King John.*

Give sorrow words; the grief that does not speak,  
*Whispers* the o'erfraught heart, and bids it break. *Shaksp.*

He first *whispers* the man in the ear, that such a man should  
think such a card. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The steward *whispered* the young Templar, that's true to  
my knowledge. *Taiter.*

2. To utter in a low voice.  
You have heard of the news abroad, I mean the *whisper'd*  
ones; for they are yet but ear-kissing arguments. *Shaksp.*

They might buzz and *whisper* it one to another, and, tacit-  
ly withdrawing from the apostles, noise it about the city. *Bent.*

3. To prompt secretly.  
Charles the emperor,  
Under pretence to see the queen his aunt,  
For 'twas indeed his colour, but he came  
To *whisper* Wolley, here makes visitation. *Shak. H. VIII.*

*WHISPER*. *n. f.* [*whisper*.] A low soft voice.  
The extension is more in tones than in speech; therefore  
the inward voice or *whisper* cannot give a tone. *Bacon.*

Strictly observe the first hints and *whispers* of good and evil  
that pass in the heart, and this will keep conscience quick and  
vigilant. *Saunders.*

Soft *whispers* through th' assembly went.  
He uncall'd, his patron to controul,  
Divulg'd the secret *whispers* of his soul. *Dryden.*

*WHISPERER*. *n. f.* [*whisperer*.]  
1. One that speaks low.

2. A private talker.  
Kings trust in eunuchs hath rather been as to good spies and  
good *whisperers* than good magistrates. *Bacon.*

*WHIST*. [*This word is called by Skinner, who seldom errs, an  
interjection commanding silence, and so it is commonly used;  
but Shakspere uses it as a verb, and Addison as an adjective.*]  
1. Are silent.

Come unto these yellow sands,  
And then take hands;  
Curt'sied when you have, and kiss,  
The wild waves *whist*. *Shakspere's Tempest.*

2. Still; silent.  
The winds, with wonder *whist*,  
Smoothly the waters kiss'd,  
Whispering new joys to the mild ocean. *Milton.*

3. Be still.  
*WHIST*. *n. f.* A game at cards, requiring close attention and  
silence.

The clergyman used to play at *whist* and swobbers. *Swift.*

*Whist* awhile  
Walks his grave round, beneath a cloud of smoke,  
Wreath'd fragrant from the pipe. *Thompson's Autumn.*

*TO WHISTLE*. *v. n.* [*whystelen*, Saxon; *flatus*, Latin.]  
1. To form a kind of musical sound by an inarticulate modula-  
tion of the breath.

I've watch'd and travell'd hard:  
Some time I shall sleep out, the rest I'll *whistle*. *Shaksp.*

His big manly voice  
Changing again toward childish treble pipes,  
He *whistles* in his found. *Shakspere.*

Let one *whistle* at the end of a trunk, and hold your  
ear at the other, and the sound shall strike so sharp as you can  
scarce endure it. *Bacon's Natural History.*

While the plowman near at hand  
*Whistles* o'er the furrow'd land. *Milton.*

Should Bertran found his trumpets,  
And Torrismond but *whistle* through his fingers,  
He draws his army off. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

The ploughman leaves the talk of day,  
And trudging homeward *whistles* on the way. *Gay.*

2. To make a sound with a small wind instrument.  
3. To sound shrill.  
Soft *whispers* run along the leafy woods, *Dryden.*  
And mountains *whistle* to the murm'ring floods. *Rhætus.*

# W H I

Rhætus from the hearth a burning brand  
Selects, and whirling waves; 'till from his hand  
The fire took flame, then dash'd it from the right  
On fair Charaxus' temples, near the light. *Dryden.*

Then *whistling* past came on.  
When winged deaths in *whistling* arrows fly,  
Wilt thou, though wounded, yet undaunted stay,  
Perform thy part, and share the dangerous day? *Prior.*

The wild winds *whistle*, and the billows roar,  
The splitting raft the furious tempest tore. *Pope.*

*TO WHISTLE*. *v. a.* To call by a whistle.  
*Whistle* them backwards and forwards, 'till he is weary.

He chanced to miss his dog: we stood still 'till he had  
*whistled* him up. *Addison.*

When simple pride for flattery makes demands,  
May dance by dance be *whistled* off my hands! *Pope.*

*WHISTLE*. *n. f.* [*whystele*, Saxon.]  
1. Sound made by the modulation of the breath in the mouth.

My fire in caves contrains the wind,  
Can with a breath their clam'rous rage appease;  
They fear his *whistle*, and forsake the seas. *Dryden.*

2. A sound made by a small wind instrument.  
3. The mouth; the organ of whistling.

Let's drink the other cup to wet our *whistles*, and so sing  
away all sad thoughts. *Walton's Angler.*

4. A small wind instrument.  
The masters and pilots were so astonished that they knew  
not how to direct; and if they knew, they could scarcely,  
when they directed, hear their own *whistle*. *Sidney.*

Behold,  
Upon the hempen tackle shipboys climbing;  
Hear the shrill *whistle*, which doth order give  
To sounds confus'd. *Shaksp. Henry V.*

Small *whistles*, or shepherds' oaten pipes, give a sound, be-  
cause of their extreme slenderness, whereby the air is more  
pent than in a wider pipe. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Her infant grandame's *whistle* next it grew,  
The bells she gingle'd, and the *whistle* blew. *Pope.*

5. The noise of winds.  
6. A call, such as sportsmen use to their dogs.

Madam, here comes my lord.  
—I have been worth the *whistle*. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

The knight, pursuing this epistle,  
Believ'd he'd brought her to his *whistle*. *Hudibras.*

*WHISTLER*. *n. f.* [*whistler*.] One who whistles.  
The prize was a guinea to be conferred upon the ablest  
*whistler*, who could whistle clearest, and go through his time  
without laughing. *Addison.*

*WHIT*. *n. f.* [*whit*, a thing; *aplit*, any thing, Saxon.] A  
point; a jot.

We love, and are no *whit* regarded. *Sidney.*  
The motive cause of doing it is not in ourselves, but car-  
rieth us as if the wind should drive a feather in the air; we no  
*whit* furthering that whereby we are driven, *Hooker.*

Her sacred book with blood ywrit,  
That none could read, except she did him teach;  
She unto him disclosed every *whit*,  
And heavenly documents thereof did preach. *Fairy Queen.*

Although the lord became the king's tenant, his country  
was no *whit* reformed thereby, but remained in the former  
barbarism. *Davies on Ireland.*

Nature's full blessings would be well dispens'd  
In unsuperfluous, even proportion,  
And the no *whit* encumber'd with her store. *Milton.*

In account of ancient times it ought to satisfy any enquirer,  
if they can be brought any *whit* near one another. *Tillotson.*

It is every *whit* as honourable to assist a good minister, as to  
oppose a bad one. *Addison's Freeholder, N°. 48.*

*WHITELY*. *adj.* [*whit*, Saxon; *wit*, Dutch.]  
1. Having such an appearance as arises from the mixture of all  
colours; showy.

When the paper was held nearer to any colour than to the  
rest, it appeared of that colour to which it approached nearest;  
but when it was equally, or almost equally distant from all  
the colours, so that it might be equally illuminated by them  
all, it appeared *whitely*. *Newton's Opticks.*

Why round our coaches crowd the *whitely*-glow'd beaus?  
Ulysses cut a piece from the chine of the *whitely*-tooth'd  
boar, round which there was much fat. *Broome.*

2. Having the colour of fear; pale.  
My hand will  
That multitudinous sea incarnadine,  
Making the green one red. —  
—My hands are of your colour, but I shame  
To wear a heart so *whitely*. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

3. Having the colour appropriated to happiness and innocence.  
Welcome, pure-eyed faith, *whitely*-handed hope;  
Thou hovering angel girl with golden wings,  
And thou unblemish'd form of chastity. *Milton.*

# W H I

Wert thou that sweet-smiling youth?  
Or that crown'd matron, fage, *whitely*-robed truth? *Milton.*  
Let this auspicious morning be express'd  
With a *whitely* stone, distinguish'd from the rest;  
*Whitely* as thy fame, and as thy honour clear,  
And let new joys attend on thy new-added year. *Dryden.*

To faithful mirth be this *whitely* hour assign'd,  
And sweet discourse, the banquet of the mind. *Pope.*

Peace o'er the world her olive-wand extend,  
And *whitely*-rob'd innocence from heav'n descend. *Pope.*

Grey with age.  
I call you servile ministers,  
That have with two pernicious daughters join'd,  
Your high-engender'd battles 'gainst a head  
So old and *whitely* as this. *Shakspere's K. Lear.*

So minutes, hours, and days, weeks, months and years  
Pass over, to the end they were created,  
Would bring *whitely* hairs unto a quiet grave. *Shakspere.*

5. Pure; unblemish'd.  
Unhappy Dryden! in all Charles's days,  
Rare common only boasts unpotted lays:  
And in our own, excuse some courtly stains,  
No *whitely* page than Addison's remains. *Pope.*

*WHITE*. *n. f.*  
1. Whiteness; any thing white; white colour.

A friend coming to visit me, I stopp'd him at the door,  
and before I told him what the colours were, or what I was  
doing, I asked him which of the two *whites* were the best,  
and wherein they differed? and after he had at that distance  
view'd them well, he answer'd, that they were both good  
*whites*, and that he could not say which was best, nor wherein  
their colours differ'd. *Newton's Opticks.*

My Nan shall be the queen of all the fairies,  
Finely attired in a robe of *white*. *Shakspere.*

2. The mark at which an arrow is shot.  
If a mark be set up for an archer at a great distance, let  
him aim as exactly as he can, the least wind shall take his  
arrow, and divert it from the *white*. *Dryden.*

Remove him then, and all your plots fly sure  
Point blank, and level to the very *white*  
Of your designs. *Southern.*

3. The albuginous part of eggs.  
I'll fetch some flax and *whites* of eggs  
To apply to's bleeding face. *Shakspere.*

The strongest repellents are the *whites* of new-laid eggs  
beaten to a froth, with alum. *Wise's Surgery.*

What principle manages the *white* and yolk of an egg into  
such a variety of textures, as is requisite to fashion a  
chick? *Boyle.*

The two in most regions represent the yolk and the mem-  
brane that lies next above it; so the exterior region of the  
earth is as the shell of the egg, and the abyss under it as the  
*white* that lies under the shell. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

4. The white part of the eye.  
Our general himself  
Sanctifies himself with's hands,  
And turns up the *white* o' th' eye to his discourse. *Shaksp.*

The horny or pellucid coat of the eye, doth not lie  
in the same superficies with the *white* of the eye, but riseth up  
as a hillock, above its convexity. *Ray.*

*TO WHITE*. *v. a.* [*whiten*, from the adjective.] To make white; to  
dealbate.

His raiment became shining, exceeding white as snow; so  
as no fuller on earth can *whiten* them. *Mar. ix. 3.*

Like unto *whitened* sepulchres, which appear beautiful out-  
ward, but are within full of dead men's bones. *Matt. xxiii.*

*WHITELEAD*. *n. f.*  
*Whitelead* is made by taking sheet-lead, and having cut it  
into long and narrow slips, they make it up into rolls, but  
so that a small distance may remain between every spiral re-  
volution. These rolls are put into earthen pots, so ordered  
that the lead may not sink down above half way, or some  
small matter more in them: these pots have each of them  
very sharp vinegar in the bottom, so full as almost to touch  
the lead. When the vinegar and lead have both been put  
into the pot, it is covered up close, and so left for a certain  
time; in which space the corrosive fumes of the vinegar will  
reduce the surface of the lead into a more white coal, which  
they separate by knocking it with a hammer. There are two  
sorts of this sold at the colour shops, the one called ceruse,  
which is the most pure part, and the other is called white  
lead. *Quincy.*

*WHITELY*. *adj.* [*whitely*.] Coming near to white.  
A *whitely* wanton, with a velvet brow,  
With two pitch-balls stuck in her face for eyes. *Shaksp.*

Now, governor, I see I must blush  
Quite through this veil of night a *whitely* shame,  
To think I could design to make thole tree,  
Who were by nature slaves. *Southern's Oronoko.*



# W H I

**WHITMEAT.** *n. f.* [*white and meat.*] Food made of milk. Much saltiness in *whitmeat* is ill for the stone. *Tusser.*  
The Irish banished into the mountains, lived only upon *whitmeats*. *Spenser.*  
**To WHITEN.** *v. a.* [*from white.*] To make white.  
The smoke of sulphur will not black a paper, and is commonly used by women to *whiten* tiffanies. *Brown.*  
Flax, the soil and climate are proper for *whitening*, by the frequency of brooks, and also of winds. *Temple.*  
Women of my complexion ought to be more modest, especially since our faces debar us from all artificial *whitenings*. *Guardian*, N<sup>o</sup>. 61.  
Striking her cliff, the storm confirms her pow'r;  
The waves but *whiten* her triumphant shore. *Prior.*  
Whether the darken'd room to muse invite,  
Or *whiten'd* wall provoke the skew'r to write;  
In durance, exile, Bedlam, or the mint,  
Like Lee or Budgell, I will rhyme and print. *Pope.*  
**To WHITEN.** *v. n.* To grow white.  
The bark expects its freight;  
The loofen'd canvas trembles with the wind,  
And the sea *whitens* with auspicious gales. *Smith.*  
**WHITENESS.** *n. f.* [*from white.*] On whom makes anything white.  
1. The state of being white; freedom from colour.  
This doth lead me to her hand,  
Of my first love the fatal band,  
Where *whiteness* doth for ever sit;  
Nature herself enamell'd it. *Sidney*, b. ii.  
*Whiteness* is a mean between all colours, having disposed itself indifferently to them all, so as with equal facility to be tinged with any of them. *Newton's Opticks.*  
2. Paleness.  
Thou tremblest, and the *whiteness* of thy cheek,  
Is apter than thy tongue to tell thy errand. *Shakespeare.*  
3. Purity; cleanness.  
The least spot is visible on ermine; but to preserve this *whiteness* in its original purity, you have, like that ermine, forsaken the common track of business, which is not always clean. *Dryden.*  
**WHITEPOT.** *n. f.* A kind of food.  
Cornwall squab-pye, and Devon *whitepot* brings. *King.*  
**WHITES.** *n. f.* [*fisher albus.*] It arises from a laxness of the glands of the uterus, and a cold pituitous blood. *Quincy.*  
**WHITETHORN.** *n. f.* A species of thorn.  
As little as a *whitethorn* and a pear-tree seem of kin, a cion of the latter will sometimes prosper well, being grafted upon a stock of the former. *Boyle.*  
**WHITWASH.** *n. f.* [*white and wash.*] A wash to make the skin seen fair.  
The clergy, during Cromwell's usurpation, were very much taken up in reforming the female world; I have heard a whole sermon against a *whitewash*. *Addison.*  
**WHITWINE.** *n. f.* [*white and wine.*] A species of wine produced from the white grapes.  
The seeds and roots are to be cut, beaten, and infused in *whitewine*. *Wifeman's Surgery.*  
**WHITHER.** *adv.* [*hythen, Saxon.*]  
1. To what place? interrogatively.  
Sister, well met; *whither* away so fast?  
—No farther than the Tower. *Shakespeare*, Rich. III.  
The common people swarm like summer flies;  
And *whither* fly the gnats, but to the sun? *Shakespeare.*  
Ah! *whither* am I hurry'd? ah! forgive,  
Ye shades, and let your sister's issue live. *Dryden.*  
2. To what place? absolutely.  
I fray'd I knew not *whither*. *Milton.*  
3. To which place? relatively.  
*Whither*, when as they came, they fell at words,  
Whether of them should be the lord of lords. *Spenser.*  
At Canterbury, *whither* some voice was run on before, the mayor seized on them, as they were taking fresh horses. *Wotton.*  
That lord advanced to Winchester, *whither* Sir John Berkeley brought him two regiments more of foot. *Clarendon.*  
4. To what degree? Obsolete; perhaps never in use.  
*Whither* at length wilt thou abuse our patience?  
Still shall thy fury mock us? *B. Johnson.*  
**WHITHERSOEVER.** *adv.* [*whither and sever.*] To whatsoever place.  
For whatever end faith is designed, and *whithersoever* the nature and intention of the grace does drive us, thither we must go, and to that end we must direct all our actions. *Taylor.*  
**WHITING.** *n. f.* [*whitingh, Dutch; alburnus, Lat.*]  
1. A small fish.  
Some fish are gutted, split, and kept in pickle, as *whiting* and mackerel. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
The muscular fibres of fishes are more tender than those of terrestrial animals, and their whole substance more watery. Some fishes, as *whitings*, can be almost entirely dissolved into water. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*  
2. A soft chalk. [*from white.*]  
That this impregnated liquor may be improved, they pour

# W H O

it upon *whiting*, which is a white chalk, or clay finely powdered, cleaned, and made up into balls.  
When you clean your plate, leave the *whiting* plainly to be seen in all the chinks. *Boyle.*  
**WHITISH.** *n. f.* [*from white.*] Somewhat white.  
The same aqua-fortis, that will quickly change the redness of red lead into a darker colour, will, being put upon crude lead, produce a *whitish* substance, as with copper it did a bluish. *Boyle.*  
**WHITISHNESS.** *n. f.* [*from whitish.*] The quality of being somewhat white.  
Take good venerable vitriol of a deep blue, and compare with some of the entire crystals, purposely reserved, some of the subtle powder of the same salt, which will exhibit a very considerable degree of *whitishness*. *Boyle on Colours.*  
**WHITLEATHER.** *n. f.* [*white and leather.*] Leather dressed with alum, remarkable for toughness.  
Whole bridle and saddle, *whitleather* and nal,  
With collars and harness. *Tusser's Husbandry.*  
He bor'd the nerves through, from the heel to the ankle,  
and then knit  
Both to his chariot, with a thong of *whitleather*. *Chapman.*  
Nor do I care much, if her pretty snout  
Meet with her furrow'd chin, and both together  
Hem in her lips, as dry as good *whitleather*. *Suckling.*  
**WHITLOW.** *n. f.* [*hyet, Saxon, and leup, a wolf. Skinner.*]  
I think myself beholden, *whenever* I shew me my mistakes. *Luci.*  
*Whel' or thou art, that fortune brings to keep*  
The rights of Neptune, monarch of the deep;  
Thee first it fits, O stranger, to prepare  
The due libation, and the solemn prayer. *Pope.*  
*Whenever* is really brave, has always this comfort when he is oppress'd, that he knows himself to be superior to those who injure him, by forgiving it. *Pope.*  
**WHOLE.** *adj.* [*gals, Saxon; beal, Dutch.*]  
1. All; total; containing all.  
Burn the whole ram upon the altar. *Ex. xxix. 18.*  
All the whole army flood agaz'd at him. *Shakespeare.*  
Fierce extremes,  
Contiguous might distemper the whole frame. *Milton.*  
2. Uninjured; unimpaired.  
Anguish is come upon me, because my life is yet whole in me. *2 Sa. i. 9.*  
3. Well of any hurt or sickness.  
When they had done circumcising all the people, they abode in the camp, till they were whole. *Jes. v. 8.*  
**WHOLE.** *n. f.* The totality; no part omitted; the complex of all the parts.  
Fear God, and keep his commandments, for this is the whole of man. *Bede's Preface.*  
Begin with fence, of ev'ry art the soul;  
Parts answering parts, shall slide into a whole. *Pope.*  
It contained the whole of religion amongst the antients; and made philosophy more agreeable. *Broom.*  
There is a metaphysical whole, when the essence of a thing is said to consist of two parts, the genus and the difference, i. e. the general and the special nature, which, being joined together, make up a definition. *Watts's Logic.*  
**WHOLESALE.** *n. f.* [*whole and sale.*] Sale in the lump, not in separate small parcels.  
These are *wholesale* chapmen to Satan, that do not truck and barter one crime for another, but take the whole herd. *Government of the Tongue.*  
This cost me at the *wholesale* merchant's a hundred drachma's; I make two hundred by selling it in retail. *Addison.*  
Some from vanity, or envy, despite a valuable book, and throw contempt upon it by *wholesale*. *Watts.*  
**WHOLESOME.** *adj.* [*healsam, Dutch; heylsam, Teutonic; both from heal, Saxon, health.*]  
1. Sound. Contrary to unsound in doctrine.  
They suffer us to famish, repeal daily any *wholesome* act established against the rich, and provide more piercing statutes to chain up the poor. *Shakespeare*, Coriolanus.  
'Tis no less  
To govern justly, make your empire flourish,  
With *wholesome* laws, in riches, peace, and plenty;  
Than, by the expence of wealth and blood, to make  
New acquisitions. *Denham's Sophy.*  
So the doctrine contain'd be but *wholesome* and edifying, a want of exactness in speaking may be overlook'd. *Atterbury.*  
2. Contributing to health.  
Night not now, as ere man fell,  
*Wholesome* and cool and mild; but with black air  
Accompany'd, with damps and dreadful gloom. *Milton.*  
Besides the *wholesome* luxury which that place abounds with, a kitchen garden is a more pleasant fight than the finest orangery. *Addison.*  
She held it *wholesome* by much,  
To rest a little on the couch. *Prior.*  
3. Preserving; salutary. Obsolete.  
The Lord helpeth his anointed, and will hear him from his holy heaven; even with the *wholesome* strength of his right hand. *Psal. xx. 6.*

# W H O

Tell who loves *who*; what favours some partake,  
And who is jilted. *Dryden.*  
We are still as much at a loss, *who* civil power belongs to. *Locke.*  
2. As *who* should say, elliptically for *as one who should say*.  
Hope throws a generous contempt upon ill usage, and looks like a handsome defiance of a misfortune: *as who should say*, you are somewhat troublesome now, but I shall conquer you. *Collier against Despair.*  
3. *Who* is the genitive of *which*, as well as of *who*, and is applied to things.  
*Who*soever sins ye remit, they are remitted; and *who*soever sins ye retain, they are retained. *John xx. 23.*  
The question *who*se solution I require,  
Is what the sex of women most desire. *Dryden.*  
Is there any other doctrine, *who*se followers are punished? *Add.*  
4. It has sometimes a disjunctive sense.  
There thou tell'st of kings, and *who* aspire;  
*Who* fall, *who* rise, *who* triumphs, *who* do moan. *Daniel.*  
**WHOEVER.** *pron.* [*who and ever.*] Any one, without limitation or exception.  
*Whoever* doth to temperance apply  
His steadfast life, and all his actions frame,  
Trust me, shall find no greater enemy,  
Than stubborn perturbation to the same. *Fairy Queen.*  
I think myself beholden, *whoever* shews me my mistakes. *Luci.*  
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'Tis no less  
To govern justly, make your empire flourish,  
With *wholesome* laws, in riches, peace, and plenty;  
Than, by the expence of wealth and blood, to make  
New acquisitions. *Denham's Sophy.*  
So the doctrine contain'd be but *wholesome* and edifying, a want of exactness in speaking may be overlook'd. *Atterbury.*  
2. Contributing to health.  
Night not now, as ere man fell,  
*Wholesome* and cool and mild; but with black air  
Accompany'd, with damps and dreadful gloom. *Milton.*  
Besides the *wholesome* luxury which that place abounds with, a kitchen garden is a more pleasant fight than the finest orangery. *Addison.*  
She held it *wholesome* by much,  
To rest a little on the couch. *Prior.*  
3. Preserving; salutary. Obsolete.  
The Lord helpeth his anointed, and will hear him from his holy heaven; even with the *wholesome* strength of his right hand. *Psal. xx. 6.*

# W H O

4. Kindly; pleasing. A burlesque use.  
I cannot make you a *wholesome* answer; my wit's diseased. *Shakespeare*, Hamlet.  
To wail friends lost,  
Is not by much so *wholesome*, profitable,  
As to rejoice at friends but newly found. *Shakespeare.*  
**WHOLESOMELY.** *adv.* [*from wholesome.*] Salubriously; salutiferously.  
**WHOLESOMENESS.** *n. f.* [*from wholesome.*]  
1. Quality of conducing to health; salubrity.  
We made a standard of the healthfulness of the air, from the proportion of acute and epidemical diseases, and of the *wholesomeness* of the food from that of the chronical. *Graunt.*  
At Tonon they shewed us a great fountain of water, that is in great esteem for its *wholesomeness*; weighing two ounces in a pound less than the same measure of the lake water. *Add.*  
2. Salutaries; conducingness to good.  
**WHOLLY.** *adv.* [*from whole.*]  
1. Completely; perfectly.  
The skull was so strong, that he could not so *wholly* beat it away, but that it met with his thigh, through which it ran. *Sidney*, b. ii.  
Nor *wholly* lost we so deserv'd a prey;  
For forms repenting part of it reford. *Dryden.*  
Thus equal deaths are dealt with equal chance;  
By turns they quit their ground, by turns advance;  
Victors, and vanquish'd in the various field,  
Nor *wholly* overcome, nor *wholly* yield. *Dryden.*  
This story was written before Boccace; but its author being *wholly* lost, Chaucer is now become an original. *Dryden.*  
They employ'd themselves *wholly* in domestick life; and provided a woman could keep her house in order, the never troubled herself about regulating the commonwealth. *Addison.*  
2. Totally; in all the parts or kinds.  
Metals are *wholly* subterrany. *Bacon.*  
**WHOM.** the accusative of *who*, singular and plural.  
There be men in the world, *whom* you had rather have your son be with five hundred pounds, than some other with five thousands. *Locke on Education.*  
**WHOMSOEVER.** *pron.* [*who and sever.*] Any without exception.  
With *whomsoever* thou findest thy goods, let him not live. *Gen. xxxi. 32.*  
Nature has bestowed mines on several parts; but their riches are only for the industrious and frugal. *Whomsoever* else they visit, 'tis with the diligent and sober only they stay. *Locke.*  
**WHOOBUB.** *n. f.* Hubbub. See *HUBBUB*.  
In this time of lethargy, I pick'd and cut most of their festival purfes; and had not the old man come in with a *whoobub* against his daughter, and fear'd my thoughts from the chaff, I had not left a purfe in the whole army. *Shakespeare.*  
**WHOOOP.** *n. f.* [*See hoop.*]  
1. A shout of pursuit.  
Let them breathe a-while, and then  
Cry *whoop*, and let them on again. *Hudibras.*  
A fox crossing the road, drew off a considerable detachment, who clapp'd spurs to their horses, and pursued him with *whoops* and halloos. *Addison.*  
2. [*Upupa, Latin.*] A bird. *Ditt.*  
**To WHOOP.** *v. n.* [*from the noun.*] To shout with malignity.  
Treason and murder ever kept together,  
As two yoke devils sworn to either's purpose:  
Working so grossly in a nat'ral cause,  
That admiration did not *whoop* at them. *Shakespeare.*  
**To WHOOP.** *v. a.* To insult with shouts.  
While he trusts me, 'twere so bafe a part  
To fawn, and yet betray; I shou'd be hiss'd  
And *whoop'd* in hell for that ingratitude. *Dryden.*  
**WHORE.** *n. f.* [*hon, Saxon; hoere, Dutch.*]  
1. A woman who converses unlawfully with men; a fornicatress; an adulteress; a strumpet.  
To put out the word *whore*, thou dost me wo,  
Throughout my book; troth, put out woman too. *B. Johnson.*  
2. A prostitute; a woman who receives men for money.  
Orontes  
Conveys his wealth to Tiber's hungry shores,  
And fattens Italy with foreign *whores*. *Dryden.*  
We weary'd should lie down in death:  
This cheat of life would take no more;  
If you thought fame but empty breath;  
Your Phyllis but a perjurd *whore*. *Prior.*  
**To WHORE.** *v. n.* [*from the noun.*] To converse unlawfully with the other sex.  
'Tis a noble general's prudent part,  
To cherish valour, and reward desert:  
Let him be daub'd with lace, live high, and *whore*;  
Sometimes be lousy, but be never poor. *Dryden.*  
**To WHORE.** *v. a.* To corrupt with regard to chastity.  
**WHOREDOM.** *n. f.* [*from whore.*] Fornication.  
Some let go *whoredom* as an indifferent matter, which yet strive for a holy-day, as for their life. *Hall.*  
Nor



## WHY

Nor can that person who accounts it his recreation to see one man wallowing in his filthy revels, and another infamous by his sensuality, be so impudent as to allege, that all the enormous draughts of the one can leave the least relish upon the tip of his tongue; or that all the fornications and *whoredoms* of the other can quench his own lust. *South's Sermons.*  
**WHOREMASTER.** *n. f.* [*whore* and *master* or *monger*.] One who keeps whores, or converses with a fornicator.

What is a *whoremaster*, fool? a fool in good cloaths and something like thee. *Shakespeare.*

As if we were drunkards, by a planetary influence; an admirable evasion of *whoremaster* man, to lay his goatish disposition on the change of a star. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Art thou fully persuaded that no *whoremonger* nor adulterer shall have any inheritance in the kingdom of God? and dost thou continue to practise these vices? *Tillotson's Sermons.*

A rank notorious *whoremonger*, to choose. *Dryden.*

If he were jealous, he might clip his wife's wings; but what would this avail, when there were flocks of *whoremongers* perpetually hovering over his house. *Addison's Guardian.*

**WHO'RESON.** *n. f.* [*whore* and *son*.] A bastard. It is generally used in a ludicrous dislike.

*Whoreson*, mad compound of majesty, thou art welcome. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Thou *whore'son* Zed! thou unnecessary letter. *Shakespeare.*

How now, you *whoreson* peasant, Where have you been these two days loitering? *Shakespeare.*

Frog was a cunning, thy *whoreson*, quite the reverse of John. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*

**WHO'RISH.** *adj.* [from *whore*.] Unchast; incontinent.

You, like a lecher, out of *whorish* loins Breed out your inheritors. *Shakespeare. Troilus and Cressida.*

By means of a *whorish* woman a man is brought to a piece of bread. *Prov. vi. 26.*

**WHORTLEBERRY.** *n. f.* [Dorsetshire, Saxon.] Bilberry. A plant.

The flower consists of one leaf, shaped like a pitcher; from whose empalment arises the point, fixed like a nail in the upper part of the flower, which becomes a soft umbilicated fruit or berry full of juice, in which are inclosed seeds, for the most part small. *Miller.*

**WHORE.** *n. f.*

1. Genitive of *who*.

Though I could With barefac'd power sweep him from my sight,

And bid my will avouch it, yet I must not; For certain friends that are both his and mine,

Whose loves I may not drop. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

2. Genitive of which.

Thy name frights me, in *whose* found is death. *Shakespeare.*

Those darts *whose* points make gods adore His might, and deprecate his power. *Prior.*

**WHO'SO.** *pronoun.* [*who* and *sever*.] Any, without restriction.

*Who'so* is out of hope to attain to another's virtue, will seek to come at even hand, by depressing another's fortune. *Bacon.*

Let there be persons licensed to lend upon usury; let the rate be somewhat more easy for the merchant than that he formerly paid; for all borrowers shall have some ease, be he merchant or *who'soever*. *Bacon.*

He inclos'd Knowledge of good, and evil, in this tree,

That *who'so* eats thereof, forthwith attains Wisdom. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

*Who'soever* hath Christ for his friend, shall be sure of counsel, and *who'soever* is his own friend will be sure to obey it. *South's Sermons.*

**WHURT.** *n. f.* A whortleberry; a bilberry.

For fruits, both wild, as *whurts*, strawberries, pears and plums, though the meaner sort come short, the gentlemen step not far behind those of other parts. *Carew.*

**WHY.** *adv.* [Dpp, Dppp, Saxon.]

1. For what reason? Interrogatively.

They both deal justly with you; *why*? not from any regard they have for justice, but because their fortune depends on their credit. *Swift.*

2. For which reason. Relatively.

Mortar will not have attained its utmost compactness till fourscore years after it has been employed; and this is one reason *why*, in demolishing ancient fabricks, it is more easy to break the stone than the mortar. *Boyle.*

No ground of enmity *Why* he should mean me ill. *Milton.*

Such, whose sole bliss is eating; who can give But that one brutal reason, *why* they live. *Dryden.*

3. For what reason. Relatively.

Shall I tell you *why*? —

—Ay, sir, and wherefore; for they say, Every *why* hath a wherefore. *Shakespeare.*

## WIC

I was dispatch'd for their defence and guard; And listen *why*, for I will tell you now. *Milton.*

We examine the *why*, the what and the how of things. *L'Estrange.*

Turn the discourse; I have a reason *why* I would not have you speak so tenderly. *Dryden.*

4. It is sometimes used emphatically.

Ninus' tomb, man; *why*, you must not speak that yet; that you answer to Pyram. *Shakespeare.*

You have not been a-bed then? *Why*, no; the day had broke before we parted. *Shakespeare.*

Whence is this? *why*: from that essential suitability which obedience has to the relation which is between a rational creature and his Creator. *South's Sermons.*

**WAYNOT.** *adv.* A cant word for violent or peremptory procedure.

Capoch'd your rabbins of the synod, And snap'd their canons with a *waynot*. *Hudibras.*

**WI.** [Sax.] Holy. Thus *wimand*, holy peace; *wilert*, eminent for sanctity; *alwi*, altogether holy, as Hierocles, Hieronymus, Hofius, &c. *Gibson's Camden.*

**WIC.** *Wich.* Comes from the Saxon *wic*, which according to the different nature and condition of places, hath a threefold signification; implying either a village, or a bay made by the winding banks of a river, or a castle. *Gibson's Camden.*

**WICK.** *n. f.* [*wece*, Saxon; *wicke*, Dutch.] The substance round which is applied the wax or tallow of a torch or candle.

But true it is, that when the oil is spent, The light goes out, and *wick* is thrown away;

So, when he had resign'd his regiment, His daughter 'gan despise his drooping day. *Fa. Queen.*

There lives within the very flame of love A kind of *wick* or snuff that will abate it. *Shakespeare.*

Bodies are inflamed wholly and immediately, without any *wick* to help the inflammation. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Little atoms of oil or melted wax continually ascend apace up the *wick* of a burning candle. *Digby.*

The fungus parcels about the *wicks* of candles only light a moist and pulvisious air about them. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

**WICKED.** *adj.* [Of this common word the etymology is very obscure; *picca*, is an *enchanter*; *paecan*, is to *oppress*; *pinian*, to *curse*; *picca*, is *crooked*; all these however *Skinner* rejects for *vitatus*, Latin. Perhaps it is a compound of *pic*, *vile*, *bad*, and *head*, *malum caput*.]

1. Given to vice; not good; flagitious; morally bad.

The dwelling place of the *wicked* shall come to nought. *Job.*

And as the better spirit, when the doth bear A scorn of death, doth fiew the cannot die;

So when the *wicked* soul death's face doth fear, Ev'n then she proves her own eternity. *Davies.*

He of their *wicked* ways shall them admonish. *Milton.*

But since thy veins paternal virtue fires, Go and succeed! the rivals aims despise;

For never, never *wicked* man was wife, Pope's Ode. *Pope's Ode.*

2. It is a word of ludicrous or slight blame.

That same *wicked* bastard of Venus, that blind rascally boy, that abuses every one's eyes because his own are out, let him be judge how deep I am in love. *Shakespeare.*

3. Curled; baneful; pernicious; bad in effect.

The *wicked* weed which there the fox did lay, From underneath his head he took away. *Hubbard.*

As *wicked* dew as e'er my mother bruth'd, With raven's feather from unwholfome fen, Drop on you both. *Shakespeare's Temp.*

**WICKEDLY.** *adv.* [from *wicked*.] Criminally; corruptly; badly.

I would now send him where they all should see, Clear as the light his heart shines; where no man Could be so *wickedly* or fondly stupid,

But should cry out, he saw, touch'd, felt *wickedness*, And grasp'd it. *Ben. Johnson.*

He behaved himself with great modesty and wonderful repentance; being convinced in his conscience that he had done *wickedly*. *Clovenodon.*

That thou may'st the better bring about Thy wishes, thou art *wickedly* devout. *Dryden.*

'Tis phrase absurd to call a villain great: Who *wickedly* is wise, or madly brave, Is but the more a fool, the more a knave. *Pope.*

**WICKEDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *wicked*.] Corruption of manners; guilt; moral ill.

It is not good that children should know any *wickedness*; old folks have discretion and know the world. *Shakespeare.*

These tents thou saw'st to pleasant, were the tents Of *wickedness*; wherein shall dwell his race. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Who flew his brother. *WICKER.* *adj.* [*vigre*, a twig, Danish; *twiggen*, Dutch.] Made of small sticks.

Each one a little *wicker* basket had Made of fine twigs, entrail'd curiously; In which they gather'd flow'rs. *Spenser.*

1 ha

## WID

The long broad shields, made up of *wicker* rods, which are commonly used among the northern Irish, but especially among the Scots, are brought from the Seythians. *Spenser.*

If your influence be quite damm'd up With black usurping mists, some gentle taper, Though a rush candle from the *wicker* hole

Of some clay habitation, visit us With thy long-levell'd rule of streaming light. *Milton.*

A foolish painter drew January sitting in a *wicker* chair, with four nightcaps on by the fire, and without doors green trees, as if it had been in the midst of July. *Peascham.*

**WICKET.** *n. f.* [*wicked*, Welsh; *guibet*, Fr. *wicket*, Dutch.] A small gate.

When none yielded, her unruly page, With his rude claws the *wicket* open rent, And let her in. *Fairy Queen.*

These *wickets* of the soul are plac'd on high, Because all sounds do lightly mount aloft. *Davies.*

Now St. Peter at heaven's *wicket* seems To wait them with his keys. *Milton.*

The cave was now a common way, The *wicket*, often open'd, knew the key. *Dryden.*

The chattering with disinters, and dodging about this or the other ceremony, is like opening a few *wickets*, by which no more than one can get in at a time. *Swift.*

**WIDE.** *adj.* [*ipse*, Saxon; *wijd*, Dutch.]

1. Broad; extended far each way.

They found fat pasture, and the land was *wide* and quiet. *1 Chron. iv. 40.*

He wand'ring long a *wide* circle made, And many languid nations he survey'd. *Pope.*

2. Broad to a certain degree: as *three inches wide*.

3. Deviating; remote.

Many of the fathers were far *wide* from the understanding of this place. *Raleigh.*

Consider the absurdities of that distinction betwixt the act and the obliquity, and the contrary being so *wide* from the truth of scripture and the attributes of God, and so noxious to good life, we may certainly conclude, that to the perpetration of whatsoever sin, there is not at all any predilection of God. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

To move His laughter at their quaint opinions *wide*. *Milton.*

On *wide* of nature must he act a part, Make love in tropes, in bombast break his heart. *Tickell.*

**WIDE.** *adv.*

1. At a distance. In this sense *wide* seems to be sometimes an adverb.

A little *wide*, There was a holy chapel edify'd, Wherein the hermit wont to lay

His holy things each morn and even tide. *Fairy Queen.*

Of this I have heard more from others who lived much among the Chinese; a people whose way of thinking seems to lie as *wide* of ours in Europe as their country does. *Temple.*

2. With great extent.

Of all these bounds rich'd With plenteous rivers, and *wide* skirted meads, We make thee lady. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

On the east-side of the garden place, Cherubic watch; and of a sword the flame *Wide*-waving; all approach far off to fright. *Milton.*

With huge two-handed fow, Brandish'd aloft, the horrid edge came down, *Wide* wafting

The fourth wind rose, and with black wings, *Wide* hovering all the clouds together drove From under heav'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Stretch'd at ease the panting lady lies, To shun the fervor of meridian skies;

While sweating slaves catch ev'ry breeze of air, And with *wide*-spreading fans refresh the fair. *Gay.*

Yet *wide* was spread their fame in ages past, And poets once had promis'd they should last. *Pope.*

**WIDELY.** *adv.* [from *wide*.]

1. With great extent each way.

Any that considers how immense the intervals of the chaos are, in proportion to the bulk of the atoms, will hardly induce himself to believe, that particles so *widely* diffused could ever throng one another to a compact texture. *Bentley.*

2. Remotely; far.

Let him exercise the freedom of his reason, and his mind will be strengthened, and the light which the remote parts of truth will give to one another, will so assist his judgment, that he will seldom be *widely* out.

**WIDEN.** *v. a.* [from *wide*.] To make wide; to extend.

So now the gates are open; now prove good seconds; 'Tis for the followers, fortune *widens* them, Not for the flyers. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

These accidents when they first happen, seem but small and contemptible; but by degrees they branch out and *widen* them-

elves into a numerous train of mischievous consequences. *South.*

He was accustomed to sleep with a peaceable nose, softening in his slumbers the wrinkles of it, and the anger which commonly mounted to that part; but now his nostrils were *widened* to the last degree of fury. *Dryden's Discreet.*

To **WIDEN.** *v. n.* To grow wide; to extend itself.

It is in this that the species of brutes are discriminated from man, and that proper difference, wherein they are wholly separated, and which at last *widens* to so vast a distance. *Locke.*

With her the temple ev'ry moment grew, Upward the columns shoot, the roofs ascend, And arches *widen*, and long files extend. *Pope.*

**WIDENESS.** *n. f.* [from *wide*.]

1. Breadth; large extent each way.

The rugged hair began to fall away; The sweetness of her eyes did only stay, Though not so large; her crooked horns decrease; The *wideness* of her jaws and nostrils cease. *Dryden.*

2. Comparative breadth.

Within the same annual time, the center of the earth is carried above fifty times as far round the orbis magnus, whose *wideness* we now assume to be twenty thousand terrestrial diameters. *Bentley's Sermons.*

**WIDGEON.** A water-fowl not unlike a wild duck, but not so large.

Among the first fort we reckon creyfers, curlews, and *widgeons*. *Carew.*

**WIDOW.** *n. f.* [*widwa*, Sax. *widawa*, Dutch; *widwa*, Welsh; *widua*, Latin.] A woman whose husband is dead.

To take the *widow*, Exasperates, makes mad her sister Gonerill. *Shakespeare.*

Catharine no more Shall be call'd queen; but princess dowager, And *widow* to prince Arthur. *Shakespeare's Hen. VIII.*

Our fatherless distress was left unmoan'd, Your *widow*-dolors likewise be unwept. *Shak. Richard III.*

And will she yet debate her eyes on me, That crop the golden prime of this sweet prince, And made her *widow* to a woeful bed. *Shakespeare.*

The barren they more miserable make, And from the *widow* all her comfort take. *Saunders.*

He warns the *widow*, and her household gods To seek a refuge in remote abodes. *Dryden.*

Who has the paternal power whilst the *widow*-queen is with child. *Locke.*

To **WIDOW.** *v. a.* [from *widow*.]

1. To deprive of a husband.

In this city he Hath *widow'd* and unchilded many a one, Which to this hour bewail the injury. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

Poor ropes you are beguil'd; Both you and I; for Romeo is exil'd: He made you for a high way to my bed, But I, a maid, die maiden *widow'd*. *Shakespeare.*

Thy little care to mend my *widow'd* nights, Has forc'd me to recourse of marriage rites, To fill an empty life. *Dryden.*

2. To endow with a widow-right.

For his possessions, Although by confiscation they are ours, We do inflate and *widow* you withal, To buy you a better husband. *Shakespeare.*

3. To strip of any thing good.

The *widow'd* life in mourning Dries up her tears. *Dryden.*

For him you waste in tears your *widow'd* hours. *Dryden.*

Inclement weather and frosty blasts deface The blithesome year, trees of their thriv'd fruits Are *widow'd*, dreary storms o'er all prevail. *Philips.*

**WIDOWER.** *n. f.* [from *widow*.] One who has lost his wife.

The king, sealing up all thoughts of love under the image of her memory, remained a *widower* many years after. *Sidney.*

The main contents are had, and here we'll stay To see our *widower's* second marriage day. *Shakespeare.*

They that marry, as they that shall get no children; and they that marry not, as the *widowers*. *2 Esdr. xvi. 44.*

**WIDOWHOOD.** *n. f.* [from *widow*.] The state of a widow.

Cecropia, having in her *widowhood* taken this young Arctus into her charge, had taught her to think that there is no widow but in including both heaven and earth in one's self. *Sidney.*

Ne ween my right with strength adown to tread, Through weakness of my *widowhood* or woe, For truth is strong. *Fairy Queen.*

She employed her last *widowhood* to works no less bountiful than charitable. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

It is of greater merit wholly to abstain from things desirable, than after fruition to be content to leave them; as they who magnify single life prefer virginity much before *widowhood*. *Weston.*

6 Cherish



## WIG

- Cherish thy hasten'd *widowhood* with the gold  
Of matrimonial treason: so farewell. *Milton.*
2. Estate settled on a widow: Not in use.  
For that dowry, I'll assure her of  
Her *widowhood*, be it that she survives me,  
In all my lands. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*
- WIDOWHUNTER. *n. f.* [*widaw and hunter*.] One who courts  
widows for a jointure.  
The *widowhunters* about town often afford them great di-  
version. *Addison's Spectator.*
- WIDOWMAKER. *n. f.* [*widaw and maker*.] One who deprives  
women of their husbands.  
That I must draw this metal from my side  
To be a *widowmaker*. *Shakespeare's King John.*
- WIDOW-WAIL. *n. f.* [*widow and wail*.] A plant.  
It hath a flower consisting of one leaf, which is deeply di-  
vided into three parts: the cup of the flower is also of one  
leaf, divided into three segments; the fruit consists of three  
hard berries closely joined together; in each of which is con-  
tained one oblong seed; to which may be added, it hath the  
appearance of a shrub, and the leaves are small and oblong.  
*Miller.*
- WIDTH. *n. f.* [*from wide*.] Breadth; wideness. A low word.  
For the *width* of the mortels gage this side, then for the  
tenant, gage on that end of the quarter you intend the tenant  
shall be made. *Moxon.*
- Let thy vines in intervals be fet,  
Indulge their *widths*, and add a roomy space,  
That their extremest lines may scarce embrace. *Dryden.*
- To WIELD *v. a.* [*pealsan*, Saxon; to manage in the hand.]  
To use with full command, as a thing not too heavy for the  
holder.  
Bate Hungarian wight, wilt thou the spigot *wield*. *Shakespeare.*  
His looks are full of peaceful majesty,  
His head by nature fram'd to wear a crown,  
His hand to *wield* a scepter, and himself  
Likely in time to bless a regal throne. *Shakespeare.*
- There is that hand bolden'd to blood and war,  
That must the sword in wondrous actions *wield*. *Daniel.*
- They are in the dark before they are aware; and then they  
make a noise only with terms; which, like too heavy wea-  
pons that they cannot *wield*, carry their strokes beyond their  
aim. *Digby on Bodies.*
- The least of whom could *wield*  
These elements, and arm him with the force  
Of all their regions. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
- Part *wield* their arms, part curb the foaming steed. *Milton.*
- If Rome's great senate could not *wield* that sword,  
Which of the conquer'd world had made them lord;  
What hope had ours, while yet their pow'r was new,  
To rule victorious armies, but by you? *Waller.*
- He worthiest, after him, his sword to *wield*,  
Or wear his armour, or sustain his shield. *Dryden.*
- WIELDY. *adj.* [*from wield*.] Manageable.
- WIFE. *n. f.* [*from wif*.] It were better written *wivy*.  
Your gown going off, such beauteous state reveals,  
As when through flow'ry meads th' hill's shadow steals;  
Off with that *wivry* coronet, and shew  
The hairy diadem which on your head doth grow. *Donne.*
2. Drawn into wire.  
Polymnia shall be drawn with her hair hanging loose about  
her shoulders, resembling *wivry* gold. *Psalm on Drawing.*
3. [From *wif*, a pool.] Wet; wearish; moist. Obsolete.  
Where but by chance a silver drop hath fall'n,  
Ev'n to that drop ten thousand *wivry* friends  
Do glew themselves in sociable grief. *Shakespeare.*
- WIFE. *n. f.* Plural *wives* [*wif*, Saxon; *wiff*, Dutch.]  
A woman that has a husband.  
Your claim, fair sister,  
I bar it in the interest of my *wife*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
- There's no bottom, none  
In my voluptuousness: your *wives*, your daughters,  
Your matrons and your maids could not fill up  
The cistern of my lust. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
- Why saidst thou, she is my sister? so I might have taken  
her to me to *wife*. *Gen. xii. 19.*
- The *wif*, where danger or dishonour lurks,  
Safest and seemliest by her husband flays. *Milton.*
- The *wif* her husband murders, he the *wif*. *Dryden.*
- Fond of his friend, and civil to his *wif*. *Pope.*
2. It is used for a woman of low employment.  
Strawberry *wives* lay two or three great strawberries at the  
mouth of their pot, and all the rest are little ones. *Bacon.*
- WIG. *n. f.* [*Wig* being a termination in the names of men signifies  
war, or else a hero, from *wiga*, a word of that signification.  
*Gibbon's Camden.*
- WIG. *n. f.* [*Contracted from perwig*.]  
1. False hair worn on the head.  
Triumphing Tories and desponding Whigs  
Forget their feuds, and join to save their *wigs*. *Swift.*

## WIL

2. A fort of cake.
- WIGHT. *n. f.* [*Wight*, Saxon.] A person; a being. *Obsolete.*  
Bethrew the witch! with venomous *wights* the flays,  
Tedious as hell; but flies the grasps of love, *Shakespeare.*  
With wings more momentary swift than thought.  
This world below did need one *wight*, *Shakespeare.*  
Which might thereof distinguish ev'ry part. *Daniel.*
- This meaner *wights*, of trust and credit bare,  
Not so respected, could not look t'effect. *Daniel.*
- A *wight* he was, whose very fight wou'd  
Entitle him mirror of knighthood. *Hudibras.*
- 1 he water flies all taste of living *wights*, *Milton.*
- How could'st thou suffer thy devoted knight, or his  
On thy own day, to fall by foe oppress'd, *Dryden.*
- The *wight* of all the world who lov'd thee best, *Dryden.*
- His station he yielded up to a *wight* as disagreeable as him-  
self. *Addison's Guardian.*
- WIGHT. *adj.* Swift; nimble. Out of use, *Shakespeare.*
- He was so wimble and so *wights* swift, *Shakespeare.*
- From bough to bough he leaped lights, *Shakespeare.*
- And oft the pumes latched, *Shakespeare's As You Like It.*
- WIGHTLY. *adv.* [*from wight*.] Swiftly; nimble.  
Her was her, while it was day-light, *Shakespeare.*
- But now her is a most wretched *wights*, *Shakespeare.*
- For day that was *wights* past, *Shakespeare.*
- And now at last the night doth hast. *Shakespeare.*
- WIGHT. An initial in the names of men, signifies strong; nimble;  
lusty; being purely Saxon. *Gibbon's Camden.*
- WILD. *adj.* [*Wile*, Saxon; *wild*, Dutch.]
1. Not tame; not domestic.  
For I am he am born to tame you, Kate,  
And bring you from a *wild* cat to a kate,  
Conformable as other household kates. *Shakespeare.*
2. Propagated by nature; not cultivated.  
Whatsoever will make a *wild* tree a garden tree, will make  
a garden tree to have less core or stone. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- Goose grafs or *wild* tanfy is a weed that strong clays are ve-  
ry subject to. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- The *wild* bee breeds in the stocks of old willows, in which  
they first bore a canal, and furnish afterwards with hangings,  
made of rose leaves: and to finish their work divide the whole  
into several rooms or cells. *Grew's Museum.*
3. Defart; uninhabited.  
The *wild* beast where he wons in forest *wild*. *Milton.*
4. Savage; uncivilized.  
Affairs that walk,  
As they say spirits do, at midnight, have  
In them a *wilder* nature, than the business  
That seeks dispatch by day. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
- Though the inundation destroyed man and beast generally,  
yet some few *wild* inhabitants of the woods escaped. *Bacon.*
- When they might not converse with any civil men without  
peril of their lives, whether should they fly but into the woods  
and mountains, and there live in a *wild* and barbarous man-  
ner. *Daniel.*
- May those already curst Effexian plains,  
Where hasty death and pining sickness reigns,  
Prove as a desert, and none there make stay,  
But savage beasts, or men as *wild* as they. *Waller.*
5. Turbulent; tempestuous; irregular.  
His passions and his virtues lie confus'd,  
And mixt together in fo *wild* a tumult,  
That the whole man is quite disfigur'd in him. *Addison.*
6. Licentious; ungoverned.  
That *wild* rout that tore the Thracian bard.  
Valour grown *wild* by pride, and pow'r by rage,  
Did the true charms of majesty impair:  
Rome by degrees advancing more in age,  
Shew'd sad remains of what had once been fair. *Prior.*
7. Inconstant; mutable; fickle.  
In the ruling passion, there alone,  
The *wild* are constant, and the cunning known. *Pope.*
8. Inordinate; loose.  
Other bars he lays before me,  
My riots past, my *wild* societies. *Shakespeare.*
- Besides, thou art a beau; what's that my child?  
A fop well-drest, extravagant and *wild*:  
She that cries herbs has less impertinence,  
And in her calling, more of common sense. *Dryden.*
9. Uncouth; strange.  
What are these,  
So wither'd, and so *wild* in their attire,  
That look not like th' inhabitants o' the earth,  
And yet are on't. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
10. Done or made without any consistent order or plan.  
With mountains, as with weapons, arm'd, they make  
*Wild* work in heav'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
- The sea was very necessary to the ends of providence, and  
would have been a very *wild* world had it been without.  
*Woodward's Natural History.*
11. Meerly

## WIN

11. Meerly imaginary.  
As universal as these appear to be, an effectual remedy might  
be applied: I am not at present upon a *wild* speculative pro-  
ject, but such a one as may be easily put in execution. *Swift.*
- WILD. *n. f.* [*from the adjective*.] A desert; a tract unculti-  
vated and uninhabited.  
We sometimes  
Who dwell this *wild*, constrain'd by want come forth  
To town or village nigh. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*
- This gentle knight  
Forsook his easy couch at early day,  
And to the wood and *wilds* purfu'd his way. *Dryden.*
- Then Libya fift, of all her moisture drain'd,  
Became a barren waste, a *wild* of sand. *Addison.*
- Amidst the barren rocks and burning sands  
That does not tremble at the Roman name?  
You rais'd these hallow'd walls, the desert smil'd,  
And paradise was open'd in the *wilds*. *Pope.*
- WILD Basil. *n. f.* [*causius*, Lat.] A plant.  
It hath leaves like those of the lesser basil; the cup of the  
flower is oblong and furrow'd; the flowers are produced in  
bunches on the top of little footstalks, which arise from be-  
tween the footstalk of the leaf and the stalk of the plants in  
which it differs from serpyllum. *Miller.*
- WILD Cucumber. *n. f.* [*claterium*, Latin.] A plant.  
The branches are somewhat like those of the cucumber, but  
have no tendrils; the fruit is prickly, and when ripe bursts  
with great elasticity, and abounds with fetid juice. *Miller.*
- WILD Olive. *n. f.* [*oleagus*, Latin, from *olea*, an olive, and  
*agos* virex;] This plant hath leaves like those of the chaste  
tree, and a fruit like an olive. *Miller.*
- WILDSEVICE. *n. f.* [*crataegus*, Lat.] A plant.  
The leaves are single; the flower consists of five leaves,  
which expand in form of a rose. The fruit is small, and  
shaped like a pear, in which are many hard seeds. *Miller.*
- To WILDER. *v. a.* [*from wild*.] To loose or puzzle in an  
unknown or pathless tract.  
The little couriers, who ne'er come to know  
The depth of fountains, as in mazes go,  
Where interests meet, and cross fo oft, that they  
With too much care are *wild*'d in the way. *Dryden.*
- Oh thou! who free'st me from my doubtful state,  
Long lost and *wild*'d in the maze of fate,  
Be present fill. *Pope.*
- WILDERNESS. *n. f.* [*from wild*.]  
1. A desert; a tract of solitude and savageness.  
He travell'd through wide wasteful ground,  
That nought but desert *wilderness* shew'd all around. *F. Qu.*
- When as the land the saw no more appear,  
But a *wild wilderness* of waters deep,  
Then 'gan she greatly to lament and weep. *Spenser.*
- O my poor kingdom, sick with civil blows!  
When that my care could not with-hold thy riots,  
What wilt thou do when not is thy care?  
O, thou wilt be a *wilderness* again.  
Peopled with wolves, thy old inhabitants. *Shakespeare.*
- But who can always on the billows lie?  
The wat'ry *wilderness* yields no supply. *Waller.*
- All those animals have been obliged to change their woods  
and *wildernesses* for lodgings in cities. *Arbut. & Pope.*
2. The state of being wild or disorderly. Not in use.  
The paths and bow'rs, doubt not, but our joint hands  
Will keep from *wilderness* with ease. *Milton.*
- WILDFIRE. *n. f.* [*wild and fire*.] A composition of inflam-  
mable materials, easy to take fire, and hard to be extin-  
guished.  
When thou rann'st up Gadshill in the night to catch my  
horse, I did think thou had'st been an ignis fatuus, or a ball  
of *wildfire*. *Shakespeare.*
- Though brimstone, pitch, *wildfire*, burn equally, and are  
hard to quench, yet they make no such fry wind as gun-  
powder. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
- Yet shall it in his boiling stomach turn  
To bitter poison, and like *wildfire* burn;  
He shall eat up the wealth by him devour'd. *Samph.*
- No matter in the world fo proper to write with as *wildfire*,  
as no characters can be more legible than those which are read  
by their own light. *Addison's Guard.*
- In flames, like Semele's, be brought to bed,  
While opening hell spouts *wildfire* at your head. *Pope.*
- WILDGOOSECHASE. *n. f.* A pursuit of something as unlikely  
to be caught as the wildgoose.  
If our wits run the *wildgoosechace*, I have done; for thou  
hast more of the *wildgoose* in one of thy wits, than I have in  
my whole five. *Shakespeare.*
- Let a man consider the time, money, and vexation, that  
this *wildgoosechace* has cost him, and then say what have I  
gotten to answer all this expence, but loose, giddy frolick?  
*L'Estrange.*
- WILDING. *n. f.* [*wildlinghe*, Dut.] A wild four apple.

## WIN

- Ten ruddy *wildings* in the wood I found, *Dryd.*  
And flood on tip-toes, reaching from the ground.  
The red streak, of all cyder fruit, hath obtained the pre-  
ference, being but a kind of *wilding*, never pleasing to the  
palate. *Mortimer.*
- The *wilding's* fibres are contriv'd  
To draw th' earth's purest spirit, and resist  
Its feculence. *Phillips.*
- WILDLY. *adv.* [*from wild*.]
1. Without cultivation.  
That which grows *wildly* of itself, is worth nothing. *Mere.*
2. With disorder; with perturbation or distraction.  
Put your discourse into some frame, and start not fo *wildly*  
from my affair. *Shakespeare.*
- Mrs. Page, at the door, sweating, blowing, and looking  
*wildly*, would needs speak with you. *Shakespeare.*
- Young mothers *wildly* stare with fear oppress'd,  
And strain their helpless infants to their breast. *Dryden.*
- His fever being come to a height, he grew delirious, and  
talked very *wildly*. *Female Quixote.*
3. Without attention; without judgment.  
As th' unthought accident is guilty  
Of what we *wildly* do, so we profess  
Ourselves to be the slaves of chance, and flies  
Of every wind that blows. *Shakespeare.*
4. Irregularly.  
She, *wildly* wanton, wears by night away  
The sign of all our labours done by day. *Dryden.*
- WILDNESS. *n. f.* [*from wild*.]
1. Rudeness; disorder like that of uncultivated ground.  
The heath, which was the third part of our plot, I wish to  
be framed, as much as may be, to a natural *wildness*. *Bac.*
2. Inordinate vivacity; irregularity of manners.  
This same starv'd justice hath done nothing but prated to  
me of the *wildness* of his youth, and the feats he hath done  
about Turnbal street; and every third word a lie. *Shakespeare.*
- He is giv'n  
To sports, to *wildness*, and much company. *Shakespeare.*
3. Savageness; brutality.  
He came in like a wild man; but such a *wildness* as shew'd  
his eye-sight had tamed him, full of withered leaves; which  
though they fell not, still threatened falling. *Sidney.*
- Vainly thou tell'st me, what the woman's care  
Shall in the *wildness* of the wood prepare. *Prior.*
4. Uncultivated state.  
Their *wildness* lose, and quitting nature's part,  
Obey the rules and discipline of art. *Dryden.*
5. Deviation from a settled course; irregularity.  
A delirium is but a short *wildness* of the imagination; and  
a settled irregularity of fancy is distraction and madness. *Watts's Log.*
6. Alienation of mind.  
Ophelia, I wish  
That your good beauties be the happy cause  
Of Hamlet's *wildness*; so shall I hope your virtues  
May bring him to his wonted way again. *Shakespeare.*
- WILE. *n. f.* [*pile*, Saxon; *wiel*, Islandick.] A deceit; a  
fraud; a trick; a stratagem; a practice artful, sly, and in-  
dicious.  
Their leader by his *wiles* had much obtain'd,  
And done much mischief on the English state. *Daniel.*
- My sentence is for open war; of *wiles*  
More unexpert, I boast not; them let those  
Contrive who need. *Milton.*
- Life essay'd the surest *wile*,  
Gilding itself with Laura's smile. *Rowe's Comm.*
- So Sforza, curs'd with a too fertile brain,  
Lost by his *wiles* the pow'r his wit did gain. *Dryd.*
- The heart of man is so full of *wiles*, artifices, and deceit,  
that there is no guessing at what he is from his speeches.  
*Addison's Guardian.*
- Wisdom's above suspecting *wiles*,  
The queen of learning gravely smiles. *Swift.*
- WILFUL. *adj.* [*will and full*.]
1. Stubborn; contumacious; perverse; inflexible.  
2. Done or suffered by design.  
Shenobee herself did choak  
With *wilful* cord, for wanting of her will. *Fairy Queen.*
- Thou to me  
Art all things under heav'n, all places thou,  
Who for my *wilful* crime art banish'd hence. *Milton.*
- The silent stranger stood amaz'd to see  
Contempt of wealth, and *wilful* poverty. *Dryden.*
- WILFULLY. *adv.* [*from wilful*.]
1. Obstinately; stubbornly.  
The mother, who being determinately, least I should say  
of a great lady *wilfully*, bent to marry her to Demagoras,  
tried all ways which a witty and hard-hearted mother could  
devise. *Sidney.*
- Evil could she conceal her fire, and *wilfully* perievered  
she in it. *Sidney.*



## WIL

Religion is matter of our free choice; and if men will obstinately and wilfully set themselves against it, there is no remedy. *Tillotson's Sermon.*

2. By design; on purpose. That will carry us, if we do not wilfully betray our succours, through all difficulties. *Hammond.*

If you do not wilfully pass over any of your greater offences, but confess particularly, and repent seriously of them, God will more easily pass by your lesser infirmities. *By Teyl.*  
This let him know;  
Left, wilfully offending, he pretend  
Surprised.

WILFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *wilful*.] Obstinacy; stubbornness; perverseness. *Milton.*

So full of wilfulness and self-hiking is our nature, that without some definitive sentence, which being given, may stand, small hope there is that strifes will end. *Hooker.*

Thy causeless ruth repels;  
He that his sorrow sought through wilfulness,  
And his foe fetter'd would release again,  
Deserves to taste his folly's fruit. *Fairy Queen.*

Never hydra-headed wilfulness  
So soon did lose his feat, and all at once,  
As in this king. *Shakespeare.*

A stiff and stubborn obstinacy, is not so much firmness and resolution, as wilfulness. *L'Estrange.*

That is not hastily to be interpreted obstinacy or wilfulness, which is the natural product of their age. *Locke.*

WILLI. *adv.* [from *wily*.] By stratagem; fraudulently.

They did work willy, and went and made as if they had been ambassadors. *Jes.*

WILINESS. *n. f.* [from *wily*.] Cunning; guile.

The ungodly, for his own lust, doth persecute the poor; let them be taken in the crafty wiling's that they have imagined. *Plalm x. 2.*

She supplied the weakness of force by wiling's of art, and advantage of treaty. *Hou. Voc. Forest.*

WILL. *n. f.* [pilla, Saxon; *wille*, Dutch.]

1. Choice; arbitrary determination. Will is the power, which the mind has to order the consideration of any idea, or the forbearing to consider it, or to prefer the motion of any part of the body to its rest, and vice versa. *Locke's Works.*

Two principal fountains there are of human actions, knowledge and will; which will, in things tending towards any end, is termed choice. *Hooker, b. i.*

Is it her nature, or is it her will,  
To be so cruel to an humble foe?

If nature, then the may it mend with skill;  
If will, then the at will may forego. *Spenser.*

These things have a shew of wisdom in will worship and humility. *Col. ii. 23.*

Will holds the sceptre in the soul,  
And on the passions of the heart doth reign. *Sir J. Dav.*

The truth is, such a man understands by his will, and believes a thing true or false, merely as it agrees or disagrees with a violent inclination; and therefore, whilst that inclination lasts in its strength, he discovers nothing of the different degrees of evidence. *Atterbury.*

2. Discretion; choice. Go then the guilty at thy will chastise. *Pope.*

3. Command; direction. At his first sight the mountains are shaken, and at his will the fourth wind bloweth. *Ecclef. xliii. 16.*

4. Disposition; inclination; desire. I make bold to press upon you with so little preparation. Your welcome; what's your will? *Shakespeare.*

He hath a will, he hath a power to perform. *Drummond.*

He said, and with so good a will to die,  
Did to his breast the fatal point apply,  
It found his heart. *Dryden.*

5. Power; government. Deliver me not over unto the will of mine enemies. *Psal.*

He had the will of his maid before he could go; he had the mastery of his parents ever since he could prattle; and why, now he is grown up, must he be restrained? *Locke.*

6. Divine determination. I would give a thousand furlongs of sea for an acre of barren ground. The wills above be done; but I would fain die a dry death. *Shakespeare.*

7. Testament; disposition of a dying man's effects. Another branch of their revenue still  
Remains, beyond their boundless right to kill,  
Their father yet alive, impower'd to make a will. *Dryd.*

Do men make their last wills by word of mouth only? *Stephen's Sermons.*

8. Good-will. Favour; kindness. I'll to the doctor, he hath my good-will,  
And none but he to marry with Nan Page. *Shakespeare.*

9. Good-will. Right intention. Some preach Christ of envy, and some of good will. *Phil. i. 15.*

## WIL

10. Ill-will. Malice; malignity.

11. [Contracted from *William*.] Will with a will. Jack with a lantern.

Will with the will of a round figure, in bigness like the flame of a candle; but sometimes broader, and like a bundle of twigs set on fire. It sometimes gives a brighter light than that of a wax-candle; at other times more obscure, and of a purple colour. When viewed near at hand, it shines less than at a distance. They wander about in the air, not far from the surface of the earth; and are more frequent in places that are uncultivated, mouldy, marshy, and abounding with reeds. They haunt burying places, places of execution, dunghills. They commonly appear in summer, and at the beginning of autumn, and are generally at the height of about six feet from the ground. Now they dilate themselves, and now contract. Now they go on like waves, and rain as it were sparks of fire; but they burn nothing. They follow those that run away, and fly from those that follow them. Some that have been caught were observed to consist of a shining, viscous, and gelatinous matter, like the spawn of frogs, not hot or burning, but only shining; so that the matter seems to be phosphorus, prepared and raised from putrid plants or carcasses by the heat of the sun; which is condensed by the cold of the evening, and then shines. *Mitch.*

Will-a-wisp misleads night-faring clowns,  
O'er hills and sinking bogs. *Gay.*

To WILL. *v. a.* [wilians, Gothic; pillan, Saxon; *willen*, Dutch.]

1. To desire that any thing should be, or be done. To will, is to bend our souls to the having or doing of that which they see to be good. *Hooker.*

Let Richard be restored to his blood,  
As will the rest; do wills Wincheiter. *Shakespeare.*

I speak not of God's determining his own will, but his pre-determining the acts of our will. There is as great difference betwixt these two, as betwixt my willing a lawful thing myself, and my inducing another man to do that which is unlawful. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Whoever wills the doing of a thing, if the doing of it be in his power, he will certainly do it; and whoever does not do that thing, which he has in his power to do, does not properly will it. *South.*

A man that fits still, is said to be at liberty, because he can walk if he wills it. *Locke.*

2. To be inclined or resolved to have. She's too rough for me; There, there, Hortensio, will you any wife? *Shakespeare.*

3. To command; to direct. St. Paul did will them of Corinth, every man to lay up somewhat on the Sunday, and to relieve it in store for the church of Jerusalem, for the relief of the poor there. *Hooker.*

How rarely does it meet with this time's guise,  
When man was will'd to love his enemies. *Shakespeare.*

Our battle is more full of names than yours,  
Our men more perfect in the use of arms,  
Our armours all as strong, our cause the best;  
Then reason wills our hearts should be as good. *Shakespeare.*

He will'd him to be of good comfort, promising to bestow upon him whatsoever he should win. *Kneller.*

If they had any business, his Majesty will'd that they should attend. *Cavendish.*

'Tis your's, O queen! to will  
The work, which duty binds me to fulfil. *Dryden.*

4. It has a loose and slight signification. Let the circumstances of life be what, or where they will, a man should never neglect improvement. *Watts.*

5. It is one of the signs of the future tense; of which it is difficult to show or limit the signification. I will come. I am determined to come; importing choice. Thou wilt come. It must be so that thou must come; importing necessity. *Will thou come?* Hast thou determined to come? importing choice. *He will come.* He is resolved to come; or it must be that he must come, importing either choice or necessity. *It will come.* It must be so that it must come; importing necessity.

The plural follows the analogy of the singular. WILL and Will, among the English Saxons, as *vide* at this day among the Germans, signified many. So *willen* is the defender of many; *willfred*, peace to many; which are answered in sense and signification by Polymachus, Poly-crates, and Polyphilus. *Gib. Cand.*

WILLING. *adj.* [from *will*.] He willing to please one in authority, forced all his skill to make the resemblance of the best fashion. *Wisd.*

Some other able, and as willing, pays  
The rigid satisfaction. *Milton.*

Can any man trust a better support under affliction, than the friendship of Omnipotence, who is both able and willing, and knows how to relieve him? *Bentley.*

## WIL

2. Pleas'd; desirous. 3. Favourable; well disposed to any thing. As many as were willing hearted brought bracelets and ear-rings. *Ex. xxxv. 22.*

4. Ready; complying. Religion hath force to qualify all sorts of men, to make governors the apter to rule with confidence, inferiors for confidence like the willing to obey. *Hooker.*

We've willing dames enough. *Shakespeare.*

He stoop'd with weary wings and willing feet. *Milt.*

5. Chosen. They're held with his melodious harmony,  
In willing chains, and sweet captivity. *Milton.*

6. Spontaneous. Forbear, if thou hast pity,  
These groans proceed not from a senseless plant,  
No spouts of blood run willing from a tree. *Dryden.*

7. Consenting. How can hearts not free serve willing. *Milton.*

WILLINGLY. *adv.* [from *will*.] 1. With one's own consent; without dislike; without reluctance. That preservation of peace and unity amongst Christian churches should be by all good means procured, we join most willingly and gladly with them. *Hooker.*

I dare not make myself so guilty,  
To give up willingly that noble title  
Your matter wed me to. *Shakespeare.*

This ransom, if my whole inheritance  
May compass, it shall willingly be paid. *Milton.*

2. By one's own desire. The condition of that people is not so much to be envied as some would willingly represent it. *Addison.*

WILLINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *willing*.] Consent; freedom from reluctance; ready compliance. We praise the things we hear with much more willingness, than those we see; because we envy the present, and reverence the past; thinking ourselves instructed by the one, and overlaid by the other. *Ben. Johnson.*

It is not doing good after that same wonderful manner, that Christ's example obligeth us unto, but to a like willingness and readiness to do good as far as our power reacheth. *Calamy.*

Force never yet a generous mind did gain;  
We yield on parley; but are form'd in vain;  
Constrain't, in all things, makes the pleasure less,  
Sweet is the love which comes with willingness. *Dryden.*

WILLOW. *n. f.* [pelie, Saxon; *willow*, Lat. *salix*, Welsh.] A tree worn by forlorn lovers. It hath amantaceous flowers consisting of several stamina, which are collected into a spike but are barren. The embryos are produced upon different trees from the male flowers, and afterwards become a fruit or husk, shaped like a cone, opening in two parts, and containing downy seeds. *Mil.*

I offered him my company to a willow tree, to make him a garland, as being forsaken, to bind him up a rod, as being worthy to be whipt. *Shakespeare.*

In such a night  
Stood Dido with a willow in her hand  
Upon the wild sea banks. *Shakespeare.*

Tell him, in hope he'll prove a widower shortly,  
I wear the willow garland for his sake. *Shakespeare.*

When heaven's burning eye the fields invades,  
To marishes he resorts, obscur'd with reeds,  
And hoary willows, which the moisture feeds. *Sandys.*

Afflicted Israel shall fit weeping down,  
Their harps upon the neighbouring willows hung,  
Nor joyous hymn encouraging their tongue. *Prior.*

WILLOWISH. *adj.* [from *willow*.] Resembling the colour of willow. Make his body with greenish coloured crewel, or willowish colour. *Walters.*

WILLOWWORT. *n. f.* A plant. The flower consists of several leaves, produced from the inclosures of the flower-cup, placed circularly, and expanded like a rose; from the centre of the flower-cup rises the pointal, which becomes a fruit of two cells, full of small seeds, wrapped up in the flower-cup. *Miller.*

WILY. *adj.* [from *wile*.] Cunning; sly; full of stratagem; fraudulent. They are so cautious and wily headed, especially being men of small practice in law matters, that you would wonder whence they borrow such subtilties and shifts. *Spenser.*

In the wily snake  
Whatever flights, none would fusions mark  
As from his wit, and native subtilty  
Proceeding. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Since this false, wily, doubling disposition of mind, is so intolerably mischievous to society, God is sometimes pleas'd, in mere compassion to men, to give them warning of it, by setting some odd mark upon such Cains. *South's Sermon.*

My wily nurse by long experience found,  
And first discover'd to my soul its wound;  
'Tis love laid the *Dryden.*

WIMBLE. *n. f.* [wimpe], old Dutch, from *wimelen*, to bore.] An instrument with which holes are bored.

## WIN

At harvest-home, trembling to approach  
The little barrel, which he fears to broach:  
He says the wimble, often draws it back,  
And deals to thirty servants but a smack. *Dryd.*

As when a shipwright stands his workmen o'er,  
Who ply the wimble some huge beam to bore;  
Urg'd on all hands it nimbly spins about,  
The grain deep-piercing till it scoops it out. *Pope.*

The trepan is like a wimble, used by joiners. *Sharp.*

WIMBLE. *adj.* Active; nimble; shifting to and fro. Such seems to be the meaning here.

He was so wimble and so wight,  
From bough to bough he leaped light,  
And oft the pumies latched:  
Therewith afraid I ran away;  
But he that erst seem'd but to play,  
A shaft in earnest snatched. *Spenser.*

WIMPLE. *n. f.* [wimple, Fr.] A hood; a veil. It is printed in *Spenser* perhaps by mistake *wimble*.

So fair and fresh, as fairest flower in May,  
For the had laid her mournful stole aside,  
And widow-like sad wimple thrown away. *Fairy Q.*

The Lord will take away the changeable suits of apparel, and the wimples, and the crisping-pins. *Isaiah ii. 22.*

To WIMPLE. *v. a.* To draw down as a hood or veil. The same did hide,  
Under a veil that wimple was full low. *Fairy Q.*

WIN. Whether initial or final in the names of men, may either denote a masculine temper, from pin, which signifies in Saxon, war, strength, &c. or else the general love and esteem he hath among the people; from the Saxon pine, i. e. dear, beloved. In the name of places it implies a battle fought there. *Gibbs.*

To WIN. *v. a.* [Pret. *won* and *won*; part. pass. *won*, pinna, Saxon; *winnen*, Dutch.] 1. To gain by conquest. The town of Gaza where the enemy lay encamped, was not so strong but it might be won. *Kneller.*

His whole descent, who thus shall Canaan win. *Milton.*

Follow cheerful to the trembling town;  
Presb but an entrance, and presume it won. *Dryden.*

2. To gain the victory in a contest. Loyalty is still the same  
Whether it wins or lose the game:  
True as the dial to the sun,  
Altho' it be not shin'd upon. *Hudibras, b. iii.*

I five years at Tarentum wan  
The questorship, and then our love began. *Danbam.*

Thy well breath'd horse  
Impels the flying car and wins the course. *Dryd.*

3. To gain something withheld. Resolv'd to win, he meditates the way,  
By force to ravish, or by fraud betray. *Pope.*

4. To obtain. Thy virtue wan me; with virtue preserve me. Dost thou love me? Keep me then still worthy to be beloved. *Sidney.*

When you see my son, tell him, that his sword can never win the honour that he loses. *Shakespeare.*

Devilish Macbeth  
By many of these trains hath fought to win me. *Shak.*

5. To gain by play. He had given a disagreeable vote in parliament, for which reason not a man would have so much correspondence with him as to win his money. *Addison.*

6. To gain by persuasion. They win great numbers to receive  
With joy the tidings brought from heav'n. *Milton.*

7. To gain by courtship. She's beautiful; and therefore to be woo'd:  
She is a woman, therefore to be won. *Shakespeare.*

That flood witness'd his inconstant flame,  
When thus he swore, and won the yielding dame. *Gay.*

To WIN. *v. u.* 1. To gain the victory. Nor is it ought but just,  
That he who in debate of truth hath won,  
Should win in arms. *Milton.*

2. To gain influence or favour. You express yourself very desirous to win upon the judgment of your master, and not upon his affections only. *Bacon.*

You have a softness and beneficence winning on the hearts of others. *Dryden.*

Thy words like musick every breast controul;  
Steal thro' the air, and win upon the soul. *Pope.*

3. To gain ground. The rabble will in time win upon power. *Shakespeare.*

4. To be conqueror or gainer at play. Charles I will play no more to night;  
My mind's not on't, you are too hard for me.  
—Sir, I did never win of you before.  
—But little, Charles;  
Nor shall not when my fancy's on my play. *Shak.*



# WIN

To WINCE. *v. n.* [*guingis*, Welsh.] To kick as impatient of a rider, or of pain.

I will sit as quiet as a lamb,  
I will not stir, nor wince, nor speak a word.  
Room, room, for my horse will wince,  
If he came within so many yards of a prince.  
The angry beast did straight resent  
The wrong done to his fundament,  
Began to kick, and fling, and wince,  
As if he had been beside his sense.

WINCH. *n. f.* [*guincher*, French, to twist.] A windlass; something held in the hand by which a wheel or cylinder is turned.

Put a winch with the wheel.  
To WINCH. *v. a.* [The same with wince, or perhaps from *guincher*, French, to twist; winch signifying sometimes to writhe or contort the body.] To kick with impatience; to shrink from any uneasiness.

We who have free souls,  
It touches not, let the gall'd jade wince;  
Our withers are unwringing.  
Have these bones rattled, and this head  
So often in thy quarrel bled!

Nor did I ever wince or grudge it.  
This last allusion gall'd the panther more;  
Yet seem'd she not to wince, tho' fiercely pain'd.  
Their consciences are gall'd, and this makes them wince  
and fling, as if they had some mettle.

WYNCOPE. *n. f.*  
There is a small red flower in the stubble-fields, which  
country people call the *wyncope*; which if it open in the  
morning, you may be sure, a fair day will follow.

WIND. *n. f.* [*pinb*, Saxon; *wind*, Dutch; *gwynt*, Welsh.]  
1. Wind is when any tract of air moves from the place it is  
in, to any other, with an impetus that is sensible to us,  
wherefore it was not ill called by the antients, a swifter course  
of air; a flowing wave of air; a flux, effusion, or stream of  
air.

The worthy fellow is our general. He's the rock, the oak  
not to be wind-shaken.

Love's heralds should be thoughts,  
Which ten times faster glides than the fun beams,  
Driving back shadows over lowering hills.  
Therefore do nimble-pinion'd doves draw love;  
And therefore hath the wind-swift Cupid wings.

Falmouth lieth farther out in the trade way, and so offereth a  
sooner opportunity to wind-driven ships than Plymouth. *Carew*.  
Wind is nothing but a violent motion of the air, produced  
by its rarefaction, more in one place than another, by the fun-  
beams, the attractions of the moon, and the combinations of  
the earth's motions.

2. Direction of the blast from a particular point. As eastward;  
westward.

I'll give thee a wind.  
I myself have all the other,  
And the very points they blow;  
All the quarters that they know  
T' th' shipman's card.

3. Breath; power or act of respiration.  
If my wind were but long enough to say my prayers, I  
would repent.

His wind he never took whilst the cup was at his mouth,  
but justly observ'd the rule of drinking with one breath.  
The perfume of the flowers, and their virtues to cure short-  
ness of wind in purly old men, seems to agree most with  
the orange.

It stop'd at once the passage of his wind,  
And the free soul to flitting air resign'd.

4. Air caused by any action.  
On each side her  
Stood pretty dimpled boys, like smiling Cupids  
With divers colour'd fans, whose wind did seem  
To glow the delicate cheeks which they did cool.

In an organ, from one blast of wind,  
To many a row of pipes the found-board breathes.

5. Breath modulated by an instrument.  
Where the air is pent, there breath or other blowing,  
which carries but a gentle percussion, suffices to create found;  
as in pipes and wind instruments.

Their instruments were various in their kind,  
Some for the bow, and some for breathing wind.

6. Air impregnated with scent.  
A hare had long escap'd pursuing hounds,  
By often shifting into distant grounds,  
Till finding all his artifices vain,  
To save his life, he leap'd into the main.

But there, alas! he could no safety find,  
A pack of dog-fish had him in the wind.

7. Flatulence; windiness.  
It turns  
Wisdom to folly, as nourishment to wind.

# WIN

8. Any thing insignificant or light as wind.  
Think not with wind of airy threats to awe.

9. Down the WIND. To decay.  
A man that had a great veneration for an image in his  
house, found that the more he prayed to it to prosper him in  
the world, the more he went down the wind till. *L'Estrange*.

10. To take or have the WIND. To gain or have the upper-hand.  
Let a king in council beware how he opens his own in-  
clinations too much, for else counsellors will but take the  
wind of him; instead of giving free counsel.

To WIND. *v. a.* [*pinban*, Sax. *winden*, Dutch. from the noun.]  
1. To blow; to sound by inflation.

The squire 'gan nigher to approach,  
And wind his horn under the cattle wall,  
That with the noise it shook as it would fall.

Every Triton's horn is winding,  
Welcome to the wat'ry plain.

Ye vigorous swains! while youth ferments your blood,  
Wind the shrill horn, or spread the waving net.

2. To turn round; to twist.  
Nero could touch and time the harp well; but in govern-  
ment sometimes he used to wind the pins too high, and some-  
times let them down too low.

The figure of a sturdy woman done by Michael Angelo,  
washing and winding of linen cloaths, in which act she  
wings out the water that made the fountain.

Wind the wood-bine round this arbour.  
3. To regulate in action.

He vaulted with such ease into his feat,  
As if an angel dropt down from the clouds,  
To turn and wind a fiery pegasus,  
And witch the world with noble horsemanship.

In a commonwealth or realm,  
The government is call'd the helm;  
With which, like vessels under sail,  
They're turn'd and winded by the tail.

4. To noie; to follow by scent.  
To turn by shifts or expedients.  
Whence turning of religion's made  
The means to turn and wind a trade.

5. To introduce by insinuation.  
You have contriv'd to take  
From Rome all feaon'd offices, and to wind  
Yourself into a power tyrannical.

Edmund, seek him out, wind me into him, frame the bu-  
siness after your own wisdom.  
Little arts and dexterities they have to wind in such things  
into discourse.

6. To change.  
Were our legislature vested in the prince, he might wind  
and turn our constitution at his pleasure, and shape our go-  
vernment to his fancy.

7. To entwine; to enfold; to encircle.  
Sleep thou and I will wind thee in my arms.  
You know me well, and herein spend but time  
To wind about my love with circumstance.

Sometime am I  
All wound with adders who with cloven tongues  
Do hiss me into madness.

8. To extricate.  
When he found himself dangerously embarked he bethought  
himself of all possible ways to disentangle himself, and to wind  
himself out of the labyrinth he was in.

9. To WIND up. To bring to a small compass, as a bottom  
of thread.  
Without solemnly winding up one argument, and intimat-  
ing that he began another, he lets his thoughts, which were fully  
possessed of the matter, run in one continued strain.

10. To WIND up. [Used of a watch] To convolve the spring;  
to put in order to a certain end.  
I frown the while, and perchance wind up my watch, or  
play with some rich jewel.

Fate seem'd to wind him up for fourscore years,  
Yet freshly ran he on, ten winters more:  
Till like a clock worn out with calling time,  
The wheels of weary life at last stood still.

Will not the author of the universe, having made an au-  
tomaton, which can wind up itself, see whether it hath stood  
still, or gone true.

11. To WIND up. To raise by degrees.  
There he did lo wind up to his purpose that they with-  
drew from the court.

When they could not coolly convince him, they railed,  
and called him an heretic: thus they wound up his temper  
to a pitch, and treacherously made use of that infirmity.

12. To WIND up. To strain a string by turning that on  
which it is rolled; to put in tune.  
Hylas! why fit we mute,  
Now that each bird faluteth the spring?

Wind up the slacken'd strings of thy lute,  
Never canst thou want matter to sing.

# WIN

Your lute may wind its strings but little higher  
To tune their notes to that immortal quire.

13. To WIND up. To put in order for regular action: from a  
watch.  
O you kind gods!  
Cure this great breach of his abused nature;  
Th' untun'd and jarring senses, O, wind up,  
Of this child changed father.

The weyrd sisters, hand in hand,  
Potters of the sea and land,  
Thus do go about, about,  
Thrice to thine, and thrice to mine,  
And thrice again to make up nine:

Peace, the charm's wound up.

To WIND. *v. n.*  
1. To turn; to change.  
So swift your judgments turn and wind,  
You cast our fleetest wits a mile behind.

2. To turn; to be convolved.  
Some plants can support themselves, and some others creep  
along the ground, or wind about other trees, and cannot sup-  
port themselves.

Status of a solid newel spread only upon one small newel, as  
the several folds of fans spread about their center; but these,  
because they sometimes wind, and sometimes fly off from that  
winding, take more room up in the stair-case.

3. To move round.  
If aught obstruct thy course, yet stand not still,  
But wind about, till thou hast topp'd the hill.

4. To proceed in flexures.  
It shall not wind with such a deep indent,  
As rob me of so rich a bottom here.

He winds with ease  
Through the pure marble air his oblique way,  
Amongst innumerable stars.

It was a rock winding with one ascent.  
The silver Thames, her own domestick flood,  
Shall bear her vessels, like a sweeping train;

And often wind, as of his mistress proud,  
With longing eyes to meet her face again.

You that can search those many corner'd minds,  
Where woman's crooked fancy turns and winds,  
Still fix thy eyes intent upon the throng,  
And, as the palfies open, wind along.

Swift ascending from the azure wave,  
He took the path that winded to the cave.

5. To be extricated; to be disentangled.  
Long lab'ring underneath, ere they could wind  
Out of such prison.

WINDBOUND. *adj.* [wind and bound.] Confined by contrary  
winds.  
Yet not for this the windbound navy weigh'd;  
Slack were their sails, and Neptune disobey'd.

When I bestir myself, it is high sea in his house; and when  
I sit still, his affairs forsooth are windbound.

Is it reasonable that our English fleet, which used to be the  
terror of the ocean, should be windbound?

WINDGEG. *n. f.* An egg not impregnated; an egg that does  
not contain the principles of life.  
Sound eggs sink, and such as are added swim; as do also  
those termed hypenemia, or windgegg. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

WINDER. *n. f.* [from wind.]  
1. An instrument or person by which any thing is turned  
round.

To keep troublesome servants out of the kitchen, leave the  
winder sticking on the jack to fall on their heads.

2. A plant that twists itself round others.  
Plants that put forth their sap hastily, have their bodies not  
proportionable to their length; and therefore they are winders  
and creepers, as ivy and bryony.

WINDFALL. *n. f.* [wind and fall.] Fruit blown down from  
the tree.  
Gather now, if ripe, your Winter fruits, as apples, to  
prevent their falling by the great winds; also gather your  
windfalls.

WINDFLOWER. *n. f.* The anemone. A flower.  
WINDGALL. *n. f.* [wind and gall.]

Windgalls are soft, yielding, flatulent tumours or bladders,  
full of corrupt jelly, which grow upon each side of the set-  
tled joints, and are so painful in hot weather and hard ways,  
that they make a horse to halt. They are caused by violent  
straining, or by a horse's standing on a sloping floor, or from  
extreme labour and heat, or by blows.

His horse infected with the fashion, full of windgalls, and  
sped with favins.

WINDGUN. *n. f.* [wind and gun.] Gun which discharges the  
bullet by means of wind compressed.

The windgun is charged by the forcible compression of air,  
being injected through a syringe; the fire and distention of  
the imprisoned air forcing, by the help of little falls or flutes  
within, to stop and keep close the vents by which it was ad-  
mitted.

WINDY. *adj.* [from wind.]  
1. To furnish with windows.  
Between these half columns above, the whole room was  
windward round.

With pert flat eyes she windward well its head,  
A brain of feathers, and a heart of lead.

2. To place at a window.  
Wouldst thou be wind-w'd in great Rome, and see  
Thy master thus with placht arms, bending down  
His corrigible neck, his face subdu'd  
To penetrative thame?

3. To

# WIN

Forc'd from windguns, lead itself can fly,  
And wond'rous flugs cut swiftly through the sky.

WINDINESS. *n. f.* [from windy.]  
1. Fulness of wind; flatulence.  
A windiness and puffing up of your stomach after dinner,  
and in the morning.

Orifices are prepared for the letting forth of the rarefied  
spirits in ructus, or windings, the common effects of all fer-  
mented liquors.

2. Tendency to generate wind.  
Sena lofeth somewhat of its windings by decocting; and,  
generally, subtle or windy spirits are taken off by incension  
or evaporation.

3. Tumour; puffiness.  
From this his modest and humble charity, virtues which  
rarely cohabit with the swelling windings of much knowledge,  
issued this.

WINDING. *n. f.* [from wind.] Flexure; meander.  
It was the pleasantest voyage in the world to follow the  
windings of this river Inn, through such a variety of pleasing  
scenes as the course of it naturally led us.

The ways of heav'n are dark and intricate;  
Our understanding traces them in vain,  
Nor sees with how much art the windings run,  
Nor where the regular confusion ends.

WINDINGSHEET. *n. f.* [wind and sheet.] A sheet in which  
the dead are enwrapped.  
These arms of mine shall be thy windingsheet.

My heart, sweet boy, shall be thy sepulchre;  
For from my heart thine image ne'er shall go.

The great windingsheet, that bury all things in oblivion, are  
deluges and earthquakes.

The chaste Penelope, having, as she thought, lost Ulysses at  
sea, employed her time in preparing a windingsheet for Laertes,  
the father of her husband.

WINDLASS. *n. f.* [wind and lace.]  
1. A handle by which a rope or lace is wrapped together round  
a cylinder.

2. A handle by which any thing is turned.  
Thus do we of wisdom and of reach,  
With windlasses, and with assays of byas,  
By indirections find directions out.

WINDLE. *n. f.* [from To wind.] A spindle.

WINDMILL. *n. f.* [wind and mill.] A mill turned by the  
wind.  
We like Don Quixote do advance  
Against a windmill our vain lance.

Such a falling chariot might be more conveniently framed  
with moveable sails, whose force may be impelled from their  
motion, equivalent to those in a windmill.

Windmills grind twice the quantity in an hour that water-  
mills do.

His fancy has made a giant of a windmill, and he's now  
engaging it.

WINDOW. *n. f.* [windue, Danish. Skinner thinks it originally  
wind-door.]  
1. An aperture in a building by which air and light are intro-  
mitted.

Being one day at my window all alone,  
Many strange things happened me to see.

A fair view her window yields,  
The town, the river, and the fields.

He through a little window cast his sight,  
Though thick of bars that gave a scanty light;  
But ev'n that glimmering serv'd him to desirey  
Th' inevitable charms of Emily.

When you leave the window open for air, leave books on  
the window-seat, that they may get air too.

2. The frame of glass or any other materials that covers the  
aperture.  
To thee I do commend my watchful soul,  
Ere I let fall the window of mine eyes:

Sleeping or waking, oh defend me still!  
In the sun's light, let into my darkened chamber through a  
small round hole in my window-shutter, at about ten or twelve  
feet from the window, I placed a lens.

Lines crossing each other.  
The fav'rite, that just begins to prattle,  
Is very humorfome, and makes great clutter,  
'Till he has wind-wos on his bread and butter.

4. An aperture resembling a window.  
To WINDOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To furnish with windows.

Between these half columns above, the whole room was  
windward round.

With pert flat eyes she windward well its head,  
A brain of feathers, and a heart of lead.

2. To place at a window.  
Wouldst thou be wind-w'd in great Rome, and see  
Thy master thus with placht arms, bending down  
His corrigible neck, his face subdu'd  
To penetrative thame?

3. To



## WIN

3. To break into openings.  
Poor naked wretches, where'er you are,  
That bide the pelting of this pitiless storm,  
How shall your houseless heads, and unfed sides,  
Your loop'd and window'd raggedness, defend you  
From seasons such as these? *Shak. King Lear.*

WINDPIPE. *n. f.* [wind and pipe.] The passage for the breath;  
the *aspera arteria*.

Let gallows gape for dogs, let man go free,  
And let not hemp his windpipe suffocate. *Shak. H. V.*  
The wezzon, rough artery, or windpipe, is a part intervient  
to voice and respiration: thereby the air descendeth unto the  
lungs, and is communicated unto the heart. *Brown.*

The quacks of government, who fat  
At th' unregarded helm of state,  
Consider d' timely how t' withdraw,  
And save their windpipes from the law. *Hudibras.*  
Because continual respiration is necessary for the support of  
our lives, the windpipe is made with annular cartilages. *Ray.*  
The windpipe divides itself into a great number of branches,  
called bronchia: these end in small air-bladders, capable to be  
inflated by the admission of air, and to subside at the expul-  
sion of it. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

WINDWARD. *adv.* [from wind.] Towards the wind.

WINDY. *adj.* [from wind.]

1. Consisting of wind.  
See what flowers arise,  
Blown with the windy tempest of my soul  
Upon thy wounds, that kill mine eyes and heart. *Shak. H. V.*  
Subtle or windy spirits are taken off by incension or evapo-  
ration. *Bacon.*

2. Next the wind.  
Lady, you have a merry heart.  
— Yes, my lord, I thank it, poor fool,  
It keeps on the windy side of care. *Shak. H. V.*

3. Empty; airy.  
Why should calamity be full of words?  
— Windy attorneys to their client woes,  
Poor breathing orators of miseries. *Shak. Rich. III.*

What windy joy this day had I conceiv'd,  
Hopeful of his deliver, which now proves  
Abortive as the first-born bloom of Spring,  
Nipt with the lagging rear of Winter's froit. *Milton.*  
Looks, here's that windy applause, that poor transitory plea-  
sure, for which I was dishonoured. *South.*

Of ev'ry nation, each illustrious name  
Such toys as these have cheated into fame,  
Exchanging solid quiet to obtain  
The windy satisfaction of the brain. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

4. Tempestuous; molested with wind.  
On this windy sea of land the fiend  
Walk'd up and down. *Milton.*

It is not bare agitation, but the sediment at the bottom,  
that troubles and defiles the water; and when we see it windy  
and dusty, the wind does not make but only raise dust. *South.*

5. Puffy; flatulent.  
In such a windy colic, water is the best remedy after a fur-  
feit of fruit. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

WINE. *n. f.* [pin, Saxon; vinn, Dutch.]

1. The fermented juice of the grape.  
The wine of life is drawn, and the meer lees  
Is left this vault to brag of. *Shak. Macbeth.*

Do not fall in love with me;  
For I am falser than vows made in wine. *Shak. H. V.*

The increase of the vineyards for the wine-cellars. *Chron.*  
Be not amongst wine-bibbers, amongst riotous eaters. *Prov.*  
Thy garments like him that treadeth in the wine-fat. *Is.*  
They took old facks upon their asses, and wine-bottles old  
and rent, and bound up. *Jes. ix. 4.*

Where the wine-press is hard wrought, it yields a harsh  
wine that tastes of the grape-stone. *Bacon.*

His troops on my strong youth like torrents rush;  
As in a wine-press, Judah's daughter crush'd. *Sandys.*

With large wine-offerings pour'd, and sacred feast. *Milt.*  
Shall I, to please another wine-sprung mind,  
Lose all mine own? God hath giv'n me a measure,  
Short of his canne and body: must I find  
A pain in that, wherein he finds a pleasure? *Herbert.*

The firstlings of the flock are doom'd to die;  
Rich fragrant wines the cheering bowl supply. *Pope.*  
If the hoghead falls short, the wine-cooper had not filled it  
in proper time. *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*

2. Preparations of vegetables by fermentations, called by the  
general name of wines, have quite different qualities from the  
plant; for no fruit, taken crude, has the intoxicating quality  
of wine. *Arbutnot.*

WING. *n. f.* [gehping, Saxon; wing, Danish.]

1. The limb of a bird by which he flies.

As Venus' bird, the white swift lovely dove,  
Doth on her wings her utmost swiftness prove,  
Finding the gripe of falcon fierce not fur. *Sidney.*

## WIN

Ignorance is the curse of God,  
Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heav'n. *Shak. H. V.*  
An eagle stirreth up her nest, spreadeth abroad her wings,  
taketh them, and beareth them on her wings. *Deut. xxxii.*

A spleenless wind fo stretch  
Her wings to waft us, and fo urg'd our keel. *Chapman.*  
The prince of augurs, Helitherses, rose;  
Precient he view'd th' aerial tracts, and drew  
A sure presage from ev'ry wing that flew. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. A fan to winnow.

Wing, cartnave, and bushel, peck, ready at hand. *Taffer.*  
3. Flight; passage by the wing.

Light thickens, and the crow  
Makes wing to th' rooky wood:  
Good things of day begin to droop and drowse,  
While night's black agents to their prey do rouse. *Shak.*

Thy affections hold a wing  
Quite from the flight of all thy ancestors. *Shak. H. IV.*

I have purged thee as love hath purged me, on the wing of  
all occasions. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
While passion is upon the wing, and the man fully engaged  
in the prosecution of some unlawful object, no remedy or con-  
troul is to be expected from his reason. *South.*

You are too young your power to understand;  
Lovers take wing upon the least command. *Dryden.*

And fraights, with in-born vigour, on the wings,  
Like mounting larks, to the new morning sing. *Dryden.*

Then life is on the wing; then most the links,  
When most the seems reviv'd. *Smith's Phædra and Hippol.*

4. The motive of flight.

Fearful commenting  
Is leaden servitor to dull delay;  
Delay leads impotent and snail-pac'd beggary:  
Then fiery expedition be my wing,  
Jove's Mercury, and herald for a king. *Shak. R. III.*

5. The footmen were Germans, to whom were joined as wings  
certain companies of Italians. *Knales's Hist. of the Turks.*

The left wing put to flight,  
The chiefs o'erborn, he rushes on the right. *Dryden.*

6. Any side piece.

The plough most proper for stiff black clays is long, large,  
and broad, with a deep head and a square earth-board,  
the coulter long and very little bending, with a very large wing.  
*Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To WING. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with wings; to enable to fly.

The speed of gods  
Time counts not, tho' with swiftest minutes wing'd. *Milt.*  
Who knows but he, whose hand the lightning forms,  
Who heaves old ocean, and who wings the storms,  
Pours fierce ambition in a Caesar's mind,  
Or turns young Ammon loose to scourge mankind. *Pope.*

2. To supply with side bodies.

We ourself will follow  
In the main battle, which on either side  
Shall be well winged with our chiefest horse. *Shak. R. III.*

To WING. *v. n.* To pass by flight.

I, an old turtle,  
Will wing me to some wither'd bough, and there  
My mate, that's never to be found again,  
Lament 'till I am lost. *Shak. H. V.*

Warm'd with more particles of heav'nly flame,  
He wing'd his upward flight, and fear'd to fame;  
The rest remain'd below, a crowd without a name. *Dryd.*

Struck with the horror of the fight,  
She turns her head, and wings her flight. *Prior.*

From the Meotis to the northern sea,  
The goddess wings her desperate way. *Prior.*

WYNGED. *adj.* [from wing.] Furnished with wings; flying;  
swift; rapid.

Now we bear the king  
Tow'rd Calais: grant him there, and there being seen,  
Heave him away upon your winged thoughts  
Athwart the sea. *Shak. H. V.*

Hie, good fir Michael, bear this sealed brief  
With winged haste to the lord marshal. *Shak. H. IV.*  
And shall grace not find means, that finds her way,  
The speediest of thy winged messengers,  
To visit all thy creatures? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

We can fear no force  
But winged troops, or Pegasean horse. *Waller.*

The winged lion's not so fierce in fight,  
As Lib'ti's hand presents him to our sight. *Waller.*

The cockney is surpris'd at many actions of the quadruped  
and winged animals in the fields. *Watin.*

WINGEDPEA'. *n. f.* [cibrus, Latin.] A plant.

It hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whose empalement  
rises the pointal, which afterwards becomes a pod, for the  
most part round and cylindrical, filled with roundish seeds.  
*Miller.*

WINGSHELL. *n. f.* [wing and shell.]

The shell that covers  
the wing of insects.  
The long-shelled goat-chaffer is above an inch long, and the  
wing-shells of themselves an inch, and half an inch broad; so  
deep as to come down below the belly on both sides. *Grew.*

Having wings. *Shak. H. V.*

They spring together out, and swiftly bear  
The flying youth through clouds and yielding air;  
With wingy speed out-strip the eastern wind,  
And leave the breezes of the morn behind. *Addison.*

To WINK. *v. n.* [pinetcan, Saxon; wincken, Dutch.]

1. To shut the eyes.

Let's see thine eyes; wink now, now open them:  
In my opinion, yet, thou see'st not well. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

They're fairies; he that speaks to them shall die:  
I'll wink and couch; no man their sports must eye. *Shak.*

His false cunning  
Taught him to face me out of his acquaintance,  
And grew a twenty years removed thing.  
While one would wink. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*

He with great imagination,  
Proper to madmen, led his powers to death, *Shak. H. IV.*

And, winking, leap'd into destruction.  
In despite of all this, he runs foolishly into his fin and ruin,  
merely because he winks hard, and rushes violently like a horse  
into the battle. *Taylor.*

The Scripture represents wicked men as without under-  
standing; not that they are destitute of the natural faculty:  
they are not blind, but they wink. *Tillotson.*

If any about them should make them think there is any dif-  
ference between being in the dark and winking, get it out of  
their minds. *Locke.*

2. To hint, or direct by the motion of the eyelids.

You saw my master wink and laugh upon you. *Shak. H. V.*

Send him a spoon when he wants a knife: wink at the foot-  
man to leave him without a plate. *Swift.*

3. To close and exclude the light.

While Hermes pip'd and sung, and told his tale,  
The keeper's winking eyes began to fail,  
And drowsily slumber on the lids to creep,  
'Till all the watchman was at length asleep. *Dryden.*

When you shoot, and shut one eye,  
You cannot think he would deny  
To lend the other friendly aid,  
Or wink, as coward, and afraid. *Prior.*

To connive; to seem not to see; to tolerate.

They be better content with one that will wink at their  
faults, than with him that will reprove them. *Whitgift.*

I, for winking at your disorders too,  
Have lost a brace of kinsmen. *Shak. Romeo and Juliet.*

Let not night see my black and deep desires;  
The eye wink at the hand! *Shak. Macbeth.*

The king gave him great gifts, and winked at the great spoil  
of Bolworth-field, which came almost wholly to this man's  
hands. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Let us not write at a loose rambling rate,  
In hope the world will wink at all our faults. *Roscommon.*

Some faults of course with childhood end;  
We therefore wink at wages, when they offend,  
And spare the boy, in hopes the man may mend. *Dryden.*

Obstinacy cannot be winked at, but must be subdued. *Locke.*

Cato is stern, and awful as a god:  
He knows not how to wink at human frailty,  
Or pardon weakness that he never felt. *Addison's Cato.*

5. To be dim.

The fullen tyrant slept not all the night,  
But, lonely walking by a winking light,  
Sob'd, wept and groan'd, and beat his wither'd breast. *Dry.*

## WIN

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the wing of insects.  
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But, lonely walking by a winking light,  
Sob'd, wept and groan'd, and beat his wither'd breast. *Dry.*

WINK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of closing the eye.

You doing thus,  
To the perpetual wink for ay might put  
This ancient moral. *Shak. H. V.*

At every wink of an eye some new grace will be born. *Shak.*

Since I receiv'd command to do this business,  
I have not slept one wink. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

The beams so reverend and strong,  
Do'st thou not think I could eclipse and cloud them with a wink,  
But that I would not lose her sight so long? *Donne.*

It rag'd fo all night, that I could not sleep a wink. *Temple.*

Not write! but then I think;  
And for my soul I cannot sleep a wink. *Pope.*

A hint given by motion of the eye. *Swift.*

Her wink each bold attempt forbids.  
The fockjobber thus from 'Change-alley goes down,  
And tips you the freeman a wink;  
Let me have but your vote to serve for the town,  
And here is a guinea to drink. *Swift.*

WINKER. *n. f.* [from wink.] One who winks.

A set of nodders, winkers, and whisperers, whose business  
is to fringe all others offspring of wit in their birth. *Pope.*

## WIN

WINKINGLY. *adv.* [from winking.] With the eye almost  
closed.

If one beholdeth the light, he vieweth it winkingly, as those  
do that are purblind; but if any thing that is black, he looketh  
upon it with a broad and full eye. *Peacham on Drawing.*

WINNER. *n. f.* [from win.] One who wins.

A gamester, having lost all, borroweth of his next fellow-  
gamester somewhat to maintain play; which he setting unto  
him again, shortly thereby winneth all from the winner. *Spenser.*

Go together,  
You precious winners all; your exultation  
Partake to every one. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

Behrew the winners; for they play'd me false. *Shak. H. V.*

Whether the winner laughs or no, the loser will complain;  
and rather than quarrel with his own skill, will do it at the  
dice. *Temple.*

WINKING. *participial adj.* [from win.] Attractive; charming.

Yet let's fair,  
Let's winning soft, let's amiably mild,  
Than that smooth wat'ry image. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

On her, as queen,  
A pomp of winning graces wait'd still;  
And from about her hot darts of desire  
Into all eyes, to wish her still in sight. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

Cato's soul  
Shines out in every thing he acts or speaks,  
While winning mildness and attractive smiles  
Dwell in her looks, and with becoming grace  
Soften the rigour of her father's virtues. *Addison's Cato.*

WINKING. *n. f.* [from win.] The fun won.

A simile in one of Congreve's prologues compares a writer  
to a buttering gamester, that flakes all his winnings upon every  
cast; so that if he loses the last throw, he is sure to be un-  
done. *Addison's Freetholder.*

To WINNOW. *v. a.* [pinetcan, Saxon; evanno, Latin.]

1. To separate by means of the wind; to part the grain from  
the chaff.

Were our royal faith martyrs in love,  
We shall be winnow'd with so rough a wind,  
That even our corn shall seem as light as chaff;  
And good from bad find no partition. *Shak. H. IV.*

In the fun your golden grain display,  
And thrash it out and winnow it by day. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. To fan; to beat as with wings.

Now on the polar winds, then with quick fan  
Winnow the buxom air. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. To sift; to examine.

Winnow well this thought, and you shall find  
'Tis light as chaff that flies before the wind. *Dryden.*

4. To separate; to part.

Bitter torture shall  
Winnow the truth from falsehood. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

To WINNOW. *v. n.* To part corn from chaff.

Winnow not with every wind, and go not into every way.  
*Eccles. v. 9.*

WINNOWER. *n. f.* [from winnow.] He who winnows.

WINTER. *n. f.* [pinetcan, Saxon; winter, Danish, German,  
and Dutch.] The cold season of the year.

Though he were already steep'd into the winter of his age,  
he found himself warm in those desires, which were in his son  
far more excusable. *Sidney.*

After Summer evermore succeeds  
The barren Winter with his nipping cold. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

Those flaws and flirts  
Inapostors brow to fear, would well become  
A woman's story at a Winter's fire. *Shak. Macbeth.*

He hath bought a pair of cast lips of Diana: a nun of Win-  
ter's sisterhood kisses not more religiously; the very ice of cha-  
stity is in them. *Shak. As you like it.*

The two beneath the distant poles complain  
Of endless Winter and perpetual rain.  
Lie'st thou asleep beneath those hills of snow?  
Stretch out thy lazy limbs; awake, awake,  
And Winter from thy furry mantle shake. *Dryden.*

Suppoie our poet was your foe before,  
Yet now, the business of the field is o'er,  
'Tis time to let your civil wars alone,  
When troops are into Winter-quarters gone. *Dryden.*

He that makes no reflections on what he reads, only loads  
his mind with a rhapsody of tales, fit in Winter-nights for the



# WIP

difference: then, by joining these together, I make a definition. *Winter* is that season of the year wherein the days are shortest.

*WIP*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To pass the Winter.

The fowls shall summer upon them, and all the beasts of the earth shall *winter* upon them.

Because the haven was not commodious to *winter* in, the more part advised to depart.

To *WINTER*. *v. a.* To feed or manage in the Winter.

The cattle generally fold for slaughter within, or exportation abroad, had never been handled or *wintered* at hand-meat.

Young lean cattle may by their growth pay for their *wintering*, and so be ready to fat next Summer.

*WINTER* is often used in composition.

The king fat in the *winter-houle*, and there was a fire burning before him.

If in November and December they fallow, 'tis called a *winter-fallowing*.

Shred it very small with thyme, sweet margarome, and a little *winter-fallowing*.

*WINTERBEATEN*. *adj.* [Winter and beat.] Harried by severe weather.

He compareth his careful care to the sad season of the year, to the frosty ground, to the frozen trees, and to his own *winterbeaten* flocke.

*WINTERCHERRY*. *n. f.* [collektage.] A plant.

The fruit is about the bigness of a cherry, and inclosed in the cup of the flower, which swells over it in form of a bladder.

*WINTERCITRON*. *n. f.* A sort of PEAR, which see.

*WINTERGREEN*. *n. f.* [pyralis, Latin.] A plant.

It hath a rose-shaped flower, consisting of several leaves, which are placed circularly; out of whose cup arises the pointal, ending in a proboscis, which afterwards turns to a roundish fruit, which is channelled, generally umbellated, and consisting of five cells, which are commonly full of small seeds.

*WINTERLY*. *adj.* [Winter and like.] Such as is suitable to Winter; of a wintry kind.

It's be Summer news, Smile to't before; if *winterly*, thou need'st But keep that count'nance still.

*WINTERY*. *adj.* [from Winter.] Brumal; hyemal.

He saw the Trojan fleet dispers'd, distress'd By stormy winds, and *wintery* heav'n oppress'd.

*Winty*. *adj.* [from wine.] Having the taste or qualities of wine.

Set cucumbers here and there among muskmelons, and see whether the melons will not be more *winty*, and better tasted.

To *WIPE*. *v. a.* [pipan, Saxon.]

- To cleanse by rubbing with something soft.
- To wipe off.
- To wipe out.
- To wipe away.
- To wipe out.
- To wipe out.

Such a handkerchief, I'm sure it was your wife's, did I to-day See Cassio *wipe* his beard with.

She a gentle tear let fall From either eye, and *wiped* them with her hair.

Then with her veil she wound the *wipes* and dries.

Calumniate stoutly; for though we *wipe* away with never so much care the dirt thrown at us, there will be left some fullage behind.

Let me *wipe* off this honourable dew, That silverly doth progress on thy cheeks.

Some natural tears they dropp'd, but *wiped* them soon.

A young man, having suffered many tortures, escaped with life, and told his fellow Christians, that the pain of them had been rendered tolerable by the presence of an angel, who flood by him and *wiped* off the tears and sweat.

Macduff, this noble passion, Child of integrity, hath from my soul *Wiped* the black scruples; reconcil'd my thoughts To thy good truth and honour.

The next bordering lords commonly incoach one upon another, as one is stronger, or lie still in wait to *wipe* them out of their lands.

This blot, that they object against your house, Shall be *wiped* out in the next parliament.

As thou lov'st me, Camillo, *wipe* not out the rest of thy services by leaving me now.

Take one in whom decrepit old age has blotted out the memory of his past knowledge, and clearly *wiped* out the ideas his mind was formerly stored with, and stopped up all the passages for new ones to enter; or if there be some of the inlets yet left open, the impressions made are scarce perceived.

# WIS

*WIPE*. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

- An act of cleansing.
- A blow; a stroke; a jeer; a gybe; a sarcasm.
- A bird.

To statemen would you give a *wipe*, You print it in Italic type: When letters are in vulgar shapes, 'Tis ten to one the wit escapes; But when in capitals express'd, The dullest reader smokes the jest.

*WIPE*. *n. f.* [from wipe.] An instrument or person by which any thing is wiped.

The maids and their makes, At dancing and wakes, Had their napkins and posies, And the *wipers* for their noses.

*WIPE*. *n. f.* [viper, French; to draw round, Stimmer.] Metal drawn into slender threads.

Tane was the damsel; and without remorse The king condemn'd her, guilless, to the fire. Her veil and mantle pluckt they off by force, And bound her tender arms in twisted *wires*.

Thou shalt be whipt with *wire*, and flew'd in brines, Smarling in ling'ring pickle.

The soldier, that man of iron, Whom ribs of horror all environ, That's strong with *wire* instead of veins, In whose embraces you're in chains.

And the cherubick host, in thousand quires, Touch their immortal harps of golden *wires*.

Some roll a mighty stone, some laid along, And, bound with burning *wires*, on spokes of wheels are hung.

To *WIPE*. *v. a.* [wire and draw.]

- To spin into wire.
- To draw out into length.
- To draw by art or violence.

A fluid moving through a flexible canal, when small, by its friction will naturally lengthen, and *wire* draw the sides of the canal, according to the direction of its axis.

I have been wrongfully accused, and my sense *wire* drawn into blasphemy.

*WIPE*. *n. f.* [wire and draw.] One who spins wire.

Those who have need of unmixed silver, as gilders and *wire* drawers, must, besides an equal weight of silver mixed with other metals, give an overplus to reward the refiner's skill.

To *WIS*. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *wis*. [wissen, German; wizen, Dutch.] To know.

Thus proud and fierce, unto the hearts he steep Of them poor souls; and cutting reason's reins, Made them his own before they had it *wis*.

There be fools alive, I *wis*, Silver'd o'er; and so was this.

This book, advisedly read and diligently followed but one year at home, would do a young gentleman more good, *wis*, than three years travel abroad.

When Mammon saw his purpose miss, Him to entrup unware, another's way he *wis*.

Marry with a king, A batchelor, a handsome strapping too, I *wis* your grandam had a worser match.

When for more worlds the Macedonian cry'd, He *wis* not Thebes in her lap did hide.

Another yet, a world reserv'd for you, To make more great than that he did subdue.

*WIS*. *n. f.* [wisdom, Saxon; wisdom, Danish.] Sapiences; the power of judging rightly.

That which moveth God to work is goodness, and that which ordereth his work is *wisdom*; and that which perfecteth his work is power.

'Tis much he dares, And to that dauntless temper of his mind, He hath a *wisdom* that doth guide his valour.

To act in safety, *Wisdom* and fortune combating together, If that the former dare but what it can, No chance may shake it.

As from senses reason's work doth spring, So many reasons understanding gain, And many understandings knowledge brings.

And by much knowledge *wisdom* we obtain, *Wisdom* is that which makes men judge what are the best ends, and what the best means to attain them, and gives a man advantage of counsel and direction.

As science is properly that knowledge which relateth to the essences of things, to *wisdom* to their operations.

*WISE*. *adj.* [pyr, Saxon; wiss, Dutch and Danish.]

- Sapient; judging rightly, particularly of matters of life; having practical knowledge.
- I would have you *wis* unto that which is good, and simple concerning evil.

# WIS

Heav'n is for thee too high; be lowly *wis*.

All their writings were compos'd in verse, which were called *runes*, or *vises*, and from thence the term of *wis* came.

Since the floods demand For their descent a prone and sinking land: Does not this due declivity declare, A *wis* director's providential care?

The *wisest* and best men in all ages, have lived up to the religion of their country, when they saw nothing in it opposite to morality.

Skilful; dextrous.

Speak unto all that are *wis*-hearted, whom I have filled with the spirit of wisdom, that they may make Aaron's garments.

Do we count him a *wis* man, who is *wis* in any thing but his own proper profession and employment, and *wis* for every body but himself?

They are *wis* to do evil, but to do good they have no knowledge.

Skilled in hidden arts.

There was an old fat woman even now with me.—Pray, was't not the *wis* woman of Brainford?

Grave; becoming a *wis* man.

One eminent in *wis* deport spake much.

*WISE*. *n. f.* [pyr, Saxon; wiss, Dutch; wisse, German; wiss, Fr. guisa, Italian.] Manner; way of being or acting.

This word, in the modern dialect, is often corrupted into *wis*.

This long the fings in most commanding *wis*; Come, shepherd's boy, let now thy heart be bow'd To make itself to my least look a slave.

Ere we farther pass, I will devise A passport for us both, in fittest *wis*.

On this *wis* ye shall blest Israel.

The lovers standing in this doleful *wis*, A warrior bold approached.

With foam upon thy lips, and sparkling eyes, Thou say'st and do'st in such outrageous *wis*, That mad Orestes, if he saw the show, Would swear thou wert the madder of the two.

'Tis in no *wis* strange that such a one should believe, that things were blindly shuffl'd.

*WISE*. *n. f.* [It was antiently written *wissegger*, as the Dutch *wissegger*, a soothsayer.]

- A *wis*, or intensional man.
- A fool; a dunce.

Why, says a *wis*acre that fat by him, were I as the king of France, I would scorn to take part with footmen.

*WIS*. *n. f.* [from *wis*.] Judiciously; prudently.

If thou covest death, as utmost end Of misery; so thinking to evade The penalty pronounc'd; do not God Hath *wis*er arm'd his vengeful ire.

He sits like discontented Damocles, When by the sportive tyrant *wisely* shown, The dangerous pleasure of a flatter'd throne.

Admitting their principles to be true, they act *wisely*: they keep their end, evil as it is, steadily in view.

The doctors, tender of their fame, *Wise* on me lay all the blame: We must confess his case was nice, But he would never take advice.

*WIS*. *n. f.* [from *wis*.] Wisdom; sapience.

No less delecteth his wittiness in devising, his pithiness in uttering, his pastoral rudeness, and his moral *wis*ness.

To *WIS*. *v. a.* [pyr, Saxon.]

- To have strong desire; to long.
- The fun beat upon the head of Jonah, that he fainted, and *wis*hed in himself to die.
- That Noah or Janus under flood navigation, may be very well supported by his image found upon the first Roman coins. One side was stamp'd with a Janus bifrons, and the other with a rostrum, or prow of a ship. This is as good an argument as an antiquary could *wis* for.
- To be disposed, or inclined.
- Those potentates, who do not *wis* well to his affairs, have shewn respect to his personal character.
- It has a slight signification of hope.
- I *wis* it may not prove more ominous foretoken of misfortune, to have met with such a miser as I am.
- To desire; to long for.
- He was fain to pull him out by the heels, and shew him the beast as dead as he could *wis* it.
- If all the year were playing holidays, To port would be as tedious as to work; But when they seldom come, they *wis* for come.
- They have more than heart could *wis*.
- There are things prepar'd by my command, That shall convey you to the *wis*-for port.
- To recommend by wishing.
- Had I as many fons as I have hairs, I would not *wis* them to a fairer death.

# WIT

To imprecate.

If heavens have any grievous plague in store, Exceeding those that I can *wish* upon thee; O let them keep it till thy sins be ripe, And then hurl down their indignation.

To ask.

Digby should find the best way to make Antrim communicate the affair to him, and to *wish* his assistance.

*WISH*. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

- Longing desire.
- To his *wish*.
- Beyond his hope, Eve separate he spies.
- A *wish* is properly the desire of a man fitting or lying still; but an act of the will, is a man of business vigorously going about his work.
- What next I bring shall please thee; be assur'd, Thy *wish*, thy fit help, thy other self, Thy *wish*, exactly to thy heart's desire.
- Desire expressed.
- Shame come to Romeo!
- Blister'd be thy tongue
- For such a *wish*.
- I admire your whig-principles of resistance in the spirit of the Barcelonians: I join in your *wish* for them.
- WISHEDLY*. *adv.* [from *wish*.] According to desire. Not used.
- What could have happened unto him more *wisely*, than with his great honour to keep the town still.
- WISHER*. *n. f.* [from *wish*.]
- One who longs.
- One who expresses wishes.
- With half that *wish*, the *wisher's* eyes be press'd.
- WISHEDLY*. *adv.* [from *wish* and *full*.] Longing; showing desire.
- From Scotland am I stol'n ev'n of pure love, To greet mine own land with my *wishful* sight.
- WISHEDFULLY*. *adv.* [from *wishful*.] Earnestly; with longing.
- WISKET*. *n. f.* A basket.
- WISP*. *n. f.* [wisp, Swedish, and old Dutch.] A small bundle, as of hay or straw.
- A gentleman would fast five days, without meat, bread, or drink; but the same used to have continually a great *wisp* of herbs that he smell'd on: and amongst those, some esculent herbs of strong scent, as onions.
- Jews, who their whole wealth can lay In a small basket, on a *wisp* of hay.
- WIST*. pret. and part. of *win*.
- WISTFUL*. *adj.*
- Attentive; earnest; full of thought.
- Why, Grubbinel, dost thou lo *wisful* seem?
- There's sorrow in thy look.
- It is used by Swift, as it seems, for *wisful*.
- Lifting up one of my fathes, I cast many a *wisful* melancholy look towards the sea.
- WISTFULLY*. *adv.* [from *wisful*.] Attentively; earnestly.
- With that he fell again to pry Through perspective more *wisfully*.
- WISTLY*. *adv.* [from *wis*.] Attentively; earnestly.
- Speaking it, he *wisly* look'd on me;
- As who shall say,—I would thou wert the man.
- To *WIT*. *v. n.* [pyr, Saxon.] To know. This word is now only used in the phrase to *wit*; that is to say.
- There is an officer, to *wit*, the sheriff of the shire, whose office it is, to walk up and down his bailiwick.
- Yet are these feet, whose strengthless flay is numb, Unable to support this lump of clay.
- Swift-winged with desire to get a grave;
- As *witting*, I no other comfort have.
- WIT*. *n. f.* [pyr, Saxon; from *pyr*, to know.]
- The powers of the mind; the mental faculties; the intellects.
- This is the original signification.
- Who would set his *wit* to so foolish a bird?
- The king your father was reputed for A prince most prudent, of an excellent And unmatch'd *wit* and judgment.
- Will puts in practice what the *wit* deviseth: Will ever acts, and *wit* contemplates still: And as from *wit* the power of wisdom riseth, All other virtues daughters are of will.
- 'Tis the prince, and *wit* the counsellor, Which doth for common good in council sit; And when *wit* is resolv'd, will lends her power To execute what is advis'd by *wit*.
- For *wit* and pow'r, their last endeavours bend To outline each other.
- Imagination; quickness of fancy.
- They never meet, but there's a skirmish of *wit* between them.—Alas, in our last conflict four of his five *wits* went halting off, and now is the whole man govern'd by one.
- Lewd, shallow, hair-brain'd huffs, make atheism and contempt of religion, the only badge and character of *wit*.
- And though a tun in thy large bulk be writ, Yet thou art but a kilderkin of *wit*.



## WIT

*Wit* lying most in the assemblage of ideas, and putting those together with quickness and variety, wherein can be found any resemblance, or congruity, thereby to make up pleasant pictures in the fancy. Judgment, on the contrary, lies in separating carefully one from another, ideas, wherein can be found the least difference, thereby to avoid being misled by similitude. *Locke.*

Could any but a knowing prudent cause  
Begin such motions, and assign such laws?  
If the great mind had form'd a different frame,  
Might not your wanton wit the system blame? *Blackmore.*

3. Sentiments produced by quickness of fancy.  
All sorts of men take a pleasure to gird at me. The brain of this foolish compounded clay, man, is not able to invent any thing that tends more to laughter, than what I invent, and is invented on me. I am not only witty in myself, but the cause that wit is in other men. *Shakespeare.*

His works become the frippery of wit. *John B. Johnson.*  
The Romans made those times the standard of their wit, when they subdu'd the world. *Spratt.*

The definition of wit is only this; that it is a propriety of thoughts and words; or, in other terms, thoughts and words elegantly adapted to the subject. *Dryden.*

Let a lord once but own the happy lines;  
How the wit brightens, and the style refines! *Pope.*

4. A man of fancy.  
Intemperate wits will spare neither friend nor foe; and make themselves the common enemies of mankind. *L'Estr.*  
A poet, being too witty himself, could draw nothing but wits in a comedy: even his fools were infected with the disease of their author. *Dryden.*

To tell them wou'd a hundred tongues require;  
Or one vain wit's, that might a hundred tire. *Pope.*

5. A man of genius.  
Searching wits, of more mechanic parts;  
Who grac'd their age with new-invented arts;  
Those who to worth their bounty did extend,  
And those who knew that bounty to commend. *Dryden.*

How vain that second life in others breath?  
Th' estate which wits inherit after death;  
Ease, health, and life, for this they must resign,  
Unsure the tenure, but how vast the fine! *Dryden.*

The great man's curse, without the gain endure;  
Be envy'd, wretched; and be flatter'd, poor. *Pope.*

6. Sense; judgment.  
Strong was their plot,  
Their practice close, their faith suspected not;  
Their states far off, and they of wary wit. *Daniel.*

Come, leave the loathed stage,  
And this more loathsome age;  
Where pride and impudence in faction knit,  
Usurp the chair of wit. *John B. Johnson.*

Though his youthful blood be fir'd with wine,  
He wants not wit the danger to decline. *Dryden.*

7. In the plural. Sound mind; intellect not crazed.  
If our wits run the wild-goose chase, I have done: for thou hast more of the wild-goose in one of thy wits, than I have in my whole five. *Shakespeare. Romeo and Juliet.*

I had a son,  
Now outlaw'd from my blood; he sought my life:  
The grief hath craz'd my wits. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*

Are his wits safe? is he not light of brain?  
Sound sleep cometh of moderate eating; he riseth early, and his wits are with him; but the pain of watching, and choler, and pangs of the belly, are with an unatiable man. *Ecclus. xxxi. 20.*

Wickedness is voluntary frenzy, and every finner does more extravagant things than any man that is crazed, and out of his wits, only that he knows better what he does. *Tillotson.*

No man in his wits can seriously think that his own soul hath existed from all eternity. *Bentley.*

8. Contrivance; stratagem; power of expedients.  
How can it chafe but bring the fimple to their wits end? how can it chafe but vex and amaze them? *Hooker.*

I was like to be apprehended for the witch of Brainford; but that my admirable dexterity of wit, counterfeiting the action of an old woman, delivered me. *Shakespeare.*

Sleights from his wit and subtlety proceed. *Milton.*  
The neighbourhood were at their wits end, to consider what would be the issue. *L'Estrange.*

9. Contrivance; invention.  
What would be the issue. *L'Estrange.*

10. Contrivance; invention.  
What would be the issue. *L'Estrange.*

11. Contrivance; invention.  
What would be the issue. *L'Estrange.*

12. Contrivance; invention.  
What would be the issue. *L'Estrange.*

13. Contrivance; invention.  
What would be the issue. *L'Estrange.*

14. Contrivance; invention.  
What would be the issue. *L'Estrange.*

15. Contrivance; invention.  
What would be the issue. *L'Estrange.*

16. Contrivance; invention.  
What would be the issue. *L'Estrange.*

17. Contrivance; invention.  
What would be the issue. *L'Estrange.*

18. Contrivance; invention.  
What would be the issue. *L'Estrange.*

19. Contrivance; invention.  
What would be the issue. *L'Estrange.*

20. Contrivance; invention.  
What would be the issue. *L'Estrange.*

## WIT

Thus to come forth so suddenly a witworm. *B. Johnson.*  
WITCH. *n. f.* [picce, Saxon.]  
1. A woman given to unlawful arts.

Wife judges have prescribed, that men may not rashly believe the confessions of witches, nor the evidence against them. For the witches themselves are imaginative; and people are credulous, and ready to impute accidents to witchcraft. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The night-hag comes to dance  
With Lapland witches, while the lab'ring moon  
Eclipses at their charms. *Milton.*

When I consider whether there are such persons as witches, my mind is divided: I believe in general that there is such a thing as witchcraft, but can give no credit to any particular instance of it. *Addison's Spectator, No 117.*

2. [From pic, Saxon.] A winding sinuous bank.  
Leave me those hills where harbrough mis to see;  
Nor holy bush, nor briar, nor winding witch. *Spenser.*

To WITCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bewitch; to enchant.  
'Tis now the very witching time of night,  
When churchyards yawn, and Me ill befits, that in der-doing arms, *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

And honour's suit my vowed days do spend,  
Unto thy bounteous baits, and pleading charms,  
With which weak men thou witchest to attend. *Spenser.*

I'll witch sweet ladies with my words and looks. *Shakespeare.*  
Sit and witch me? *Shakespeare. Hen. VI.*

WITCHCRAFT. *n. f.* [witch and craft.] The practices of witches.  
Urania name, whose force he knew so well,  
He quickly knew what witchcraft gave the blow. *Sidney.*

If you cannot  
Bar his access to the king, never attempt  
Any thing on him, for he hath a witchcraft  
Over the king's tongue. *Shakespeare. Hen. VIII.*

People are credulous, and ready to impute accidents and natural operations to witchcraft. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

What subtle witchcraft man contrains,  
To change his pleasure into pains. *Denham.*

WITCHERY. *n. f.* [from witch.] Enchantment.  
Another kind of petty witchery, if it be not altogether deceit, they call charming of beasts and birds. *Raleigh.*

Great Comus!  
Deep-skill'd in all his mother's witcheries. *Milton.*  
To WIT. *v. a.* [witan, Saxon.] To blame; to reproach.

The palmer 'gan moan bitterly  
Her to rebuke, for being loose and light;  
Which not abiding, but more scornfully  
Scoffing at him, that did her justly wite. *Fairy Queen, c. xii.*

WITE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Blame; reproach.  
WIT. *prep.* [wit, Saxon.]  
1. By. Noting the cause.

Truth, tir'd with iteration,  
As true as steel, as plantage to the moon. *Shakespeare.*

With cur'ry stab her bleeding heart was torn,  
With wounds much harder to be seen than born. *Rouse.*

2. Noting the means.  
Rude and unpolished are all operations of the soul in their beginnings, before they are cultivated with art and study. *Dryden.*

3. Noting the instrument.  
Boreas through the lazy vapour flies,  
And sweeps, with healthy wings, the rank polluted skies. *Rouse.*

By persulations with large bellows, miners give motion to the air. *Woodward.*

4. On the side of; for.  
O madness of discourse!  
That cause sets up with, and against thyself! *Shakespeare.*

5. In opposition to; in competition or contest.  
I do contest as hotly and as nobly with thy love,  
As ever against thy valour. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

He shall lie with any friar in Spain. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

6. Noting comparison.  
Can blazing carbuncles with her compare?  
In society. *Sandys.*

God gave man a soul that should live for ever, although the body be destroyed; and those who were good should be with him. *Stillfleet.*

In all thy humours, whether grave or mellow,  
Thou'rt such a touchy, testy, pleasing fellow;  
Hast thou much wit, and mirth, and spleen about thee;  
There is no living with thee, nor without thee. *Talbot.*

8. In company of.  
At the instant that your messenger came, in loving visitation was with me, a young doctor from Rome. *Shakespeare.*

9. In appendage; noting consequence, or concomitance.  
Men might know the persons who had a right to regal power, and with it to their obedience. *Locke.*

10. In mutual dealing.  
I will buy with you, sell with you, talk with you, walk with you, and so following; but I will not eat with you, drink with you, nor pray with you. *Shakespeare.*

11. Noting

## WIT

11. Noting confidence; as *I trust you with all my secrets; or, I trust all my secrets with you.* *Hooker.*

12. In partnership.  
Though Jove himself no less content would be,  
To part his throne, and share his heaven with thee. *Pope.*

13. Noting connection.  
Pity your own, or pity our estate,  
Nor twist our fortunes with your finking fate. *Dryden.*

14. Immediately after.  
With that she told me that, though she spake of her father Cremos, she would hide no truth from me. *Sidney, b. ii.*

With that, he crawled out of his nest,  
Forth creeping on his catiff hands and thighs. *Fairy Queen.*

In falling, both an equal fortune try'd;  
Wou'd this he pointed to his face, and show'd  
His hands, and all his habit smear'd with blood. *Dryden.*

With that, the God his darling phantom calls,  
And from his falt'ring lips this message falls. *Garth.*

15. Amongst.  
Jafet Duke of Bedford, whom the king used to employ with the first in his wars, was then sick. *Bacon.*

Tragedy was originally with the antients, a piece of religious worship. *Rymer's Tragedies of last Age.*

Immortal powers the term of conscience know,  
But interest is her name with men below. *Dryden.*

16. Upon.  
Such arguments had invincible force with those Pagan philosophers, who became Christians. *Addison.*

17. In consent. Noting parity of state.  
See! where on earth the flow'ry glories lie:  
With her they flourish'd, and with her they die. *Pope.*

18. With in composition signifies opposition, or privation.  
WITHAL. *adv.* [with and all.]  
1. Along with the rest; likewise; at the same time.

Yet it must be withal considered, that the greatest part of the world are they which be farthest from perfection. *Hooker.*

How well supply'd with noble counsellors!  
How modest in exception, and without  
How terrible in constant resolution? *Shakespeare. Hen. V.*

The one contains my picture, prince;  
If you chuse that, then I am yours withal. *Shakespeare.*

This that prince did not transmit as a power, to make conquest; but as a retinue for his son, and withal to enable him to recover some part of Ulster. *Davies's Ireland.*

God, when he gave me strength, to shew withal  
How slight the gift was, hung it in my hair. *Milton.*

Christ had not only an infinite power to work miracles, but also an equal wisdom to know the just force and measure of every argument, to persuade, and withal to look through and through all the dark corners of the soul of man, and to discern what prevails upon them, and what does not. *South.*

I cannot, cannot bear; 'tis past; 'tis done:  
Perish this impious, this detected son!  
Perish his fire, and perish I withal,  
And let the house's heir, and the hop'd kingdom fall. *Dryden.*

2. It is sometimes used by writers where we now use with.  
Time brings means to furnish him withal;  
Let him but wait till' occasions as they fall. *Daniel.*

It is to know what God loves and delights in, and is pleased withal, and would have us do in order to our happiness. *Tillotson.*

We owe to christianity the discovery of the most perfect rule of life, that ever the world was acquainted withal. *Tillotson.*

To WITHDRAW. *v. a.* [with and draw; from wic, or wic, Saxon, against, and draw.]  
1. To take back; to deprive of.  
It is not possible they should observe the one, who from the other withdraw unnecessarily obedience. *Hooker, b. v.*

Impossible it is that God should withdraw his presence from any thing, because the very substance of God is infinite. *Hooker.*

2. To call away; to make to retire.  
Nauicaia is withdrawn, and a whole nation introduced, for a more general praise of Ulysses. *Broom.*

To WITHDRAW. *v. n.* To retire; to retreat.  
She from her husband soft withdrawn, *Milton.*

At this excess of courage all amaz'd,  
The foremost of his foes a-while withdrawn. *Talbot.*

With such respect in enter'd Rome they gaz'd,  
Who on high chairs the godlike fathers saw. *Dryden.*

Duunvir has pass'd the noon of life; but cannot withdraw from entertainments, which are pardonable only before that stage of our being. *Talbot, No 54.*

WITHDRAWING-ROOM. *n. f.* [withdraw and room.] Room behind another room for retirement. *Talbot.*

For an ordinary gentleman, a hall, a great parlour, with a withdrawing-room, with a kitchen, butteries, and other conveniences, is sufficient. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

11. Noting

## WIT

WITHE. *n. f.*  
1. A willow twig.  
An Irish rebel put up a petition, that he might be hanged in a with, and not a halter, because it had been so used with former rebels. *Bacon.*

2. A band, properly a band of twigs; [prede signifies a band.]  
These cords and withs will hold men's consciences, when force attends and twists them. *K. Charles.*

Birch is of use for ox-yokes, hoops, scerews, withs for faggots. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To WITHER. *v. n.* [wep, Saxon, dry, faded.]  
1. To fade; to grow feeble; to dry up.  
That which is of God we defend, to the uttermost of that ability which he hath given: that which is otherwise, let it wither even in the root from whence it hath sprung. *Hooker.*

When I have pluck'd thy rose,  
I cannot give it vital growth again;  
It needs must wither. *Shakespeare. Othello.*

It shall wither in all the leaves of her spring. *Ezek. xvi. 9.*  
The foul may sooner leave off to subside, than to love; and like the vine, it withers and dies, if it has nothing to embrace. *South's Sermons.*

2. To waste, or pine away.  
Are there so many left of your own family, that you should desire wholly to reduce it, by suffering the last branch of it to wither away before its time. *Temple.*

3. To lose, or want animal moisture.  
Vain men, how vanishing a bliss we crave,  
Now warm in love, now with'ring in the grave. *Dryden.*

To WITHER. *v. a.*  
1. To make to fade.  
The sun is no sooner risen with a burning heat, but it withereth the grass, and the flower thereof falleth. *Ja. i. 11.*

2. To make to shrink, decay, or wrinkle, for want of animal moisture.  
Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale her infinite variety. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Look how I am bewitch'd; behold, mine arm  
Is, like a blasted sapling, wither'd up. *Shakespeare.*

What are these,  
So wither'd, and so wild in their attire,  
That look not like th' inhabitants o' th' earth, *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

And yet are on't? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
Thy youth, thy strength, thy beauty, which will change  
To wither'd, weak, and grey. *Milton.*

In Spain our springs, like old men's children be,  
Decay'd and wither'd, from their infancy;  
No kindly showers fall on our barren earth;  
To hatch the seasons in a timely birth. *Dryden.*

WITHEREDNESS. *n. f.* [from wither'd.] The state of being wither'd; marcidness.  
Water them as soon as fet, till they have recovered their witheredness. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

WITHERING. *n. f.* A piece of iron, which is laid under a saddle, about four fingers above the horse's withers, to keep the two pieces of wood tight, that form the bow. *Farrier's Dict.*

WITHERS. *n. f.* Is the joining of the shoulder-bones at the bottom of the neck and mane, towards the upper part of the shoulder. *Farrier's Dict.*

Let the gall'd beast wince;  
We are unwring in the withers. *Shakespeare.*

Rather than let your master take long journeys, contrive that the saddle may pinch the beast in his withers. *Swift.*

WITHERING. *n. f.* Withering sometimes is caused by a bite of a horse, or by a saddle being unfit, especially when the bows are too wide; for when they are so, they bruise the flesh against the spines of the second and third vertebrae of the back, which forms that prominence that rises above their shoulders. *Farrier's Dict.*

To WITHHOLD. *v. a.* [with and hold.] Withheld, or withheld, pret. and part.  
1. To refrain; to keep from action; to hold back.  
That hand, which as no kind of imminent danger could cause at first to withhold itself, so neither have any practices, so many, so bloody, following since, been ever able to make weary. *Hooker, b. iv.*

Sith mine he is, or free or bound;  
Withhold, O sovereign prince, your hasty hand. *Spenser.*

From knitting league with him. *Spenser.*

The prince  
Would fain have come with me to meet your grace;  
And by his mother was perforce withheld. *Shakespeare.*

Be careful to withhold  
Your talons from the wretched and the bold;  
Tempt not the brave and needy to despair;  
For though your violence should leave them bare, *Dryden.*

Of gold and silver, swords and darts remain.  
Volition is an act of the mind, knowingly exerting that dominion it takes itself to have over any part of man, by employing it in, or withholding it from any particular action. *Locke.*

2. To



## WIT

2. To keep back; to refuse.

What difficulties there are, which as yet *withhold* our assent, till we be further and better satisfied, I hope no indifferent amongst them will scorn or refuse to hear. *Hooker.*

Soon as Titan 'gan his head exalt,  
And soon again as he his light *withheld*,  
Their wicked engines they against it bent. *Fairy Queen.*

WITHHOLDEN. *part. pass. of withhold.*  
The word keep back, sheweth, that it was a thing formerly due unto God; for we cannot say that any thing is kept back, or *withheld*, that was not due before. *Spelman.*

WITHHOLDER. *n. f.* [from *withhold*] *e* who withholds.  
WITHIN. *prep.* [German, Saxon.]

1. In the inner part of.  
Who then shall blame  
His peffer'd senses to recoil and start,  
When all that is *within* him does condemn  
Itself for being there. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

By this means, not only many helpless persons will be provided for, but a generation of men will be bred up, *within* ourselves, not perverted by any other hopes. *Sprat.*

'Till this be cur'd by religion, it is as impossible for a man to be happy, that is, pleased and contented *within* himself, as it is for a sick man to be at ease. *Tillotson.*

The river is afterwards wholly lost *within* the waters of the lake, that one discovers nothing like a stream, till *within* about a quarter of a mile from Geneva. *Addison.*

2. In the compass of; not beyond; used both of place and time.  
Next day we saw, *within* a kenning before us, thick clouds, which put us in hope of land. *Bacon.*

A beet-root, and a radish root, which had all their leaves cut close to the roots, *within* six weeks had fair leaves. *Bacon.*

Most birds come to their growth *within* a fortnight. *Bacon.*  
*Within* some while the king had taken up such liking of his person, that he resolv'd to make him a masterpiece. *Watson.*

The invention of arts necessary or useful to human life, hath been *within* the knowledge of men. *Burnet.*

As to infinite space, a man can no more have a positive idea of the greatest, than he has of the least space. For in this latter, which is more *within* our comprehension, we are capable only of a comparative idea of smallness, which will always be less than any one, whereof we have the positive idea. *Locke.*

Were every action concluded *within* itself, and drew no consequences after it, we should undoubtedly never err in our choice of good. *Locke.*

This, with the green hills and naked rocks *within* the neighbourhood, makes the most agreeable confusion. *Addison.*

Bounding desires *within* the line, which birth and fortune have marked out, is an indispensable duty. *Atterbury.*

3. Not longer ago than.  
*Within* these five hours Hastings liv'd  
Untainted, unexamined, free at liberty. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

*Within* these three hours, Tullus,  
Alone I fought in your Coriol walls,  
And made what work I pleas'd. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

4. Into the reach of.  
When on the brink the foaming boar I met,  
The desolate savage rush'd *within* my force,  
And bore me headlong with him down the rock. *Ottway.*

5. In the reach of.  
Secure of outward force, *within* himself  
The danger lies, yet lies *within* his pow'r;  
Against his will he can receive no harm. *Milton.*

I have suffer'd in your woe;  
Nor shall be wanting ought *within* my pow'r  
For your relief. *Dryden.*

Though Aurengzebe return a conqueror,  
Both he and she are still *within* my power. *Dryden.*

6. Into the heart or confidence of.  
When by such insinuations they have once got *within* him,  
and are able to drive him on from one lewdness to another,  
no wonder if they rejoice to see him guilty of all villainy. *South.*

7. Not exceeding.  
Be inform'd how much your husband's revenue amounts to,  
and be so good a computer, as to keep *within* it. *Swift.*

8. In the inclosure of.  
No interwoven reeds a garland made,  
To hide his brows *within* the vulgar shade;  
But poplar wreaths around his temples spread. *Addison.*

Sedentary and *within*-door arts, and delicate manufactures, that require rather the finger than the arm, have a contrariety to a military disposition. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

- WITHIN. *adv.*  
1. In the inner parts; inwardly; internally.  
This is yet the outward, fairest side  
Of our design. *Within* rests more of fear,  
More dread of sad event yet undecy'd. *Daniel.*

Death thou hast seen  
In his first shape on man; but many shapes  
Of death, and many are the ways that lead  
To his grim cave; all dismal! yet to sense  
More terrible at th' entrance, than *within*. *Milton.*

## WIT

2. In the mind.  
Language seems too low a thing to express your excellence,  
and our souls are speaking so much *within*, that they despise  
all foreign conversation. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

I hefe, as thy guards from outward harms, are sent;  
ills from *within* thy reason must prevent. *Dryden.*

WITHINSIDE. *adv.* [within and side.] In the interior parts.  
The forces for extracting the stone is represented a little  
open, that the teeth may be better seen *withinside*. *Sharp.*

WITHOUT. *prep.* [without, Saxon.]

1. Not with.  
Many there are, whose destinies have prevented their de-  
sires, and made their good motives the wards of their exe-  
cutors, not *without* miserable success. *Hooker.*

2. In a state of absence from.  
There is no living with thee, nor *without* thee. *Tatler.*

3. In the state of not having.  
The virtuous beazar is taken from the beast that feedeth  
upon the mountains; and that *without* virtue, from those  
that feed in the valleys. *Bacon.*

Infallibility and inerrableness are assumed and inculcated by  
the Romish church, *without* any inerrable ground to hold it on. *Him.*

If the ideas be not innate, there was a time, when the  
mind was *without* those principles; and then they will not be  
innate, but be derived from some other original. *Locke.*

4. Beyond; not within the compass of.  
Eternity, before the world and after, is *without* our reach;  
but that little spot of ground that lies betwixt those two great  
oceans, this we are to cultivate. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

5. In the negation, or omission of.  
*Without* the separation of the two monarchies, the most  
advantageous terms from the French, must end in our de-  
struction. *Addison.*

6. Not by; not by the use of; not by the help of.  
Excess of diet in costly meats and drinks fetched from be-  
yond the seas, would be avoided: wife men will do it *without*  
a law; I would there might be a law to refrain fools. *Bacon.*

7. On the outside of.  
*Without* the gate  
Some drive the cars, and some the courtesies rein. *Dryden.*

8. Not within.  
When the weather hinders me from taking my diversions *with-  
out* doors, I frequently make a little party with select friends. *Ad.*

9. With exemption from.  
The great lords of Ireland informed the king, that the  
Irish might not be naturalized *without* damage to themselves  
or the crown. *Devin's Ireland.*

Happiness under this view, ev'ry one constantly pursues.  
Other things acknowledged to be good, he can look upon  
*without* desire, pass by, and be content without. *Locke.*

WITHOUT. *adv.*  
1. Not on the inside.  
Forming trees and shrubs into funny shapes, is done by  
moulding them *within*, and cutting them *without*. *Bacon.*

Wife men use studies; for they teach not their own use;  
but that is a wisdom *without* them, and above them, won by  
observation. *Bacon.*

2. These were from *without* the growing miseries. *Milton.*  
Having gone as far as they could *without*, they began to  
observe them *within*. *Grew.*

3. Out of doors.  
The reception of light into the body of the building, was  
very prompt from *without*, and from *within*. *Watson.*

4. Their doors are barr'd against a bitter stout;  
Snarl, if you please, but you shall snarl *without*. *Dryden.*

5. Externally; not in the mind.  
WITHOUT. *conjunct.* Unless; if not; except. Not in use.  
I find my love shall be proved no love, *without* I leave to  
be engraved. *Sidney's b. ii.*

You will never live to my age, *without* you keep your virtues  
in breath with exercise, and in heart with joyfulness. *Sidney.*

WITHOUTEN. *prep.* [without, Saxon.] Without. Obsolete.  
Her face so fair, as flesh it seem'd not,  
But heavenly portrait of bright angel's hue. *Spenser.*

6. Clear as the sky, *without* blame or blot; *Spenser.*  
Through goodly mixture of complexion's dew.  
TO WITHSTAND. *v. a.* [with and stand.] To gainstand; to  
oppose; to resist.

The violence of sorrow is not at the first, to be striven  
withal, being like a mighty beast, sooner tamed with follow-  
ing, than overthrown by *withstanding*. *Sidney.*

The wonderful zeal and fervour wherewith ye have *with-  
stood* the received orders of this church, was the first thing  
which caused me to enter unto consideration, whether ev'ry  
christian man fearing God, stand bound to join with you. *Hooker.*

It is our frailty that in many things we all do amiss; but a  
virtue that we would do amiss in nothing, and a testimony of  
that virtue, that when we pray that what occasion of sin we  
do offer itself, we may be strengthened from above to *with-  
stand* it. *Hooker, l. v.*

## WIT

They soon set sail; nor now the fates *withstand*;  
Their forces trusted with a foreign hand. *Dryden.*

When Elymas withstood Paul and Barnabas, and when Paul  
says of Alexander, he hath greatly *withstood* our words, do  
we think the *withstanding* there was without speaking? *Atterb.*

WITHSTANDER. *n. f.* [from *withstand*.] An opponent; re-  
sisting power.

War may be defined the exercise of violence under sove-  
reign command against *withstanders*; force, authority, and  
resistance being the essential parts thereof. *Raleigh.*

WIT. *n. f.* [from *wit*.] Willow. A tree.  
WITLESS. *adj.* [from *wit*.] Wanting understanding.

Why then should *witless* man so much misween  
That nothing is but that which he hath seen? *Fairy Queen.*

I have ever lov'd the life remov'd;  
And held in idle price to haunt assemblies,  
Where youth, and cost, and *witless* brav'ry keeps. *Shaksp.*

So't pleas'd my destiny,  
Guilty of my sin of going, to think me  
As vain, as *witless*, and as false as they  
Which dwell in court. *Donne.*

He kept us slaves, by which we fitly prove  
That *witless* pity breedeth fruitless love. *Fairfax.*

The apple's outward form  
Delectable, the *witless* swain beguiles,  
'Till with a withen mouth and spattering noise  
He tastes the bitter morsel and rejects. *Philips.*

WITTING. *n. f.* [Diminutive of *wit*.] A pretender to wit;  
a man of petty smartness.

You have taken off the senseless ridicule, which for many  
years the *witlings* of the town have turned upon their fathers  
and mothers. *Addison's Spectator.*

Those half-learn'd *witlings* num'rous in our isle,  
As half-form'd insects on the banks of Nile. *Pope.*

A beau and *witling* perill'd in the throng,  
One dy'd in metaphor, and one in song. *Pope.*

WITNESS. *n. f.* [witness, Saxon.]  
1. Testimony; attestation.

The devil can cite scripture for his purpose;  
An evil soul producing holy *witness*,  
Is like a villain with a smiling cheek;  
A goodly apple rotten at the heart. *Shaksp. Lear.*

May we, with the warrant of womanhood, and the *witness*  
of a good conscience, pursue him any further revenge? *Shak.*

I bear *witness* of myself, my *witness* is not true. *John.*  
The spirit beareth *witness* with our spirit that we are the  
children of God. *Rom. viii. 16.*

Many bare false *witness*, but their *witness* agreed not. *Mar.*  
Nor was long his *witness* unconfirmed. *Milton.*

Ye moon and stars bear *witness* to the truth!  
His only crime, if friendship can offend,  
Is too much love to his unhappy friend. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Our senses bear *witness* to the truth of each others report,  
concerning the existence of sensible things. *Locke.*

2. One who gives testimony.  
The king's attorney  
Urg'd on examinations, proofs, confessions  
Of divers *witnesses*. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

God is *witness* betwixt me and thee. *Gen. xxxi. 50.*  
Thy trial choofe  
With me, best *witness* of thy virtue try'd. *Milton.*

A fat benefice became a crime, and *witness* too against its  
incumbent. *Deany of Piety.*

3. With a WITNESS. Effectually; to a great degree, so as to  
leave some lasting mark or testimony behind. A low phrase.  
Here was a blessing handed out with the first pairs of ani-  
mals at their creation; and it had effect *with a witness*. *Wood.*

Now gall is bitter *with a witness*;  
And love is all delight and sweetness. *Pror.*

TO WITNESS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attest.  
There ran a rumour  
Of many worthy fellows that were out,  
Which was to my belief *witness* of the rather,  
For that I saw the tyrant's power a-foot. *Shaksp. Lear.*

Hearest thou not how many things they *witness* against thee?  
*John xxvii. 13.*

Though by the father he were hir'd to this,  
He ne'er could *witness* any touch or kiss. *Donne.*

These be those discourses of God, whose effects those that  
live *witness* in themselves; the sensible in their sensible na-  
tures, the reasonable in their reasonable souls. *Raleigh.*

TO WITNESS. *v. n.* To bear testimony.  
The fast frame with the winds which should be louder,  
and the shrouds of the ship with a ghastly noise to them that  
were in it, *witnessed* that their ruin was the wager of the  
others contention. *Sidney.*

Mine eye doth his effigies *witness*,  
Most truly limn'd and living in your face. *Shaksp. Lear.*

## WIT

*Witness* you ever-burning lights above!  
You elements that clip us round about!  
*Witness* that here Iago now doth give  
The execution of his wit, hands and heart,  
To Othello's service. *Shaksp. Othello.*

Shall *witness* I set forth as soon as you,  
And even but now return'd. *Shaksp. Lear.*

I *witness* to  
The times that brought them in.  
Another beareth witness of me, and I know that the witness  
which he *witnesseth* of me is true. *John v. 32.*

For want of words, or lack of breath,  
*Witness*, when I was worried with thy peels. *Milton.*

The Americans do acknowledge and speak of the deluge in  
their continent, as Acosta *witnesseth*, and Laet in the histo-  
ries of them. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

*Witness*, ye heav'ns! I live not by my fault,  
I strove to have deserv'd the death I fought. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Lord Falkland *witnesses* for me, that in a book there were  
many subjects that I had thought on for the stage. *Dryden.*

*Witness* for me ye awful gods,  
I took not arms till urg'd by self-defence,  
The eldest law of nature. *Rowe.*

WITNESS. *interj.* An exclamation signifying that person or  
thing may attest it.

WITNESSAPPER. *n. f.* [wit and appear.] One who affects repattee.  
Go in, firrah; bid them prepare for dinner.—  
—That is done, fir; they have all homach.—  
—What a *witnessapper* are you! *Shaksp. Lear.*

WITTED. *adj.* [from *wit*.] Having wit: as a quick *witted* boy.

WITTICISM. *n. f.* [from *witty*.] A mean attempt at wit.  
We have a libertine fooling even in his last agonies, with  
a *witticism* between his teeth, without any regard to sobriety  
and conscience. *L'Estrange.*

He is full of conceptions, points of epigram and *witticisms*,  
all which are below the dignity of heroic verse. *Addison.*

WITTRILY. *adv.* [from *witty*.]  
1. Ingeniously; cunningly; artfully.

But is there any other beast that lives,  
Who his own harm so *wittrily* contrives? *Dryden.*

2. With flight of imagination.  
In conversation *wittrily* pleasant, pleasantly gamefome. *Sidney.*

The old hermit, that never saw pen and ink, very *wittrily*  
said to a niece of king Gordobuck, that that is, is. *Shaksp.*

The obstinate contemners of all helps and arts, such as pre-  
suming on their own natural parts, dare deride all diligence,  
and seem to mock at the terms when they understand not the  
things; think that way to get off *wittrily* with their ignorance. *Ben. Jonson.*

WITTINESS. *n. f.* [from *witty*.] The quality of being witty.  
No less deserveth his *wittiness* in deviling, his pithiness in  
uttering, his pastoral rudeness and his moral wifeness. *Spenser.*

WITTINGLY. *adv.* [from *witting*, knowing; pean, Saxon,  
to weet or know.] Knowingly; not ignorantly; with know-  
ledge; by design.

Whatever we work as men, the same we do *wittingly* work  
and freely; neither are we, according to the manner of na-  
tural agents, any way so tied, but that it is in our power to  
leave things we do undone. *Hooker.*

Withhold revenge, 'tis not my fault,  
Nor *wittingly* have I infring'd my vow. *Shak. Henry VI.*

During that dreadful siege, every particular accident for bre-  
vity I *wittingly* pass over. *Knales's Hist. of the Turks.*

He knowingly and *wittingly* brought evil into the world. *Morse.*  
No forger of lies *willingly* and *wittingly* furnished out the  
means of his own detection. *West on the Resurrection.*

WITTOL. *n. f.* [wittol, Sax.] A man who knows the false-  
hood of his wife and seems contented; a tame cuckold.

O Mars, for what doth serve thy armed ax?  
To let that *wittol* beast consume in flames. *Sidney.*

Thy Venus child.  
Amainon founds well; Lucifer well; yet they are the  
names of fiends: but cuckold, *wittol*, the devil himself hath  
not such a name. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

The Theban *wittol*, when he once declares  
Jove is his rival, falls to sacrifice. *Cleaveland.*

WITTOLLY. *adj.* [from *wittol*.] Cuckoldly.

The jealous *wittolly* knave hath masses of money. *Shaksp.*

WITTRY. *adj.* [from *wit*.]  
1. Judicious; ingenious.

The deep-revolving, *wittry* Buckingham  
No more shall be the neighbour to my counsels. *Shaksp.*

Thou art beautiful in thy countenance, and *wittry* in thy  
words. *Jauch xi. 23.*

2. Full of imagination.  
Historics make men wise, poets *wittry*, the mathematick  
subtile. *Bacon.*

Where there is a real stock of wit, yet the *wittrily* sayings  
will be found in a great measure the issues of chance. *South.*



# W O E

In gentle verse the witty told their flame,  
And grac'd their choicest songs with Emma's name. *Prior.*  
3. Sarcastick; full of taunts.  
Honeycomb, who was so unmercifully witty upon the women, has given the ladies ample satisfaction by marrying a farmer's daughter. *Addison's Spectator.*  
WITWAL. *n. f.* A bird.  
To WIVE. *v. n.* [from *wife*.] To marry; to take a wife.  
Were the as rough  
As are the swelling Adriatick seas,  
I come to wive it wealthily in Padua. *Shakespeare.*  
The ancient saying is no heresy.  
Hanging and wiving goes by destiny. *Shakespeare.*  
A shop of all qualities that man loves woman for; besides that hook of wiving, fairness, which strikes the eye. *Shakespeare.*  
Design or chance makes others wive,  
But nature did this match contrive.  
To WIFE. *v. a.*  
1. To match to a wife.  
She dying gave it me;  
And bid me, when my fate would have me wive'd,  
To give it her. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
2. To take for a wife.  
If he have the condition of a faint, and the complexion of a devil, I had rather he should thrive me than wive me. *Shakespeare.*  
WIVELY. *adv.* [from *wive*.] Belonging to a wife.  
Basilus could not abstain from praising Parthenia, as the perfect picture of a womanly virtue, and wively faithfulness. *Sid.*  
WIVES. *n. f.* The plural of wife.  
A man of his learning should not so lightly have been carried away with old wives tales, from approbation of his own reason. *Spenser's Ireland.*  
WIZARD. *n. f.* [from *wife*.] A conjurer; an inchanter; a he-witch. It had probably at first a laudable meaning.  
Patience, good lady; wizards know their times. *Shakespeare.*  
He hearkens after prophecies and dreams,  
And from the cross-row plucks the letter G;  
And says, a wizard told him that by G  
His issue disinherited should be. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*  
That damn'd wizard, hid in fly disguise,  
For so by certain signs I knew, had met  
Already, ere my best speed could prevent  
The aidless innocent lady his will'd prey. *Milton.*  
The prophecies of wizards old  
Increas'd her terror, and her fall foretold.  
The wily wizard must be caught.  
For, unconstrain'd, he nothing tells for nought. *Dryden.*  
WO. *n. f.* [Sax. *wo*.] Grief; sorrow; misery; calamity.  
The king is mad: how stiff is my vile sense,  
That I stand up and have ingenuous feeling  
Of my huge sorrows! better I were distract;  
So should my thoughts be fever'd from my griefs;  
And woe by wrong imaginations, lose  
The knowledge of themselves. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
So many miseries have craz'd my voice,  
That my woe weary'd tongue is still.  
Her rash hand in evil hour,  
Forth reaching to the fruit, Eve pluck'd, she eat:  
Earth felt the wound; and nature from her seat  
Sighing through all her works, gave signs of woe  
That all was lost. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
O'er dreary waffles, they weep each other's woe. *Pope.*  
2. It is often used in denunciations, *wo be*; or in exclamations of sorrow *wo is*; anciently *wo wurd*; *pa* puny, Sax. *wo* is me, do try what love can do. *Sidney.*  
Wo is my heart;  
That poor soldier, that so richly fought,  
Whole rags sham'd gilded arms; whole naked breast  
Stept before shields of proof, cannot be found. *Shakespeare.*  
Many of our princes, woe the while!  
Lie down'd and soak'd in mercenary blood. *Shakespeare.*  
Happy are they which have been my friends; and woe to my lord chief-justice. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
How ye, *wo wurd* the day. *Ezek. xxx. 2.*  
Wo be to the shepherds of Israel that do feed themselves. *Ez.*  
Wo is me for my hurt, my wound is grievous. *Jer. x. 10.*  
If God be such a being as I have described, *wo* to the world if it were without him: this would be a thousand times greater loss to mankind than the extinguishing of the sun. *Tillotson.*  
Woe to the vanquish'd, woe!  
Dryden's *Albion.*  
3. A denunciation of calamity; a curse.  
Can there be a *wo* or curse in all the stores of vengeance equal to the malignity of such a practice; of which one single instance could involve all mankind in one universal confusion. *South's Sermons.*  
4. Wo seems in phrases of denunciation or imprecation to be a substantive, and in exclamation an adjective, as particularly in the following lines.  
We are we, fit! you may not live to wear  
All your true followers out. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

# W O L

5. Wo is used by *Shakespeare* for a stop or cessation; from the particle *wo* pronounced by carters to their horses when they would have them stop.  
Love's a mighty lord;  
And hath so humbled me, as I confess, to chime  
There is no *wo* to his correction. *Shakespeare.*  
WOAD. *n. f.* [Sax. *woad*.] A plant.  
The flower consists of four leaves, which are disposed in form of a cross; out of whose flower cup rises the pointal, flat at the edge, gaping two ways, having but one cell, in which is contained for the most part one oblong seed; is cultivated in England for the use of dyers, who use it for laying the foundation of many colours. *Miller.*  
In times of old, when British nymphs were known  
To love no foreign fashions like their own;  
When drefs was monstrous, and fig-leaves the mode,  
And quality put on no paint but woad. *Carib.*  
WOBEGONE. *n. f.* [Two and *begone*.] A lost in *wo*; distracted in *wo*; overwhelmed with sorrow.  
Such a man, all to himself, all to himself,  
So dull, so dead in look, so woe-begone, nam'd Ted  
Drew Priam's curtain in the dead of night,  
And w.uld have told him half his Troy was burn'd;  
But Priam found the fire, ere he his tongue. *Shakespeare.*  
Tancred he saw his life's joy set at naught,  
So woe-begone was he with pain of love. *Fairfax.*  
WORT. The obsolete participle passive from *To WART*.  
A braver choice of dauntless spirits  
Than now the English bottoms have wof, *Shakespeare.*  
Did never float upon the swelling tide.  
WOUL. *adj.* [Two and *full*.]  
1. Sorrowful; afflicted; mourning.  
The woful Gynecia, to whom rest was no ease, had left her loathed lodgings, and gotten herself into the solitary places those deserts were full of.  
How many woful widows left to bow  
To sad disgrace! *Daniel's Civil War.*  
In a tow'r, and never to be loos'd,  
The woful captive kinsmen are inclos'd. *Dryden.*  
2. Calamitous; afflictive.  
3. Wretched; pained; sorry.  
What woful stuff this madrigal would be,  
In some star'd hackney-fornet, or me?  
But let a lord once own the happy lines,  
How the wit brightens! how the style refines! *Pope.*  
WOFULLY. *adv.* [from *woful*.]  
1. Sorrowfully; mournfully.  
2. Wretchedly; in a sense of contempt.  
He who would pass such a judgment upon his condition, as shall be confirmed at that great tribunal, from which there lies no appeal, will find himself wofully deceived, if he judges of his spiritual estate by any of these measures. *South.*  
WOLF. *n. f.* *Wald*, whether singly or jointly, in the names of places, signifies a plain open country; from the Sax. *wolf*, a plain and a place without wood. *Gifford's Camden.*  
Wold and wold with the Saxons signified a ruler or governor; from whence *herwald* is a famous governor; *ethelwald* a noble governor; *herwald*, and by inversion *waldher*, a general of an army. *Gifford's Camden.*  
WOLF. [Sax. *wolf*; Dutch. *wolf*.]  
1. A kind of wild dog that devours sheep.  
Advance our waving colours on the walls,  
Relev'd is Orleans from the English wolves. *Shakespeare.*  
No, rather I abjure all roofs, and chuse  
To be a comrade with the wolf and owl,  
Necessity's sharp pinch. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that stern time,  
Thou shouldst have said, go, porter, turn the key,  
All cruels else subscrib'd. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
2. An eating ulcer.  
How dangerous it is in sensible things to use metaphorical expressions; and what absurd conceits the vulgar will swallow in the literal, an example we have in our profession, who having called an eating ulcer by the name of *wolf*, common apprehension conceives a reality therein. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
WOOLFROG. *n. f.* [Two and *frog*.]  
1. A dog of a very large breed kept to guard sheep.  
The luteless prey, how treach'rous tumblers gain'd,  
And dauntless *wolfrogs* shake the lion's mane. *Tickell.*  
2. A dog bred between a dog and wolf.  
WOLFISH. *adj.* [from *wolf*.] Resembling a wolf in qualities or form.  
Thy desires, and mid of night and  
Are wolfish, bloody, star'd, and ravenous. *Shakespeare.*  
I have another daughter,  
Who, I am sure, is kind and comfortable;  
When she shall hear this of thee, with her nails  
Shall flea thy wolfish visage. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
Nothing more common than those wolfish back-friends in all our pretensions. *Swift's Letter to a Lady.*  
A pre-

# W O M

A pretence of kindness is the universal scale to all base projects: all *wolfish* designs walk under sheep's clothing. *Gov. Ton.*  
WOLFBAKE. *n. f.* [Two and *bake*.] A poisonous plant; acornite. It hath circumscribed roundish divided leaves; the flower consists of four leaves, shaped like a monkey's hood; each of these flowers are succeeded by three or more pods which contain several rough seeds; the most part of these species are deadly poisons. *Miller.*  
WOLFbane is an early flower. *Martinez's Husbandry.*  
WOLFELK. *n. f.* An herb. *Ansforth.*  
WOLFISH. *adj.* [from *wolf*, of *wolf*; *wolfish* is more proper.] Resembling a wolf.  
Why in this *wolfish* gown do I stand here,  
To beg of Hob and Dick. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
My people are grown half wild, they would not worry one another to in that *wolfish* belluine manner else. *Hawel.*  
There is a base *wolfish* principle within that is gratified with another's misery. *South's Sermons.*  
WOMAN. [Sax. *wuman*, *wuman*; Saxon; whence we yet pronounce *women* in the plural, *wimmen*, *Skinner*.]  
1. The female of the human race.  
That man who hath a tongue is no man,  
If with his tongue he cannot win a woman. *Shakespeare.*  
Thou dost, thou art *woman*-tired, unroofed  
By thy dame Parlet here. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
Women are soft, mild, pitiful and flexible;  
Thou stern, obdurate, flinty, rough, remorseless. *Shakespeare.*  
And Abimelech took men-servants and women servants. *Gen.*  
O woman, lovely woman, nature form'd thee  
To temper man: we had been brutes without thee. *Quay.*  
Census a woman once and once a man;  
But ending in the sex the first began. *Dryden's Æn.*  
Women are made as they themselves would choose.  
Too proud to ask, too humble to refuse.  
Women in their nature are much more gay and joyous than men; whether it be that their blood is more refined, their fibres more delicate, and their animal spirits more light; vivacity is the gift of woman, gravity that of men. *Addison.*  
2. A female attendant on a person of rank.  
I could not personally deliver to her  
What thou commanded me; but by her woman  
I sent your message. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
To WOMAN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make pliant like a woman.  
I've felt such quirks of joy and grief,  
That the first face of neither on the start  
Can woman me unto. *Shakespeare.*  
WOMANED. *adj.* [from *woman*.] Accompanied; united with a woman.  
I do attend here on the general,  
And think it no addition, nor my wish,  
To have him see me *woman'd*. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
WOMANHATER. *n. f.* [Woman and *bater*.] One that has an aversion from the female sex.  
How could it come into your mind,  
To pitch on me of all mankind,  
Against the sex to write a story?  
And brand me for a *womanhater*. *Swift.*  
WOMANHOOD. *n. f.* [from *woman*.] The character and collection of qualities of a woman. Obsolete.  
Ne in her speech, ne in her haviour,  
Was lightness seen, or looser vanity,  
But gracious *womanhood* and gravity. *Fairy Queen.*  
There dwells sweet love and constant chafity,  
Unspotted faith, and comely *womanhood*,  
Regard of honour, and mild modesty. *Spenser.*  
'Tis present death I beg; and one thing more,  
That *womanhood* denies my tongue to tell:  
O keep me from their worse than killing lust. *Shakespeare.*  
When my grave is broke up again,  
Some second guest to entertain;  
For graves have learn'd that *womanhood*  
To be to more than one a bed. *Donne.*  
WOMANISH. *adj.* [from *woman*.] Suitable to a woman.  
Neither doubt you, because I wear a woman's apparel, I will be the more *womanish*; since I assure you there is nothing I desire more than fully to prove myself a man. *Sidney.*  
Zelmane making a *womanish* habit to be the armour of her boldness, giving up her life to the lips of Philoclea, humbly besought her to keep her speech a while within the paradise of her mind. *Sidney.*  
A voice not soft, weak, piping, and *womanish*, but audible, strong, and manlike. *Ascham.*  
She then to him these *womanish* words 'gan say,  
For love of me, leave off. *Fairy Queen.*  
Our fathers minds are dead,  
And we are govern'd with our mothers spirits;  
Our yoke and suff'rance shew us *womanish*. *Shakespeare.*  
I do not think he fears death;  
He never was so *womanish*,  
During his banishment, he was so softened and dejected, as he wrote nothing but a few *womanish* epistles. *Bacon.*  
In a sad look or *womanish* complaint. *Denham.*

# W O N

I melt to *womanish* tears, and if I stay,  
I find my love my courage will betray. *Dryden.*  
The godlike hero, in his breast  
Disdain'd, or was assum'd to show.  
So weak, so *womanish* a woe. *Dryden.*  
To WOMANISE. *v. a.* [from *woman*.] To emaculate; to effeminate; to soften. Proper, but not used.  
Tis his effeminate love of a woman doth *womanize* a man. *Sid.*  
WOMANKIND. *n. f.* [woman and *kind*.] The female sex; the race of women.  
Mufidorus had over bitterly glanced against the reputation of *womankind*. *Sidney.*  
So easy is 't appease the stormy wind  
Of malice, in the calm of pleasant *womankind*. *Fairy Queen.*  
Because thou dost it on *womankind*, admiring  
Their shape, their colour, and attractive grace,  
None are, thou think'st, but taken with such toys. *Milton.*  
Each inconvenience makes their virtue cold;  
But *womankind* in ills is ever bold. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
Juba might make the proudest of our sex,  
Any of *womankind*, but Marcia, happy. *Addison's Catz.*  
She advanc'd, that *womankind*  
Would by her model form their mind. *Swift.*  
WOMANLY. *adj.* [from *woman*.]  
1. Becoming a woman; suiting a woman; feminine; not masculine.  
I'm in this earthly world, where to do harm  
Is often laudable; to do good sometime  
Accounted dangerous folly: why then, alas!  
Do I put up that *womanly* defence,  
To say I'd done no harm. *Shakespeare.*  
She brings your froward wives  
As prisoners, to her *womanly* persuasion. *Shakespeare.*  
All will spy in thy face  
A blushing *womanly* discovering grace. *Donne.*  
Rage chokes my words; 'tis *womanly* to weep. *Dryden.*  
Let him be taught to put off all those tender airs, affected smiles, and all the enchanting *womanly* behaviour that has made him the object of his own admiration. *Arbutnot and Pope.*  
2. Not childish; not girlish.  
Young persons, under a *womanly* age, are often troubled with some of the same symptoms. *Arbutnot on Diet.*  
WOMANLY. *adv.* [from *woman*.] In the manner of a woman; effeminately.  
WOMB. *n. f.* [wamba, Goth. pamb, Sax. *wamb*, Islandick.]  
1. The place of the fetus in the mother.  
When yet he was but tender bodied, and the only son of my womb. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
New-born children bring not many ideas into the world, having some faint ideas of hunger and thirst which they may have felt in the womb. *Locke.*  
Conceiving, as she slept, her fruitful womb  
Swell'd with the founder of immortal Rome. *Addison.*  
2. The place whence any thing is produced.  
The earth was form'd, but in the womb as yet  
Of waters, embryo immature involv'd  
Appear'd not. *Milton.*  
The womb of earth the genial seed receives. *Dryden.*  
To WOMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose; to breed in secret.  
Not for all the fun fees, or  
The close earth *wombs*, will I break my oath  
To this my fair below'd. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
WOMBLY. *adj.* [from *womb*.] Capacious.  
He'll call you to so hot an answer for it,  
That caves and *wombly* vaultages of France  
Shall chide your trespass, and return your mock.  
In second accent to his ordnance. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
WOMEN. Plural of woman.  
Thus it shall befall  
Him who to worth in women over-trusts. *Milton.*  
WON. The preterite and participle passive of win.  
All these the Parthian, *won* by him, *Milton.*  
From the luxurious kings of Antioch *won*. *Milton.*  
Against myself I victorious have *won*. *Dryden.*  
And by my fatal absence am undone. *Dryden.*  
My mother is *won* over to my side, but dares not mention me to my father, for fear of provoking him. *Addison's Spectator.*  
To WON. *v. n.* [Sax. *wonan*, Saxon; *wonens*, German.] To dwell; to live; to have abode. Not in use.  
Him fortun'd  
To come where vile Arcadia does *won*. *Fairy Queen.*  
Out of the ground uprose  
As from his lair, the wild beast where he *won*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
In forest wild. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
A people near the northern pole that *won*,  
Whom Ireland sent from loughs and forests home. *Fairy Queen.*  
WON. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Dwelling; habitation. Obsolete.  
What secret place, quoth he, can safely hold  
So huge a mass, and hid from heaven's eye?  
Or where hast thou thy *won*, that so much gold  
Thou can't preserve from wrong and robbery. *Fairy Queen.*



## WON

To WONDER. *v. n.* [Juncian; Saxon; *wonder*, Dutch.] To be struck with admiration; to be pleased or surprised so as to be astonished.

The want of these magazines of victuals I have oftentimes complained of in England, and *wondered* at in other countries.

His deadly wound was healed: and all the world *wondered* after the feat.

No wonder to us, who have conversed with too many strange unparallel'd actions, now to *wonder* at any thing: wonder is 'from surprise, and surprise ceases upon experience.

King Turnus *wonder'd* at the sight renew'd.  
Who can *wonder* that all the sciences have been so overcharged with insignificant and doubtful expressions, capable to make the most quick-sighted very little the more knowing.

I could not sufficiently *wonder* at the intrepidity of these diminutive mortals, who durst venture to mount and walk upon my body.

WONDER. *n. f.* [Juncian; Saxon; *wonder*, Dutch.] 1. Admiration; astonishment; amazement; surprise caused by something unusual or unexpected.

What is he, whose griefs Bear such an emphasis? whose phrase or sorrow Conjure the wand'ring stars, and makes them stand Like *wonder*-wounded hearers.

2. Cause of wonder; a strange thing; something more or greater than can be expected.

The Cornish *wonder*-gatherer describeth the fame. Carew.  
Great effects come of industry in civil business; and to try things oft, and never to give over, doth *wonders*. Bacon.

Lo, a *wonder* strange!  
Of every beast, and bird, and insect small Came sev'ns, and pairs.

What woman will you find, Though of this age the *wonder* and the fame, On whom his leisure will vouchsafe an eye Of fond desire?

No *wonder* sleep from careful lovers flies, To bathe himself in Sacharissa's eyes; As fair Astrea once from earth to heav'n, By strife and loud impiety was driven.

Drawn for your prince, that sword could *wonders* do:  
The better cause makes mine the sharper now.

3. Any thing mentioned with wonder.  
There Babylon the *wonder* of all tongues.

Ample souls among mankind have arrived at that prodigious extent of knowledge which renders them the *wonder* and glory of the nation where they live.

WONDERFUL. *adj.* [wonder and full.] Admirable; strange; astonishing.

I uttered that which I understood not, things too *wonderful* for me which I knew not.

Strange Hath been the cause, and *wonderful* to hear.  
All this is very *wonderful*, Shakespeare multiplies miracle upon miracle to bring about the same event in the play, which chance with more propriety performs in the novel. Shak. Illust.

WONDERFUL. *adv.* To a wonderful degree. Improperly used.  
The house which I am about to build shall be *wonderful* great.

WONDERFULLY. *adv.* [from wonderful.] In a wonderful manner; to a wonderful degree.  
He was much made on by the pope, who knowing himself to be unprofitable to the Christian world, was *wonderfully* glad to hear that there were such echoes of him founding in remote parts.

There is something *wonderfully* divine in the air of this picture.

WONDERMENT. *n. f.* [from wonder.] Astonishment; amazement. Not in use, except in low language.  
When my pen would write her titles true, It ravish'd is with fancy's *wonderment*.

Those things which I here let down, do naturally take the sense, and not respect petty *wonderments*.  
The neighbours made a *wonderment* of it, and asked him what he meant.

WONDERSTRUCK. *adj.* [wonder and strike.] Amazed.  
That image of his filial piety.

WONDEROUS. *adj.* [This is contracted from *wonderous*, of *wonder*.]

1. Admirable; marvellous; strange; surprising.  
The credit of whose virtue rest with thee;  
Wonderous indeed, if cause of such effects.

In such charities the pious'd the day;  
Twas *wonderous* how the found an hour to pray.  
Researches into the springs of natural bodies, and their mo-

## WOO

tions, should *awaken* us to admire the *wondrous* wisdom of our Creator in all the works of nature.

2. [Wondrous is barbarously used for an adverb.] In a strange degree.

From that part where Moses remembereth the giants, begotten by the sons of good men upon the daughters of the wicked; did they steal those *wondrous* great acts of their ancient kings and powerful giants.

To shun th' allurements is not hard  
To minds resolv'd, forewarn'd and well-prepar'd;  
But *wondrous* difficult, when once beset,  
To struggle through the straits, and break th' involving net.

You are so beautiful,  
So *wondrous* fair, you justify rebellion.  
Sylphs, yet mindful of their ancient race,  
Are, as when women, *wondrous* fond of place.

WONDEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *wondrous*.] To a strange degree.  
My lord led *wonderously* to discontent.

This made Proserpina  
Make to them the greater speed,  
For fear that they too much should bleed,  
Which *wonderously* her troubled.

Such doctrines in the pigeon house were taught:  
You need not ask how *wonderously* they wrought.  
Of injur'd fame, and mighty wrongs receiv'd,  
Cloe complains, and *wonderously* aggrieved.

WONT. *v. n.* [Preterite and participle *wont*; punian, To be WONT. } Saxon; *gewonun*, Dutch.] To be accustomed; to use; to be used.

A yearly solemn feast the *wont* to make  
The day that first doth lead the year around. *Fairy Queen*.  
Through power of that, his cunning thievery  
He *wonts* to work, that none the same elyces.

Jason the Thebanian was *wont* to say, that some things must be done unjustly, that many things may be done justly.

I this night have dream'd;  
If dream'd, not as I oft am *wont*, of thee, *Milton's Paradise Lost*.  
The eagle's fate and mine are one,  
Which on the shaft that made him die

Esqu'd a feather of his own,  
Wherewith he *wont* to soar so high.  
A mother was *wont* always to indulge her daughters, when any of them desired quirels or birds, but then they must keep them well.

Another sort of sophism is *wont* to be called an imperfect enumeration or false induction, when from a few experiments men infer general theorems.

WONT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Custom; habit; use. Out of use.  
Passing their time according to their *wont*, they waited for the coming of Phalaris.

Things natural in that regard forget their ordinary natural *wont*, that which is heavy mounting sometime upwards of its own accord.

'Tis not his *wont* to be the hindmost man,  
Whate'er occasion keeps him from us now.

They are by sudden alarm or watchword to be called out to their military motions under fly or covert, according to the season, as was the Roman *wont*.

WONT. A contraction of will not.  
WONTED. *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Accustomed; used; usual.

Her champion stout, to aid his friend,  
Again his *wonted* weapon proved.

So pray'd they, innocent, and to their thoughts  
Firm peace recover'd soon and *wonted* calm.

The pond-frog would fain have gotten the other frog over; but he was *wonted* to the place, and would not remove.

Who have no house, sit round where once it was,  
And with full eyes each *wonted* room require;  
Haunting the yet warm ashes of the place,  
As murder'd men walk where they did expire.

WONTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *wonted*.] State of being accustomed to. Not in use.  
Did I see any thing more of Christ in those that pretend to other modes of government, I might suspect my judgment biased with prejudice or *wontedness* of opinion.

WONTLESS. *adj.* [from *wont*.] Unaccustomed; unusual.  
Whither, love, wilt thou now carry me?  
What *wontless* fury doth thou now inspire?

Into my feeble bread, when full of thee?  
To woo, v. a. [pogoo, courted, Saxon.] To court; to sue to for love.

We cannot fight for love, as men may do;  
We should be *woo'd*, and were not made to *woo*.

Some lay in dead mens skulls; and in those holes  
Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept,  
As 'twere in scorn of eyes, reflecting gems;  
That *woo'd* to the flimy bottom of the deep,  
And mock'd the dead bones that lay scatter'd by.

## WOO

Fancies and notions he pursues,  
Which ne'er had being but in thought:  
Each like the Grecian artist *woo'd*  
The image he himself has wrought.

My proud rival *woo'd*  
Another partner to his throne and bed.

Oh, stretch thy reign, fair peace! from shore to shore,  
Till conquest cease, and slavery be no more;  
Till the freed Indians in their native groves  
Reap their own fruits, and *woo* their fable loves.

To court solicitude; to invite with importunity.  
Whom of great worth and pow'r the ears to be;  
If he be *woo'd* but by ambassadors,  
Or but his letters or his pictures see;

So while the virgin soul on earth doth stay,  
She *woo'd* and tempted is ten thousand ways  
By these great pow'rs, which on the earth bear sway,  
The wisdom of the world, wealth, pleasure, praise.

Sweet bird that shun'st the noise of folly,  
Most musical, most melancholy!  
Thee, chauntress of the woods among,  
I *woo* to hear thy even-song.

To Woo. *v. n.* To court; to make love.  
With pomp, and trains, and in a crowd they *woo*,  
When true felicity is but in two.

WOOD. *adj.* [woods, Gothick; pob, Saxon; *weod*, Dutch.] Mad; furious; raging. Obsolete.  
Winds do rage, as winds were *wood*,  
And cause spring tides to raise great flood.

Coal-black flocks yorn of hellish brood,  
That on their rufly bits did champ as they were *wood*.

Calm the tempest of his passion *wood*;  
The banks are overflown, when stopp'd is the flood.

WOOD. *n. f.* [pube, Saxon; *wood*, Dutch.] 1. A large and thick plantation of trees.  
The *wood*-born people fall before her fiat,  
And worship her as goddesses of the *wood*.

St. Valentine is past:  
Begin these *wood*-birds but to couple now?  
The *woods* are ruthless, dreadful, deaf and dull:  
There speak and strike.

Light thickens, and the crow  
Makes wing to the rooky *wood*.  
Hecate, when she gave to rule the *woods*,  
Then led me trembling through those dire abodes.

2. The substance of trees; timber.  
Balm his foul head with warm distilled waters,  
And burn sweet *wood* to make the lodging sweet.

The cavity of the tin plate was filled with a melted cement, made of pitch, rosin, and *wood*-ashes, well incorporated.

Having filled it about five inches with thoroughly kindled *wood*-coals, we let it down into the glass.

Of long growth, and there stood  
A laurel's trunk, a venerable *wood*.  
The soft *wood* turns uie commonly.  
The size of faggots and *wood*-stacks differs in most countries.

Herrings must be smoked with *wood*.  
WOODA'NEMONE. *n. f.* A plant.

WOODBIND. *n. f.* [Juncian; Saxon.] Honey-suckle.  
Beatrice, c'en now  
Couch'd in the *woodbind* coverture.

The nymphs of the mountains would be drawn, upon their heads garlands of *woodbine* and wild roses.

WOODCOCK. *n. f.* [pobucco, Saxon.] A bird of passage with a long bill; his food is not known. It is a word ludicrously used for a dunce.

He hath bid me to a calve's head and a capon; shall I not find a *woodcock* too?  
Soon as in doubtful day the *woodcock* flies,  
Her cleanly pail the pretty housewife bears.

WOODDED. *adj.* [from *wood*.] Supplied with wood.  
The lord Stratts have been possessed of a very great landed estate, well-conditioned, *wooded* and watered.

WOODDRINK. *n. f.* Decoction or infusion of medicinal woods, as *salutaris*.  
The drinking elder-wine or *wooddrinks* are very useful.

WOODEN. *adj.* [from *wood*.]

1. Ligneous; made of wood; timber.  
Like a strutting player, whose conceit  
Lies in his hamstrings, he doth think it rich  
To hear the *wooden* dialogue and found  
'Tis his stretched footing and the scaffolding.

They used to vault or leap up; and therefore they had *wooden* horses in their hordes and abroad.

## NOW

Press'd with the burden, Cæneus pants for breath;  
And on his shoulders bears the *wooden* death.

The haberdasher stole off his hat that hung upon a *wooden* peg.  
2. Clumfy; awkward.

I'll win this lady Margaret: for whom?  
Why, for my king: tush, that's a *wooden* thing.

When a bold man is out of countenance, he makes a very *wooden* figure on it.  
WOODFETTER. *n. f.* [teres, Lat.] An insect; a Woodworm.

WOODHOLE. *n. f.* [wood and hole.] Place where wood is laid up.  
What should I do? or whither turn? amaz'd,  
Confounded to the dark recess I fly.

WOODLAND. *n. f.* [wood and land.] Woods; ground covered with woods.  
This household beast, that us'd the *woodland* grounds,  
Was view'd at first by the young hero's bounds,  
As down the stream he swam.

He that rides post through a country, may, from the transient view, tell how in general the parts lie; here a morass, and there a river, *woodland* in one part, and savanas in another.

By her awak'd, the *woodland* choir  
To hail the common god prepares;  
And tempts me to resume the lyre,  
Soft warbling to the vernal airs.

Here hills and vales, the *woodland* and the plain,  
Here earth and water seems to strive again.

WOODLARK. *n. f.* A melodious sort of wild lark.  
WOODLOUSE. *n. f.* [wood and louse.] An insect.

The milleps or *woodlouse* is a small insect of an oblong figure, about half an inch in length, and a fifth of an inch in breadth; of a dark blueish or livid grey colour, and having its back convex or rounded: notwithstanding the appellation of milleps, it has only fourteen pair of short legs; it is a very swift runner, but it can occasionally roll itself up into the form of a ball, which it frequently does, and suffers itself to be taken. They are found in great plenty under old logs of wood or large stones, or between the bark and wood of decayed trees. Millepedes are aperiens, attenuant, and detergent; and the best way of taking them is swallowing them alive, which is easily and conveniently done; and they are immediately destroyed on falling into the stomach.

Wrap thyself up like a *woodlouse*, and dream revenge.

There is an insect they call a *woodlouse*,  
That folds up itself in itself, for a house,  
As round as a ball, without head, without tail,  
Inclos'd cap-a-pe in a strong coat of mail.

WOODMAN. *n. f.* [wood and man.] A sportsman; a hunter.  
Their cry being composed of so well fortified mouths, that any man would perceive therein some kind of proportion, but the skillful *woodmen* did find a mufick.

The duke is a better *woodman* than thou takest him for.

This is some one like us night foundered here,  
Or else some neighbour *woodman*.

So when the *woodman*'s toil he gave furrounds,  
And with the hunter's cry the grove resounds,  
With grief and rage the mother-lion lunges,  
Fearless herself, yet trembles for her young.

WOODMONGER. *n. f.* [wood and manger.] A woodseller.  
WOODNOTE. *n. f.* Wild mufick.  
Then to the well-trod stage anon,  
If Johnson's learned lock be on,  
Or sweetest Shakespear, fancy's child,  
Warble his native *woodnotes* wild.

WOODNYMPH. [wood and nymph.] Dryad.  
Soft the withdrew, and like a *woodnymp* light,  
Oread, or Dryad, or of Delia's train,  
Betook her to the groves.

By dimpled brook and fountain brim,  
The *woodnymp*s, deck'd with daisies trim,  
Their merry wakes and pastimes keep.

WOODOFFERING. *n. f.* Wood burnt on the altar.  
We call the lots for the *woodoffering*.

WOODPECKER. *n. f.* [wood and peck; *picus martius*, Lat.] A bird.  
The structure of the tongue of the *woodpecker* is very singular, whether we look at its great length, its bones and muscles, its incomparable parts of the neck and head, the better to exert itself in length, and, again, to retract it into its cell; and lastly, whether we look at its sharp, horny, bearded point, and the gluey matter at the end of it, the better to stab and draw little maggots out of wood.

WOODPIGEON or Woodcote. *n. f.* A wild pigeon.  
WOODROSE. *n. f.* An herb.



# WOO

**WOOL**. *n. f.* [from *wool*.] The froth called *wool*, being like a kind of spittle, is found upon herbs, as lavender and sage. *Bacon.*  
**WOOLFE**. *n. f.* [from *wool*.] The time when there is no sap in the tree.  
 From May to October leave cropping, for why, In *woolfe*, whatsoever thou croppest shall die. *Tusser.*  
**WOOLFE**. *n. f.* [from *wool*.] A plant.  
 The characters are: it hath a bell-shaped flower, consisting of one leaf, having its brim wide expanded, and cut into several divisions: the pointal, which rises from the flowercup, becomes an oblong membranous fruit, divided into seminal cells, opening outward from the base to the top, and inclosing seeds, which often start from their lodges, by reason of the elastic force of the membrane which involves them. *Miller.*  
**WOOLFE**. *n. f.* [from *wool*.] A forester.  
**WOOLFE**. *adj.* [from *wool*.]  
 1. Abounding with wool.  
 Thou hast led me up A *woolly* mountain, whose high top was plain. *Milton.*  
 Oft in glimmering bow'rs and glades He met her, and in secret shades Of *woolly* Ida's inmost grove. *Milton.*  
 Four times ten days I've pass'd Wand'ring this *woody* maze, and human food Nor tasted, nor had appetite. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*  
 Diana's *woody* realms he next invades, And, crost through the consecrated shades, *Addison.*  
 2. Lignous; consisting of wood.  
 In the *woody* parts of plants, which are their bones, the principles are so compounded as to make them flexible without joints, and also elastic. *Grew.*  
 Herbs are those plants whose stalks are soft, and have nothing *woody* in them, as grass and hemlock. *Locke.*  
 3. Relating to woods.  
 With the *woody* nymphs when she did play. *Fairy Queen.*  
 All the satyrs scorn their *woody* kind, And henceforth nothing fair but her on earth they find. *Fairy Queen.*  
**WOOL**. *n. f.* [from *wool*.] One who courts a woman.  
 The *wool*ers most are touch'd in this offence, To whom are dangers great and imminent. *Chapman.*  
 Aristippus said, that those that studied particular sciences, and neglected philosophy, were like Penelope's *wool*ers, that made love to the waiting woman. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*  
 Uttering *wool*ers felt his thund'ring word, And willing nations knew their native lord. *Creech.*  
**WOOL**. *n. f.* [from *wool*.]  
 1. The set of threads that crosses the warp; the weft.  
 The placing of the tangible parts in length or transverse, as in the warp and the weft of textile, is more inward or more outward. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 2. Texture; cloth.  
 A vest of purple flow'd, Iris had dipp'd the *wool*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
 These my sky-robcs, spun out of Iris' *wool*. *Milton.*  
 To spread the pall beneath the regal chair, Of softest *wool*, is bright Alcippe's care. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
**WOOL**. *n. f.* [from *wool*.] Pleatingly; so as to invite flay.  
 The temple-haunting martlet does approve, By his lov'd mansionry, that heaven's breath Smells *wool*ingly here. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
**WOOL**. *n. f.* [from *wool*.] *wool*, Dutch.]  
 1. The fleece of sheep; that which is woven into cloth.  
 Bafe-minded wretches, for respect of gain, some pauntry *wool* may yield you, to let so much time pass without knowing perfectly her estate. *Sidney.*  
 A gown made of the finest *wool*, Which from our pretty lambs we pull; Fair lined flippers for the cold, With buckles of the purest gold. *Raleigh.*  
 Concerning their complaint for price of *wool*, he would give order that his commissioners should cause clothiers to take *wool*, paying only two parts of the price. *Hayward.*  
 Struthum is a root used by the *wool*-dressers. *Arbutnot.*  
 2. Any short thick hair.  
 In the cauldron boil and bake; *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
**WOOL**. *n. f.* [from *wool*.] Skin not stripped of the wool.  
 Wool and *wool*s were ever of little value in this kingdom. *Davies on Ireland.*  
**WOOLLEN**. *adj.* [from *wool*.] Made of wool not finely dressed, and thence used likewise for any thing coarse.  
 I was wont To call them *woollen* vassals, things created To buy and sell with groats. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*  
 I could not endure a husband with a beard on his face: 'Twas rather lye in *woollen*. *Shaksp. Much Ado about Nothing.*  
 Woollen cloth will tenter, linen scarcely. *Bacon.*

# WOR

At dawn of day our general cleft his pate, Spite of his *woollen* night-cap. *Dryden.*  
**WOOLLEN**. *n. f.* Cloth made of wool. *Dryden.*  
 His breeches were of rugged *woollen*, And had been at the knee of Bullen. *Hudibras.*  
 Odious! in *woollen*! 'twould a faint provoke! No, let a charming chintz and Brussels lace Wrap my cold limbs and shade my lifeless face. *Pope.*  
 He is a bel-esprit and a *woollen* draper. *Swift.*  
**WOOLPACK**. *n. f.* [from *wool*.]  
**WOOLSACK**. *n. f.* [from *wool*.]  
 1. A bag of wool; a bundle of wool.  
 2. The seat of the judges in the house of lords.  
 At bar abusive, on the bench unable, Knave on the *wool*sack, top at council-table. *Dryden.*  
 3. Any thing bulky without weight.  
 Chaos of presbytry, where laymen guide With the tame *wool*sack clergy by their side. *Chapman.*  
**WOOLWARD**. *adv.* [from *wool*.] In wool. Not used.  
 I have no shirt: I go *woolward* for penance. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*  
**WOOLLY**. *adj.* [from *wool*.]  
 1. Consisting of wool; clothed with wool.  
 When the work of generation was Between these *woolly* breeders, The skillful shepherd peeld me certain wands. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*  
 Some few, by temp'rance taught, approaching slow, To distant fate by easy journeys go: Gently they lay 'em down, as evening sheep On their own *woolly* fleeces softly sleep. *Dryden.*  
 2. Resembling wool.  
 What signifies My fleece of *woolly* hair, that now curls? *Shaksp. As You Like It.*  
 Nothing profits more Than frequent shows: O may'st thou often see Thy furrows whiten'd by the *woolly* rain, Nutritious! *J. Phillips.*  
**WORD**. *n. f.* [from *word*.] *word*, Dutch.]  
 1. A single part of speech.  
 If you speak three *words*, it will three times report you the three *words*. *Bacon.*  
 As conceptions are the images of things to the mind within itself, so are *words* or names the marks of those conceptions to the minds of men who converse with. *South's Sermons.*  
 Amongst men who confound their ideas with *words*, there must be endless disputes, wrangling, and jargon. *Locke.*  
 Each wight who reads not, and but scans and spells, Each *word* catcher that lives on syllables. *Pope.*  
 2. A short discourse.  
 Shall I vouchsafe your worship a *word* or two? — Two thousand, and I'll vouchsafe thee the hearing. *Shak. Julius Caesar.*  
 A *word*, Lucilius, How he receiv'd you. *Shaksp. Julius Caesar.*  
 A friend who shall own thee in thy lowest condition, answer all thy wants, and, in a *word*, never leave thee. *South.*  
 In a *word*, the Gospel describes God to us in all respects such a one as we would wish him to be. *Tillotson.*  
 3. Talk; discourse.  
 Why should calamity be full of *words*? — Windy attorneys to their client woes! Let them have scope, though what they do impart Help nothing else, yet they do ease the heart. *Shak. R. III.*  
 If you dislike the play, Pray make no *words* on't 'till the second day, Or third be past; for we would have you know it. The loss will fall on us, not on the poet. *Denham.*  
 Cease this contention: 'be thy *words* severe, Sharp as he merits; but the sword forbear. *Dryden.*  
 If *words* are sometimes to be used, they ought to be grave, kind, and sober, representing the ill, or unbecomingness of the faults. *Locke.*  
 If I appear a little *word*-bound in my first solutions, I hope it will be imputed to the long disuse of speech. *Spektator.*  
 4. Dispute; verbal contention.  
 In argument upon a case, Some *words* there grew 'twixt Somerset and me. *Shaksp.*  
 5. Language.  
 I take your princely *word* for these redresses. I'll write thee a challenge, or I'll deliver thy indignation to him by *word* of mouth. *Shaksp. Twelfth Night.*  
 He commanded the men to be ranged in battalions, and rid to every squadron, giving them such *words* as were proper to the occasion. *Clarendon.*  
 An easy way, by *word* of mouth communicated to me. *Bayle.*  
 6. Promise.  
 Obey thy parents, keep thy *word* justly, swear not. *Shaksp.*  
 I take your princely *word* for these redresses. — Give it you, and will maintain my *word*. *Shak. H. IV.*  
 The duke shall wield his conquering sword. *Dryden.*  
 The king shall pass his honest *word*. *Dryden.*  
 7. Signal; token.  
 Every soldier, kill his prisoners; Give the *word* through. *Shak. Henry V.*  
 8. Account;

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8. Account; tidings; message.  
 Bring me *word* thither How the world goes, that to the pace of it I may spur on my journey. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*  
 Why should the write to Edmund? Might not you Transport her purposes by *word*? *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
 Two optick nerves the ties, Like spectacles across the eyes; By which the spirits bring her *word*, Whene'er the balls are fix'd or stir'd. *Prior.*  
 9. Declaration.  
 I know you brave, and take you at your *word*; That present service which you vaunt, afford. *Dryden.*  
 10. Affirmation.  
 Every person has enough to do to work out his own salvation; which, if we will take the apostle's *word*, is to be done with fear and trembling. *Decay of Piety.*  
 I desire not the reader should take the same light for every I will set two of their discourses in the same light for every man to judge. *Dryden.*  
 11. Scripture; word of God.  
 They lay this church of England neither hath the *word* purely preached, nor the sacraments sincerely ministr'd. *Whig.*  
 12. The second person of the ever adorable Trinity. A scripture term.  
 Thou my *Word*, begotten son, by thee This I perform. *Milton.*  
 To *WORD*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dispute.  
 He that defends not to *word* it with a frow, does worse than beat her. *L'Estrange.*  
 To *WORD*. *v. a.* To express in proper words.  
 Let us blacken him what we can, said Harrison of the blessed king, upon the *word*ing and drawing up his charge against approaching trial. *South's Sermons.*  
 Whether I have improved these fables or no, in the *word*ing or meaning of them, the book must stand or fall to itself. *L'Estr.*  
 The apology for the king is the same, but *word*ed with greater deference to that great prince. *Addison.*  
**WORDY**. *adj.* [from *word*.] Verbose; full of words.  
 Phocion, beholding a *wordy* orator, while he was making a magnificent speech full of vain promises, said, I now fix my eyes upon a cypress-tree: it has all the pomp imaginable in its branches, leaves, and height; but it bears no fruit. *Spektator.*  
 We need not lavish hours in *wordy* periods, As do the Romans, ere they dare to fight. *Philips's Britain.*  
 Intemperate rage, a *wordy* war, began. *Pope.*  
**WORD**. *n. f.* [from *word*.]  
 This on his helmet wore a lady's glove, And that a sleeve embroider'd by his love. *Dryden.*  
 That ever wore the name. *Roscoe's Royal Convert.*  
 To *WORD*. *v. n.* pret. *worded*, or *wrought*. [from *word*, Saxon; *worden*, Dutch.]  
 1. To labour; to travail; to toil.  
 Good Kent, how shall I live and *work* To match thy goodness? life will be too short. *Shaksp. Ex. v. 18.*  
 Go and *work*; for no straw shall be given you. *Ex. v. 18.*  
 Whether we *work* or play, or sleep or wake, Our life doth pass, and with time's wings doth fly. *Davies.*  
 2. To be in action; to be in motion.  
 Glory grows guilty of detected crimes, When for fame's sake *work*ing of the heart. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*  
 We bend to that the *work*ing of the heart. *Dryden.*  
 In *work* your hopes a crown design'd, And all the woman *work*'d within your mind. *Dryden.*  
 3. To act; to carry on operations.  
 May be the Lord will *work* for us. *1 Sa. xiv. 6.*  
 Our better part remains To *work* in close design. *Milton.*  
 To act as a manufacturer. *1 Sa. xiv. 6.*  
 They that *work* in fine flax. *1 Sa. xiv. 6.*  
 4. To ferment.  
 Into wine and strong beer put some like substances, while they *work*, which may make them fume and inflame less. *Bacon.*  
 Try the force of imagination upon staying the *work*ing of beer, when the barn is put in. *Bacon.*  
 If in the wort of beer, while it *work*eth, before it be tunned, the burrage be often changed with fresh, it will make a sovereign drink for melancholy. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 5. To operate; to have effect.  
 With some other business put the king From these sad thoughts that *work* too much upon him. *Shak. As You Like It.*  
 All things *work* together for good to them that love God. *Rom. viii. 28.*  
 Gravity *work*eth weakly, both far from the earth, and also within the earth. *Bacon.*  
 Although the same tribute laid by consent, or by imposing, be all one to the purse, yet it *work*s diversely on the courage: no people overcharged with tribute is fit for empire. *Bacon.*  
 These positive undertakings *work* upon many to think that this opportunity should not be lost. *Clarendon.*

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Nor number, nor example with him *wrought*. *Milton.*  
 To swerve from truth, or change his constant mind. *South.*  
 We see the *workings* of gratitude in the Israelites. *South.*  
 Objects of pity, when the cause is new. *Dryden.*  
 Would *work* too fiercely on the giddy crowd. *Dryden.*  
 Poison will *work* against the flara: beware, For ev'ry meal an antidote prepare. *Dryden, Jun. Juvenal.*  
 When this reverence begins to *work* in him, next consider his temper of mind. *Locke.*  
 This *work* upon the child, that afterwards he desired to be taught. *Locke.*  
 Humours and manners *work* more in the meaner sort than with the nobility. *Addison on Italy.*  
 The hibaboca is a foot round, and three yards and a half long: his colours are white, black, and red: of all serpents his bite is the most pernicious, yet *work*eth the slowest. *Grew.*  
 7. To obtain by diligence.  
 Without the king's assent You *wrought* to be a legate. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*  
 He hath *wrought* with God this day. *1 Sa. xiv. 45.*  
 8. To act internally; to operate as a purge, or other physick.  
*Work* on, My medicine, *work*! thus credulous fools are caught. *Shak. As You Like It.*  
 I should have doubted the operations of antimony, where such a potion could not *work*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
 It is benign, nor far from the nature of aliment, into which, upon defect of *working*, it is oft times converted. *Bacon.*  
 Most purges heat a little; and all of them *work* best, that is, cause the blood to do, as do fermenting liquors, in warm weather, or in a warm room. *Grew's Caspian.*  
 9. To act as an object.  
 Let it be pain of body, or distress of mind, there's matter yet left for philosophy and constancy to *work* upon. *L'Estr.*  
 Natural philosophy has sensible objects to *work* upon; but then it often puzzles the reader with the intricacy of its notions. *Addison.*  
 The predilections Bickerstaff published, relating to his death, too much affected and *worked* on his imagination. *Swift.*  
 10. To make way.  
 Body shall up to spirit *work*. *Milton.*  
 Who would trust chance, since all men have the seeds Of good and ill, which should *work* upward first? *Dryden.*  
 11. To be tossed or agitated.  
 Vex'd by wintry storms, Benacus raves, Confus'd with *working* lands and rolling waves. *Addison.*  
 To *WORK*. *v. a.* [from *work*.]  
 1. To make by degrees.  
 Sidelong he *works* his way. *Milton.*  
 Through winds, and waves, and storms he *works* his way, Impatient for the battle: one day more Will set the victor thundering at our gates. *Addison.*  
 2. To labour; to manufacture.  
 He could have told them of two or three gold mines, and a silver mine, and given the reason why they forbore to *work* them at that time, and when they left off from *working* them. *Raleigh's Apology.*  
 The chaos, by the Divine Power, was *wrought* from one form into another, 'till it settled into an habitable earth. *Burn.*  
 This mint is to *work* off part of the metals found in the neighbouring mountains. *Addison.*  
 The young men acknowledged in love-letters, sealed with a particular wax, with certain enchanting words *wrought* upon the seals, that they died for her. *Tatler.*  
 They now begin to *work* the wondrous frame, To shape the parts, and raise the vital flame. *Blackmore.*  
 The industry of the people *works* up all their native commodities to the last degree of manufacture. *Swift.*  
 3. To bring by action into any state.  
 So the pure limpid stream, when foul with stains Of rushing torrents and descending rains, *Works* itself clear, and, as it runs, retires, 'Till by degrees the floating mirror shines. *Addison's Cato.*  
 4. To influence by successive impulses.  
 To influence by *work* any man, know his nature and fashions, and so lead him. *Bacon.*  
 To hasten his destruction, come yourself, And *work* your royal father to his ruin. *A. Phillips.*  
 5. To produce; to effect.  
 Fly the dreadful war, That in thyself thy lesser parts do move, Outrageous anger, and woe-working jar. *Fairy Queen.*  
 Love *work*eth no ill to his neighbour. *Rom. xiii. 10.*  
 Our light affliction for a moment *work*eth for us a far more eternal weight of glory. *2 Cor. iv. 18.*  
 We might *work* any effect, not holpen by the co-operation of spirits, but only by the unity of nature. *Bacon.*  
 Moisture, although it doth not pass through bodies without communication of some substance, as heat and cold do, yet it *work*eth effects by qualifying of the heat and cold. *Bacon.*  
 Such power, being above all that the understanding of man can conceive, may well *work* such wonders. *Drummond.*  
 God,



# WOR

God, only wife, to punish pride of wit,  
Among mens wits hath this confusion wrought;  
As the proud tow'r, whose points the clouds did hit,  
By tongues confusion was to ruin brought.  
Of the tree,  
Which, tasted, *work*: knowledge of good and evil,  
Thou may'st not: in the day thou eat'st, thou dy'st. *Milton.*  
6. To manage.  
More personal valour could not supply want of knowledge  
in building and *working* ships.  
7. To put to labour; to exert.  
Now, Marcus, thy virtue's on the proof;  
Put forth thy utmost strength, *work* every nerve,  
And call up all thy father in thy soul. *Addison's Cato.*  
8. To embroider with a needle.  
9. To *WORK* out. To effect by toil.  
Not only every society, but every single person has enough  
to do to *work* out his own salvation. *Decay of Piety.*  
The mind takes the hint from the poet, and *works* out the  
rest by the strength of her own faculties. *Addison.*  
10. To *WORK* out. To craze; to efface.  
Tears of joy for your returning spilt,  
*Work* out and expiate our former guilt. *Dryden.*  
11. To *WORK* up. To raise.  
That which is wanting to *work* up the pity to a greater  
height, was not afforded me by the story.  
This lake resembles a sea, when *worked* up by storms. *Addison.*  
The sun, that rolls his chariot o'er their heads,  
*Works* up more fire and colour in their cheeks. *Addison's Cato.*  
We should inure ourselves to such thoughts, 'till they have  
*worked* up our souls into filial awe and love of him. *Atterbury.*  
*WORK*. *n. f.* [peone, Saxon; *werk*, Dutch.]  
1. Toil; labour; employment.  
Bread: correction, and *work* for a servant. *Eccus. xxxiii.*  
In the bottom of some mines in Germany there grow  
vegetables, which the *work*-folks say have magical virtue. *Bac.*  
The ground, unbud, gives more than we can ask;  
But *work* is pleasure, when we chuse our talk. *Dryden.*  
2. A state of labour.  
All the world is perpetually at *work*, only that our poor mortal  
lives should pass the happier for that little time we possess  
them, or else end the better when we lose them: upon this  
occasion riches came to be covered, honours esteemed, friend-  
ship pursued, and virtues admitted. *Temple.*  
3. Bumbling attempt.  
It is pleasant to see what *work* our adversaries make with this  
innocent canon: sometimes 'tis a mere forgery of heretics,  
and sometimes the bishops that met there were not so wise as  
they should have been. *Stillingfleet.*  
4. Flowers or embroidery of the needle.  
Round her *work* she did empale,  
With a fair border wrought of sundry flowers,  
Inwoven with an ivy-winding trail. *Spenser.*  
That handkerchief, you gave me: I must take out the  
*work*: a likely piece of work, that you should find it in your  
chamber, and know not who left it there. This is some  
minx's token; and I must take out the *work*? There, give it  
your hobbyhorse: wherefore you had it, I'll take out no  
*work* out. *Shakespeare, Otello.*  
5. Any fabric or compages of art.  
Nor was the *work* impair'd by storms alone,  
But felt th' approaches of too warm a sun. *Pope.*  
6. Action; feat; deed.  
The instrumentalness of riches to *works* of charity, have  
rendered it necessary in every Christian commonwealth by laws  
to secure propriety. *Hammond.*  
As to the composition or dissolution of mixt bodies, which  
is the chief *work* of elements, and requires an intire applica-  
tion of the agents, water hath the principality and excels over  
earth. *Digby.*  
Nothing lovelier can be found in woman,  
Than good *works* in her husband to promote.  
While as the *works* of bloody Mars employ'd,  
The wanton youth inglorious peace enjoy'd. *Pope.*  
7. Any thing made.  
Where is that holy fire, which verse is said  
To have? Is that enchanting force decay'd?  
Verse, that draws nature's *works* from nature's law,  
Thee, her best *work*, to her *work* cannot draw. *Donne.*  
O fairest of creation! last and best  
Of all God's *works*! creature, in whom excels  
Whatever can to fight or thought be form'd;  
Holy, divine, good, amiable, or sweet,  
How art thou lost! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
8. Management; treatment.  
Let him alone; I'll go another way to *work* with him. *Shak.*  
9. To set on *WORK*. To employ; to engage.  
It setteth those wits on *work* in better things, which would be  
else employed in worse. *Hooker.*  
*WORKER*. *n. f.* [from *work*.] One that works.  
Ye fair nymphs, which oftentimes have loved  
The cruel *worker* of your kindly smarts,  
Prepare yourselves, and open wide your hearts. *Spenser.*

# WOR

His father was a *worker* in brass. *Kings vii. 14.*  
You spoke me fair; but even then betrayed me: depart  
from me, you professors of holiness, but *workers* of iniquity.  
*South's Sermons.*  
*WORKFELLOW*. *n. f.* [work and fellow.] One engaged in the  
same work with another.  
Timotheus, my *workfellow*, and Lucius, salute you. *Rem.*  
*WORKHOUSE*. *n. f.* [from *work* and *house*.]  
*WORKINGHOUSE*. *n. f.* [from *work* and *house*.]  
1. A place in which any manufacture is carried on.  
The quick forge and *workinghouse* of thought. *Shak. H.V.*  
Protopogen had his *workinghouse* in a garden out of town, where  
he was daily finishing those pieces he begun. *Dryden.*  
2. A place where idlers and vagabonds are condemned to labour.  
Hast thou suffered at any time by vagabonds and pilferers?  
Esteem and promote those useful charities which remove such  
pests into prisons and *workinghouses*. *Atterbury.*  
*WORKINGDAY*. *n. f.* [work and day.] Day on which labour  
is permitted; not the sabbath.  
How full of briars is this *workingday* world? *Shakespeare.*  
Will you have me, lady?  
—No, my lord, unless I might have another for *working*-  
days; your grace is too costly to wear every day. *Shakespeare.*  
*WORKMAN*. *n. f.* [work and man.] An artificer; a maker of  
any thing.  
When *workmen* strive to do better than well,  
They do confound their skill in covetousness. *Shakespeare.*  
If prudence works, who is a more cunning *workman*? *Wisd.*  
There was no other cause preceding than his own  
will, no other matter than his own power, no other *work*-  
man than his own word, and no other consideration than his  
own infinite goodness. *Raleigh.*  
They have inscribed the pedestal, to shew their value for  
the *workman*. *Addison on Italy.*  
*WORKMANLY*. *adj.* [from *workman*.] Skilful; well per-  
formed; workmanlike.  
*WORKMANLY*. *adv.* Skilfully; in a manner becoming a  
workman.  
In having but fortie foot *workmanly* dight,  
Take fasson en ough for a lord and a knight. *Tusser.*  
We will fetch thee straight  
Daphne roaming through a thorny wood,  
Scratching her legs, that one shall swear she bleeds,  
And at that fight shall sad Apollo weep,  
So *workmanly* the blood and tears are drawn. *Shakespeare.*  
*WORKMANSHIP*. *n. f.* [from *workman*.]  
1. Manufacture; something made by any one.  
Nor any skill'd in *workmanship* embold'd,  
Nor any skill'd in loops of ring ring fine,  
Might in their diverse cunning ever dare  
With this so curious network to compare. *Spenser.*  
By how much Adam exceeded all men in perfection, by  
being the immediate *workmanship* of God, by so much did that  
chosen garden exceed all parts of the world. *Raleigh.*  
He moulded him to his own idea, delighting in the choice  
of the materials; and afterwards, as great architects use to do,  
in the *workmanship* of his regal hand. *Watson.*  
What more reasonable than to think, that if we be God's  
*workmanship*, he shall set this mark of himself upon all reason-  
able creatures?  
2. The skill of a worker; the degree of skill discovered in any  
manufacture.  
The Tritonian goddess having heard  
Her blazed fame, which all the world had fill'd,  
Came down to prove the truth, and due reward  
For her praise-worthy *workmanship* to yield. *Spenser.*  
3. The art of working.  
If there were no metals, 'tis a mystery to me how  
Tubal-cain could ever have taught the *workmanship* and use of  
them. *Woodward's Natural History.*  
*WORKMASTER*. *n. f.* [work and master.] The performer of  
any work.  
What time this world's great *workmaster* did cast  
To make all things; such as we now behold,  
It seems that he before his eyes had plac'd  
A goodly pattern, to whose perfect mould  
He fashion'd them so comely. *Spenser.*  
Every carpenter and *workmaster* that laboureth. *Ecd. xxxviii.*  
Desire, which tends to know  
The works of God, thereby to glorify  
The great *workmaster*, leads to no excess. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*  
*WORKWOMAN*. *n. f.* [work and woman.]  
1. A woman skilled in needle-work.  
The most fine-finger'd *workwoman* on ground,  
Arachne, by his means was vanquished. *Spenser.*  
2. A woman that works for hire.  
*WORKYDAY*. *n. f.* [Corrupted from *workingday*.] The day  
not the sabbath.  
Tell her but a *workyday* fortune. *Shakespeare.*  
The other days, and thou  
Make up one man; whose face thou art,  
The *workdays* are the back part;  
The burden of the week lies there. *Herbert.*  
Holidays.

# WOR

Holidays, if haply she were gone,  
Like *workdays*, I with would soon be done. *Gay.*  
*WORLD*. *n. f.* [ponis, Saxon; *wereld*, Dutch.]  
1. System of beings.  
2. Begotten before all worlds.  
God hath in these last days spoken unto us by his son, by  
whom he made the *world*. *Hebr. i. 2.*  
Know how this *world*  
Of heav'n and earth conspicuous first began. *Milton.*  
3. The earth; the terraqueous globe.  
He the *world*  
Built on circumfluous waters. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
4. Present state of existence.  
I'm in this earthly *world*, where to do harm  
Is often laudable; to do good sometime  
Accounted dangerous folly. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*  
I was not come into the *world* then. *L'Estrange.*  
He wittingly brought evil into the *world*. *More.*  
Christian fortitude consists in suffering for the love of God,  
whatever hardships can befall in the *world*. *Dryden.*  
5. A secular life.  
Happy is the that from the *world* retires,  
And carries with her what the *world* admires.  
Thrice happy she, whose young thoughts fixt above,  
While she is lovely, does to heav'n make love;  
I need not urge your promise, ere you find  
An entrance here, to leave the *world* behind? *Waller.*  
By the *world*, we sometimes understand the things of this  
*world*; the variety of pleasures and interests which steal away  
our affections from God. Sometimes we are to understand  
the men of the *world*, with whose solicitations we are so apt  
to comply. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
6. Public life.  
Hence banished, is banish'd from the *world*;  
And *world* exil'd is death. *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet.*  
7. Business of life; trouble of life.  
Here I'll set up my everlasting rest,  
And shake the yoke of man's supercilious stars  
From this *world*-worned flesh. *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet.*  
8. Great multitude.  
You a *world* of curses undergo,  
Being the agents, or base second means. *Shakespeare.*  
Nor doth this wood lack *worlds* of company; *Shakespeare.*  
For you in my respect are all the *world*.  
I leave to speak of a *world* of other attempts furnished by  
kings. *Raleigh's Apology.*  
What a *world* of contradictions would follow upon the  
contrary opinion, and what a *world* of confusions upon the  
contrary practice. *Bp. Sanderfon.*  
Just so romances are, for what else  
Is in them all, but love and battles?  
O'th' first of these we have no great matter  
To treat of, but a *world* o'th' latter. *Hudibras.*  
It brought into this *world* a *world* of woe. *Milton.*  
There were a *world* of paintings, and among the rest the  
picture of a lion. *L'Estrange.*  
Marriage draws a *world* of business on our hands, subjects  
us to law-suits, and loads us with domestic cares. *Dryden.*  
From thy corporeal prison freed,  
Soon hast thou reach'd the goal with mended pace;  
A *world* of woes dispatch'd in little space. *Dryden.*  
Why will you fight against so sweet a passion,  
And steel your heart to such a *world* of charms? *Addison.*  
9. Mankind; an hyperbolical expression for many.  
This hath bred high terms of separation between such and  
the rest of the *world*, whereby the one sort are named the  
brethren, the golly; the other worldlings, time-servers,  
pleasers of men more than of God. *Hooker.*  
'Tis the duke's pleasure,  
Whose disposition, all the *world* well knows,  
Will not be rubb'd nor stopp'd. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*  
Why dost thou shew me thus to th' *world*?  
Bear me to prison. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure.*  
He was willing to declare to all the *world*, that, as he had  
been brought up in that religion established in the church of  
England, so he could maintain the same by unanswerable  
reasons. *Clarendon.*  
10. Course of life.  
Persons of conscience will be afraid to begin the *world* un-  
justly. *Clarissa.*  
11. Universal empire.  
Rome was to sway the *world*.  
This through the east just vengeance hurl'd,  
And lost poor Antony the *world*. *Prior.*  
12. The manners of men.  
Children should not know any wickedness. Old folks have  
discretion, and know the *world*. *Shakespeare.*  
What start at this! when sixty years have spread  
Their grey experience o'er thy hoary head?  
Is this the all observing age could gain?  
Or hast thou known the *world* to long in vain? *Dryden.*

# WOR

If knowledge of the *world* makes man perfidious,  
May Juba ever live in ignorance. *Addison's Cato.*  
The girl might pass, if we could get her  
To know the *world* a little better;  
To know the *world*! a modern phrase. *Swift.*  
For vifts, ombre, balls and plays. *Obsolete.*  
13. A collection of wonders; a wonder. *Obsolete.*  
The baffle having recommended Barbaruffa, it was a *world*  
to see, how the court was changed upon him. *Knolles.*  
14. Time. A fensle originally Saxon; now only used in *World*  
without end.  
15. In the *world*. In Possibility.  
All the precautions in the *world* were taken for the mar-  
riage of his younger brother. *Addison.*  
16. For all the *world*. Exactly. A ludicrous fensle; now little used.  
He had a pair of horns like a bull, his feet cloven, as  
many eyes upon his body as my grey mare hath dapples, and  
for all the *world* to placed. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
*WORLDLINESS*. *n. f.* [from *worldly*.] Covetousness; addicted-  
ness to gain.  
*WORLDLING*. *n. f.* [from *world*.] A mortal set upon profit.  
Bateminded wretches! are your thoughts too deeply bemired  
in the trade of ordinary *worldlings*, as for respect of gain  
to let so much time pass. *Sidney.*  
The one sort are nam'd the brethren, the godly; the  
other *worldlings*, time-servers, and pleasers of men more than  
pleasers of God. *Hooker.*  
God of the world and *worldlings*,  
Great Mammon! greatest god below the sky. *Fa. Queen.*  
For his weeping in the needful stream;  
Poor deer, quoth he, thou mak'st a testament  
As *worldlings* do, giving thy sum of more  
To that which had too much. *Shakespeare, As You Like It.*  
That other on his friends his thoughts bellows:  
The covetous *worldling*, in his anxious mind,  
Thinks only on the wealth he left behind. *Dryden.*  
If we consider the expectations of futurity, the *worldling*  
gives up the argument. *Rogers.*  
*WORLDLY*. *adj.* [from *world*.]  
1. Secular; relating to this life, in contradistinction to the life  
to come.  
He is divinely bent to meditation;  
And in no *worldly* suits would he be moved,  
To draw him from his holy exercise. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*  
Hast thou not *worldly* pleasure at command? *Shakespeare.*  
Tell me, ye toad-swol'n, flinty Pharaoh's, tell;  
Can *worldly* pleasures equal pains of hell? *N. Richards.*  
The fortitude of a christian consists in patience, not in  
enterprizes which the poets call heroic, and which are  
commonly the effects of interest, pride, and *worldly* ho-  
nour. *Dryden.*  
Compare the happiness of men and beasts no farther than  
it results from *worldly* advantages. *Atterbury.*  
2. Bent upon this world; not attentive to a future state.  
They'll practise how to live secure,  
Will leave them to enjoy. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*  
3. Human; common; belonging to the world.  
Many years it hath continued, standing by no other *worldly*  
mean, but that one only hand which erected it. *Hooker.*  
Times and places are approved witnesses of *worldly*  
actions. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*  
*WORLDLY*. *adv.* [from *world*.] With relation to the present life.  
It is a token of a *worldly* wife man, not to contend in  
vain against the nature of times wherein he liveth. *Raleigh.*  
Subverting *worldly* strong and *worldly* wile,  
By simply meek. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*  
'I his cannot be done, if my will be *worldly*, or voluptuously  
disposed. *South's Sermons.*  
Since your mind is *worldly* bent,  
Therefore of the two gifts in my dispose,  
Think ere you speak, I grant you leave to chuse. *Dryden.*  
*WORM*. *n. f.* [pyrm, Saxon; *worm*, Dutch; *vermis*, Lat.]  
1. A small harmless serpent that lives in the earth.  
Both the princes  
Thy broken faith hath made a prey to worms. *Shakespeare.*  
Help me into some house,  
Or I shall faint;—a plague o' both your houses!  
They have made worms meat of me. *Shakespeare.*  
I though worms devour me, though I turn to mold,  
Yet in my flesh I shall his face behold:  
I from my marble monument shall rise  
Again intire, and see him with these eyes. *Sandy's Par.*  
At once came forth whatever creeps the ground,  
Infect or worm. *Milton.*  
2. A poisonous serpent.  
The mortal worm. *Shakespeare.*  
3. Animal bred in the body.  
Physicians observe these worms engendered within the body  
of man. *Harvey on Consumptions.*  
4. The animal that spins silk.  
Thou owest the worm no silk, the sheep no wool. *Shakespeare.*  
30. Y



# WOR

5. Grubs that gnaw wood and furniture.  
 'Tis no awkward claim,  
 Pick'd from the worm-holes of long vanish'd days,  
 Nor from the dust of old oblivion rak'd. *Shaksp. Hen. V.*  
 6. Something tormenting.  
 The worm of conscience still begnaw thy soul. *Shaksp.*  
 The chains of darkness, and th' undying worm. *Milton.*  
 7. Any thing vermiculated, or turned round; any thing spiral.  
 The threads of screws, when bigger than can be made in  
 screw-plates, are called worms. The length of a worm begins  
 at the one end of the spindle, and ends at the other; the  
 breadth of the worm is contained between any two grooves on  
 the spindle; the depth of the worm is cut into the diameter  
 of the spindle, viz. the depth between the outside of the  
 worms, and the bottom of the groove.  
 To WORM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To work slowly, secretly,  
 and gradually.  
 When debates and fretting jealousy,  
 Did worm and work within you more and more,  
 Your colour faded. *Herbert.*  
 To WORM. *v. a.*  
 1. To drive by flow and secret means.  
 They find themselves worm'd out of all power, by a new  
 spawn of independents, sprung from your own bowels. *Swift.*  
 2. To deprive a dog of something, nobody knows what, under  
 his tongue, which is said to prevent him, nobody knows  
 why, from running mad.  
 Every one that keepeth a dog, should have him worm'd. *Mort.*  
 WORMEATEN. *adj.* [worm and eaten.]  
 1. Gnawed by worms.  
 For his verity in love, I do think him as concave as a cov-  
 ered goblet, or a wormeaten nut. *Shaksp. Lear.*  
 2. Old; worthless.  
 His chamber all was hang'd about with rolls,  
 And old records from ancient times deriv'd;  
 Some made in books, some in long parchment scrolls.  
 That were all wormeaten, and full of canker holes. *Spenser.*  
 Things among the Greeks, which antiquity had worn out  
 of knowledge, were called ogygia, which we call wormeaten,  
 or of defaced date. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*  
 Thine's like wormeaten trunks cloath'd in seal's skin;  
 Or grave, that's dust without, and sink within. *Donne.*  
 WORMWOOD. *n. f.* [from its virtue to kill worms in the body.]  
 Wormwood hath an indeterminate stalk, branching out into  
 many small shoots, with spikes of naked flowers hanging  
 downward; the leaves are hoary and bitter. Of this plant  
 there are thirty-two species, one of which, the common  
 wormwood, grows in the roads; but it is also planted in gar-  
 dens for common use. Great variety of sea wormwoods are  
 found in the salt marshes of England, and sold in the markets  
 for the true Roman wormwood, though they differ greatly. *Mill.*  
 She was wear'd; I had then laid  
 Wormwood to my dug. *Shaksp. Romeo and Juliet.*  
 Pitted Cacoecyia must be corrected by bitters, as  
 wormwood wine. *Pleyer on the Humours.*  
 I ask whether one be not invincibly conscious to himself of a  
 different perception, when he actually tastes wormwood,  
 or only thinks on that favour. *Locke.*  
 WORMY. *adj.* [from worm.] Full of worms.  
 Spirits that in crossways and floods have burial,  
 Already to their wormy beds are gone. *Shaksp. Lear.*  
 Yet can I not persuade me thou art dead,  
 Or that thy corse corrupts in earth's dark womb,  
 Or that thy beauties lie in wormy bed. *Milton.*  
 WORN, part. pass. of wear.  
 His is a maiden shield,  
 Guiltless of fight; mine batter'd, heav'd and bor'd.  
 Worn out of service, must forsake his lord. *Dryden.*  
 What I now offer, is the wretched remainder of a sickly  
 age, worn out with study, and oppress'd by fortune. *Dryden.*  
 The greatest part of mankind are given up to labour,  
 whose lives are worn out only in the provisions for living. *Locke.*  
 Your cold hypocrisy's a stale device,  
 A worn-out trick; would'st thou be thought in earnest,  
 Cloath thy feign'd zeal in rage, in fire, in fury. *Addison.*  
 WORMIL. *n. f.*  
 In the backs of cows in the summer, are maggots gener-  
 ated, which in Effex we call wormils, being first only a small  
 knot in the skin. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*  
 To WORRY. *v. a.* [ponzen, Saxon: whence probably the  
 word worry.]  
 1. To tear, or mangle, as a beast tears its prey.  
 If we with thrice such powers left at home,  
 Cannot defend our own doors from the dogs,  
 Let us be worried. *Shaksp. Hen. V.*  
 The fury of the tumults might fly so high as to worry and  
 tear those in pieces, whom as yet they but play'd with in their  
 paws. *K. Charles.*  
 'Tis no new thing for the dogs that are to keep the wolves  
 from worrying the sheep, to be deliver'd up to the enemy,  
 for fear the sheep should worry the wolves. *L'Estrange.*

# WOR

This revives and imitates that inhuman barbarity of the  
 old heathen persecutors, wrapping up christians in the skins  
 of wild beasts, that so they might be worried and torn in  
 pieces by dogs. *South's Sermons.*  
 2. To harass, or persecute brutally.  
 Then embraces his son-in-law; then again worries he his  
 daughter with clipping her. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*  
 For want of words, or lack of breath,  
 Witness when I was worried with thy peals. *Milton.*  
 It has pleas'd Providence at length to give us righteousness  
 instead of exaction, and hopes of religion to a church worried  
 with reformation. *South's Sermons.*  
 All his care  
 Was to preserve me from the barbarous rage,  
 Which worried him only for being mine. *South.*  
 I shall not suffer him to worry any man's reputation, nor  
 indeed fall on any person whatsoever. *Addison.*  
 Let them rail,  
 And then worry one another at their pleasure. *Race.*  
 Madam, contrive and invent,  
 And worry him out, till he gives his consent. *Swift.*  
 WORSE. *adj.* The comparative of bad: bad, worse, worst.  
 [wyr, Saxon.] More bad; more ill.  
 Why should he see your faces worse liking than the chil-  
 dren of your sort? *Daniel.*  
 Whether this or worse, love not the faithful side. *Milton.*  
 In happiness and misery, the question still remains, how  
 men come often to prefer the worse to the better, and to chuse  
 that, which, by their own confession, has made them mis-  
 erable. *Locke.*  
 WORSE. *adv.* In a manner more bad.  
 The more one sickens, the worse at ease he is. *Shaksp.*  
 The WORSE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]  
 1. The loss; not the advantage; not the better.  
 Was never man, who most conquets achiev'd,  
 But sometimes had the worse, and lost by war. *Spenser.*  
 Judah was put to the worse before Israel; and they fled to  
 their tents. *2 Kings xiv. 12.*  
 2. Something less good.  
 A man, whatever are his professions, always thinks the  
 worse of a woman, who forgives him for making an attempt  
 on her virtue. *Clarissa.*  
 To WORSE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To put to disadvan-  
 tage. This word, though analogical enough, is not now used.  
 Perhaps more valid arms,  
 Weapons more violent, when next we meet,  
 May serve to better us, and worse our foes. *Milton.*  
 WORSE. *adj.* A barbarous word, formed by corrupting worse  
 with the usual comparative termination.  
 Gods! take my breath from me;  
 Let not my worse spirit tempt me again  
 To die before you please. *Shaksp. Lear.*  
 A dreadful quiet fell, and worse far  
 Than arms, a full interval of war. *Dryden.*  
 WORSHIP. *n. f.* [worshypp, Saxon.]  
 1. Dignity; eminence; excellence.  
 Thou madest him lower than the angels, to crown him  
 with glory and worship. *Pf. viii. 5.*  
 Elfin born of noble state,  
 And muckle worship in his native land,  
 Well could he tourney, and in lists debate. *Fairy Queen.*  
 My train are men of choice, and rarest parts,  
 That all particulars of duty know;  
 And in the most exact regard support  
 The worship of their names. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
 2. A character of honour.  
 I belong to worship, and affect  
 In honour, honesty. *Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*  
 Dinner is on table; my father desires your worship's com-  
 pany. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
 The old Romans freedom did bestow,  
 Our princes worship with a blow. *Hudibras.*  
 What lands and lordships for their owner know  
 My quondam barber, but his worship now. *Dryden.*  
 3. A term of ironical respect.  
 Against your worship, when had I writ?  
 Or P—ge pour'd forth the torrent of his wit?  
 4. Adoration; religious act of reverence.  
 They join their vocal worship to the quire  
 Of creatures wanting voice. *Milton.*  
 He wav'd a torch aloft, and, madly vain,  
 Sought godlike worship from a servile train. *Dryden.*  
 The worship of God is an eminent part of religion, and  
 prayer is a chief part of religious worship: hence religion is  
 described by seeking God. *Tillotson.*  
 There were several inroads into Germany, particularly a  
 voyage of the Egyptians under Othris up the Danube; from  
 them the Suevi had their worship of Isis. *Arbuthnot.*  
 5. Honour; respect; civil deference.  
 The humble guest shall have worship in the presence of those  
 who sit at meat with him. *Lake xiv. 10.*  
 Since

# WOR

Since God hath appointed government among men, it is  
 plain that his intention was, that some kind of worship  
 should be given from some to others; for where there is a  
 power to punish and reward, there is a foundation of worship  
 in those who are under that power; which worship lies in ex-  
 pressing a due regard to that power, by a care not to provoke  
 it, and an endeavour to obtain the favour of it, which,  
 among mankind, is called civil worship. *Stillingfleet.*  
 6. Idolatry of lovers.  
 'Tis not your inky brows, your black silk hair,  
 Your bugle eyeballs, nor your cheek of cream  
 That can entame my spirits to your worship. *Shaksp. Lear.*  
 To WORSHIP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To adore; to honour or venerate with religious rites.  
 Thou shalt worship no other God. *Exod. xxxiv. 14.*  
 Let no man beguile you of your reward, in a voluntary hu-  
 mility and worshipping of angels. *Col. ii. 18.*  
 Adore and worship God Supreme. *Milton.*  
 First worship God, he that forgets to pray,  
 Bids not himself good-morrow nor good-day. *T. Randolph.*  
 On the smooth rind the passenger shall see  
 Thy name engrav'd, and worship Helen's tree. *Dryden.*  
 2. To respect; to honour; to treat with civil reverence.  
 Our grave,  
 Like Turkish mute, shall have a tongueless mouth,  
 Not worship'd with a waxen epitaph. *Shaksp. Henry V.*  
 To WORSHIP. *v. n.* To perform acts of adoration.  
 I and the lad will go yonder and worship. *Gen. xxii. 5.*  
 The people went to worship before the golden calf. *1 King.*  
 WORSHIPFUL. *adj.* [worshipp and full.]  
 1. Claiming respect by any character or dignity.  
 This is worshipful society, *Shaksp. Lear.*  
 And fits the mounting spirit like myself.  
 When old age comes upon him, it comes alone, bringing  
 no other evil with it; but when it comes to wait upon a great  
 and worshipful friend, who for many years has ate well and  
 done ill, it is attended with a long train of rheums. *South.*  
 2. A term of ironical respect.  
 Every man would think me an hypocrite indeed; and  
 what excites your most worshipful thought to think so?  
 Suppose this worshipful idol be made, yet still it wants sense  
 and motion. *Stillingfleet.*  
 WORSHIPFULLY. *adv.* [from worshipping.] Respectfully.  
 Hailings will lose his head, ere give consent,  
 His master's son, as worshipfully he terms it,  
 Shall lose the royalty of England's throne. *Shaksp. Lear.*  
 WORSHIPPER. *n. f.* [from worship.] Adorer; one that wor-  
 ships.  
 What art thou, thou idol ceremony?  
 What kind of god art thou that suffer'st more  
 Of mortal griefs, than do thy worshippers. *Shaksp. Henry V.*  
 Those places did not confine the immensity of God, nor  
 give his worshippers a nearer approach to heaven by their height.  
*South's Sermons.*  
 If posterity takes its notions of us from our medals, they  
 must fancy one of our kings paid a great devotion to Minerva,  
 that another was a professed worshipper of Apollo. *Addison.*  
 WORST. *adj.* The superlative of bad, formed from worse: bad,  
 worse, worst. Most bad; most ill.  
 If thou hadst not been born the worst of men,  
 Thou hadst been knave and flatterer. *Shaksp. Lear.*  
 The pain that any one actually feels is still of all other the  
 worst; and it is with anguish they cry out.  
 WORST. *n. f.* The most calamitous or wicked state; the ut-  
 most height or degree of any thing ill.  
 Who is't can say, I'm at the worst?  
 I'm worse than e'er I was,  
 And worse I may be yet: the worst is not,  
 So long as we can say, this is the worst. *Shaksp. Lear.*  
 That you may be arm'd against the worst in this unhappy  
 state of affairs in our distressed country, I send you these con-  
 siderations on the nature and immortality of the soul. *Digby.*  
 Happy the man, and happy he alone,  
 He, who can call to-day his own:  
 He who secure within can say,  
 To-morrow do thy worst, for I have liv'd to day. *Dryden.*  
 Sir Roger gets into the frontiers of his estate, before he  
 beats about in search of a hare, on purpose to spare his own  
 fields, where he is always sure of finding diversion when the  
 worst comes to the worst. *Addison's Spectator.*  
 To WORST. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To defeat; to over-  
 throw.  
 The calf will be no worse than where two duellists enter  
 the field, where the worsted party hath his word given him  
 gain without further hurt.  
 The bear was in a greater fright, than the worsted.  
 Beat down and worsted by the knight, *Hudibras.*  
 It is downright madness to contend where we are sure to be  
 worsted. *L'Estrange.*  
 The victorious Philistines were worsted by the captivated

# WOR

ark, which foraged their country more than a conquering ar-  
 my.  
 She could have brought the chariot again, when she saw her  
 brother worsted in the duel. *Shaksp. Henry V.*  
 WORSTED. *n. f.* [from *Worsted*, a town in Norfolk famous  
 for the woolen manufacture.] Woolen yarn; wool spun.  
 A bafe, proud, shallow, beggarly three-futed, hundred  
 pound, filthy worsted-stocking knave. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
 There Ridpath, Roper cudgel'd might ye view;  
 The very worsted still look'd black and blue. *Pope.*  
 WORT. *n. f.* [wyr, Saxon; wort, Dutch.] To be good.  
 1. Originally a general name for an herb; whence it still conti-  
 nues in many, as liverwort, spleenwort, &c.  
 2. A plant of the cabbage kind.  
 3. [wyr, Saxon.] New beer either unfermented, or in the  
 act of fermentation.  
 If in the wort of beer, while it worketh, before it be tunned,  
 the burrage be often changed with fresh, it will make a fo-  
 reign drink for melancholy. *Lacan's Natural History.*  
 WORTH, or WORTH. *v. n.* [worthan, Saxon.] To be. This  
 word is only now retained in *wo worth*, or *worth*; *worth*;  
*wo worth* the man.  
 That first did teach the cur'd steel to bite, but not  
 In his own flesh, and make way to the living spirit. *F. 2.*  
 WORTH. In the termination of the names of places comes from  
 wort, a court or farm, or pond; a street or road. *Gilson.*  
 WORTH. *n. f.* [worth, Saxon.]  
 1. Price; value.  
 Your clemency will take in good worth the offer of these  
 my simple and mean labours. *Hooker.*  
 What is worth in any thing, *Hudibras.*  
 But so much money as 'twill bring?  
 A common marcasite shall have the colour of gold exactly;  
 and yet upon trial yield nothing of worth but vitriol and sul-  
 phur. *Woodward's Natural History.*  
 2. Excellence; virtue.  
 How can you him unworthy then decree?  
 In whole chief part your worth implanted be. *Sidney.*  
 Is there any man of worth and virtue, although not instruct-  
 ed in the school of Christ, that had not rather end the days  
 of this transitory life as Cyrus, than to sink down with them  
 of whom Elihu hath said, *memoria mortuorum*. *Hooker.*  
 Having from these luck'd all they had of worth,  
 And brought thence that faith which you carried forth,  
 I throughly love. *Donna.*  
 Her virtue, and the confidence of her worth, *Milton.*  
 That would be wood.  
 A nymph of your own train, *Hooker.*  
 Gives us your character in such a strain,  
 As none but she, who in that court did dwell, can imitate  
 Could know such worth, or worth describe so well. *Waller.*  
 3. Importance; valuable quality.  
 Peradventure those things whereupon so much time was  
 then well spent, have since that lost their dignity and worth. *Hooker.*  
 Take a man possessed with a strong desire of any thing,  
 and the worth and excellency of that thing appears much  
 greater than when that desire is quite extinguish'd. *South's Ser-*  
 WORTH. *adj.*  
 1. Equal in price to, equal in value to.  
 Women will love her that she is a woman,  
 More worth than any man: men that she is  
 The rarest of all women. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*  
 Your son and daughter found this trespass worth  
 The flame which here it suffers. *Shaksp. Lear.*  
 You have not thought it worth your labour to enter a pro-  
 fessed dissent against a philosophy, which the greatest part of  
 the virtuosi of Europe have deserted, as a mere maze of words.  
*Garrigue's Sceptick.*  
 As if 'tis nothing worth that lies conceal'd;  
 And science is not science till reveal'd? *Dryden.*  
 At Geneva are merchants reckoned worth twenty hundred  
 thousand crowns.  
 It is worth while to consider how admirably he has turned  
 the course of his narration, and made his husbandman con-  
 cerned even in what relates to the battle. *Addison.*  
 2. Deserving of.  
 The cattle appeared to be a place worth the keeping, and  
 capable to be made secure against a good army. *Clarendon.*  
 Here we may reign secure, and, in my choice,  
 To reign is worth ambition, though in hell. *Milton.*  
 Haste hither Eve, and worth thy sight behold,  
 Eastward among those trees, what glorious shape  
 Comes this way moving. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
 Whatsoever  
 Is worthy of their love is worth their anger. *Dehham.*  
 This is life indeed; life worth preserving;  
 Such life as Juba never felt till now. *Addison's Cato.*  
 I have long had it in my thoughts to trouble you with a let-  
 ter; but was discouraged for want of something that I could  
 think worth sending fifteen hundred miles. *Berkeley to Pope.*  
 Many



# WOR

Many things are *worth* enquiry to one man, which are not to another.  
 3. Equal in possessions to.  
 Dang'rous rocks,  
 Which touching but my gentle vessel's side,  
 Would scatter all the spices on the stream,  
 Enrobe the roaring waters with my silks;  
 And in a word, but even now *worth* this,  
 And now *worth* nothing.  
 Although *worth* nothing, he shall be proffered in marriage  
 the best endowed, and most beautiful virgin of their island.  
*Sandy's Journey.*

WORTHILY. *adv.* [from *worthy*.]  
 1. Suitably; not below the rate of.  
 The divine original of our souls hath little influence upon  
 us to engage us to walk *worthily* of our extraction, and to do  
 nothing that is base.  
 2. Deservedly.  
 They are betray'd  
 While they pervert pure nature's healthful rules  
 To loathsome sickness, *worthily*, since they  
 God's image did not reverence in themselves.  
 You *worthily* succeed, not only to the honours of your an-  
 cestors, but also to their virtues.  
 3. Justly; not without cause.  
 Christian men having, besides the common light of all men,  
 the great help of heavenly direction from above, together with  
 the lamps of so bright examples as the church of God doth  
 yield, it cannot but *worthily* seem reproachful for us to leave  
 both the one and the other.  
 The king is present; if 't be known to him  
 That I gain say my deed, how may he wound,  
 And *worthily*, my fallhood.  
 A Christian cannot lawfully hate any one; and yet I affirm  
 that some may very *worthily* deserve to be hated; and of all,  
 the deceiver deserves it most.

WORTHINESS. *n. f.* [from *worthy*.]  
 1. Desert.  
 The prayers which our Saviour made were for his own *wor-  
 thiness* accepted, ours God accepteth not, but with this con-  
 dition, if they be joined with a belief in Christ.  
 2. Excellence; dignity; virtue.  
 Determining never to marry but him, whom she thought  
 worthy of her; and that was one in whom all *worthiness*  
 were harboured.  
 He that is at all times good, must hold his virtue to you,  
 whose *worthiness* would stir it up where it wanted, rather than  
 slack it where there is such abundance.  
 Who is sure he hath a soul, unless  
 It see and judge, and follow *worthiness*,  
 And by deeds praise it? he who doth not this,  
 May lodge an inmate foul, but 'tis not his.  
 What set my thoughts on work was the *worthiness* and cu-  
 riosity of the subject in itself.

3. State of being worthy; quality of deserving.  
 She is not worthy to be loved, that hath not some feeling  
 of her own *worthiness*.  
 WORTHLESS. *adj.* [from *worth*.]  
 1. Having no virtues, dignity, or excellence.  
 You, his false hopes, the trust of England's honour,  
 Keep off aloof with *worthless* emulation.  
 A little time will melt her frozen thoughts,  
 And *worthless* Valentine shall be forgot.  
 Chiding the *worthless* crowd away.  
 2. Having no value.  
 My anxious pains we all the day,  
 In search of what we like, employ;  
 Scorning at night the *worthless* prey,  
 We find the labour gave the joy.  
 Am I then doom'd to fall  
 By a boy's hand? and for a *worthless* woman?

WORTHLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *worthless*.] Want of excellence;  
 want of dignity; want of value.  
 But that mine own *worthlessness* spoils the conceit, I could  
 think our company parallel to the seven wife men of Greece.  
 A notable account is given us by the apostle of this windy  
 insignificant charity of the will, and of the *worthlessness* of it,  
 not enlivened by deeds.

WORTHY. *adj.* [from *worth*.]  
 1. Deserving; such as merits; with of before the thing deserved.  
 She determined never to marry any but him, whom she  
 thought *worthy* of her, and that was one in whom all *worthi-  
 ness* were harboured.  
 Further, I will not flatter you,  
 That all I see in you is *worthy* love,  
 Than this; that nothing do I see in you  
 That should merit hate.  
 Thou art *worthy* of the way,  
 To whom the heav'n's in thy nativity  
 Adjudg'd an olive branch and laurel crown.

2. Valuable; noble; illustrious; having excellence or dignity.  
 If the best things have the perfectest and best operations, it  
 will follow, that seeing man is the *worthiest* creature on earth,  
 and every society of men more *worthy* than any man, and of  
 society that is the most excellent which we call the church.  
 He now on Pompey's basis lies along,  
 No *worthier* than the dust?  
 A war upon the Turks is more *worthy* than upon any other  
 Gentiles in point of religion and honour; though hope of suc-  
 cess might invite some other choice.  
 Think of her worth, and think that God did mean,  
 This *worthy* mind should *worthy* things embrace:  
 Blot not her beauties with thy thoughts unclear;  
 Nor her dishonour with thy passion base.  
 Happier thou may't be, *worthier* canst not be.  
 3. Having worth; having virtue.  
 The doctor is well money'd, and his friends  
 Potent at court; he, none but he, shall have her;  
 Though twenty thousand *worthier* come to crave her.  
 The matter I handle is the most important within the whole  
 extent of human nature, for a *worthy* person to employ him-  
 self about.  
 We see, though order'd for the best,  
 Permitted laurels grace the lawless brow,  
 Th' unworthy rais'd, the *worthy* cast below.  
 4. Not good. A term of ironical celebration.  
 My *worthy* wife our arms militia'd,  
 And from beneath my head my sword convey'd;  
 The door unlatch'd; and with repeated calls  
 Invites her former lord within my walls.  
 5. Suitable for any quality good or bad; equal in value; equal  
 in dignity.  
 Flowers *worthy* of paradise.  
 Thou, Drances, art below a death from me:  
 Let that vile soul in that vile body rest,  
 The lodging is well *worthy* of the guest.  
 My full rings for you make your heart my due;  
 Be *worthy* me, as I am *worthy* you.  
 6. Suitable to any thing bad.  
 The mercilefs Macdonald,  
*Worthy* to be a rebel, for to that  
 The multiplying villanies of nature  
 Do swarm upon him.

7. Deserving of ill.  
 What has he done to Rome that's *worthy* death.  
 If the wicked man be *worthy* to be beaten, the judge shall  
 cause him to be beaten.  
 WORTHY. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A man laudable for any  
 eminent quality, particularly for valour.  
 Such as are conflagrated unto knowledge come short of  
 themselves if they go not beyond others, and must not sit down  
 under the degree of *worthiness*.  
 What do these *worthies*  
 But rob and spoil, burn, slaughter, and enslave  
 Peaceable nations.  
 No *worthies* form'd by any mule but thine  
 Could purchase robes, to make themselves so fine.  
 For this day's play, and for thy former acts,  
 Thou Arthur hast acquir'd a future fame,  
 And of three Christian *worthies* art the first.  
 The next *worthy* came in with a retinue of historians.

To WORTHY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To render worthy;  
 to aggrandize; to exalt. Not used.  
 He conjur'd, trip'd me behind;  
 And put upon him such a deal of man,  
 That *worthied* him; got praises of the king.  
 For him attempting, who was self-subdu'd.  
 To WORTHY. *v. n.* [from *worth*.] To know; to be aware.  
 Of which the preterite was *wor*, knew; which by degrees was  
 mistaken for the present tense. To know; to be aware. Ob-  
 solete.  
 The salve of reformation they mightily call for, but where,  
 and what the forces are which need it, as they *wor* full little, so  
 they think not greatly material to search.  
 Well I *wor*, compar'd to all the rest.  
 Of each degree, that beggar's life is best.  
 More water glideth by the mill  
 Than *wets* the miller of.

WORTHY. *v. n.* [from *worth*.] To know; to be aware.  
 Forsooth, an inventory, thus importing.  
 WOVE. The preterite and participle passive of *weave*.  
 Adam, waiting her return, had *woven* a  
 Of choicest flow'rs, a garland.  
 WOVEN. The participle passive of *weave*.  
 WOULD. The preterite of *will*.  
 1. It is generally used as an auxiliary verb, with an infinitive,  
 to which it gives the force of the subjunctive mood.  
 If God's providence did not to order its, cheats *would* daily  
 be committed, which *would* justify private men out of their  
 rights, and unhinge states.

2. I would do it. My resolution is that it should be done by  
 me.  
 3. I would do it. Such must be the consequence to thee.  
 4. I would do it. This must be the consequence to him or it.  
 5. He by the rules of his own mind, could confute no other  
 end of men's doings but self-seeking, suddenly feared what  
 they could do, and as suddenly suspected what they *would* do,  
 and as suddenly hated them, as having both might and mind  
 to do so.  
 6. Was or am resolved; wish or wished to.  
 She *would* give her a lesson for walking so late, that should  
 make her keep within doors for one fortnight.  
 7. I would do it. This must be the consequence to him or it.  
 8. I would do it. This must be the consequence to him or it.  
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# WOU

WOU. The preterite and participle passive of *wound*.  
 They took the body of Jesus and *wound* it in linen cloths,  
 with the spices.  
 All will be but like bottoms of thread close *wound* up.  
 The young men *wound* him up, and buried him.  
 These mathematical engines cannot be so easily and speedily  
*wound* up, and so certainly levelled as the other.  
 The parliament being called here, and the main settlement  
 of Ireland *wound* up in England, and put into the Duke of Or-  
 mond's hands to pass here into an act, all persons came over in  
 a shoal.

WOUNDLESS. *adj.* [from *wound*.] Exempt from wounds.  
 WOUNDWORT. *n. f.* [from *wound*.] A plant.  
 It hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whose tubular and  
 turgid empalement arises the pointal, which afterward becomes  
 a short pod, filled with roundish seeds: the pod is enclos'd in  
 a membranous bladder was before the empalement.  
 WOUNDY. *adj.* Excelling. A low bad word.  
 We have a world of holidays; that 'tis a *woundy* hindrance  
 to a poor man that lives by his labour.  
 These stockings of Susan's cost a *woundy* deal of pains the  
 pulling on.

WOX. } The preterite of *wax*. Became. Obsolete.  
 WOXE. }  
 The ape in *wound*'s stomach *wox*,  
 Strongly encourag'd by the crafty fox.  
 Not one puff of wind there did appear,  
 That all the three the great *wox* much afraid.  
 WOXEN. The participle of *to wax*. Obsolete.

WRACK. *n. f.* [from *wrack*, Dutch; piece, Saxon, a wreck; the  
 poets use *wrack* or *wreck* indifferently as rhyme requires, the  
 later writers of prose commonly *wreck*. See *WRECK*.]  
 1. Destruction of a ship by winds or rocks.  
 Now, with full sails into the port I move,  
 And safely can unlade my breast of love;  
 Quiet and calm: why should I then go back,  
 To tempt the second hazard of a *wrack*.  
 2. Ruin; destruction. This is the true Saxon meaning.  
 With use of evil, growing more and more evil, they took  
 delight in slaughter, and pleased themselves in making others  
*wrack* the effect of their power.  
 A world devote to universal *wrack*.  
 To WRACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To destroy in the water; to wreck. [See *WRECK*.]  
 2. It seems in *Milton* to mean to rack, to shake.  
 Each on his rock transfix'd, the sport and prey  
 Of *wracking* whirlwinds.  
 3. To torture, to torment. This is commonly written *rack*,  
 and the instrument of torture, always *rack*.  
 Merab rejoic'd in her *wrack*'d lover's pain,  
 And fortify'd her virtue with disdain.  
 Pharaoh's and Joseph's dreams are oftentimes *wracked* beyond  
 their symbolization.

To WRANGLE. *v. n.* [from *wrangle*, Dutch. *Minnew.*  
*wrong*, *Skinner*.] To dispute peevishly; to quarrel perversely;  
 to altercate; to squabble.  
 Yes, for a score of kingdoms you should *wrangle*,  
 And I would call it fair play.  
 Some unhatch'd practice  
 Hath puddled his clear spirit; and in such cases,  
 Men's natures *wrangle* with inferior things,  
 Though great ones are their object.  
 How wounding a spectacle is it to see those who were by  
 Christ designed for saviors of men, picking up shells on the  
 shore, and unmanly *wrangling* about them too.  
 In incomplete ideas we impose on ourselves, and *wrangle*  
 with others.  
 Amongst unthinking men, who examine not scrupulously  
 ideas, but confound them with words, there must be en-  
 dless dispute and *wrangling*.  
 His great application to the law had not infected his temper  
 with any thing litigious; he did not know what it was to  
*wrangle* on indifferent points.

WRANGLE. *n. f.* [from *wrangle*.] A dispute; a quarrel.  
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WOX. } The preterite of *wax*. Became. Obsolete.  
 WOXE. }  
 The ape in *wound*'s stomach *wox*,  
 Strongly encourag'd by the crafty fox.  
 Not one puff of wind there did appear,  
 That all the three the great *wox* much afraid.  
 WOXEN. The participle of *to wax*. Obsolete.

WRACK. *n. f.* [from *wrack*, Dutch; piece, Saxon, a wreck; the  
 poets use *wrack* or *wreck* indifferently as rhyme requires, the  
 later writers of prose commonly *wreck*. See *WRECK*.]  
 1. Destruction of a ship by winds or rocks.  
 Now, with full sails into the port I move,  
 And safely can unlade my breast of love;  
 Quiet and calm: why should



## WR A

Fill'd with the sense of age, the fire of youth,  
A scorn of wrangling, yet a zeal for truth.  
And all the question, wrangle e'er so long.  
Is only this, if God has plac'd him wrong.

WRANGLER, *n. f.* [from the verb.] A quarrel; a perverse dispute.  
The giving the priest a right to the tithe would produce law-suits and wrangles.

WRANGLER, *n. f.* [from wrangle.] A perverse, peevish, disputative man.  
Tell him he's made a match with such a wrangler,  
That all the courts of France will be disturb'd  
With chafes.

WRANGLER, *n. f.* [from wrangle.] A perverse, peevish, disputative man.  
Lord, the house and family are thine,  
Though some of them repine;  
Turn out these wrangles, which defile thy seat:  
For where thou dwellest all is neat.

WRANGLER, *n. f.* [from wrangle.] A perverse, peevish, disputative man.  
You should be free in every answer, rather like well-bred gentlemen in polite conversation, than like noisy and contentious wrangles.

WRANGLER, *n. f.* [from wrangle.] A perverse, peevish, disputative man.  
To WRAP, *v. a.* [from *wrap*, Saxon, to turn; *wreffer*, Danish.]  
1. To roll together; to complicate.  
Peter fetch the napkin that was about his head wrapped together by itself.

WRANGLER, *n. f.* [from wrangle.] A perverse, peevish, disputative man.  
This said, he took his mantle's foremost part,  
He 'gan the same together fold and wrap.  
2. To involve; to cover with something rolled or thrown round.  
Nilus opens wide  
His arms, and ample bosom to the tide,  
And spreads his mantle o'er the winding coast:  
In which he wraps his queen and hides the flying host.

WRANGLER, *n. f.* [from wrangle.] A perverse, peevish, disputative man.  
The sword made bright is wrapt up for the slaughter. Ezek.  
Their vigilance to elude, I wrapt in mist  
Of midnight vapour glide obscure.

WRANGLER, *n. f.* [from wrangle.] A perverse, peevish, disputative man.  
Wrap candles up in paper. Swift's Directions to the Butler.  
3. To confine; to contain.  
Leontine's young wife, in whom all his happiness was wrapt up, died in a few days after the death of her daughter. Addison.

WRANGLER, *n. f.* [from wrangle.] A perverse, peevish, disputative man.  
4. To WRAP up. To involve totally.  
Some dear cause  
Will in concealment wrap me up a while;  
When I am known aright, you shall not grieve  
Lending me this acquaintance.

WRANGLER, *n. f.* [from wrangle.] A perverse, peevish, disputative man.  
King John fled to Lascus, who was careful how to comfort him, wrapped up in so many calamities, after the loss of his kingdom.  
Things reflected on, in gross and transiently, carry the flow of nothing but difficulty in them, and are thought to be wrapped up in impenetrable obscurity.

WRANGLER, *n. f.* [from wrangle.] A perverse, peevish, disputative man.  
5. [It is often corruptly written for *rap* or *rap's*, from *rap's*, Latin.] To snatch up miraculously.  
Whatever things were discovered to St. Paul, when he was wrapped up into the third heaven, all the description he makes is, that there are such things as eye hath not seen, ear heard, nor hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive.

WRANGLER, *n. f.* [from wrangle.] A perverse, peevish, disputative man.  
6. To transport; to put in ecstasy.  
Much more the reverent fire prepar'd to lay,  
Wrap'd with his joy; how the two armies lay.

WRANGLER, *n. f.* [from wrangle.] A perverse, peevish, disputative man.  
7. Perhaps the following passage should properly be *rap'd*, though *wrapped* is now frequently used in this sense.  
Wrap up in silent fear he lies.  
Wrap'd in amaze the matrons wildly stare.

WRANGLER, *n. f.* [from wrangle.] A perverse, peevish, disputative man.  
WRAPPER, *n. f.* [from *wrap*.]  
1. One that wraps.  
2. That in which any thing is wrapped.  
My arms were prest to my sides, and my legs closed together by so many wrappers, that I looked like an Egyptian mummy.

WRANGLER, *n. f.* [from wrangle.] A perverse, peevish, disputative man.  
WRATH, *n. f.* [from *wrath*, Saxon; *wrede*, Danish; *wred*, cruel, Dutch.] Anger; fury; rage.  
Thou dost the prayers of the righteous feed  
Present before the majesty divine,  
And his avenging wrath to clemency incline.

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Present before the majesty divine,  
And his avenging wrath to clemency incline.

## WRE

How now, your wrathful weapons drawn?  
The true evangelical zeal should abound more in the mild and good natured affections, than the vehement and wrathful passions.

WRATHFUL, *adv.* [from *wrathful*.] Furiously; passionately.  
Gentle friends, molest not this  
Let's kill him boldly, but not wrathfully.

WRATHFUL, *adv.* [from *wrathful*.] Furiously; passionately.  
WRATHLESS, *adj.* [from *wrath*.] Free from anger.  
Before his feet, so sheep and lions lay,  
Fearless and wrathless, while they heard him play.

WRATHFUL, *adv.* [from *wrathful*.] Furiously; passionately.  
To WRECK, *v. a.* Old preterite and part. pass. of *wreke*, [from *wreke*, Saxon; *wrecken*, Dutch; *recken*, German.]  
1. To revenge.  
In an ill hour thy foes thee hither sent,  
Another's wrongs to wreak upon thy self.

WRATHFUL, *adv.* [from *wrathful*.] Furiously; passionately.  
To WRECK, *v. a.* Old preterite and part. pass. of *wreke*, [from *wreke*, Saxon; *wrecken*, Dutch; *recken*, German.]  
2. To execute any violent design. This is the sense in which it is now used.  
On me let death wreak all his rage.

WRATHFUL, *adv.* [from *wrathful*.] Furiously; passionately.  
To WRECK, *v. a.* Old preterite and part. pass. of *wreke*, [from *wreke*, Saxon; *wrecken*, Dutch; *recken*, German.]  
3. To execute any violent design. This is the sense in which it is now used.  
He left the daisy,  
Resolv'd to spare her life, and save her shame,  
But that detested object to remove.

WRATHFUL, *adv.* [from *wrathful*.] Furiously; passionately.  
To WRECK, *v. a.* Old preterite and part. pass. of *wreke*, [from *wreke*, Saxon; *wrecken*, Dutch; *recken*, German.]  
4. To execute any violent design. This is the sense in which it is now used.  
To wreck his vengeance, and to cure her love.  
Think how you drove him hence, a wand'ring exile,  
To distant climes, then think what certain vengeance  
His rage may wreak on your unhappy orphan.

WRATHFUL, *adv.* [from *wrathful*.] Furiously; passionately.  
To WRECK, *v. a.* Old preterite and part. pass. of *wreke*, [from *wreke*, Saxon; *wrecken*, Dutch; *recken*, German.]  
5. To execute any violent design. This is the sense in which it is now used.  
Her husband scourg'd away,  
To wreak his hunger on the destin'd prey.

WRATHFUL, *adv.* [from *wrathful*.] Furiously; passionately.  
To WRECK, *v. a.* Old preterite and part. pass. of *wreke*, [from *wreke*, Saxon; *wrecken*, Dutch; *recken*, German.]  
6. To execute any violent design. This is the sense in which it is now used.  
It is corruptly written for *reck*, to heed; to care.  
My master is of churlish disposition,  
And little wrecks to find the way to heav'n  
By doing deeds of hospitality.

WRATHFUL, *adv.* [from *wrathful*.] Furiously; passionately.  
To WRECK, *v. a.* Old preterite and part. pass. of *wreke*, [from *wreke*, Saxon; *wrecken*, Dutch; *recken*, German.]  
7. To execute any violent design. This is the sense in which it is now used.  
WRECK, *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Revenge; vengeance.  
Fortune, mine avowed foe,  
Her wrathful wrecks themselves do now ally.

WRATHFUL, *adv.* [from *wrathful*.] Furiously; passionately.  
To WRECK, *v. a.* Old preterite and part. pass. of *wreke*, [from *wreke*, Saxon; *wrecken*, Dutch; *recken*, German.]  
8. To execute any violent design. This is the sense in which it is now used.  
WRECK, *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
2. A ship broken.  
Join with the Goths, and with revenged war  
Take wreck on Rome for this ingratitude,  
And vengeance on the traitor Saturnine.

WRATHFUL, *adv.* [from *wrathful*.] Furiously; passionately.  
To WRECK, *v. a.* Old preterite and part. pass. of *wreke*, [from *wreke*, Saxon; *wrecken*, Dutch; *recken*, German.]  
9. To execute any violent design. This is the sense in which it is now used.  
WRECK, *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
3. A ship broken.  
What and if  
His sorrows have so overwhelm'd his wits,  
Shall we be thus afflicted in his wrecks,  
His fits, his frenzy, and his bitterness?

WRATHFUL, *adv.* [from *wrathful*.] Furiously; passionately.  
To WRECK, *v. a.* Old preterite and part. pass. of *wreke*, [from *wreke*, Saxon; *wrecken*, Dutch; *recken*, German.]  
10. To execute any violent design. This is the sense in which it is now used.  
WRECKFUL, *adj.* [from *wreck*.] Revenged; angry.  
Call the creatures,  
Whose naked natures live in all the spite  
Of wreckful heaven.

WRATHFUL, *adv.* [from *wrathful*.] Furiously; passionately.  
To WRECK, *v. a.* Old preterite and part. pass. of *wreke*, [from *wreke*, Saxon; *wrecken*, Dutch; *recken*, German.]  
11. To execute any violent design. This is the sense in which it is now used.  
WRECKFUL, *adj.* [from *wreck*.] Revenged; angry.  
She in Olympus' top  
Must visit Vulcan for new arms, to serve her wreckful son.

WRATHFUL, *adv.* [from *wrathful*.] Furiously; passionately.  
To WRECK, *v. a.* Old preterite and part. pass. of *wreke*, [from *wreke*, Saxon; *wrecken*, Dutch; *recken*, German.]  
12. To execute any violent design. This is the sense in which it is now used.  
WRECKFUL, *adj.* [from *wreck*.] Revenged; angry.  
The wreath of three was made a wreath of five: to these three first titles of the two houses, were added the authorities parliamentary and papal.

WRATHFUL, *adv.* [from *wrathful*.] Furiously; passionately.  
To WRECK, *v. a.* Old preterite and part. pass. of *wreke*, [from *wreke*, Saxon; *wrecken*, Dutch; *recken*, German.]  
13. To execute any violent design. This is the sense in which it is now used.  
WREATH, *n. f.* [from *wreath*, Saxon.]  
1. Any thing curled or twisted.  
The wreath of three was made a wreath of five: to these three first titles of the two houses, were added the authorities parliamentary and papal.

WRATHFUL, *adv.* [from *wrathful*.] Furiously; passionately.  
To WREATH, *v. a.* Old preterite and part. pass. of *wreath*, [from *wreath*, Saxon.]  
2. A garland; a chaplet.  
To darken all the hill, and smoke to roll  
In dusky wreaths reluctant flames.

WRATHFUL, *adv.* [from *wrathful*.] Furiously; passionately.  
To WREATH, *v. a.* Old preterite and part. pass. of *wreath*, [from *wreath*, Saxon.]  
3. A garland; a chaplet.  
He of his tortuous train  
Cur'd many a wanton wreath.

WRATHFUL, *adv.* [from *wrathful*.] Furiously; passionately.  
To WREATH, *v. a.* Old preterite and part. pass. of *wreath*, [from *wreath*, Saxon.]  
4. A garland; a chaplet.  
Let altars smoke,  
And richest gums, and spice, and incense roll  
Their fragrant wreaths to heav'n.

WRATHFUL, *adv.* [from *wrathful*.] Furiously; passionately.  
To WREATH, *v. a.* Old preterite and part. pass. of *wreath*, [from *wreath*, Saxon.]  
5. A garland; a chaplet.  
Now are our brows bound with victorious wreaths,  
Our bruited arms hung up for monuments.

WRATHFUL, *adv.* [from *wrathful*.] Furiously; passionately.  
To WREATH, *v. a.* Old preterite and part. pass. of *wreath*, [from *wreath*, Saxon.]  
6. A garland; a chaplet.  
Dropp'd from his head, a wreath lay on the ground.  
The boughs of Lotos, form'd into a wreath,  
This monument, thy maiden beauty's due,

WRATHFUL, *adv.* [from *wrathful*.] Furiously; passionately.  
To WREATH, *v. a.* Old preterite and part. pass. of *wreath*, [from *wreath*, Saxon.]  
7. A garland; a chaplet.  
High on a plane-tree shall be hung to view.  
When for thy head the garland I prepare,  
A second wreath shall bind Aminta's hair.

WRATHFUL, *adv.* [from *wrathful*.] Furiously; passionately.  
To WREATH, *v. a.* Old preterite and part. pass. of *wreath*, [from *wreath*, Saxon.]  
8. A garland; a chaplet.  
Alternate verse shall bless Aminta's name.  
To prince Henry the laurels of his rival are transferred,  
with the additional wreath of having conquered that rival.

WRATHFUL, *adv.* [from *wrathful*.] Furiously; passionately.  
To WREATH, *v. a.* Old preterite and part. pass. of *wreath*, [from *wreath*, Saxon.]  
9. A garland; a chaplet.  
To prince Henry the laurels of his rival are transferred,  
with the additional wreath of having conquered that rival.

WRATHFUL, *adv.* [from *wrathful*.] Furiously; passionately.  
To WREATH, *v. a.* Old preterite and part. pass. of *wreath*, [from *wreath*, Saxon.]  
10. A garland; a chaplet.  
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## WRE

To WREATH, *v. a.* preterite *wreathed*, part. pass. *wreathed*, [from the noun.]  
1. To curl; to twist; to convolve.  
Longaville  
Did never forget for her sake compile,  
Nor never laid his wreathed arms athwart  
His loving bosom, to keep down his heart.

To WREATH, *v. a.* preterite *wreathed*, part. pass. *wreathed*, [from the noun.]  
2. To curl; to twist; to convolve.  
About his neck  
A green and gilded snake had wreath'd it itself,  
Who, with her head, nimble in threats approach'd  
The opening of his mouth; but suddenly,  
Seeing Orlando, it unlink'd itself,  
And with indentèd glides did slip away.

To WREATH, *v. a.* preterite *wreathed*, part. pass. *wreathed*, [from the noun.]  
3. To curl; to twist; to convolve.  
The heard of an oat is wreath'd at the bottom, and one smooth entire straw at the top: they take only the part that is wreath'd, and cut off the other.  
Impatient of the wound,  
He rolls and wreaths his shining body round;  
Then headlong shoots beneath the dashing tide.

To WREATH, *v. a.* preterite *wreathed*, part. pass. *wreathed*, [from the noun.]  
4. To curl; to twist; to convolve.  
To interweave; to entwine one in another.  
Two chains of pure gold of wreathen work that thou make them, and fasten the wreathen chains to the oaches.  
As snakes breed in dunghills not singly, but in knots; so in such base noisome hearts you shall ever see pride and ingratitude indivisibly wreath'd and twisted together.

To WREATH, *v. a.* preterite *wreathed*, part. pass. *wreathed*, [from the noun.]  
5. To curl; to twist; to convolve.  
Here, where the labourer's hands have form'd a bow'r  
Of wreathing trees, in singing waste an hour.  
To encircle as a garland.  
In the flow'rs that wreath the sparkling bowl,  
Fell adorns his, and poisonous serpents rowl.

To WREATH, *v. a.* preterite *wreathed*, part. pass. *wreathed*, [from the noun.]  
6. To curl; to twist; to convolve.  
To encircle as with a garland.  
For thee the feeds her hair,  
And with thy winding ivy wreathes her lance.  
The soldier, from successful camps returning,  
With laurel wreath'd, and rich with hostile spoil,  
Severs the bull to Mars.

To WREATH, *v. a.* preterite *wreathed*, part. pass. *wreathed*, [from the noun.]  
7. To curl; to twist; to convolve.  
WREATHY, *adj.* [from *wreath*.] Spiral; curled; twisted.  
That which is preferred at St. Dennis, near Paris, hath wreathy spires, and cochleary turnings about, which agreeeth with the description of an unicorn's horn in Elian.  
WRECK, *n. f.* [from *wreck*, Saxon, a miserable person; *wrecks*, Dutch, a ship broken.]  
1. Destruction by being driven on rocks or shallows at sea; destruction by sea.  
Fair be ye sure; but hard and obstinate,  
As is a rock amidst the raging floods;  
Gains which a ship, of succour desolate,  
Doth suffer wreck both of herself and goods.

To WREATH, *v. a.* preterite *wreathed*, part. pass. *wreathed*, [from the noun.]  
8. To curl; to twist; to convolve.  
WRECK, *n. f.* [from *wreck*, Saxon, a miserable person; *wrecks*, Dutch, a ship broken.]  
2. Destruction by being driven on rocks or shallows at sea; destruction by sea.  
Like those that feed their wreck  
Ev'n on the rocks of death; and yet they strain,  
That death may not then idly find t' attend  
To their uncertain talk, but work to meet their end.

To WREATH, *v. a.* preterite *wreathed*, part. pass. *wreathed*, [from the noun.]  
9. To curl; to twist; to convolve.  
WRECK, *n. f.* [from *wreck*, Saxon, a miserable person; *wrecks*, Dutch, a ship broken.]  
3. Destruction by being driven on rocks or shallows at sea; destruction by sea.  
Think not that flying fame reports my fate;  
I present, I appear, and my own wreck relate.

To WREATH, *v. a.* preterite *wreathed*, part. pass. *wreathed*, [from the noun.]  
10. To curl; to twist; to convolve.  
WRECK, *n. f.* [from *wreck*, Saxon, a miserable person; *wrecks*, Dutch, a ship broken.]  
4. Destruction by being driven on rocks or shallows at sea; destruction by sea.  
Diffusion by violence.  
Not only Paradise,  
In this commotion, but the starry cope  
Had gone to wreck.

To WREATH, *v. a.* preterite *wreathed*, part. pass. *wreathed*, [from the noun.]  
11. To curl; to twist; to convolve.  
WRECK, *n. f.* [from *wreck*, Saxon, a miserable person; *wrecks*, Dutch, a ship broken.]  
5. Destruction by being driven on rocks or shallows at sea; destruction by sea.  
Ruin; destruction.  
Whether he was  
Combin'd with Norway, or did line the rebel  
With hidden help and vantage; or that with both  
He labour'd in his country's wreck, I know not.

To WREATH, *v. a.* preterite *wreathed*, part. pass. *wreathed*, [from the noun.]  
12. To curl; to twist; to convolve.  
WRECK, *n. f.* [from *wreck*, Saxon, a miserable person; *wrecks*, Dutch, a ship broken.]  
6. Destruction by being driven on rocks or shallows at sea; destruction by sea.  
It is misprinted here for *wreath*, to be worn to roars.  
When wintry storm his wrathful wreck doth threat.

To WREATH, *v. a.* preterite *wreathed*, part. pass. *wreathed*, [from the noun.]  
13. To curl; to twist; to convolve.  
WRECK, *n. f.* [from *wreck*, Saxon, a miserable person; *wrecks*, Dutch, a ship broken.]  
7. Destruction by being driven on rocks or shallows at sea; destruction by sea.  
To WRECK, *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To destroy by dashing on rocks or sands.  
Have there been any more such tempests, wherein she hath wretchedly been wreck'd?

To WREATH, *v. a.* preterite *wreathed*, part. pass. *wreathed*, [from the noun.]  
14. To curl; to twist; to convolve.  
WRECK, *n. f.* [from *wreck*, Saxon, a miserable person; *wrecks*, Dutch, a ship broken.]  
8. Destruction by being driven on rocks or shallows at sea; destruction by sea.  
A pilot's thumby,  
Wreck'd as homeward he did come.

To WREATH, *v. a.* preterite *wreathed*, part. pass. *wreathed*, [from the noun.]  
15. To curl; to twist; to convolve.  
WRECK, *n. f.* [from *wreck*, Saxon, a miserable person; *wrecks*, Dutch, a ship broken.]  
9. Destruction by being driven on rocks or shallows at sea; destruction by sea.  
The coral found growing upon wrecked ships and lost anchors, that are daily dragg'd up out of the sea, demonstrates that coral continues to be formed to this day.

To WREATH, *v. a.* preterite *wreathed*, part. pass. *wreathed*, [from the noun.]  
16. To curl; to twist; to convolve.  
WRECK, *n. f.* [from *wreck*, Saxon, a miserable person; *wrecks*, Dutch, a ship broken.]  
10. Destruction by being driven on rocks or shallows at sea; destruction by sea.  
To ruin.  
Weak and envy'd, if they should conspire,  
They wreck themselves, and he hath his desire.

To WREATH, *v. a.* preterite *wreathed*, part. pass. *wreathed*, [from the noun.]  
17. To curl; to twist; to convolve.  
WRECK, *n. f.* [from *wreck*, Saxon, a miserable person; *wrecks*, Dutch, a ship broken.]  
11. Destruction by being driven on rocks or shallows at sea; destruction by sea.  
In the following passages it is ignorantly used for *wreath*, in its different senses of *revenge* and *execute*.  
Eighty odd years of sorrow have I seen,  
And each hour's joy wreck'd with a week of teen.

To WREATH, *v. a.* preterite *wreathed*, part. pass. *wreathed*, [from the noun.]  
18. To curl; to twist; to convolve.  
WRECK, *n. f.* [from *wreck*, Saxon, a miserable person; *wrecks*, Dutch, a ship broken.]  
12. Destruction by being driven on rocks or shallows at sea; destruction by sea.  
I faint I die! the goddess cry'd  
O cruel, could'st thou find none other to  
To wreck thy spleen on? Parricide  
Like Nero, thou hast slain thy mother, and thy wife.

To WREATH, *v. a.* preterite *wreathed*, part. pass. *wreathed*, [from the noun.]  
19. To curl; to twist; to convolve.  
WRECK, *n. f.* [from *wreck*, Saxon, a miserable person; *wrecks*, Dutch, a ship broken.]  
13. Destruction by being driven on rocks or shallows at sea; destruction by sea.  
To suffer wreck.  
With manner objects we must try  
His confagry, with such as have more shew  
Of worth, of honour, glory, and popular praise,  
Rocks whereon greatest men have often wreck'd.

To WREATH, *v. a.* preterite *wreathed*, part. pass. *wreathed*, [from the noun.]  
20. To curl; to twist; to convolve.  
WRECK, *n. f.* [from *wreck*, Saxon, a miserable person; *wrecks*, Dutch, a ship broken.]  
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Of worth, of honour, glory, and popular praise,  
Rocks whereon greatest men have often wreck'd.

To WREATH, *v. a.* preterite *wreathed*, part. pass. *wreathed*, [from the noun.]  
21. To curl; to twist; to convolve.  
WRECK, *n. f.* [from *wreck*, Saxon, a miserable person; *wrecks*, Dutch, a ship broken.]  
15. Destruction by being driven on rocks or shallows at sea; destruction by sea.  
To suffer wreck.  
With



## WRE

Another, by a fall in *wrestling*, started the end of the clasp from the sternon.

To play or *wrestle* well, it should be used with those that do it better.

1. To struggle; to contend.  
Or firmer in the *wrestling* press the ground.

I persuaded them, if they lov'd Benedict,  
To with him *wrestle* with affection.

And never to let Beatrice know of it.

He knew not how to *wrestle* with desperate contingencies,  
and so abhorred to be entangled in such.

WRESTLER. *n. f.* [from *wrestle*.]  
One who wrestles; one who professes the athletic art.

Was not Charles, the duke's *wrestler*, here?

When the young *wrestlers* at their sport grew warm,

'Tis not from whom, but where we live;

The place does oft those graces give:

Great Julius, on the mountains bred,

A flock perhaps, or herd, had led;

He that the world subdu'd, had been

But the best *wrestler* on the green.

2. One who contends in wrestling.

So earnest with thy God, can no new care,

No sense of danger, interrupt thy prayer?

The sacred *wrestler*, till a blessing giv'n,

Quits not his hold, but halting conquers heav'n.

Two *wrestlers* help to pull each other down.

WRETCH. *n. f.* [preca, Saxon.]

1. A miserable mortal.

When I loved, I was a *wretch*.

She weeps, and says her Henry is depos'd;

He smiles, and says his Edward is install'd;

That the poor *wretch*, for grief can speak no more.

The butcher takes away the calf,

And binds the *wretch*, and beats it when it strives.

Illustrious *wretch*! repine not, nor reply:

View not what heav'n ordains, with reason's eye;

For bright the object is, the distance is too high.

2. A worthless sorry creature.

Bale-minded *wretches*, are your thoughts so deeply bemoir'd

In the trade of ordinary worldlings, as for respect of gain some

poultry wool may yield you, to let so much time pass without

knowing perfectly her estate?

Has these poor men in question: never saw I

*Wretches* so quake; they kneel, they kiss the earth,

Forfear themselves as often as they speak.

Title of honour, worth and virtue's right,

Should not be given to a *wretch* so vile.

When they are gone, a company of starved hungry *wretches*

shall take their places.

3. It is used by way of slight, or ironical pity, or contempt.

When soon away the wisp doth go;

Poor *wretch* was never frighted so;

He thought his wings were much too slow,

O'erjoy'd they for were parted.

Then, if the spider find him fast beset,

She flies forth, and runs along her loom:

She joys to touch the captive in her net,

And drags the little *wretch* in triumph home.

4. It is sometimes a word of tenderness, as we now say poor thing.

Chastened but thus, and thus his lesson taught,

The happy *wretch* she put into her breast.

WRETCHED. *adj.* [from *wretch*.]

1. Miserable; unhappy.

These we should judge to be most miserable, but that a

wretcheder sort there are, on whom, whereas nature hath be-

flowed ripe capacity, their evil disposition seriously goeth about

thewith to apprehend God, as being not God.

O cruel death! to those you are more kind,

Than to the wretched mortals left behind.

Why do'st thou drive me

To range all o'er a waste and barren place,

To find a friend? The wretched have no friends.

2. Calamitous; afflictive.

Sorry; pitiful; paltry; worthless.

When God was served with legal sacrifices, such was the

miserable and wretched condition of some mens minds, that

the best of every thing they had, being culled out for them-

selves, if there were in their flocks any poor, starved, or dis-

eased thing not worth the keeping, they thought it good

enough for the altar of God.

Affected noise is the most wretched thing.

That to contempt can empty scribbles bring.

Forgive the many failings of those who, with their wretched

art, cannot arrive to those heights that you possess.

3. Deplicable; hatefully contemptible.

An adventure worthy to be remembered for the unused ex-

## WRI

amples therein, as well of true natural goodness as of wretched

ungratefulness.

WRETCHEDLY. *adv.* [from *wretched*.]

1. Miserably; unhappily.

From these two wars, so wretchedly entered into, the duke's

ruin took its date.

2. Meanly; despicably.

When such little shuffling arts come once to be ripped up,

and laid open, how poorly and wretchedly must that man speak,

who finds himself guilty and baffled too?

WRETCHEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *wretched*.]

1. Misery; unhappiness; afflicted state.

My misery cannot be greater than it is: fear not the danger

of my blind steps, I cannot fall worse than I am, and do not

obstinately continue to infect thee with my wretchedness.

He can inquire

What hard mishap him brought to such distress,

And made that cat's-paw the thrall of wretchedness.

To lowest wretchedness; and is there then

Such rancor in the hearts of mighty men?

When they are weary of wars, and brought down to ex-

treme wretchedness, then they creep a little, and live for grace,

'till they have recovered their strength again.

I love not to see wretchedness of exchange,

And duty in his service perishing.

We have with the feeling lost the very memory of such

wretchedness as our forefathers endured by those wars, of all

others the most cruel.

2. Pitifulness; despicableness.

WRETCHLESS. *n. f.* [This is, by I know not whose corrup-

tion, written for *reckless*.] Careless; mindless; heedless.

For any man to put off his present repentance, on contem-

plation of a possibility that his latter repentance may serve the

turn, is the most wretchedly presumption, and hath no promise

of mercy annexed to it.

If persons of so circumspect a piety have been thus over-

taken, what security can there be for our wretchedly oisancy?

Government of the Tongue.

To WRIGGLE. *v. n.* [prigan, Saxon; ruggelen, Dutch.] To

move to and fro with short motions.

If sheep or thy lamb fall a wriggling with tail,

Go by and by search it, whiles help may prevail.

The busy importunities of these extentional phantoms I

look upon as contemptuously, as upon the quick wriggings up

and down of pismires.

The excellency of fawing is to keep kerf exactly in the

line marked to be fawn, without wriggling on either side.

To bed went the bridegroom and the bride:

Was never such an ill-paid'd couple ty'd;

Reckless he to'st'd, and tumbled to and fro,

And roll'd and wriggled farther off for woe.

How wildly will ambition steer!

A vermin wriggling in th' usurper's ear.

And both he and his successors would often wriggle in their

seats as long as the cushion lasted.

To WRIGGLE. *v. a.* To put in a quick reciprocating motion;

to introduce by shifting motion.

Ralpho was mounted now, and gotten

O'erthwart his beast with active vaulting,

Wriggling his body to recover

His cast, and cast his right leg over.

A slim thin-gutted fox made a hard shift to wriggle his body

into a hen-roost.

WRIGGLETAIL. *n. f.* For wrigglingtail. See WRIGGLE.

My ragged ronts all shiver and shake;

They went in the wind, wagg their wriggletails,

Peak as a peacock, but nought it avails.

WRIGHT. *n. f.* [pruhta, pruheta, Saxon.] A workman; an

artificer; a maker; a manufacturer.

It is impossible duty to consider these things, without being

rapt into admiration of the infinite wisdom of the Divine

Architect, and contemplating the arrogant pretences of the

world and animal wrights, and much more the productions of

chance.

The verb To write has the same found with wright, a work-

man, right or equity, and rite or ceremony; but spelled very

differently.

To WRING. *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. wringed and wrung.

[prungan, Saxon.]

1. To twist; to turn round with violence.

The priest shall wring off his head, and burn it on the

altar.

2. To force out of any body by contortion.

He thrust the fleece together, and wringed the dew out of

it, a bowl full of water.

The dregs all the wicked shall wring out and drink.

The figure of a sturdy woman, done by Michael Angelo,

washing and winding of linen cloths; in which act the wringing

out the water that made the fountain.

Apply

## WRI

Apply mild detergents on pledgets of lint over it, with a

compress wrung out.

3. To squeeze; to press.

In sleep I heard him say, sweet Desdemona,

Let us be wary, let us hide our loves!

And then, sir, would he gripe and wring my hand.

4. To writhe.

The filly owner of the goods

Weeps over them, and wrings his hapless hands.

5. To pinch.

The king began to find where his shoe did wring him, and

that it was his depressing the house of York that did rankle and

fester the affections of his people.

If he had not been too much grieved, and wrung by an un-

easy and freight fortune, he would have been an excellent

man of business.

6. To force by violence; to extort.

I had rather coin my heart,

And drop my blood for drachmas, than to wring

From the hard hands of peasants their vile trash

By any indirection.

Who can be bound by any solemn vow

To wring the widow from her custom'd right,

And have no other reason for his wrong,

But that he was bound by a solemn oath?

That which I must speak,

Must either punish me, not being believ'd,

Or wring redress from you.

Threatening cruel death, constrain'd the bride

To wring from me, and tell to them my secret.

7. To harass; to distress; to torture.

He dives into the king's soul, and there scatters

Doubts, dangers, wringing of the conscience,

Fear and despair, and all these for his marriage.

Pleasure enchants, impetuous rage transports,

And grief defects and wrings the tortured soul.

Didst thou taste but half the griefs

That wring my soul, thou couldst not talk thus coldly.

8. To distort; to turn to a wrong purpose.

To wring this sentence, to wrest thereby out of men's

hands the knowledge of God's doctrine, is without all reason.

Lord, how dare these men thus wring the scriptures? Whig.

9. To persecute with extortion.

The merchant-adventurers have been often wronged and

wringed to the quick; but were never quick and lively in

thanks to those by whose endeavours they were freed.

To WRING. *v. n.* To writhe with anguish.

'Tis all men's office to speak patience

To those that wring under the load of sorrow;

But no man's virtue nor sufficiency,

To be so moral, when he shall endure

The like himself.

WRINGER. *n. f.* [from *wring*.] One who squeezes the water

out of cloaths.

One Mrs. Quickly is in the manner of his nurse, his laun-

dress, his washer, and his wringer.

WRINKLE. *n. f.* [prinkle, Saxon; wrinkel, Dutch.]

1. Corrugation or furrow of the skin or the face.

Give me that glass, and therein will I read:

No deeper wrinkles yet? Hath sorrow struck

So many blows upon this face of mine,

And made no deeper wounds?

She hath continued a virgin without any visible token, or

least wrinkle of old age.

To see a beggar's brat in riches brow,

Adds not a wrinkle to my even brow.

Though you and all your senseless tribe,

Could art, or time, or nature bribe,

To make you look like beauty's queen,

And hold for ever at fifteen;

No bloom of youth can ever blind

The cracks and wrinkles of your mind:

All men of sense will pass your door,

And crowd to Stella's at fourscore.

2. Any roughness.

Our British heav'n was all serene;

No threatening cloud was nigh,

Not the least wrinkle to deform the sky.

To WRINKLE. *v. a.* [princh, Saxon.]

1. To corrugate; to contract into furrows.

It is still fortune's use

To let the wretched man outlive his wealth,

To view with hollow eye and wrinkled brow



## WRI

- Bassanio gave his ring away  
Unto the judge that begg'd it; and his clerk,  
That took some pains in *writing*, he begg'd mine. *Shakeſp.*
2. To play the author.  
Hearts, tongues, figures, scribes, bards, poets, cannot  
Think, ſpeak, caſt, *writes*, ſing, number  
His love to Antony. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
There is not a more melancholy object in the learned world  
than a man who has *written* himſelf down. *Addiſon.*
3. To tell in books.  
I paſt the melancholy flood,  
With that grim ferryman which poets *wrote* of. *Shak. R. III.*
4. To ſend letters.  
He *wrote* for all the Jews, concerning their freedom. *1 Eſdr.*
5. To call one's ſelf; to be entitled; to uſe the ſtile of.  
About it, and *wrote* happy when thou'ſt done. *Shakeſp.*  
Let it not your wonder move,  
Leſs your laughter that I love;  
Though I now *wrote* fifty years,  
I have had, and have my peers. *Ben. Jonſon.*  
He *writes* himſelf *divina providentia*, whereas other biſhops  
only uſe *divina permiſſione*. *Ayliffe.*
6. To compoſe; to form compoſitions.  
Chaſte moral *writing* we may learn from hence,  
Neglect of which no wit can recompence;  
The fountain which from Helicon proceeds,  
That ſacred ſtream, ſhould never water weeds. *Waller.*  
They can *write* up to the dignity and character of their  
authors. *Felton on the Clafficks.*
- WRITER. *n. ſ.* [from *writes*.]  
1. One who practiſes the art of *writing*.  
2. An author.  
All three were ruined by juſtice and ſentence, as delinquents;  
and all three famous *writers*. *Bacon.*  
Peaceable times are the beſt to live in, though not ſo proper  
to furniſh materials for a *writer*. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*  
*Writers* are often more influenced by a deſire of fame, than  
a regard to the publick good.  
Would a *writer* know how to behave himſelf with relation to  
poſterity, let him conſider in old books what he finds that he  
is glad to know, and what omiſſions he moſt laments. *Swift.*
- TO WRITE. *v. a.* [from *wrote*, Saxon.]  
1. To diſtort; to deform with diſtortion.  
It cannot be this weak and *written* ſhrimp.  
Should ſtrike ſuch terror in his enemies. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*  
Hateful diſtort'd *writ* d their jaws  
With foot and cinders. *Milton.*  
Her mouth the *writ* d her forehead taught to frown,  
Her eyes to ſparkle fires to love unknown;  
Her fallow cheeks her envious mind did ſhew,  
And ev'ry feature ſpoke aloud the curſtneſs of a ſhrew. *Dry.*
2. To twiſt with violence.  
Then Satan fiſt knew pain,  
And *writ* d him to and fro convolv'd. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*  
Amid' the plaited ſcales it took its courſe,  
And in the ſpinal marrow ſpent its force;  
The monſter his'd aloud, and rag'd in vain,  
And *writ* d his body to and fro with pain;  
He bit the dart. *Addiſon.*
3. To wreſt; to force by violence.  
The reaſon which he yieldeth, ſheweth the leaſt part of  
his meaning to be that whereunto his words are *written*. *Hook.*
4. To twiſt.  
The king of heav'n  
Bar'd his red arm, and launching from the ſky  
His *written* bolt, not ſhaking empty ſmoke,  
Down to the deep abyſs the flaming ſeſon ſhook. *Dryden.*
- TO WRITHE. *v. n.* To be convolv'd with agony or torture.  
Let each be broken on the rack;  
Then, with what life remains, impaled, and left  
To *writhe* at leiſure round the bloody flake. *Addiſon.*
- TO WRITHE. *v. a.* [from *writhe*.] To wrinkle; to corrugate.  
Her *writth* ſkin, as rough as maple rind,  
So ſcabby was, that would have loathed all womankind. *Spens.*
- WRITING. *n. ſ.* [from *writ*.]  
1. A legal inſtrument.  
2. A compoſure; a book.  
They thought no other *writings* in the world ſhould be ſtu-  
died, inſomuch as one of their great prophets exhorting them  
to caſt away all reſpects unto human *writings*, to his mo-  
tion they condeſcended. *Hooker.*  
Such arguments had an invincible force with thoſe pagan  
philophers, who became Chriſtians, as we find in moſt of  
their *writings*. *Addiſon.*
3. A written paper of any kind.  
In at his windows throw  
*Writings*, all tending to the great opinion  
That Rome holds of his name. *Shakeſp. Julius Ceſar.*
- WRITINGMASTER. *n. ſ.* One who teaches to write.  
The facility of which I ſpoke conſiſts not in bold ſtrokes,  
If it makes not a great effect at a diſtance: that fort of free-  
dom belongs rather to a *writingmaſter* than a painter. *Dryden.*

## WRO

- WRITTEN. The participle paſſive of *writes*.  
Their doctrine and their ſtory *written* left,  
They die. *Milton.*  
Language is a connexion of audible ſigns, the moſt apt in  
nature for communication of our thoughts: *written* language  
is a deſcription of the ſaid audible ſigns, by ſigns viſible. *Holder.*
- WRONG. *n. ſ.* [from *wrong*, Saxon.]  
1. An injury; a deſigned or known detriment.  
It is a harm, and no *wrong* which he hath received. *Sidney.*  
She reſolved to ſpend all her years, which her youth pro-  
miſed ſhould be many, in bewailing the *wrong*, and yet praying  
for the wrongdoer. *Sidney.*  
If he may not command them, then that law doth *wrong*  
that bindeth him to bring them forth to be juſtified. *Spenser.*  
They ever do pretend  
To have receiv'd a *wrong*, who *wrong* intend. *Daniel.*  
Imitation of an author is the moſt advantageous way for a  
translator to ſhew himſelf, but the greateſt *wrong* which can be  
done to the reputation of the dead.  
Cowley preferred a garden and a friend, to thoſe whom in  
our own *wrong* we call the great. *Dryden.*  
Expecting more in my own *wrong*,  
Protracting life, I've liv'd a day too long. *Dryden.*
2. Error; not right.  
Be not blindly guided by the throng,  
The multitude is always in the *wrong*. *Roſcommon.*  
One ſpake much of right and *wrong*. *Milton.*  
Proceed: quoth Dick, fir, I aver  
You have already gone too far;  
When people once are in the *wrong*,  
Each line they add is much too long:  
Who faſteſt walks, but walks aſtray,  
Is only fartheſt from his way. *Prior.*  
In the judgment of right and *wrong*, every man has a  
ſelf. *Watt's Logic.*
- WRONG. *adj.* [from the noun.]  
1. Not morally right; not agreeable to propriety or truth.  
I find you are an invincible Amazon, ſince you will over-  
come, though in a *wrong* matter. *Sidney.*  
We never think of the main buſineſs of life, till a vain re-  
pentance minds us of it at the *wrong* end. *L'Eſtrange.*  
When the dictates of honour are contrary to thoſe of reli-  
gion and equity, they give *wrong*, ambitious, and falſe ideas of  
what is good and laudable. *Addiſon's Spectator.*
2. Not phyſically right; unſuit; unſuitable.  
Of Gloſter's treachery,  
And of the loyal ſervice of his ſon,  
When I inform'd him, then he call'd me ſot,  
And told me I had turn'd the *wrong* ſide out. *Shak. K. Lear.*  
Dividing a living of five hundred pounds a year into ten parts,  
is a *contumace*, the meaning whereof hath got on the *wrong*  
ſide of my comprehension. *Swift.*  
Singularity ſhews ſomething *wrong* in the mind. *Clarke.*
- WRONG. *adv.* Not rightly; amiſs.  
If he go *wrong*, ſhe will give him over to his own ruin. *Ecl.*  
A thouſand odd capricio's, men's minds are acted by, may  
make one man quote another man's words *wrong*. *Locke.*  
Ten cenſure *wrong*, for one that writes amiſs. *Pope.*
- TO WRONG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To injure; to uſe  
unjuſtly.  
So worthy a part of divine ſervice we ſhould greatly *wrong*,  
if we did not eſteem preaching as the bleſſed ordinance of  
God. *Hooker.*  
For fear the ſtones her tender foot ſhould *wrong*,  
Be ſtrewn with fragrant flowers all along. *Spenser.*  
Judge me, you gods! *wrong* I mine enemy? *Shakeſp.*  
Thank him who puts me loath to this revenge  
On you, who *wrong* me not, for him who *wrong* d. *Milton.*  
Once more farewell!  
And know thou *wrong* d me, if thou think'ſt  
Ever was love or ever grief like mine. *Addiſon.*
- WRONGDOER. *n. ſ.* [from *wrong* and *doer*.] An injurious perſon.  
She reſolved to ſpend all her years in bewailing the *wrong*,  
and yet praying for the *wrongdoer*. *Sidney.*  
If any ſeat be taken away by a ſtranger, the churchwarden  
may have action againſt the *wrongdoer*. *Ayliffe.*
- WRONGER. *n. ſ.* [from *wrong*.] He that injures; he that does  
wrong.  
Jealouſy is a green-ey'd monſter, which doth make  
The meat it feeds on: that cuckold lives in bliſs,  
Who, certain of his fate, loves not his *wronger*. *Shak. Oth.*  
Many times a prince is driven to ſpend far more of his trea-  
ſure in puniſhing by war the *wrongers* of his people, than the  
loſs of his people did amount unto. *Raleigh.*
- WRONGFUL. *adj.* [from *wrong* and *full*.] Injurious; unjuſt.  
I am ſo far from granting thy requeſt, *Shakeſp.*  
That I deſpiſe thee for thy *wrongful* ſuit. *Shakeſp.*  
He that hath wronged ſo in daily trade, that he knows not  
in what meaſure he hath done it, muſt redeem his fault by alms,  
according to the value of his *wrongful* dealing. *Taylor.*

## WRO

- Those whom forms of laws  
Condemn'd to die, when traitors judg'd their cauſe,  
Nor want they lots, nor judges to review  
The *wrongful* ſentence, and award a new. *Dryden.*
- WRONGFULLY. *adv.* [from *wrongful*.] Unjuſtly.  
Dorus, ſaid Pamela, you blame your fortune very *wrong-  
fully*, ſince the fault is not in fortune, but in you, that can-  
not frame yourſelf to your fortune; and as *wrongfully* do re-  
quire Mopla to ſo great a diſparagement as to her father's  
ſervant.
- This poor fellow,  
He had thought to murder *wrongfully*. *Shakeſp.*  
Salius then, exclaiming loud,  
Urges his cauſe may in the court be heard, *Dryden.*  
And pleads, the prize is *wrongfully* confer'd.  
I cry thee mercy, for ſuſpecting a fair of the leaſt good-  
nature, what, would you accuſe him *wrongfully*. *Dryden.*  
He who ſuffers *wrongfully* in a man's opinion, reſolves to  
give him reaſon for his ſuſpicion. *Speſtator, N<sup>o</sup>. 170.*
- WRONGHEAD. *n. ſ.* [from *wrong* and *head*.] Having a per-  
verſe underſtanding.  
Much do I ſuffer, much to keep in peace  
This jealous, waſpiſh, *wronghead*, rhyming race. *Pope.*
- WRONGLY. *adv.* [from *wrong*.] Unjuſtly; amiſs.  
What thou would'ſt highly  
That would'ſt thou holily; would'ſt not play falſe,  
And yet would'ſt *wrongly* win. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*  
Madmen having join'd together ſome ideas very *wrongly*,  
or, as men do that argue right from wrong principles. *Locke.*
- WRONGLESSLY. *adv.* [from *wrongleſs*.] Without injury to  
any.  
Dearly eſteem'd of her for his exceeding good parts, being  
honourably courteous, and *wrongleſsly* valiant, conſiderately  
pleaſant in converſation, and an excellent courtier, without  
unfaithfulneſs. *Sidney.*
- WRONG. *pret. and part. of writes*.  
No man has the eſtate of his ſoul drawn upon his face, nor  
the decree of his election *wrote* upon his forehead. He who  
would know a man thoroughly, muſt follow him into the  
cloſet of his heart; the inſpection of which is only the pre-  
rogative of omnificence. *South.*
- WRONG. *adj.* [from *wrong*, Sax. *wrad*, Daniſh.] Angry. Out of uſe.  
The Lord ſaid unto Cain, why art thou *wrong*? *Gen. iv.*  
Thou haſt rejected us; thou art very *wrong* againſt us. *La.*
- WRONGT. [from *wrong*, Sax. *wrad*.] The *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* as it  
ſeems, of *wrong*; as the Dutch *wurden*, makes *gerocht*.]  
1. Effected; performed.  
Why trouble ye the woman? for ſhe hath *wrongt* a good  
work upon me. *Matt. xxvi. 10.*  
He that doeth truth, cometh to the light, that his deeds  
may be made maniſt, that they are *wrongt* in God. *John iii.*  
The Jews wanted not power and ability to have *convinc'd*  
the world of the falſhood of theſe miracles; had they never  
been *wrongt*. *Stephens's Sermons.*
2. Influenced; prevailed on.  
Had I thought the ſight of my poor image  
Would thus have *wrongt* you, for the ſite is mine,  
I'd not have ſhew'd it. *Shakeſp.*  
Not number, nor example with him *wrongt*  
To ſwerve from truth. *Milton.*  
Do not I know him? could his brutal mind  
Be *wrongt* upon? could he be juſt or kind? *Dryden.*  
This Artemiſa, by her charms,  
And all her ſex's cunning, *wrongt* the king. *Rowe.*
3. Produced; cauſed.  
All his good prov'd ill in me,  
And *wrongt* but malice. *Milton.*  
They *wrongt* by their faithfulneſs the publick ſafety. *Dryd.*  
This *wrongt* the greateſt conſuſion in the unbelieving  
Jews, and the greateſt conviction in the Gentiles, who every  
where ſpeak with aſtoniſhment of theſe truths they met with  
in this new magazine of learning, which was opened. *Addiſon.*
4. Work'd; labour'd.  
They that *wrongt* in filvers, and whole works are unſearch-  
able, are gone down to the grave. *Bar. iii. 18.*

## WRY

- Moses and Eleazar took the gold, even all *wrought*  
jewels. *Num. xvi. 22.*
- What might be *wrought*  
Full, or graven in metal. *Milton.*
5. Gained; attained.  
We ventur'd on ſuch dang'rous ſeas,  
That if we *wrought* out life, 'twas ten to one. *Shakeſp.*
6. Operated.  
Such another field  
They dreaded worſe than hell: ſo much the fear  
Of thunder, and the ſword of Michael,  
*Wrought* full within them. *Milton.*  
His too eager love  
Has made him buſy to his own deſtruction.  
His threats have *wrought* this change of mind in Pyrrhus.  
*Philips's Diſtreſt Mother.*
7. Worked.  
Take an heifer which hath not been *wrought* with, and  
which hath not drawn in the yoke. *Deut. xxi. 3.*  
As infection from body to body is received many times by  
the body paſſive, yet is it by the good diſpoſition thereof re-  
pelled and *wrought* out, before it be formed in a diſeaſe. *Bacon.*
8. Actuated.  
Vain Morat, by his own rafhneſs *wrought*,  
Too ſoon diſcover'd his ambitious thought;  
Believ'd me his, before I ſpoke him fair,  
And pitch'd his head into the ready ſnare. *Dryden.*
9. Manufactured.  
It had been no leſs a breach of peace to have *wrought* any  
mine of his, than it is now a breach of peace, to take a  
town of his in Guiana, and burn it. *Raleigh.*  
Celeſtial panoply, divinely *wrought*. *Milton.*
10. Formed.  
He that hath *wrought* us for the ſame thing, is God. *2 Cor.*
11. Excited by degrees.  
The two friends had *wrought* themſelves to ſuch an habi-  
tual tendereſs for the children under their direction, that  
each of them had the real paſſion of a father. *Addiſon.*  
Advantage was taken of the ſanguine temper which ſo  
many ſuccesſes had *wrought* the nation up to. *Swift.*
12. Guided; managed.  
A ſhip by ſkilful ſteerſman *wrought*. *Milton.*
13. Agitated; diſturbed.  
We ſtay upon your leiſure. —  
—Give me your favour: my dull brain was *wrought*  
With things forgot. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
- WRUNG. The *pret.* and *part. paſſive* of *wring*.  
No mortal was ever ſo much at eaſe, but his *thoe* *wrung*  
him ſomewhere. *L'Eſtrange.*  
Mix'd with the tender arguiſh nature ſhoots  
Through the *wring* boſom of the dying man. *Thomſon.*
- WRY. *adj.* [from *writhe*.]  
1. Crooked; deviating from the right direction.  
Sometimes to her news of myſelf to tell  
I go about, but then is all my beſt  
*Wry* words, and flamm'ring, or elſe doliſh dumb;  
Say then, can this but of enchantment come? *Sidney.*  
Cutting the *wry* neck is never to be pracliſed, but when the  
diſorder is a contraction of the maltoideus muſcle. *Sharp.*
2. Diſtorted.  
It is but a kick with thy heels, and a *wry* mouth, and Sir  
Roger will be with thee. *Arbutnot.*  
Inſtructive work! whoſe *wry*-mouth'd portraiture  
Diſplay'd the fates her confellers endure. *Pope.*
3. Wring; perverted; wreſted.  
He mangles and puts a *wry* ſenſe upon proſtant writers. *Att.*
- TO WRY. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To be contorted and  
writhe'd; to deviate from the right direction.  
Theſe *wry* too much on the right hand, aſcribing to the  
holy ſcripture ſuch kind of perfection as it cannot have. *Sand.*
- TO WRY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make to deviate;  
to diſtort.  
To what paſs are our minds brought, that from the right  
line of virtue are *wryed* to theſe crooked ſhifts? *Sidney.*

X

Is a letter, which, though found in Saxon words, begins no word in the English language.

X.

Y.



## YAW

**Y**, At the beginning of words, is a consonant; at the end, and when it follows a consonant, is a vowel, and has the sound of *i*. It is used at the end of words, and whenever two *i*'s would come together; and in words derived from the Greek, to express the *v*. *Y* was much used by the Saxons, whence *y* is found for *i* in the old English writers.

**YACHT**. *n. f.* A small ship for carrying passengers.

**YARD**. *n. f.* [zeap, Saxon.]

1. Inclosed ground adjoining to an house.

One of the lions leaped down into a neighbour's yard, where, nothing regarding the crowing of the cocks, he eat them up. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Xanthus one day sent Ælop into the yard, and bade him look well about him. *E'strange.*

His wanton kids with budding horns prepar'd, Fight harmless battles in his homely yard. *Dryden.*

2. [zeap, Saxon.] A measure of three feet.

A peer, a counsellor, and a judge, are not to be measured by the common yard, but by the pole of special grace. *Bacon.*

The arms, spread cross in a straight line, and measured from one end of the long finger on one hand, to that of the other; made a measure equal to the stature, and is named a fathom. Half of that, viz. from the end of the long finger of either arm, to spread, to the middle of the breast is, with us, called a yard. *Hulder on Time.*

An aqueduct of a Gothic structure, that conveys water from mount St. Francis to Spoletto, from the foundation of the lowest arch to the top, is two hundred and thirty yards. *Add.*

3. The supports of the sails.

A breeze from shore began to blow. The sailors ship their oars, and cease to row. Then hoist their yards a-trip, and all their sails. Let fall to court the wind. *Dryden.*

**YARDWAND**. *n. f.* [yard and wand.] A measure of a yard.

All the revolutions in nature can give it nothing more than different degrees of dimensions. What affinity has thinking with such attributes? no more than there is between a syllable and a yardwand. *Collier.*

**YARE**, *adj.* [zeappe, Saxon.] Ready; dextrous; eager.

*Yare, yare*, good Iros, quick;—methinks I hear Antony call. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

I do desire to learn, Sir; and I hope, if you have occasion to use me for your turn, you shall find me *yare*. *Shakespeare.*

**YARELY**, *adv.* [from *yare*.] Dextrously; skilfully.

The fiken tackle.

Swell with the touches of those flower-soft hands That *yarely* frame the office. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

**YARN**. *n. f.* [zeap, Saxon.] Spun wool; woollen thread.

You would be another Penelope; yet they say, all the *yarn* she spun in Ulysses's absence, did but fill Ithaca full of moths. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

The web of our life is of a mingled *yarn*, good and ill together; our virtues would be proud, if our faults whipt them not; and our crimes would despair, if they were not cherish'd by our virtues. *Shakespeare.*

*Yarn* is a commodity very proper to this country, which of all others ought to be most encouraged. *Temple.*

It may be useful for the reeling of *yarn*. *Wilkins.*

The fates but only spin the coarser clue, The finest of the wool is left for you.

Spare me but one small portion of the twine, And let the sisters cut below your line.

The rest among the rubbish may they sweep, Or add it to the *yarn* of some old miser's heap. *Dryden.*

To **YARR**. *v. n.* [from the found, *birrio*, Lat.] To growl, or snarl like a dog.

**YARROW**. *n. f.* A plant which grows wild on the dry banks, and is used in medicine.

**YAWL**. *n. f.* A little vessel belonging to a ship, for convenience of passing to and from it.

## Y.

## YEA

To **YAWN**. *v. n.* [zeonan, Saxon.]

1. To gape; to oscitate; to have the mouth opened involuntarily by fumes, as in sleepiness.

The sad-eyed justice, with his surly hum, Delivering o'er to executors pale The lazy, yawning drone. *Shakespeare. Hen. V.*

In yawning, the inner parchment of the ear is extended. When a man yawns, he cannot hear so well. *Bacon.*

At length shook off himself, and ask'd the dame; And asking yawn'd, for what intent she came? *Dryden.*

To whom the yawning pilot aleep, Me didst thou bid, to trust the treacherous deep? *Dryden.*

2. To open wide.

The gaffes, That bloodily did yawn upon his face. *Shakespeare.*

'Tis now the very witching time of night, When churchyards yawn. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

Now will I dam up this thy yawning mouth, For swallowing up the treasure of the realm. *Shakespeare.*

He shall cast up the wealth by him devour'd, Like vomit, from his yawning entrails pour'd. *Sandys.*

Hell at last Yawning receiv'd them whole, and on them clos'd. *Milton.*

Down fell the beauteous youth; the yawning wound Gush'd out a purple stream. *Dryden.*

High he rear'd her arm, and with her sceptre struck The yawning cliff: from its disjointed height Adown the mount the gushing torrent ran. *Prior.*

3. To express desire by yawning.

The chiefest thing at which lay-reformers yawn, is that the clergy may, through conformity in condition, be poorer the apostles were. In which one circumstance, if they imagine to great perfection, they must think that church which hath such store of mendicant friars, a church in that respect most happy. *Hester.*

**YAWN**. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Oscitation.

Thce, Paridel, she mark'd thee, there Stretch'd on the rack of a too easy chair; And heard thy everlasting yawn confest. *Pope's Dunciad.*

The pains and penalties of idleness.

2. Gape; hiatus.

Hence to the borders of the marsh they go, That mingles with the baleful streams below; And sometimes with a mighty yawn, 'tis said, Opens a diurnal passage to the dead.

Who, pale with fear, the rending earth survey, And huddle at the sudden flash of day. *Addison.*

**YAWNING**, *adj.* [from *yawn*.] Sleepy; slumbering.

Ere to black Hecat's fummons The hard-born beetle, with his drowsy hums, Hath rung night's yawning peal, there shall be done A deed of dreadful note. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

**Y'CLAD**, *part. for clad*. Cloathed.

Her fight did ravish, but her grace in speech, Her words yel'd with wisdom's majesty, Make me from wordy fall to weeping joys. *Shakespeare.*

**Y'CLEPED**. [The participle passive of *clepe*, to call; cleap, Saxon; with the increasing particle *y*, which was used in the old English in the preterites and participles, from the Saxon *ge*.] Called; termed; named.

But come, thou goddess, fair and free, In heav'n yel'd'd Euphrosine, And by men, heart-easing mirth. *Milton.*

**YDRA'D**. The old pret. of *to dread*. *Spenser.*

**YE**. The nominative plural of *thou*.

*Ye* are they which justify yourselves. *Luke xvi. 15.*

**YEA**, *adv.* [ea, or yea, Saxon; ja, Danish, German, and Dutch.] Yes. A particle of affirmation.

I am weary; yea, my memory is tir'd. *Shakespeare.*

A rascally, yea, forsooth, knave, to bear a gentleman in hand, and then stand upon security. *Shakespeare.*

## YEA

From these Philippinæ are brought costly spices, yea, and gold too? *Abb't's Description of the World.*

*Yea*, hath God said, ye shall not eat of every tree in the garden. *Gen. iii. 1.*

Let your conversation be yea, yea; nay, nay. *Matth. v.*

All the promises of God are yea, and amen; that is, are verified, which is the importance of yea, and confirmed, which is meant by amen, into an immutability. *Hammond.*

They durst abide Jehovah thund'ring out of Zion, thron'd Between the cherubim; yea, often plac'd Within his sanctuary itself their shrines. *Milton.*

Why do disputes in wrangling spend the day? Whilst one says only yea, and t'other nay. *Denham.*

Notwithstanding this great proximity of man to himself, yea, and notwithstanding the observations made in all ages, we still remain ignorant of many things concerning ourselves. *Hale.*

To **YEAD**, or **YED**. *v. n.* [preticite yade.] [This word seems to have been corruptly formed from yead, the Saxon preterite of *gen*.] To go; to march. *Obsolete.*

They wander at will, and stay at pleasure, And to their folds yead at their own leisure. *Spenser.*

Then had the knight this lady yead aloof, And to an hill her self withdrew aside, From whence the might behold that battle's proof, And eke be safe from danger far deserv'd. *Fairy Queen.*

Yet for the yead thereat half agast, And Kiddy the door spar'd after her fast. *Spenser.*

That same mighty man of God, That bloud red billows like a walk'd front, On either side disparp'd with his rod. *Spenser.*

'Till that his army dry-foot through them yead. *Spenser.*

To **YEAN**. *v. n.* [eanian, Saxon.] To bring young. Used of sheep.

The skilful shepherd peef'd me certain wands; He struck them up before the fulsome ewes, Who, then conceiving, did in yeaning time Sole party-colour'd lambs. *Shakespeare.*

So many days my ewes have been with young: So many weeks, ere the poor fools will yean. *Shakespeare.*

This I scarcely drag along, Who yeaning on the rocks has left her young. *Dryden.*

Ewes yean the polled lamb with the least danger. *Martinet.*

**YEANLING**. *n. f.* [from *yean*.] The young of sheep.

All the yeanlings which were streak'd and pied, Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Shakespeare.*

**YEAR**. *n. f.* [zeap, Saxon.]

If one by the word year mean twelve months of thirty days each, i. e. three hundred and sixty days; another intend a solar year of three hundred sixty-five days; and a third mean a lunar year, or twelve lunar months, i. e. three hundred fifty-four days, there will be a great variation and error in their account of things, unless they are well apprized of each other's meaning. *Warr's Logic.*

See the minutes, how they run: How many makes the hour full compleat, How many hours bring about the day, How many days will finish up the year, How many years a mortal man may live. *Shakespeare.*

With the year Seasons return, but not to me returns Day, or the sweet approach of morn. *Milton.*

Oviparous creatures have eggs enough at first conceived in them, to serve them for many years laying, allowing such a proportion for every year, as will serve for one or two incubations. *Ray on the Creation.*

He accepted a curacy of thirty pounds a year. *Swift.*

It is often used plurally, without a plural termination. *Shakespeare.*

I fight not once in forty year. *Shakespeare.*

3. In the plural old age.

Some mumble-news, That smiles his cheek in years, and knows the trick To make my lady laugh when she's dispos'd, Told our intents. *Shakespeare. Love's Labour Lost.*

There died also Cecile, mother to king Edward IV. being of extreme years, and who had lived to see three princes of her body crowned, and four murdered. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

He look'd in years, yet in his years were teen, A youthful vigour, and autumnal green. *Dryden.*

**YE'RLING**, *adj.* [from *year*.] Being a year old.

A yearling bullock to thy name shall smoke; Untam'd, unconscious of the galling yoke. *Pope.*

**YE'RLY**, *adj.* [from *year*.] Annual; happening every year; lasting a year.

The yearly course that brings this day about, Shall never see it but a holiday. *Shakespeare. K. John.*

Why the changing oak should shed The yearly honour of his flately head; Whilst the distinguishing yew is ever teen, Unchang'd his branch, and permanent his green. *Prior.*

**YE'RLY**, *adv.* Annually; once a year.

He that outlives this day, and sees old age,

## YEL

Will yearly on the vigil feast his neighbours, And say, tomorrow is Saint Crispian. *Shakespeare. Hen. V.*

For numerous blessings yearly shower'd, And property with plenty crown'd; For freedom still maintain'd alive; For these, and more, accept our pious praise. *Dryden.*

To **YEARN**. *v. n.* [eanian, Saxon.] To feel great internal uneasiness. In *Spenser* it is sometimes *earn*.

He despis'd to tread in due degree, But chaff'd, and foam'd, with courage fierce and stern, And to be eas'd of that bale burden still did yearn. *Spenser.*

Make the libbard stern Leave roaring, when in rage he for revenge did yearn. *Spenser.*

Though peeping close into the thick, Might see the moving of some quick; But were it fairy, fiend, or snake, My courage earned it to wake, And manfully therat shot. *Spenser.*

Falt'ring, he is dead, And we must yearn therefore. *Shakespeare's Hen. V.*

Joseph made haste; for his bowels did yearn upon his brother: and he fought where to weep, and he enter'd into his chamber. *Gen. xlii. 30.*

When the fair Leucothoe he spy'd, To check his steel, impatient Phoebe yearn'd, Though all the world was in his course concern'd. *Waller.*

Yet for all the yearning pain Y' have suffer'd for their loves, in vain, I fear they'll prove so nice and coy, To have, and t' hold, and to enjoy. *Hudibras.*

Where our heart does but relent, his melts; where our eye pities, his bowels yearn. *South's Sermons.*

At beholding the miseries of others, they find such yearning in their bowels, and such sensible commotions raised in their breasts, as they can by no means satisfy. *Calamy.*

Your mother's heart yearns towards you. *Addison.*

Unmov'd the mind of Isaac remain'd; But Antichus, unable to controul, Spoke loud the language of his yearning soul. *Pope.*

To **YEARN**. *v. a.* To grieve; to vex.

She laments for it, that it would Yern your heart to see it. *Shakespeare.*

**YEST**. *n. f.* [zejt, Saxon.]

1. The foam, spume, or flower of beer in fermentation; barm.

Yeast and outward means do fail, And have no power to work on ale. *Hudibras.*

When drays bound high, they never cross behind, Where bubbling yeast is blown by gusts of wind. *Gay.*

2. The spume on a troubled sea.

Now the ship boiling the moon with her main-mast, and anon swallow'd with yeast; and froth, his you'd thrust a cork into a hogthead. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*

**YE'STY**, *adj.* [from *yeft*.] Frothy; spumy.

Though you untie the winds, and let them fight Against the churches; though the yesty waves Confound and swallow navigation up. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

**YELK**. *n. f.* [from *zealepe*, *yellow*, Saxon.] The yellow part of the egg. It is commonly pronounced, and often written yolk.

The yolk of the egg conducteth little to the generation of the bird, but only to the nourishment of the fame; for if a chicken be opened, when it is new hatched, you shall find much of the yolk remaining. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

That a chicken is formed out of the yolk of an egg, with some ancient philosophers the people still opinion. *Brown.*

All the feather'd kind, From th' included yolk, not ambient white arose. *Dryden.*

To **YELL**. *v. n.* To cry out with horror and agony.

Nor the night raven, that still deadly yells; Nor grily vultures make us once affraid. *Spenser.*

Each new morn, New widows howl, new orphans cry; new sorrows Strike heav'n on the face, that it reounds, As if it felt with Scotland, and yell'd out Like syllables of dolour. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

Now worse than e'er he was before, Poor Puck doth yell, poor Puck doth roar, That wak'd queen Mab, who doubted fore Some treason had been wrought her. *Drayton's Nymphiad.*

Telling monsters, that with ceaseless cry Surround me. *Milton.*

Night-struck fancy dreams the yelling ghost. *Thomson.*

**YELL**. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A cry of horror.

With like tim'rous accent and dire yell, As when, by night and negligence, the fire Is spread in populous cities. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Hence are heard the groans of ghosts, the pains Of founding ladies, and of dragging chains.

The Trojan stood astonish'd at their cries, And ask'd his guide from whence those yells arise. *Dryden.*



# YEO

Others in frantick mood  
Run howling through the streets; their hideous yells  
Rend the dark welkin. *Philips.*  
**YELLOW**, *adj.* [yaleye, Saxon; *ghelaeor*, Dutch; *giallo*, Italian.] Being of a bright glaring colour, as gold.  
Only they that come to see a fellow  
In a long motley coat, guarded with yellow,  
Will be deceiv'd. *Shakspeare, Henry VIII. Prologue.*  
He brought the green ear and the yellow sheaf. *Milton.*  
After a lively orange, followed an intense bright and copious  
yellow, which was also the best of all the yellows. *Newton.*  
Negligent of food,  
Scarce seen, he wades among the yellow broom. *Thomson.*  
**YELLOWBOY**, *n. f.* A gold coin. A very low word.  
John did not starve the cause; there wanted not yellowboys  
to see council. *Arbutnot's John Bull.*  
**YELLOWHAMMER**, *n. f.* A bird.  
**YELLOWISH**, *adj.* [from *yellow*.] Approaching to yellow.  
Although amber be commonly of a yellowish colour, yet  
there is found of it also black, white, brown, green, blue,  
and purple. *Woodward's Natural History.*  
**YELLOWISHNESS**, *n. f.* [from *yellowish*.] The quality of ap-  
proaching to yellow.  
Bruised madder, being drenched with the like alkalize so-  
lution, exchanged its yellowishness for a redness. *Boyle.*  
**YELLOWNESS**, *n. f.* [from *yellow*.]  
1. The quality of being yellow.  
Apples, covered in lime and adhes, were well matured, as  
appeared in the yellowness and sweetness. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*  
Yellowness of the skin and eyes, and a saffron-coloured urine,  
are signs of an inflammatory disposition of the liver. *Arbutnot.*  
2. It is used in *Shakspeare* for jealousy.  
*Shakspeare.*  
Ford I will possess with yellowness.  
**YELLOWNESS**, *n. f.* A disease in horses. It owes its original to ob-  
structions in the gall-pipe, which are caused by slimy or gritty  
matter; or to the stoppage of the roots of those little ducts  
opening into that pipe, by the like matter; or to a compres-  
sion of them by a fulness and plenitude of the blood-vessels  
that lie near them. When the gall-pipe, or the roots rather  
of the common ducts of that pipe, are any wise stopped up,  
that matter which should be turned into gall is taken up by the  
vein, and carried back again into the mass of blood, and tin-  
ctures it yellow; so that the eyes, inside of the lips, flaves,  
and all the parts of the horse, that are capable of shewing the  
colour, appear yellow. *Farrier's Dict.*  
His horse sped with flavins, and raled with the yellow.  
*Shakspeare's Taming of the Shrew.*  
To **YELP**, *v. n.* [zealpan, Saxon.] To bark as a beagle-hound  
after his prey.  
A little herd of England's timorous deer,  
Maz'd with a yelping kennel of French curs. *Shak. II. VI.*  
**YEMAN**, *n. f.* [Of this word the original is much doubted;  
the true etymology seems to be that of *Janius*, who derives  
it from *german*, Frick, a villager.]  
1. A man of a small estate in land; a farmer; a gentleman  
farmer.  
Gentlemen should use their children as the honest farmers  
and substantial yeomen do theirs. *Locke.*  
He that has a spaniel by his side is a yeman of about one  
hundred pounds a year, an honest man; he is just qualified to  
kill an hare. *Addison.*  
2. It seems to have been anciently a kind of ceremonious title  
given to soldiers: whence we have full yeomen of the guard.  
Tall yeomen seemed they, and of great might,  
And were enraged ready still for fight. *Fairy Queen.*  
You, good yemen,  
Whose limbs were made in England, flew us here  
The mettle of your pasture. *Shakspeare, Henry V.*  
He instituted, for the security of his person, a band of fifty  
archers, under a captain, to attend him, by the name of *ye-*  
*men* of his guard. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
Th' appointment for th' ensuing night he heard;  
And therefore in the cavern had prepar'd  
Two brawny yeomen of his trusty guard. *Dryden.*  
At Windsor St. John whispers me i' th' ear;  
The waiters stand in ranks, the yeomen cry  
Make way for the dean, as if a duke pass'd by. *Swift.*  
3. It was probably a freeholder not advanced to the rank of a  
gentleman.  
His grandfather was Lyonel duke of Clarence,  
Third son to the third Edward king of England:  
Spring crestless yeomen from so deep a root? *Shak. H. VI.*  
It seems to have had likewise the notion of a gentleman  
servant.  
A jolly yeoman, marshal of the hall,  
Whose name was appetite, he did bestow  
Both guests and meats. *Spenser.*  
**YEMANRY**, *n. f.* [from *yeoman*.] The collective body of  
yeomen.  
This did amortize a great part of the lands of the kingdom  
unto the hold and occupation of the yeomanry, or middle people,  
of a condition between gentlemen and cottagers. *Bacon.*

# YET

To **YERK**, *v. a.* [Of unknown etymology.] To throw out or  
move with a spring.  
A leaping horse is said to *yerk*, or strike out his hind legs,  
when he flings and kicks with his whole hind quarters, stretch-  
ing out the two hinder legs near together, and even, to their  
full extent. *Farrier's Dict.*  
Their wounded steeds  
Fret fetlock deep in gore, and with wild rage  
Yerk out their armed heels at their dead masters. *Shakspeare.*  
**YERK**, *n. f.* [from the verb.] A quick motion.  
To **YERN**, *v. a.* See **YEARN**.  
I am not covetous of gold;  
It yerns me not, if men my garments wear. *Shak. H. V.*  
**YES**, *adv.* [yipe, Saxon.] A term of affirmation; the affirma-  
tive particle opposed to *no*.  
This were a fit speech for a general in the head of an army,  
when going to battle: yet, and it is no less fit speech in the  
head of a council, upon a deliberation of entrance into a  
war. *Bacon.*  
Yet, you despise the man to books confin'd,  
Who from his study rails at human kind,  
Though what he learns he speaks. *Pope.*  
**YESTER**, *adj.* [ghifler, Dutch; *yesternus*, Latin.] Being next  
before the present day. It is not often used but in composition  
with another word, as *day* or *night*.  
Love might as well be fow'd upon our sands,  
As in a breast so barren:  
To love an enemy, the only one  
Remaining too, whom *yester* fun beheld  
Must ring her charms. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*  
**YESTERDAY**, *n. f.* [gyr-candæg, Saxon.] The day last past;  
the day next before to-day.  
To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,  
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,  
To the last syllable of recorded time;  
And all our *yesterdays* have lighted fools  
The way to dusty death. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*  
We are but *yesterdays*, and know nothing, because our  
days upon earth are a shadow.  
You are both fluid, chang'd since *yesterday*;  
Next day repairs but ill last day's decay;  
Nor are, although the river keep the name,  
*Yesterday's* waters and to-day's the same. *Dante.*  
If *yesterday* could be recall'd again,  
E'en now would I conclude my happy reign. *Dryden.*  
*Yesterday* was set apart as a day of publick thanksgiving for  
the late extraordinary successes. *Addison.*  
Mrs. Simper sends complaint in your *yesterday's* Spectator.  
*Addison's Spectator.*  
Naked from the womb  
We *yesterday* came forth; and in the tomb  
Naked again we must to-morrow lie:  
Born to lament, to labour, and to die. *Prior.*  
**YESTERDAY**, *adv.* On the day last past.  
Martius gave us *yesterday* a representation of the empire of  
the Turks, with no small vigour of words. *Bacon.*  
**YESTERNIGHT**, *n. f.* The night before this night.  
**YESTERNIGHT**, *adv.* On the night last past.  
Eleven hours I've spent to write it over;  
For *yesternight* by Cateley was it sent me. *Shakspeare, R. III.*  
The distribution of this conference was made by Eupolis  
*yesternight*.  
**YET**, *conjunct.* [yē, zē, zeta, Saxon.] Nevertheless; not-  
withstanding; however.  
They had a king was more than him before;  
But yet a king, where they were nought the more. *Daniel.*  
Though such men have lived never so much upon the re-  
serve, yet if they be observed to have a particular fondness for  
persons noted for any fin, it is ten to one but there was a com-  
munication in the fin, before there was fin in affection. *South.*  
The heathens would never suffer their gods to be reviled,  
which yet were no gods; and shall it be allowed to any man  
to make a mock of him that made heaven and earth? *Jilios.*  
He is somewhat arrogant at his first entrance, and is too in-  
quisitive through the whole tragedy; yet these imperfections  
being balanced by great virtues, they hinder not our compas-  
sion for his miseries. *Dryden's Duffresnoy.*  
Let virtuous in five years be writ,  
Yet not one thought accuse thy toil of wit. *Dryden.*  
**YET**, *adv.*  
1. Beside; over and above.  
This furnishes us with yet one more reason, why our Saviour  
lays such a particular stress on acts of mercy. *Atterbury.*  
2. Still; the state still remaining the same.  
Philoclea would needs have her glove, and not without so  
mighty a lout as that face could yield. *Sidney.*  
The mind of man desireth evermore to know the truth,  
according to the most infallible certainty which the nature of  
things can yield. *Hobbes.*  
If you take the idea of white, which one parcel of snow  
yielded yesterday to your sight, and another idea of white from  
another parcel of snow you see to-day, and put them to-  
gether in your mind, they run into one, and the idea of white-  
ness is not at all increased. *Locke.*

# YIE

At this time; so soon; hitherto: with a negative before it.  
Thales being asked when a man should marry, said, young  
men not yet; old men, not at all. *Bacon.*  
5. At least; at all. Noting uncertainty or indetermination.  
A man that would form a comparison betwixt Quintilian's  
declamations, if yet they be Quintilian's, and the orations of  
Tully, would be in danger of forfeiting his discretion. *Baker.*  
6. It notes increase or extension of the sense of the words to  
which it is joined.  
Shake not his hour-glass, when his hasty sand  
Is ebbing to the last:  
A little longer, yet a little longer,  
And nature drops him down without your sin,  
Like mellow fruit without a winter storm. *Dryden.*  
Yet a few days, and those which now appear  
In youth and beauty like the blooming year,  
In life's swift scene shall change. *Dryden.*  
7. Still; in a new degree.  
He that takes from a thief, that which the thief took from  
an honest man, and keeps it to himself, is the wicked thief  
of the two, by how much the rapine is made yet blacker by  
the pretence of piety and justice. *L'Estrange.*  
8. Even; after all. A kind of emphatical addition to a ne-  
gative.  
If any man neglect his duty, his fault must not be ascribed  
to the rule appointed, neither yet to the whole church. *Whit.*  
Men may not too rashly believe the confessions of witches,  
nor yet the evidence against them; for the witches themselves  
are imaginative, and people are credulous, and ready to im-  
pute accidents and natural operations to witchcraft. *Bacon.*  
Nor yet amidst this joy and brightest morn  
Was absent, after all his mischief done,  
The prince of darkness. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*  
9. Hitherto.  
Hope beginning here, with a trembling expectation of things  
far removed, and as yet but only heard of, endeth with real  
and actual fruition of that which no tongue can express. *Hook.*  
**YEVEN**, *for given*.  
Wants not a fourth grace to make the dance even?  
Let that room to my lady be given;  
She shall be a grace,  
To fill the fourth place,  
And reign with the rest in heaven. *Spenser.*  
**YEW**, *n. f.* [y, Saxon; yew, Welsh.] This is often written  
*yew*; but the former orthography is at once nearer to the found  
and the derivation. See **YUGH**. A tree of tough wood.  
It hath amantaceous flowers, which consist of many apices,  
for the most part shaped like a mushroom, and are barren; but  
the embryos, which are produced at remote distances on the  
same tree, do afterward become hollow bell-shaped berries,  
which are full of juice, and include seeds somewhat like acorns,  
having, as it were, a little cup to each. *Miller.*  
The shooter *yew*, the broad-leav'd yewamore,  
The barren plantane, and the walnut found;  
The myrrhe, that her soul fin doth still deplore,  
Alter the owner of all waterfin ground. *Fairfax.*  
Slips of *yew*,  
Shiver'd in the moon's eclipse. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*  
They would bind me here  
Unto the body of a dismal *yew*. *Shakspeare, Titus Andronicus.*  
He drew,  
And almost join'd the horns of the tough *yew*. *Dryden.*  
The distinguishing'd *yew* is ever seen.  
Unchang'd his branch, and permanent his green. *Prior.*  
**YEWEN**, *adj.* [from *yew*.] Made of the wood of *yew*.  
His stiff arms to stretch with *yewen* bow.  
And many legs still passing to and fro. *Haberd's Tale.*  
**YEWRE**, *adv.* [yeepe, Saxon.] Together.  
To **YIELD**, *v. a.* [zelean, Saxon, to pay.]  
1. To produce; to give in return for cultivation or labour.  
When thou tillest the ground, it shall not henceforth yield  
unto thee her strength. *Gen. iv. 12.*  
Strabo tells us the mines at Carthage yielded the Romans,  
yet them, to the value of twenty-five thousand drachms, eight  
hundred and seven pounds five shillings and ten pence. *Arbutnot.*  
2. To produce in general.  
He makes milch kine yield blood. *Shakspeare.*  
The wilderness yielded food for them. *Job xxiv. 5.*  
All the substances of an animal, fed even with acetic sub-  
stances, yield by fire nothing but alkaline salts. *Arbutnot.*  
3. To afford; to exhibit.  
Philoclea would needs have her glove, and not without so  
mighty a lout as that face could yield. *Sidney.*  
The mind of man desireth evermore to know the truth,  
according to the most infallible certainty which the nature of  
things can yield. *Hobbes.*  
If you take the idea of white, which one parcel of snow  
yielded yesterday to your sight, and another idea of white from  
another parcel of snow you see to-day, and put them to-  
gether in your mind, they run into one, and the idea of white-  
ness is not at all increased. *Locke.*

# YOK

4. To give as claimed of right.  
I the praise  
Yield thee, so well thou hast this day purvey'd. *Milton.*  
5. To allow; to permit.  
I yield it just, said Adam, and submit. *Milton.*  
Life is but air,  
That yields a passage to the whistling sword,  
And closes when his gone. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*  
6. To emit; to expire.  
Often did I strive  
To yield the ghost; but still the envious flood  
Kept in my soul, and would not let it forth  
To find the empty, vast and wand'ring air. *Shak. Rich. III.*  
He gathered up his feet into the bed, and yielded up the  
ghost. *Gen. xlix. 33.*  
7. To resign; to give up.  
He not yielding over to old age his country delights, espe-  
cially of hawking, was at that time, following a merlin,  
brought to see this injury offered unto us. *Sidney.*  
Thus I have yielded up into your hand  
The circle of my glory. *Shakspeare, King John.*  
She to realities yield, all her shows. *Milton.*  
Tis the pride of man which is the spring of this evil, and  
an unwillingness to yield up their own opinions. *Watts.*  
8. To surrender.  
The enemies sometimes offered unto the soldiers, upon the  
walls, great rewards, if they would yield up the city, and  
sometimes threatened them as fast. *Krollier.*  
They laugh, as if to them I had quitted all,  
At random yielded up to their misrule. *Milton.*  
To **YIELD**, *v. n.*  
1. To give up the conquest; to submit.  
He yields not in his fall;  
But fighting dies, and dying kills withal. *Daniel.*  
All is not lost: immortal hate,  
And courage never to submit or yield. *Milton.*  
If the inspiring and expiring organ of any animal be stopp'd,  
it suddenly yields to nature, and dies. *Walton's Angler.*  
There he saw the fainting Grecians yield,  
And here the trembling Trojans quit the field,  
Purs'd by fierce Achilles. *Dryden.*  
2. To comply with any person.  
Considering this present age so full of tongue, and weak of  
brain, behold we yield to the stream thereof. *Hooker.*  
I see a yielding in the looks of France:  
Mark, how they whisper. *Shakspeare, King John.*  
This supernatural solliciting, if ill,  
Why hath it given me earnest of success?  
If good, why do I yield to that suggestion,  
Whose horrid image doth upfix my hair?  
With her much fair speech she caused him to yield. *Pope.*  
The Jews have agreed to deliver thee that thou wouldst bring  
down Paul; but do not thou yield unto them. *Acts xxiii. 21.*  
3. To comply with things.  
There could be no secure peace, except the Lacedemonians  
yielded to those things, which being granted, it would be no  
longer in their power to hurt the Athenians. *Bacon.*  
If much converse  
These satiate, to short absence I could yield. *Milton.*  
4. To concede; to admit; to allow; not to deny.  
If we yield that there is a God, and that this God is al-  
mighty and just, it cannot be avoided but that, after this life  
ended, he administers justice unto men. *Hakewill.*  
5. To give place as inferior in excellence or any other quality.  
The fight of Achilles and Cygnus, and the fray betwixt the  
Lapithæ and Centaurs, yield to no other part of this poet. *Dry.*  
Tell me in what more happy fields  
The thistle springs, to which the fly yields?  
**YIELDER**, *n. f.* [from *yield*.] One who yields.  
Briars and thorns at their apparel snatch,  
Some sleeves, some hats; from *yielders* all things catch. *Shak.*  
Some guard these traitors to the block of death,  
Treason's true bed, and yielders up of breath. *Shak. Hen. IV.*  
**YOKE**, *n. f.* [geoc, Sax. *joek*, Dutch; *jugum*, Lat. *joug*, Fr.]  
1. The bandage placed on the neck of draught oxen.  
Bring a red heifer, wherein is no blemish, and upon which  
never came *yoke*. *Numb. xix. 2.*  
A yearling bullock to thy name shall smoke,  
Untam'd, unconscious of the galling *yoke*. *Pope.*  
2. A mark of servitude; slavery.  
Our country sinks beneath the *yoke*; *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*  
It weeps, it bleeds;  
In bands of iron fetter'd you shall be; *Dryden's Aurengz.*  
3. A chain; a link; a bond.  
This *yoke* of marriage from us both removes,  
Where two are bound to draw, though neither love. *Dryd.*  
4. A couple; two; a pair.  
Those that accuse him in his intent towards our wives, are  
a *yoke* of his discarded men. *Shakspeare.*  
His lands a hundred *yoke* of oxen would. *Dryden's Æn.*  
A *yoke*



## YOR

- A *yoke* of mules outgoes a *yoke* of oxen, when set to work at the same time; for mules are swifter. *Broom.*
- To *Yoke*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- To bind by a yoke to a carriage.  
This Stretes promised to do, if he alone would *yoke* together two brazen-hoofed bulls, and, plowing the ground, sow dragons teeth. *L'Estrange.*  
Four milk-white bulls, the Thracian ufe of old,  
Were *yok'd* to draw his ear of burnish'd gold. *Dryden.*
  - To join or couple with another.  
My name  
Beyok'd with his that did betray the best. *Shakespeare.*  
Cassius, you are *yoked* with a lamb,  
That carries anger as the flint bears fire. *Shak. Jul. Cesar.*  
Seek not in Latian bands to *yoke*  
Our fair Lavinia. *Dryden's Æn.*
  - To enslave; to subdue.  
These are the arms  
With which he *yoketh* your rebellious necks,  
Razeth your cities. *Shakespeare.*
  - To restrain; to confine.  
Men marry not; but chuse rather a libertine single life,  
than to be *yoked* in marriage. *Bacon.*  
The words and promises, that *yoke*  
The conqueror, are quickly broke. *Hudibras.*  
Xerxes, the liberty of Greece to *yokes*,  
Over Hellepont bridg'd his way. *Milton.*  
*Yo'KE-ELM. n. f.* A tree. *Answer.*  
*Yo'KE-FELLOW. n. f.* [yoke and fellow, or mate.]  
*Yo'KE-MATE. n. f.* [yoke and fellow, or mate.]
- Companion in labour.  
*Yokefellow* in arms,  
Let us to France. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
  - Mate; fellow.  
You cannot think me fit  
To be th' *yokefellow* of your wit,  
Nor take one of so mean deserts  
To be the partner of your parts. *Hudibras.*  
Before Toulon thy *yokemate* lies.  
Where all the live-long night he sighs. *Stepney.*  
Those who have most distinguished themselves by railing at  
the sex, very often chuse one of the most worthless for a com-  
panion and *yokefellow*. *Addison's Spectator.*  
*YOLD, for yielded.* Obsolete. *Spenser.*  
*YOLK. n. f.* [See YELK.] The yellow part of an egg.  
Nature hath provided a large *yolk* in every egg, a great part  
whereof remaineth after the chicken is hatched; and, by a  
channel made on purpose, serves instead of milk to nourish  
the chick for a considerable time. *Ray on the Creation.*
- YON.* *adv.* [geon, Saxon.] Being at a distance within  
*YONDER. v.* view.  
Madam, *yond* young fellow swears he will speak with you.  
*Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*  
Good mother, do not marry me to *yon* fool. *Shakespeare.*  
Would you not laugh to meet a great counsellor of state in  
a flat cap, his gloves under his girdle, and *yond* haberdasher in a  
velvet gown furred with fables? *Ben. Jonson's Dipsomachia.*  
Tigranes, being encamp'd upon a hill with four hundred  
thousand men, discovered the army of the Romans, being not  
above fourteen thousand, marching towards him: he made  
himself merry with it, and said, *yonder* men are too many for  
an ambassage, and too few for a fight. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
For proof look up,  
And read thy lot in *yon* celestial sign. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*  
*Yon* flow'ry arbors, *yonder* allies green. *Milton.*  
Let other swains attend the rural care,  
But nigh *yon* mountain let me tune my lays. *Pope.*
- YON.* *adv.* At a distance within view. It is used when  
*YONDER. v.* we direct the eye from another thing to the object.
- The fringed curtains of thine eyes advance,  
And say what thou see'st *yond*. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
First, and chiefest, with thee bring  
Him that *yon* soars on golden wing,  
Guiding the fiery-wheeled throne,  
The cherub, contemplation. *Milton.*  
*Yonder* are two apple-women scolding. *Arbutn. and Pope.*  
*YOND. adj.* [I know not whence derived.] Mad; furious:  
perhaps transported with rage; under alienation of mind, in  
which sense it concurs with the rest.  
Then like a lion, which hath long time fought  
His robbed whelps, and at the last them found  
Amongst the shepherd swains, then waxeth wood and *yond*;  
So fierce he laid about him. *Fairy Queen.*  
Nor those three brethren, Lombards, fierce and *yond*. *Fairy Queen.*  
*YORE, or of Yore. adv.* [geogana, Saxon.]
  - Long.  
Witness the burning altars, which he swore,  
And, guilty, heavens of his bold perjury;  
Which though he hath polluted oft and *yores*,  
Yet I to them for judgment just do fly. *Fairy Queen.*

## YOU

- Of old time; long ago.  
Ther bright-ey'd Vesta long of *yore*  
To solitary Saturn bore. *Milton.*  
There liv'd, as authors tell, in days of *yore*,  
A widow somewhat old, and very poor. *Dryden.*  
In times of *yore* an ancient baron liv'd;  
Great gifts bestow'd, and great respect receiv'd.  
The dev'l was piqu'd such saintship to behold,  
And long'd to tempt him, like good Job of old;  
But Satan now is wiser than of *yore*,  
And tempts by making rich, not making poor. *Pope.*
- You. pron.* [eop, iuh, Saxon: the accusative of ge, ye.]
- The oblique case of *ye*.  
Ye have heard of the dispensation of the grace of God,  
which is given me to *you* ward. *Eph. iii. 2.*  
I thought to show *you*  
How easy 'twas to die, by my example,  
And haufel fate before *you*. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*
  - It is used in the nominative; and though first introduced by  
corruption, is now established.  
*You* nimble lightnings, dart your blinding flames  
Into her scornful eyes. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
  - It is the ceremonial word for the second person singular, and  
is always used, except in solemn language.  
Madam, the fates withstand, and *you*  
Are destin'd Hymen's willing victim too. *Pope.*
  - It is used indefinitely, as the French *on*.  
We call'd by what was one of those rivers of burning mat-  
ter: this looks, at a distance, like a new-plow'd land; but as  
you come near it, *you* see nothing but a long heap of heavy dis-  
jointed clouds. *Addison on Italy.*
- YOUNG. adj.* [cong, yeong, Saxons; jong, Dutch.]
- Being in the first part of life; not old.  
Guests should be interlard'd, after the Persian custom, by  
ages *young* and old. *Cervin's Survey of Cornwall.*  
He woos both high and low, both rich and poor,  
Both *young* and old. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,  
But in his motion like an angel sings,  
Still quiring to the *young-ey'd* cherubims. *Shakespeare.*  
I firmly am resolv'd  
Not to bestow my *youngest* daughter,  
Before I have a husband for the elder. *Shakespeare.*  
Thou old and true Menenius,  
Thy tears are faster than a *younger* man's,  
And venomous to thine eyes. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
He ordain'd a lady for his prize,  
Generally praiseful, fair and *young*, and skill'd in house-  
wiferies. *Chapman.*  
In timorous deer he hanfels his *young* paws,  
And leaves the rugged bear for firmer claws. *Cowley.*  
Nor need'st by thy daughter to be told,  
Though *now* thy spry blood with age be cold,  
Thou hast been *young*. *Dryden.*  
When we say a man is *young*, we mean that his age is yet  
but a small part of that which usually men attain to; and  
when we denominate him old, we mean that his duration  
is run out almost to the end of that which men do usually  
exceed. *Lact.*  
It will be but an ill example to prove, that dominion, by  
God's ordination, belonged to the eldest son; because Jacob  
the *youngest* here had it. *Lact.*  
From earth they rear him struggling now with death,  
And Nestor's *youngst* stops the vents of breath. *Pope.*
  - Ignorant; weak.  
Come, elder brother, thou art too *young* in this. *Shakespeare.*
  - It is sometimes applied to vegetable life.  
There be trees that bear best when they begin to be old,  
as almonds; the cause is, for that all trees that bear must have  
an oily fruit; and *young* trees have a more watry juice, and  
less concocted. *Bacon.*
- YOUNG. n. f.* The offspring of animals collectively.  
The hedge-sparrow fed the cuckoo so long,  
That it had its head bit off by its *young*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
So many days my ewes have been with *young*;  
So many weeks ere the poor fools will year. *Shakespeare.*  
The eggs disclos'd their callow *young*.  
The reason why birds are oviparous, and lay eggs, but do  
not bring forth their young alive, is because there might be  
more plenty. *Milton.*  
Not for her *young*; for their unequal line  
Was heroes make, half human, half divine;  
Their earthly mold ohnoxious was to fate, *Dryden.*  
The immortal part assum'd immortal state.  
Those insects, for whose *young* nature hath not made pro-  
vision of sufficient sustenance, do themselves gather and lay  
up in store for them. *Ray on the Creation.*
- YOUNGEST. adj.* [from *young*.] Somewhat young.  
She let her second room to a very genteel *youngest* man. *Tet.*  
*YOUNGLING. n. f.* [from *young*; yeongling, Saxon.] Any  
creature in the first part of life. *Morse.*

## YOU

- More dear unto their God, than *younglings* to their dam.  
*Fairy Queen.*
- Youngling*, thou canst not love so dear as I. —  
—Grey beard, thy love doth freeze. *Shakespeare.*  
When we perceive that bats have teats, it is not unreason-  
able to infer, they suckle their *younglings* with milk. *Brown.*  
Encourag'd thus the brought her *younglings* nigh. *Dryden.*  
The stately beast the two Tyrreidae bred,  
Snatch'd from his dam, and the tame *youngling* fed. *Dryden.*
- YOUNGLY. adv.* [from *young*.]
- Early in life.  
Say we read lectures to you,  
How *youngly* he began to serve his country,  
How long continu'd, and what flock he springs of. *Shakespeare.*
  - Ignorantly; weakly.  
*YOUNGLY. n. f.* [from *young*.] A young person. In con-  
trast with *YOUNGER*.  
How like a *younger* or a prodigal  
The scarfed bark parts from her native bay,  
Hugg'd and embraced by the trumpet wind. *Shakespeare.*  
What, will you make a *younger* of me? shall I not take  
mine ease in mine inn, but I shall have my pocket pick'd.  
*Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
- See how the morning opes her golden gates,  
And takes her farewell of the glorious sun;  
How well resembles it the prime of youth,  
Trim'd like a *younger* prancing to his love. *Shakespeare.*  
Fame tells, by age fame reverend grown,  
That Phœbus gave his chariot to his son;  
And whilst the *younger* from the path declines,  
Admiring the strange beauty of the signs,  
Proud of his charge, he drove the fiery horse,  
And would outdo his father in his course. *Creech.*  
The *younger*, who at nine and three,  
Drinks with his sisters milk and tea,  
From breakfast reads till twelve o'clock,  
Burnet and Heylin, Hobbes and Locke. *Prior.*
- YOUNGSTER. n. f.* [from *young*.] Youth. Obsolete.  
The mournful muse in mirth now lift ne mark,  
As he was wont in *youngth* and summer days. *Spenser.*
- YOUTH. pronoun.* [eopep, Saxon.]  
1. Belonging to you. It is used properly when we speak of more  
than one, and ceremoniously and customarily when to only  
one.  
Either your unparagoned mistress is dead, or she's outprized  
by a tride. *Shakespeare.*
- YOUTH* is used in an indeterminate sense.  
Every true man's apparel fits your thief: if it be too little  
for your thief, your true man thinks it big enough. If it be  
too big for your thief, your thief thinks it little enough; so  
every true man's apparel fits your thief.  
There is a great affinity between coins and poetry, and your  
medallist and critic are much nearer related than the world  
imagine. *Addison on ancient Medals.*  
A disagreement between these seldom happens, but among  
your antiquaries and schoolmen. *Faeton on the Classics.*
  - Youth* is used when the substantive goes before or is under-  
stood; as this is your book, this book is yours.  
Pray for this man and for his issue,  
Whole heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave,  
And beggar'd yours for ever. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
That done, our day of marriage shall be yours,  
One feast, one house, one mutual happiness. *Shakespeare.*  
This kiss, if it durst speak,  
Would stretch thy spirits up into the air:  
Conceive and face thee well. —  
—Yours in the ranks of death. — *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
He is forsworn, if e'er those eyes of yours  
Behold another day break in the east. *Shakespeare.*  
While the sword this monarchy secures,  
'Tis manag'd by an abler hand than yours. *Dryden.*  
My wealth, my city and myself are yours. *Dryden.*  
It is my employment to revive the old of past ages to the  
present, as it is yours to transmit the young of the present to the  
future. *Pope.*
- Yours'LE. n. f.* [your and self.] You, even you; ye, not  
others.  
If it stand as you *yourself* still do,  
Within the eye of honour; be assur'd,  
My purse, my person, my extremest means,  
I'll all unlock'd to your occasions. *Shakespeare.*  
O heav'n's!  
If you do love old men, if your sweet sway  
Allow obedience, if *yourself* are old,  
Make it your cause. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

## YUX

- YOUTH. n. f.* [yeozu, Saxon.]
- The part of life succeeding to childhood and adolescence; the  
time from fourteen to twenty eight.  
But could *youth* last, and love still breed,  
Had joys no date, and age no need;  
Then these delights my mind might move,  
To live with thee, and be thy love. *Shakespeare.*  
See how the morning opes her golden gates,  
And takes her farewell of the glorious sun;  
How well resembles it the prime of youth,  
Trim'd like a *younger*, prancing to his love. *Shakespeare.*  
His stary helm unbuckled show'd him prime  
In manhood, where *youth* ended. *Milton.*  
The solidity, quantity, and strength of the aliment is to be  
proportioned to the labour or quantity of muscular motion,  
which in *youth* is greater than any other age. *Arbutnot.*
  - A young man.  
Siward's son,  
And many unrough *youths* even now,  
Protect their first of manhood. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
If this were seen,  
The happiest *youth* viewing his progress through,  
What perils past, what crosses to ensue,  
Would shut the book and sit him down and die. *Shakespeare.*  
About him exercis'd heretic games  
Th' unarmed *youth* of heav'n. *Milton.*  
O'er the lofty gate his art emboss'd  
Androgæus' death, and off rings to his ghost;  
Sev'n *youths* from Athens yearly sent, to meet  
The fate appointed by revengful Crete. *Dryden.*  
The pious chief  
A hundred *youths* from all his train elects,  
And to the Latian court their course directs. *Dryden.*
  - Young men. Collectively.  
As it is fit to read the best authors to *youth* first, so let them  
be of the openest and clearest; as *Lyly* before *Salust*, *Sidney*  
before *Donne*. *Ben. Jonson.*  
The graces put not more exactly on  
Th' attire of Venus, when the ball she won,  
Than that young beauty by thy care is dress'd,  
When all your *youth* prefers her to the rest. *Waller.*
- YOUTHFUL. adj.* [youth and full.]
- Young.  
Our army is dispers'd already:  
Like *youthful* flocks unyok'd they took their course,  
East, west, north, south. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
There, in a heap of slain, among the rest,  
Two *youthful* knights they found beneath a load oppress'd  
Of slaughter'd foes. *Dryden.*
  - Suitable to the first part of life.  
Here be all the pleasures  
That fancy can beget on *youthful* thoughts,  
When the fresh blood grows lively, and returns  
Brisk as the April buds in primrose season. *Milton.*  
In his years were seen,  
A *youthful* vigour and autumnal green. *Dryden.*  
The nymph surveys him, and beholds the grace  
Of charming features, and a *youthful* face. *Pope.*
  - Vigorous as in youth.  
How is a good Christian animated by a steadfast belief of an  
everlasting enjoyment of perfect felicity, such as, after mil-  
lions of millions of ages is still *youthful* and flourishing, and in-  
viting as at the first? no wrinkles in the face, no grey hairs  
on the head of eternity. *Bentley.*
- YOUTHFULLY. adv.* [from *youthful*.] In a youthful manner.  
*YOUTHLY. adj.* [from *youth*.] Young; early in life. Obso-  
lete.  
True be thy words, and worthy of thy praise,  
That warlike feats dost highest glorify,  
Therein have I spent all my *youthly* days,  
And many battles fought and many frays. *Fairy Queen.*
- YOUTHLY. adj.* [from *youth*.] Young; youthful. A bad  
word.  
The scribbler had not genius to turn my age, as indeed I am  
an old maid, into rallery, for affecting a *youthly* turn than  
is consistent with my time of day. *Spectator.*
- YOUTH. part.* [y and pight, from *pitch*.] Fixed.  
That same wicked wight  
His dwelling has low in an hollow cave,  
Far underneath a craggy cliff *youth*,  
Dark, doleful, dreary, like a greedy grave. *Spenser.*
- YUCK. n. f.* [jucken, Dutch.] Itch.  
*YULE. n. f.* [geol, yeol, yehul, Saxon.] The time of Christ-  
mas.  
*YUX. n. f.* [yeox, Saxon.] The hiccough.



# Z.

## ZE A

**Z**, Is found in the Saxon alphabets, set down by Grammarians; but is read in no word originally Teutonic: its found is uniformly that of an hard S.

**ZA'FFAR.** *n. f.*  
**ZA'FFIR.** *n. f.*

Powder the calx of cobalt, very fine, and mix it with three times its weight of powdered flints, this being wetted with common water, the whole concretes into a solid mass called *zaffre*, which from its hardness has been mistaken for a native mineral.

Cobalt being sublimed, the flowers are of a blue colour; these, German mineralists call *zaffir*.

The artificers in glass tinge their glass blue with that dark mineral *zaphara*.

**ZA'NV.** *n. f.* [Probably of *zanti*.] The contraction of Giovanni or fanna, a scoff, according to *Skinner*. One employed to raise laughter by his gestures, actions and speeches; a merry Andrew; a buffoon.

Some carrytale, some pleafman, some flight *zany*,  
Some mumblenews, some trencher knight, some Dick,  
Told our intents before.

Then write that I may follow, and so be  
Thy echo, thy debtor, thy foil, thy *zany*,  
I shall be thought, if mine like thine I shape,  
All the world's lion, though I be thy ape.

Oh, great restorer of the good old stage,  
Preacher at once, and *zany* of thy age.

**ZA'RNICH.** *n. f.* *Zarnich* is a solid substance in which opment is frequently found; and it approaches to the nature of opment, but without its lustre and foliated texture. The common kinds of *zarnich* are green and yellow; and to this we owe the distinction of opment into these colours, though there is no such substance as green opment. *Zarnich* contains a large quantity of arsenick in it.

**ZEAL.** *n. f.* [*zēlos*, *zelos*, Latin.] Passionate ardour for any person or cause.

This present age, wherein *zeal* hath drowned charity and skill; meekness will not now suffer any man to marvel, whatsoever he shall hear reproved by whomsoever.

If I had had time to have made new liveries, I would have bestowed the thousand pound I borrowed of you: but it is no matter, this poor show doth better; this doth infer the *zeal* I had to see him.

O Cromwell, Cromwell!  
Had I but serv'd my God with half the *zeal*  
I serv'd my king, he would not in mine age  
Have left me naked to mine enemies.

Among the seraphims  
Abdiel, than whom none with more *zeal* ador'd  
The Deity, and divine commands obey'd,  
Stood up, and in a flame of *zeal* severe,  
The current of his fury thus oppos'd.

*Zeal*, the blind conductor of the will.  
She with such a *zeal* the cause embrac'd,  
As women, where they will, are all in haste;  
The father, mother, and the kin beside;  
Were overbore by the fury of the tide.

The princes applaud with a furious joy,  
And the king seiz'd a flambeau with *zeal* to destroy.

Seriousness and *zeal* in religion is natural to the English.

Good men often blemish the reputation of their piety by over-acting some things in their religion; by an indiscreet *zeal* about things wherein religion is not concerned.

True *zeal* seems not to be any one single affection of the soul; but rather a strong mixture of many holy affections; rather a gracious constitution of the whole mind, than any one particular grace, (swaying a devout heart, and filling it with

## Z E N

all pious intentions; all not only uncounterfeit, but most fervent.

When the fins of a nation have provoked God to forsake it, he suffers those to concur in the most pernicious counsels for enslaving conscience, who pretend to the greatest *zeal* for the liberty of it.

This rebellion has discovered to his majesty, who have espoused his interests with *zeal* or indifference.

A corn of flattery and a *zeal* for truth.

**ZEALOT.** *n. f.* [*zelator*, French; *ζηλωτης*, Greek.] One passionately ardent in any cause. Generally used in disparage.

The fury of *zealots*, intestine bitterness and division were the greatest occasion of the last fatal destruction of Jerusalem.

Are not those men too often the greatest *zealots* who are most notoriously ignorant? true *zeal* should always begin with true knowledge, and thence proceed to an unwearied passion, for what it once knows to be worthy of such passion.

No wonder that so many of these deluded *zealots* have been engaged in a cause which they at first abhorred, and have with- ed or acted for the success of an enterprise, that might have ended in the extirpation of the protestant religion.

**ZEALOUS.** *adj.* [from *zeal*.] Ardently passionate in any cause.

Our hearts are right with God, and our intentions pious, if we act our temporal affairs with a desire no greater than our necessity, and in actions of religion we be *zealous*, active, and operative, so far as prudence will permit.

This day, at height of noon, came to my sphere,  
A spirit, *zealous*, as he seem'd to know  
More of the Almighty's works.

We should be not only devout towards God, but *zealous* towards men; endeavouring by all prudent means to recover them out of those snares of the devil, whereby they are taken captive.

It is not at all good to be *zealous* against any person, but only against their crimes. It is better to be *zealous* for things than for persons: but then it should be only for good things; a rule that does certainly exclude all manner of *zeal* for ill things, all manner of *zeal* for little things.

Being intrusted only in the general, and *zealous* in the main design; and as finite beings, not admitted into the secrets of government, the last resorts of providence, or capable of discovering the final purposes of God, they must be sometimes ignorant of the means conducing to those ends in which alone they can oppose each other.

**ZEALOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *zealous*.] With passionate ardour.

Thy care is fixt, and *zealously* attends,  
To fill thy odorous lamp with deeds of light,  
And hope that reaps not shame.

To enter into a party as into an order of friars, with so resigned an obedience to superiors, is very unsuitable with the civil and religious liberties we so *zealously* assert.

**ZEALOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *zealous*.] The quality of being *zealous*.

**ZE'CHIN.** *n. f.* [So named from *zecha*, a place in Venice where the mint is settled for coinage.] A gold coin worth about nine shillings sterling.

**ZEDORA.** *n. f.* [*zaidaira*, French.] A spicy plant, somewhat like ginger in its leaves, but of a sweet scent.

**ZED.** *n. f.* The name of the letter z.

Thou whoreson *zed*, thou unnecessary letter.

**ZENITH.** *n. f.* [Arabic.] The point over head opposite to the nadir.

Fond men! if we believe that men do live  
Under the *zenith* of both frozen poles,  
Though none come thence, advertisement to give,  
Why bear we not the like faith of our souls?

These seasons are designed by the motions of the sun, when they approach nearest our *zenith*, or vertical point, we call it summer.

## Z O N

**ZEPHYRUS.** *n. f.* [*zephyrus*, Latin.] The west wind; and poetically any calm soft wind.

As *zephyrus* blowing low the violet. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
*Zephyr*, you shall see a youth with a merry countenance, holding in his hand a swan with wings displayed, as about to sing.

Forth rush the levent and the ponent winns,  
Eurus and *Zephyr*.

Mild as when *Zephyrus* on Flora breathes,  
Their every music wakes,

Whence blending all the sweeten'd *zephyr* springs.

**ZEST.** *n. f.*  
1. The peel of an orange squeezed into wine.  
2. A relish; a taste added.

To **ZEST.** *v. a.* To heighten by an additional relish.

**ZETHEUS.** *n. f.* [from *ζητος*.] Proceeding by enquiry.

**ZETHEUS.** *n. f.* [from *ζητος*.] A figure in Grammar, when a verb agreeing with divers nouns, or an adjective with divers substantives, is referred to one expressly, and to the other by supplement, as *lute* overcame *flame*, boldness fear, and mad- nels reason.

**ZOCLEA.** *n. f.* [In architecture.] A small sort of stand or pedestal, being a low square piece or member, serving to sup- port a busto, statue, or the like, that needs to be raised; also a low square member serving to support a column, instead of a pedestal, base, or plinth.

**ZODIACK.** *n. f.* [*zodiaque*, French; *ζωδιακος*, Greek.] The living creatures, the figures of which are painted on it in globes. The track of the sun through the twelve signs; a great circle of the sphere, containing the twelve signs.

The golden sun salutes the morn,  
And having gilt the ocean with his beams,  
Gallops the *zodiac* in his glitt'ring coach.

Years he number'd scarce thirteen,  
When fates turn'd cruel;  
Yet three full *zodiacs* had he been  
The stage's jewel.

By his side,  
As in a glitt'ring *zodiac* hung the sword,  
Satan's dire dread; and in his hand the spear.

It exceeds even their absurdity to suppose the *zodiac* active, and planets to be efficient of, and antecedent to themselves, or to exert any influences before they were in being.

Here in a shrine that cast a dazzling light,  
Sat fixt in thought the mighty *Stagyrite*;  
His sacred head a radiant *zodiac* crown'd,  
And various animals his sides surround.

**ZONA.** *n. f.* [*ζωνη*, *zona*, Latin.]

1. A girdle.

The middle part  
Girt like a starry *zone* his waist, and round  
Skirted his loins, and thighs, with downy gold  
And colours dipp'd in heav'n.

An embroider'd *zone* surrounds her waist.  
Thy statues, *Venus*, though by *Phidias*' hands  
Design'd immortal, yet no longer stands;  
The magic of thy shining *zone* is past,  
But *Salisbury's* garter shall for ever last.

**FINIS.**



## Z O O

Scarce could the goddess from her nymph be known,  
But by the crescent and the golden *zone*.

2. A division of the earth.

The whole surface of the earth is divided into five *zones*: the first is contained between the two tropicks, and is called the torrid *zone*. There are two temperate *zones*, and two frigid *zones*. The northern temperate *zone* is terminated by the tropick of Cancer and the arctic polar circle: the southern temperate *zone* is contained between the tropick of Capricorn and the polar circle: the frigid *zones* are circumscribed by the polar circles, and the poles are in their centers.

True love is still the same: the torrid *zones*,  
And those more frigid ones,  
It must not know:  
For love grown cold or hot,  
Is lust or friendship, not  
The thing we flow;  
For that's a flame would die,  
Held down or up too high:  
Then think I love more than I can express,  
And would love more, could I but love thee less.

As five *zones* th' ethereal regions bind,  
Five correspondent are to earth assign'd:  
The sun, with rays directly darting down,  
Fires all beneath, and fries the middle *zone*.

3. Circuit; circumference.

Scarce the sun  
Hath finish'd half his journey, and scarce begins  
His other half in the great *zone* of heav'n.

**ZOOGRAPHER.** *n. f.* [*ζωον* and *γραφω*.] One who describes the nature, properties, and forms of animals.

One kind of locust stands not prone, or a little inclining upward; but a large erections, elevating the two fore legs, and sustaining itself in the middle of the other four, by *zoo- graphers* called the prophet and praying locust.

**ZOOGRAPHY.** *n. f.* [of *ζωον* and *γραφω*.] A description of the forms, nature, and properties of animals.

If we contemplate the end of the effect, its principal final cause being the glory of its maker, this leads us into divinity; and for its subordinate, as it is designed for alimental sustenance to living creatures, and medicinal uses to man, we are thereby conducted into *zoography*.

**ZOOLOGY.** *n. f.* [of *ζωον* and *λογω*.] A treatise concerning living creatures.

**ZOOPHYTE.** *n. f.* [*ζωοφυτον*, of *ζωον* and *φυτον*.] Certain vegetables or substances which partake of the nature both of vegetables and animals.

**ZOOPTICK COLUMN.** *n. f.* [In architecture.] A statuary column, or a column which bears or supports the figure of an animal.

**ZOOPTORUS.** *n. f.* [*ζωοπορευς*.] A part between the architraves and cornice, so called on account of the ornaments carved on it, among which were the figures of animals.

**ZOOTOMIST.** *n. f.* [of *ζωοτομία*.] A dissector of the bodies of brute beasts.

**ZOOTOMY.** *n. f.* [*ζωτομία*, of *ζωον* and *τομή*.] Dissection of the bodies of beasts.



